

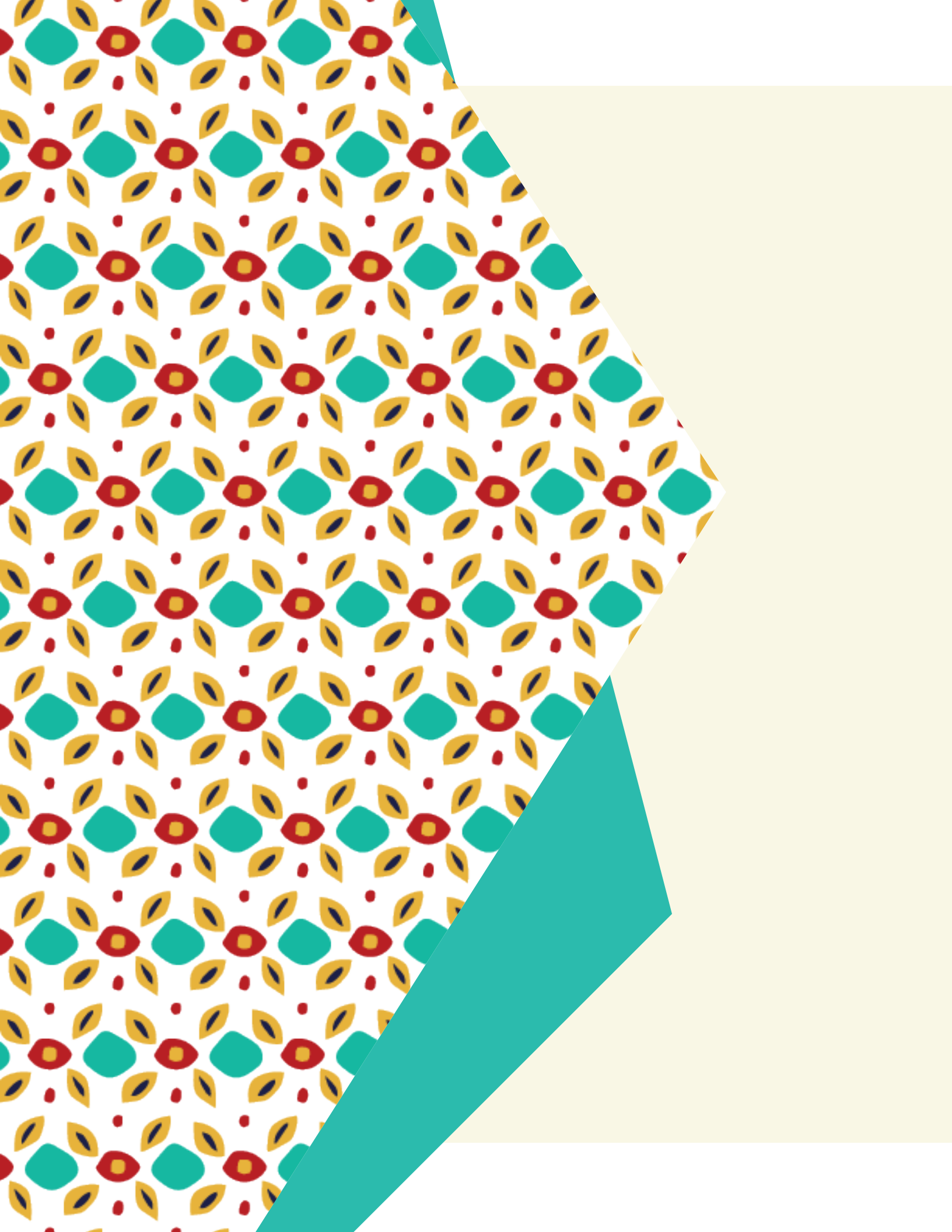
2014



NUNAVUT LEGAL INFORMATION MANUAL FOR VIOLENCE SUPPORT SERVICES

2014





ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This manual was developed based on the Nunavut Violence Services Legal Training Project hosted by YWCA Agvvik Nunavut in November, 2013. The Nunavut Violence Services Legal Training Project, part of YWCA Canada's Building Service Capacity project, conducted a four day legal training workshop in Iqaluit to increase the legal knowledge of violence services staff so that they can better support women dealing with violence. The workshop was developed and delivered by Qajaq Robinson and Joanna Birenbaum.

Nunavut Legal Information Manual for Violence Support Services was written by Qajaq Robinson for YWCA Canada and YWCA Agvvik Nunavut.

Copyright © YWCA Canada. The contents may be reproduced with acknowledgment and distributed as long as no fee is charged.

YWCA Canada and YWCA Agvvik Nunavut gratefully thank Justice Canada and the Law Foundation of Ontario for funding the Nunavut Violence Services Legal Training Project and the Nunavut Legal Information Manual for Violence Support Services. Many thanks to First Air and Canadian North for their generous contributions to the project.

Special thanks to Elder Ida Atagoyuk for always being supportive and sharing her knowledge, to Joanna Birenbaum for her commitment and vision throughout the national Building Service Capacity Project and to Qajaq Robinson for her essential role in the Nunavut workshop and manual development.



Department of Justice
Canada

Ministère de la Justice
Canada



The Law Foundation of Ontario
Building a better foundation for justice in Ontario

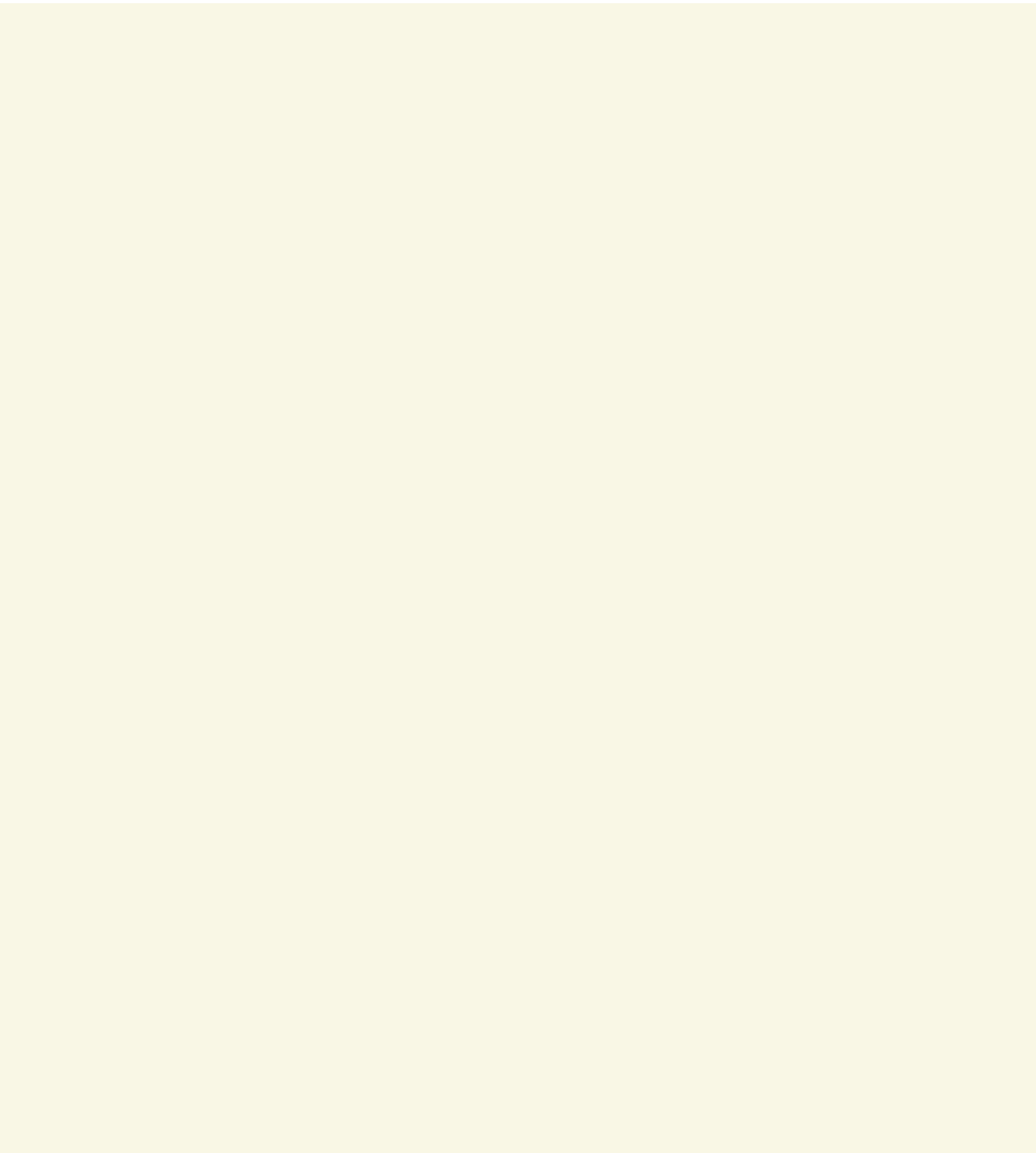
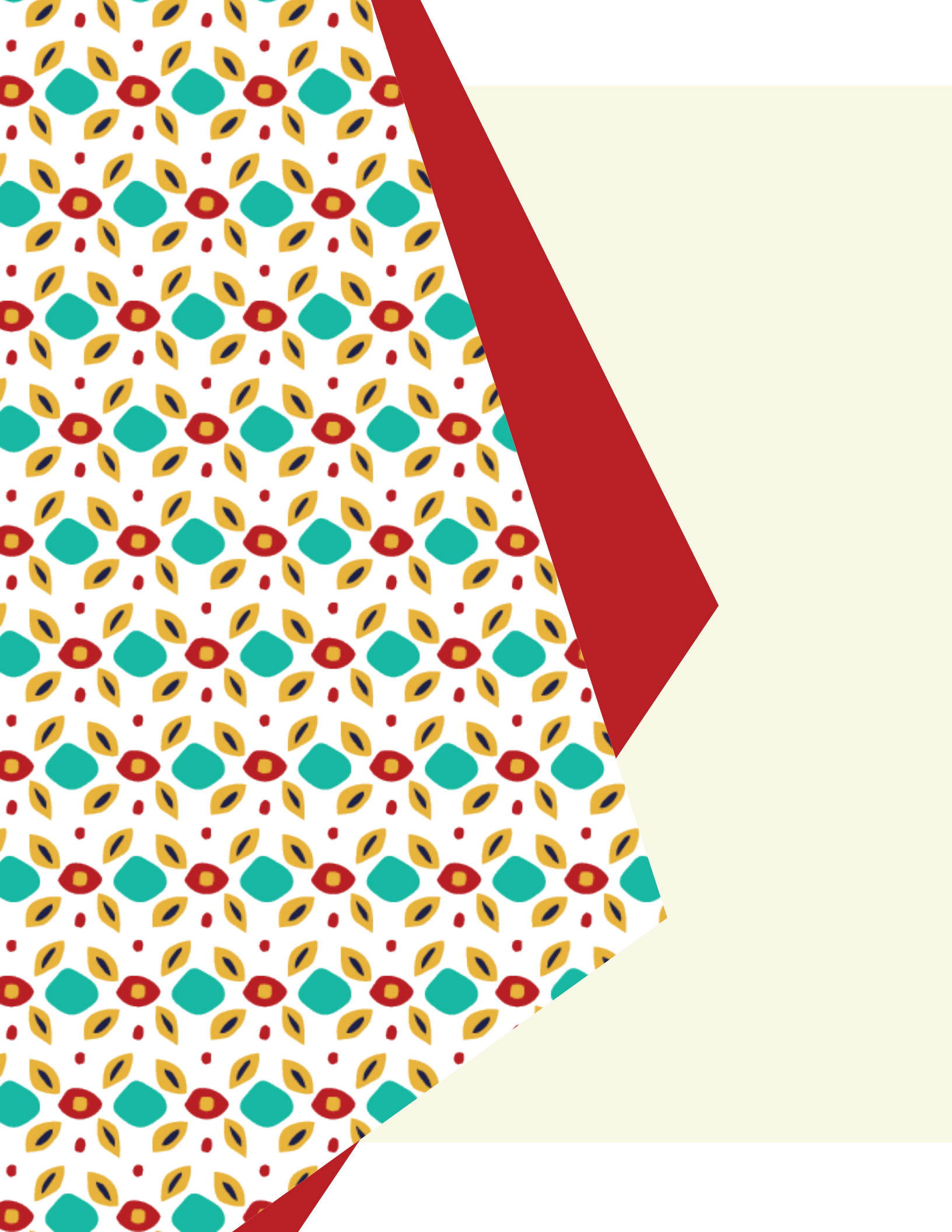


TABLE OF CONTENTS

OBJECTIVES AND OVERVIEW.....	7	FAMILY LAW.....	43
What You Will Learn.....	7	The Legislation.....	43
What You Will <u>Not</u> Learn.....	8	Types of Custody Arrangements the Court May Order.....	44
SUMMARY OF THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF PROTECTION ORDERS.....	9	Possession of the Family Home.....	45
FAMILY ABUSE INTERVENTION ACT (FAIA) .	13	What to Think of When Assisting a Woman Dealing with the Family Law System:.....	45
The Inuuqatigiitsiarniq Symposium.....	13	USEFUL RESOURCES.....	47
Administration of the FAIA.....	13	Key Background Reports.....	47
Principles and Objectives of the FAIA.....	14	Child Protection.....	47
What is Family Abuse?.....	15	Family Violence.....	47
What Can FAIA Help with?.....	16	Information on Abuse Prevention.....	47
Emergency Protection Orders.....	17	Family Law Information Centres / Family Resource Centres / Family Justice Centres (Nunavut).....	49
Community Intervention Orders.....	24	Nunavut Inter-Jurisdictional Support.....	49
Who to Call?.....	25	Nunavut Mediation Services.....	49
CRIMINAL LAW.....	29	Emergency Protection Orders.....	49
Overview of the Process.....	29	Income Support.....	49
Getting Information about the Charges.....	29	General Resources.....	49
The Criminal Justice Process: From Offence to Sentencing.....	30	Victim Services.....	50
Dos and Don'ts of Victim Impact Statements.....	33	RCMP Victim Services.....	51
CHILD PROTECTION: WHAT HAPPENS WHEN A CHILD IS APPREHENDED?.....	39		
Child Protection and Family Violence.....	39		
The Legislation.....	39		
Steps in the Child Welfare Process.....	40		
Key Ways to Assist and Information to Provide.....	42		



NUNAVUT LEGAL INFORMATION MANUAL FOR VIOLENCE SUPPORT SERVICES

OBJECTIVES AND OVERVIEW

The objectives of this manual are to equip shelter workers and community support people who work with women in situations of family violence with information about the legal instruments and systems that their clients encounter and can utilise when dealing with family violence. Shelter workers and community support people play a very important role when women are experiencing family violence. Often women feel overwhelmed, scared, intimidated, alone, ashamed, confused and guilty. Women often turn to shelter workers and community support people first. You are who they trust. It is a very important role. This manual is intended to provide you with tools to help you feel confident in informing your clients, because the information and support you give makes a huge difference.

WHAT YOU WILL LEARN

Women in situations of family violence in Nunavut most often end up dealing with the Criminal Justice System and the Child Protection System. These encounters are often not by choice, however, they play an important role in the protection of victims of family violence and in general public policy, as well as in efforts to protect against family violence. Shelter workers and community support people can play a role in assisting women to better understand these systems. In this manual, we will discuss the objectives, the guiding principles, and the key steps in these two systems. This resource puts a special emphasis on how shelter workers and community support people can assist women in developing the skills and understanding to more effectively

engage with the personnel that make up these systems, such as RCMP Officers, Lawyers and Child Protection Workers, to name a few.

In Nunavut, as in all jurisdictions in Canada, the breakdown of a marriage or common law relationships is governed by laws. This area of law is generally called Family Law. Women leaving violent relationships are often fearful and uncertain of what their rights are in the area of Family Law. Family Law rules and principles in areas of custody and access of children and in relation to who keeps the family home are very important for women to understand. In Nunavut, the most important step is to access a Family Lawyer, as the process is very onerous. This manual provides basic information in the areas of custody and access and matrimonial property, so shelter workers and community support people can know what they are and support women

Finally, the majority of the manual will focus on *Nunavut's Family Abuse Intervention Act* (FAIA). The FAIA is the only piece of law discussed in this manual that was created in Nunavut and built on principles and traditional values of the Inuit. The FAIA does not require the help of a lawyer and can be driven by the women herself. This is unlike the Criminal Justice System and the Child Protection System. It is a piece of civil law (between individuals) like Family Law legislation, but it is designed to be accessible without the assistance of lawyer and there are not associated costs. In this manual we will go over the types of orders available under the *Family Abuse Intervention Act* and the process and steps that can be expected.



WHAT YOU WILL NOT LEARN

This manual is not designed to enable shelter workers and community support people to give legal advice to their clients. This manual will give basic legal information which can then be shared with clients and that can be used as a guide to support your client. Seeking basic legal information before deciding what steps to take to respond to violence is an important strategy for women. Often just knowing who to call, where to go and what to expect helps empower a women in such a situation to take the first step. This resource can strengthen your capacity, by providing you with accurate information on accessing the available legal services, processes and options. However, it is not a substitute for legal advice from a lawyer.

If your client is in need of legal advice rather than information, she should be referred to a lawyer. Information about lawyers practicing law in Nunavut can be obtained from the Law Society of Nunavut. You can contact the Law Society of Nunavut at (867) 979-2330 or email them at administrator@lawsociety.nu.ca. Residents of Nunavut may also be able to get the assistance of a lawyer through the Nunavut Legal Services Board and its regional offices in Cambridge Bay, Rankin Inlet and Iqaluit. The headquarters of the Legal Services Board is located in Gjoa Haven Nunavut, and can be reached at (867) 360-4601 or 1-866-606-9400.

SUMMARY OF THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF PROTECTION ORDERS

Protection Orders can be a key tool for women dealing with violence. Below is a summary of the different types of protection orders available for women seeking protection from an abusive relationship. Included in this chart are the

diverse kinds of orders that will be discussed in this manual. Not all the orders are discussed in this manual; only the most applicable and accessible will be discussed.

TYPES OF PROTECTION ORDERS

CIVIL FAMILY ABUSE INTERVENTION ACT

TYPE OF ORDER	1. EMERGENCY PROTECTION ORDERS
WHO CAN APPLY	Anyone who has experienced family abuse
APPLIES TO	Any one subject to family abuse as defined in Section 3: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spousal relationship • Intimate relationship • Family relationship • Care relationship
ISSUED BY/ PROCESS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No notice required (can be immediate) • Can apply in person or over the phone (with help of CJOW or victim support person) • Issued by Justice of the Peace (JP) • JP must be satisfied that 1) family abuse has occurred, 2) there is likelihood that it abuse will continue and 3) that the order is needed for immediate protection • A explains why you need order (give facts, dates, times, locations of incidents to show you why you URGENTLY need protection)
COSTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No costs to apply • Can have costs to lift order
LENGTH OF ORDER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective immediately if granted at end of hearing • Can be in place for 1 year • Some conditions can only be for 90 days
ENFORCEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediate once issued • Considered a court order
OTHER INFO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CJOW and victim workers can assist

FAMILY

FAMILY ABUSE INTERVENTION ACT

TYPE OF ORDER	3. RESTRICTION OF CONTACT OR COMMUNICATION
WHO CAN APPLY – RELIEF	Restricts and prohibits communications between parties (no direct communication unless certain specified purposes)
APPLIES TO	Spouses only
ISSUED BY/ PROCESS	Judge with NCJ - petition originating process
COSTS	Costs of proceedings can be expensive as lawyer recommended for NCJ applications
OTHER INFO	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Advantage to use if already have legal costs (i.e. legal counsel for divorce / separation matters)• Can allow for specialized relief (such as no communication except for negotiation purposes or no contact unless dropping off / picking up child(ren))

CIVIL

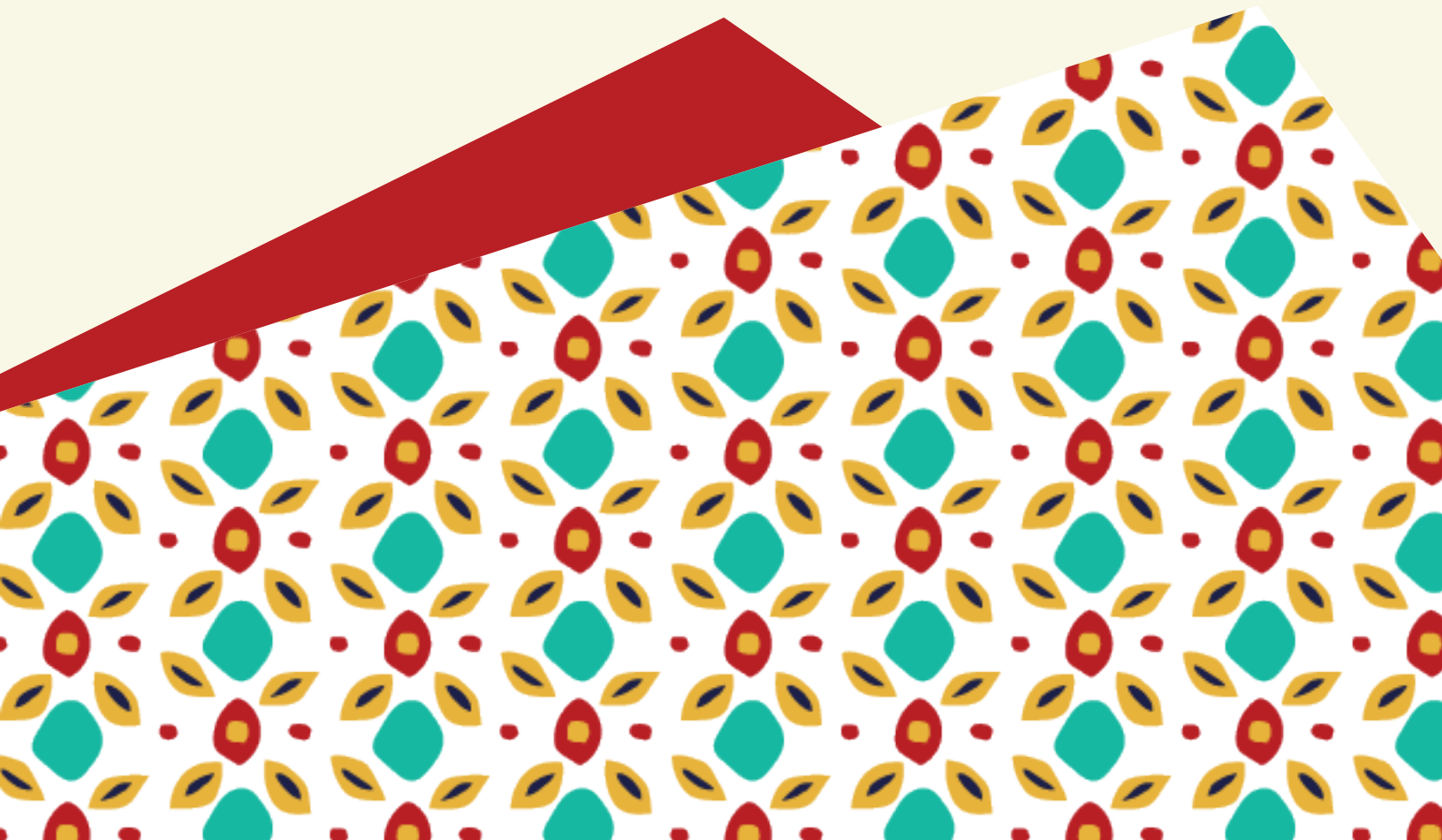
TYPE OF ORDER	4. TORT OF STALKING
INFO	Recommended to see a lawyer re: this type of order. Not a type of order sought in NU as there are other more appropriate civil law actions identified above.

CRIMINAL CRIMINAL CODE OF CANADA

TYPE OF ORDER	5. BAIL ORDER (RECOGNISANCES OR UNDERTAKING)	6. PROBATION ORDERS	7. PEACE BOND (\$810)	8. NON- COMMUNICATION ORDER
WHO CAN APPLY	Anyone who has experienced family abuse	Person found guilty of crime against you. Probation may form part of sentence.	Can be brought against anyone, including a stranger	If partner denied bail and remains in custody until trial
APPLIES TO	Any one subject to family abuse as defined in Section 3: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spousal relationship • Intimate relationship • Family relationship • Care relationship 		ANYONE who fears on reasonable grounds another person will cause them or their property harm	
ISSUED BY/ PROCESS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No notice required (can be immediate) • Can apply in person or over the phone (with help of CJOW or victim support person) • Issued by Justice of the Peace (JP) • JP must be satisfied that 1) family abuse has occurred, 2) there is likelihood that it abuse will continue and 3) that the order is needed for immediate protection • A explains why you need order (give facts, dates, times, locations of incidents to show you why you URGENTLY need protection) 	Conditions of behavior for certain period of time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Show cause hearing before NU Court Judge (who will try to get parties to settle outside court) • Partner given a summons of hearing • If partner present, they must agree, if no agreement, trial date will be set for a hearing on the matter • Event(s) must have occurred within last 6mths of charges laid 	Court can order prohibiting contact while awaiting trial (for duration of time)
COSTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No costs to apply • Can have costs to lift order 			

CRIMINAL CRIMINAL CODE OF CANADA

TYPE OF ORDER	5. BAIL ORDER (RECOGNISANCES OR UNDERTAKING)	6. PROBATION ORDERS	7. PEACE BOND (S.810)	8. NON- COMMUNICATION ORDER
LENGTH OF ORDER	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Effective immediately if granted at end of hearing• Can be in place for 1 year• Some conditions can only be for 90 days	Can last up to 3 yrs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maximum of one yr• No provision for renewal but petitioner may reapply if still have reason to fear	
ENFORCEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Immediate once issued• Considered a court order	Crown Attorney or partner only can apply to change condition(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Proceedings may take several months	
OTHER INFO	CJOW and victim workers can assist			



FAMILY ABUSE INTERVENTION ACT (FAIA)

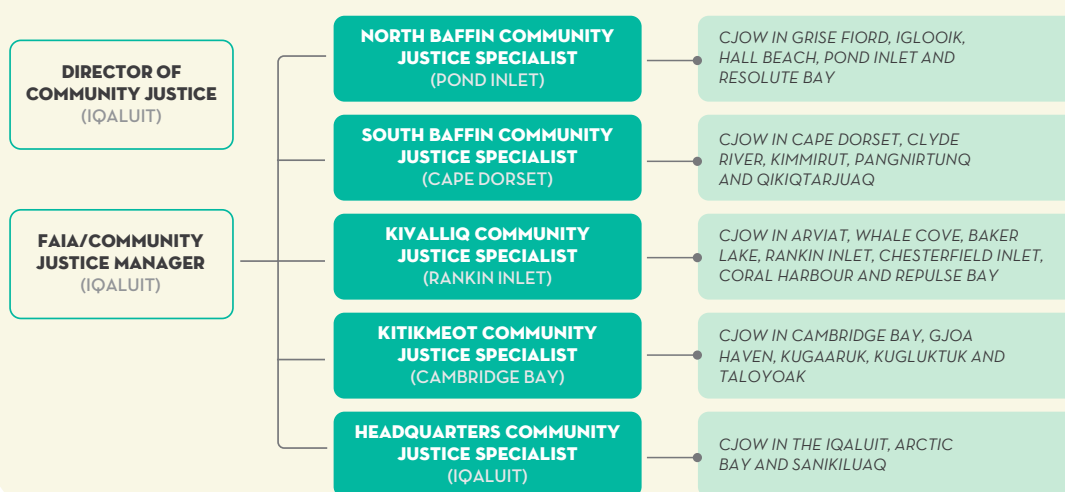
THE INUUQATIGIITSARNIQ SYMPOSIUM

The *Family Abuse intervention Act*, often called FAIA, became law in Nunavut in 2008. It was created based on the recommendations that came out of the three day Inuuqatigiitsiarniq Symposium that was put on by the Violence Against Women Working Group in 2006. The Violence Against Women Working Group consisted of Deputy Ministers and Senior Officials from the Government of Nunavut's Departments of Justice, Health and Social Services, Education, Language, Elders & Youth, Executive and Intergovernmental Affairs, as well as representatives from Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated, the RCMP, Justice Canada, Qullit Status of Women Council and National Crime Prevention. The purpose of the Symposium was to gather recommendations for a strategy to stop violence against women. Over 100 members of the community participated and discussed violence against women in Nunavut. The recommendations included the need for solutions to family violence to come from within Nunavut and the community, the use of the extended family

supports and the use of traditional counselling for the entire family. And finally, the need for the family home to be safe: the abuser must be removed from the home, not the victim and children. These recommendations formed the principle objectives of the FAIA.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FAIA

The operation of the FAIA is overseen by the Department of Community Justice, in the Government of Nunavut. Managed by the FAIA and Community Justice Manager in Iqaluit, there are four Community Justice Specialists in the three regions of Nunavut and one in Iqaluit. Each Specialist oversees the operation of the FAIA in the communities in their region. They also assist and oversee the work of the Community Justice Outreach Workers (CJOW) in each of the communities in their region. For example, for the North Baffin Region there is a Justice Specialist located in Pond Inlet who works with the CJOW's in the six northern Baffin and the High Arctic communities of Grise Fiord, Igloolik, Hall Beach, Pond Inlet and Resolute Bay.



PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES OF THE FAIA

The FAIA has built into it Inuit traditional values, knowledge, behaviour, perceptions and expectations, collectively referred to as *Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit*. Recognizing that Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit is key to addressing the serious problem of family abuse in Nunavut, the following principles guide the application of the FAIA:

Inuuqatigiitsiarniq: respecting others, relationships and caring for people.

Tunnganarniq: fostering good spirit by being open and welcoming and inclusive.

Pijitsirniq: serving and providing for families and communities.

These three important principles are built into the FAIA and must be factors considered when applying the FAIA.

In addition to the principles of *Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit*, there are eleven (11) other principles that must be applied when applying the FAIA. Specifically, when a Justice of the Peace, Judge or CJOW are engaged in their decision making authority under the FAIA, they must keep in mind that:

- (a) the paramount objective of this Act is to promote the safety of Nunavummiut;
- (b) all Nunavummiut are entitled to protection from family abuse and the threat of family abuse;
- (c) all Nunavummiut have a responsibility to control their conduct and refrain from engaging in family abuse;
- (d) all Nunavummiut have a responsibility to control their conduct and refrain from damaging the well-being of the family;
- (e) all Nunavummiut are entitled to be treated with respect;
(e.1) the views of elders deserve careful consideration and respect;
- (f) every family's well-being should be supported and promoted;
- (g) measures taken for the protection of applicants should, as far as practicable, promote the integrity of the family and the community, while giving priority to the wishes of the applicants;
- (h) communities should be encouraged to provide services, wherever possible, to support applicants and respondents and to facilitate the reunification of the family;
- (i) members of the extended family should be given the opportunity to be heard and their opinions should be considered when decisions affecting their interests are being made;
- (j) there should be no unreasonable delay in making or carrying out an order.

WHAT IS FAMILY ABUSE?

Under the FAIA, the scope and meaning of family abuse is defined very broadly. Under the FAIA, Family Abuse occurs when a person, a child of a person, a child in care of a person, a parent of a person or another family member of a person is subjected to abuse committed by someone they are in a family relationship with. Abuse includes the following acts or omissions:

- (a) an intentional or reckless act or omission that causes, or a threatened act or omission to cause
 - (i) injury, or
 - (ii) damage to property in the context of intimidation;
- (b) an intentional, reckless or threatened act or omission that causes, or a series of intentional or threatened acts that cause a reasonable fear of
 - (i) injury, or
 - (ii) damage to property in the context of intimidation;
- (c) sexual abuse, including sexual contact of any kind that is coerced by force or threat of force;
 - (i) sexual abuse of any kind, including sexual exploitation, sexual interference and encouragement or invitation to sexual contact, of a person with a mental or physical disability or a child;

- (d) forced confinement;
- (e) conduct that reasonably, in all the circumstances, constitutes mental or emotional abuse;
- (f) an intentional or reckless act or omission that unjustifiably or unreasonably deprives a person of food, clothing, shelter, medical attention, transportation or other necessities of life;
- (g) conduct of any kind the purpose of which is to control, exploit or limit a person's access to financial resources for the purpose of ensuring the person's financial dependency.

Within the FAIA, stalking is also defined as a form of abuse. Stalking is when someone repeatedly engages in conduct that causes another person reasonable, in all the circumstances, to fear for their safety, and/or acts without lawful excuse or authority; and knows that the other person is harassed, intimidated or threatened or is reckless as to whether the other person is harassed, intimidated or threatened by the conduct.

Family is defined very broadly, this is particularly important as domestic violence in Nunavut is not limited to spousal relationships. The FAIA recognises four categories of relationships that fall under the FAIA: Spousal Relationships, Intimate Relationships, Family Relationships and Care Relationships.

SPOUSAL RELATIONSHIPS

A spousal relationship includes relationships where two people are either married to each other, are living together in a conjugal relationship for at least one year, or who are together the natural, adoptive or foster parents of a child.

INTIMATE RELATIONSHIPS

Intimate relationships are defined as a relationship between two people who may or may not live together, who are dating each other and whose lives are or were enmeshed to the extent that the actions of one affect or affected the actions or life of the other. This does not include casual dating.

FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS

Family relationships are defined very broadly and include family relationships between two people whether or not they live together who are blood relatives, related through marriage, or through adoption, or in any other way that it is reasonable in the circumstances to regard them as being related.

CARE RELATIONSHIPS

A Care Relationship exists between two people whether they live together or not, where one person is or was dependent on the other person for assistance in his or her daily life activities because of disability, illness or impairment.

For the abuse being experienced to be considered Family Abuse, only one of these types of relationships needs to exist. The definition is very broad to ensure that all types of family relationships are recognized and that victims of any of these types of family abuse can seek help under the FAIA. If a person you are assisting is experiencing any one of the above listed abuses at the hands of a person who falls into the category of a spouse, an intimate relationship, a family relationship or if they are in a care relationship, they can seek assistance under the FAIA.

WHAT CAN FAIA HELP WITH?

The FAIA is a piece of civil law, meaning that it is between individuals, not between the Government and an individual. So, it is up to an individual person to use the FAIA as a tool for relief against family abuse. There are four different types or remedies a person can apply for under the FAIA. These include:

1. Emergency Protection Order
2. A Community Intervention Order
3. An assistance order and
4. A compensation order

Currently in Nunavut, only Emergency Protection Orders and Community Intervention Orders are being utilized. This manual focuses exclusively on Emergency Protection Orders and on Community Intervention Orders. For additional information about the tools within the FAIA that can be used to assist victims of family abuse, please contact your local CJOW and or Community Justice Specialist.



EMERGENCY PROTECTION ORDERS

A person experiencing family abuse can apply to the Nunavut Court of Justice to have a Justice of the Peace order an Emergency Protection Order (EPO) under the FAIA. The benefits of an EPO are that they can be obtained in a relatively short period of time and are done ex parte. Ex parte means without the abuser present.

An EPO can contain conditions that allow for the following:

- (a) restraining the respondent from communicating or contacting the applicant and/or others (Determine who is to be included)¹
- (b) restraining the respondent from engaging in any conduct that is threatening, annoying, or harassing to the applicant and/or others (can last as long as the order)
- (c) restraining the respondent from attending or entering a specific location (can last as long as the order)
- (d) restraining the respondent from following the applicant and/or other from place to place (can last as long as the order)
- (e) provision dealing with granting of personal possession of the family home (not to exceed 90 days)
- (f) provision to have the RCMP accompany the respondent or any specified person to supervise the removal of necessary personal belongings
- (g) provision prohibiting either the applicant or respondent to take,

convert or damage property (can last as long as the order)

- (h) provision granting the applicant temporary custody of the children (can be for up to 90 days)
- (i) provision recommending that the parties attend family counseling
- (j) provision recommending that the children attend counseling
- (k) provision recommending that the respondent attend counseling
- (l) any other provision that the applicant would like the Justice of the Peace to consider.

An EPO can be in effect for up to one year. However, in Nunavut they are generally only being granted for 90 days unless specific circumstances compel a Justice of the Peace to grant a longer EPO. It should be noted that if the need for the protection an EPO provides continues, an applicant can always request an extension if needed.

Application Process

The first step in obtaining an EPO is to contact your local Community Justice Outreach Worker (CJOW). If it is after hours, you can contact your local RCMP detachment. Most RCMP in Nunavut are trained in assisting with EPO applications. Regional Community Justice Specialists can also be contacted for assistance. Under the Family Abuse Intervention Regulations, an application for an EPO can only be submitted by either the applicant themselves or by a family member, friend, CJOW, the RCMP, a lawyer or a shelter or safe house worker who has been given consent by the applicant to submit the application for them. These people can help the applicant complete and put together the required material. See the Form 1 and Form 5 below. These Forms can also be obtained on the Nunavut Court of Justice website <http://www.>

¹ Note: This provision is a calming period and can only be for up to 72 hours.

nucj.ca/FAIA.htm or from your local CJOW and regional Community Justice Specialist.

Once completed, which can take a few hours, the Forms and all the supporting documents are delivered to the Nunavut Court of Justice. A CJOW and or an RCMP officer can assist with the filing of the documents. Justice of the Peace in Nunavut who are designated to hear applications under the FAIA are on call 24 hours a day, seven days a week. A local CJOW or a local RCMP officer can facilitate filing or delivering an application at any time of day.

Upon receiving an application, the Justice of the Peace will set a time for a hearing. As these are court proceedings, the hearings are recorded and all evidence provided either in the form of supporting documents - such as Affidavits or oral testimony - at the hearing have to be sworn and under oath. These hearings can be done over the phone. Currently most hearings are completed over the phone.

Providing the right information in the right form is very important. Shelter workers and community support people can play a key role in assisting their clients in this part of the Application for an EPO, or any order under the FAIA. In assisting victims of family abuse, workers must always be careful not to tell the story for the person, but to assist them in telling the story so that they are understood by others. Particularly in the legal system, facts and clarity are preferred to assist the Justice of the Peace, RCMP, Lawyers or Judges to make decisions

that are based on accurate information. It is key to ensure that the information provided properly assists the Justice of the Peace to make a decision. In the context of an Application for an EPO, a Justice of the Peace must be satisfied that the following 3 conditions are met:

1. That family abuse has occurred;
2. That there is a reasonable likelihood that it will continue or be repeated;
and
3. And that the EPO is needed for immediate protection.

Therefore, when providing information to the Justice of the Peace, the Applicant – the woman seeking the order - must tell her story in an organised manner. Specifically, the accounts of the abuse and the events leading to the need for the order must be articulated in a way that:

- is direct and specific;
- is focused on the legal issues;
- is factual and not exaggerated;
- does not underplay the events; and
- starts with the most recent event then goes back in time.

Below are two examples of ways of telling ones story of abuse and violence. Which is the most effective in the legal context?

FAIA EXERCISE: FACT SCENARIO

Mary and John got together in high school in Iqaluit in grade 9, having grown up together. They had their first child, Jacob, when Mary was in grade 11 but they both finished high school. They were able to look after the child with the support of Mary's mother.

In grade 12, there was a tragedy in John's family. John's youngest brother, who he loved very much, committed suicide. Other members of John's extended family had suffered violent deaths and John had worked through his grief, but this time John couldn't cope. He started to binge drink and became violent and abusive in the home.

When drunk, he would shout and scream that Mary was a bad mother and wife. He would repeatedly threaten to kill himself and their son. He used his income support money on alcohol. When Mary would confront him, he would yell and scream and threaten her. If she didn't relent, he would push, shove and even hit her. One time he pushed her against the wall with his hands around her neck. Another time he did the same thing but punched a hole in the wall next to her head. At other times he would rip her clothes or break dishes or furniture. Once he grabbed his loaded hunting rifle and waved it at Mary.

All of this often occurs in front of the child.

On these occasions, Mary would usually leave the home with her son and stay with her sister. Other times, John would take off in a huff and return days later. After John had sobered up, he was always remorseful. He would tell Mary how much he loved her and their son and how he didn't want to hurt them. He and Mary would talk about his need to get help.

John's on a waiting list to be assessed for counselling. In the meantime, the drinking and violence, which was happening about once a month, is becoming more frequent.

Last Friday night, Mary was working late and John was looking after their son. John called her at work and Mary could tell he had been drinking. He was shouting incoherently and she could hear things breaking in the background. Mary left work in a rush and found the kitchen in a shambles. Dishes were everywhere and her son was hiding in the corner in tears.

John demanded money from Mary. She refused. John went to lunge at her, but Mary grabbed her son and made it to the door. As she was leaving, John threatened that if she didn't give him money, he would burn the house down.

Mary was terrified that John would not be able to control his anger and grief and might carry through on the threat or otherwise come after her and the child. She decided to apply for an EPO. She could have gone to the police, but decided not to because what she really wants is for John to stay away from her when he's dangerous to her and her son and for him to get the help he needs. Mary also thinks it would be a good idea if John's gun were taken away from him until he is in better health.

VERSION #1:

I am so upset. I just don't know what to do anymore. My common law spouse, John, is having a really hard time. His baby brother died and now he's off on binges all the time and he shouts at me and hits me and demands money from me. I know he loves me but when he gets like that I'm really scared. He says these terrible things about me in front of our son, Jacob. He's thrown things at me too. Also in front of Jacob. He's really a good person at heart. I know it. He's just going through a really bad time. I love him and want him to get better, but I need to protect myself and my son. I think an EPO will help shake some sense into John. He has threatened to kill Jacob in the past, but I know deep down, even when he's blasted, he would never want to lose Jacob. I think an EPO will help keep John away from us until he sobers up. He's always so sorry when he's sober. He's so ashamed and I think he's scared too. I think it would be good if John didn't have his gun for a while.

VERSION #2:

John is my common law husband. We have been together for 4 years. We have one child together, named Jacob, who is three years old.

Last year John's baby brother committed suicide, and John has had a really hard time coping. He started drinking and the drinking has gotten worse. When John drinks he becomes physically and verbally violent and emotionally abusive.

Tonight John really scared me. I'm worried that he's going to completely lose control and harm me, my child or our home.

I was at work and John was at home looking after Jacob. He called me at 7pm and was drunk and shouting and breaking dishes. I ran home and the place was a disaster. John had broken dishes everywhere and my son was cowering in the corner. John demanded money from me to buy more drink and when I refused he lunged at me and tried to punch me.

Tonight I ran out the door with Jacob. As we were leaving, John said he would burn the house down if we didn't come back and if I didn't give him money.

This isn't the first time he's done this. This is the third such incident in three months and things are getting worse. Last month he pushed me up against the wall and put his hands around my neck, threatening to kill me if I didn't give him money. About two months ago he threatened to put us all out of our misery. Me, Jacob and John. On that occasion he took a loaded rifle and waved it in my face. On both of these occasions he also shouted and swore at me, in front of our son, that I'm a terrible mother and wife. He's thrown things at me and has broken the t.v. and half the dishes.

John needs help. Before his brother died, John was a good father and husband. But right now John is dangerous to us. For a period of time while he sobers up and gets serious about healing, he needs to stay away from me and Jacob, especially our home, where I work and Jacob's school. I want him to have the counseling he so badly needs. I also want his gun seized. When he is binge drinking you don't know what he might do.

The second version is the version that, as a result of being more organised and factual, would more effectively convey to the Justice of the Peace a factual basis to make an order.

If the Justice of the Peace determines that the three elements are present - family abuse has occurred, there is a reasonable likelihood it will be repeated or continue and that the order is needed for immediate protection - an EPO will be ordered with which ever conditions the Justice of the Peace determines necessary. An EPO takes effect as soon as ordered.

It should be noted that EPO's prevail over any existing order made under the *Child and Family Services Act*, *Children's Law Act*, *Family Law Act* or *Divorce Act* to the extent necessary to provide for the immediate or imminent protection of the Applicant or a child in the care of the Applicant. The Applicant is required to advise the Justice of the Peace of the existence of any such other orders.

Once the EPO is completed and issued, the RCMP is provided with a copy of the EPO which is then served (personally delivered) on the Respondent. Service is important because it is proof that the

abuser has been informed that they are bound by the conditions of the order. If there is evidence that the Respondent is evading and avoiding being served, the RCMP can ask the Justice of the Peace to have the matter "deemed served", which means that a Justice of the Peace accepts that the abuser knows they have an EPO they have to follow. It is important when trying to have an EPO enforced that the Respondent knows that they are required to follow an order.

If the Respondent doesn't follow the conditions, the Applicant should contact the RCMP. It is a criminal offence not to follow the conditions of an EPO.

An EPO is then reviewed and confirmed if appropriate, by a Judge with the Nunavut Court of Justice. A Respondent can also contest the need for the EPO. For further information about EPOs being contested, or request to vary and or the extension of an existing EPO, you can contact your local CJOW or the Community Justice Specialist.

EPO Application Form Example

Family Abuse Intervention Regulations, Consolidation of Current to: 2008-03-04

SCHEDULE
FORM 1
(Subsection 3(1))

**APPLICATION FOR
AN EMERGENCY PROTECTION ORDER OR
A COMMUNITY INTERVENTION ORDER**
(Under sections 7 and 17 of the Family Abuse Intervention Act)

(Name of Applicant)
AND

(Name of Respondent)

I, _____, am applying for a:
(Name of Applicant)

☐ Emergency Protection Order OR ☐ Community Intervention Order

I and the Respondent are in the following relationship: _____

I am applying for an Order because of the following facts/events:

(If necessary, attach additional paper)

I need/want the Order to include the following remedies:

(If necessary, attach additional paper)

I need/want the Order to last for the following period: _____.

This application is being made on behalf of the Applicant by: _____
(name, title)

for the following reason: _____

The Respondent may likely be found at the following location: _____

or by contacting the following person(s): _____

at the following location: _____

☐ An affidavit or other document is attached to support this application.

☐ I authorize the following person to accept service on my behalf:

(name, title, contact information)

☐ The following person assisted with the completion of this application:

(name, title, contact information)

Dated at _____, Nunavut _____}
(community)

On: _____ }
(month, day, year) (signature of Applicant)

FORM 5
AFFIDAVIT
(Family Abuse Intervention Act)

(Name of Applicant)
 AND

(Name of Respondent)

I, _____, of _____, Nunavut
(Name of Affiant) (community where resident)

MAKE OATH AND SAY (OR AFFIRM) as follows:

THAT I have personal knowledge of the matters herein sworn to, except where otherwise stated.

THAT I make this affidavit in relation to an application by (name of the Applicant for an Emergency Protection Order pursuant to section 7 of the Family Abuse Intervention Act.

THAT *(information regarding the facts and events on which the basis for the EPO is being sought)*

Sworn (or Affirmed) before me at _____ }
(community)

in the Territory of Nunavut, this _____ day of _____, _____ }
(date) (month) (year)

(Signature of Person Making the Affidavit)

*A Commissioner for Oaths or Notary Public
 in and for the Territory of Nunavut.*

My commission expires on: _____

COMMUNITY INTERVENTION ORDERS

The second type of order available under the FAIA that can be utilised for clients dealing with family abuse where there isn't the immediate or imminent risk of abuse, there isn't the need for protection and where all the parties are willing to participate. These are Community Intervention Orders (CIO).

A Justice of the Peace who has been provided with an Application that consists of a completed Form 1 and Form 5 in which a CIO is requested will make such an order if the following two conditions are present:

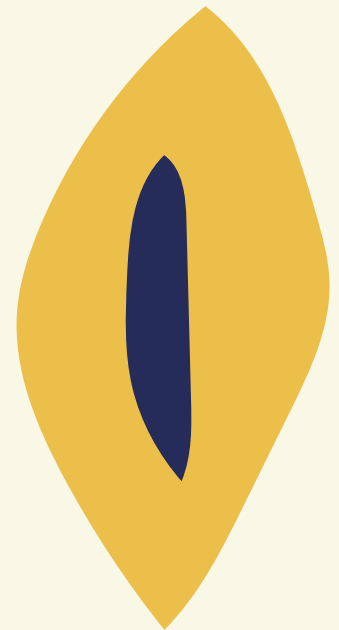
1. Abuse has occurred, and
2. It is deemed appropriate.

A CIO can allow for the following conditions:

1. The parties attend traditional Inuit counselling;
2. Direction to meeting with specific traditional counsellors on specified dates;
3. Direction that the counsellor report to the Justice of the Peace regarding the process of the parties;
4. Any other provisions deemed appropriate by the Justice of the Peace considered necessary to provide protection.

A CIO can be in effect for no more than three years. Their primary objective is to assist individuals affected by family abuse, where no urgent or immediate safety issue is present, to utilise community services to assist all family members who are impacted by the abuse.

These Applications are prepared with the assistance of a CJOW. The parties, along with the CJOW, will engage in a series of planning sessions to determine what the nature of the abuse is, the impact of it, the possible solutions and the available resources. A hearing in relation to a CIO is heard during business hours. As a result, the best person to assist with such an application is the CJOW and not the RCMP. Shelter workers and community support people can assist with such applications and in identifying resources. As a result of such an order being issued, and in order to ensure the effectiveness of the order, Traditional Counsellors are compensated by the Department of Community Justice in the amount of \$150 per session for up to 10 sessions.



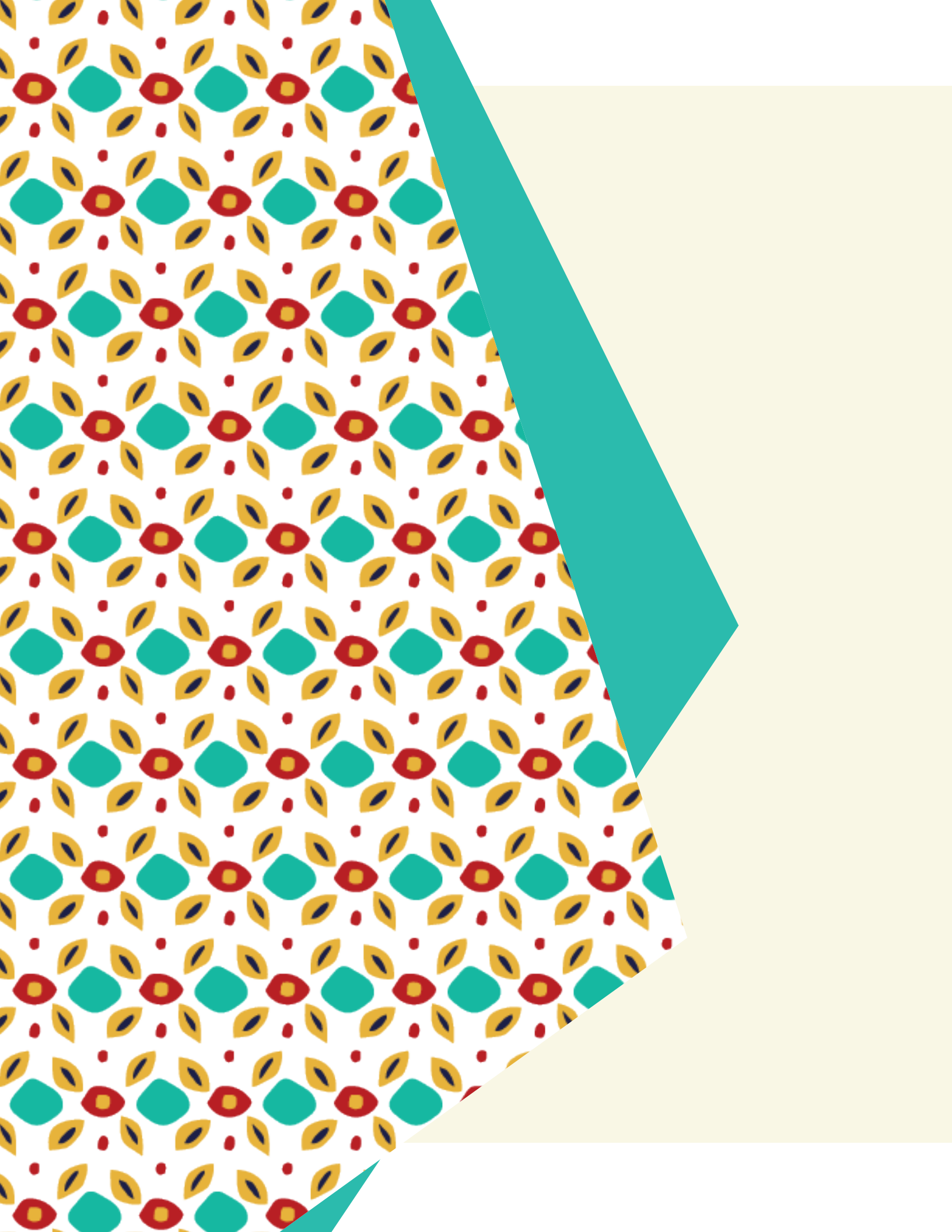
WHO TO CALL?

Community Justice Specialist and Community Outreach Workers across Nunavut:

REGION	NAME	TELEPHONE NUMBER(S)		EMAIL	LOCATION & ADDRESS
CJ SPECIALIST					
North Baffin/ Pond Inlet	Leslie Qammaniq	867-899-7370	867-899-7372 or 7374	lqammaniq@gov.nu.ca	Aqsarniit Building Box 399 X0A 0S0
CJOWS					
Grise Fiord	Geela Qaapik	867-980-4099	867-980-4098	cjow@qiniq.com	Old Gov't Office P.O. Box 77 X0A 0J0
Hall Beach	Asena Kaermerk	867-928-8054	867-928-8055	hbcjow@hotmail.com	Old Hamlet office P.O. Box 3 X0A 0K0
Igloolik	William Qamukaq	867-934-8830	867-934-8757	community_just@qiniq.com	Hamlet office P.O. Box 30 X0A 0L0
Pond Inlet	VACANT	867-899-8064	867-899-8063	pond_justice@qiniq.com	Old Health Centre P.O. Box 10 X0A 0S0
Resolute Bay	VACANT	867-252-3005	867-252-3030	justiceresolute@qiniq.com	Government Office P. O. Box 98 X0A 0V0
South Baffin / Cape Dorset	Michael Shaer, CJ Specialist	867-897-3642	867-897-3687	mshaer@gov.nu.ca	GN Justice Office P.O. Box 30 X0A 0C0
CJOWS					
Cape Dorset	Lao Jaw	867-897-3686	867-897-3687	LJaw1@gov.nu.ca	GN Justice Office P.O. Box 30 X0A 0C0
Clyde River	Joshua Akavak	867-924-6565	867-924-6570	joshua_akavak@ilisaqsivik.ca	Ilisaqsivik Centre P.O. Box 150 X0A 0E0
Kimmirut	Natsivak Atsiaq	867-939-2001	867-939-2504	kimmcjow@qiniq.com	Saimata Building P.O. Box 20 X0A 0N0

REGION	NAME	TELEPHONE NUMBER(S)		EMAIL	LOCATION & ADDRESS
Pangnirtung	Mandy Qaqasiq	867-473-8018	867-473-8349	pangkjc@qiniq.com	Co-op Building 304 B P.O. Box 140 X0A 0R0
Qikiqtarjuaq	Eena Kooneeliusie	867-927-8089	867-927-8048	ena.k@outlook.com	Hamlet Office P.O. Box 4 X0A 0B0
Kivalliq/ Rankin Inlet	Valerie Stubbs, CJ Specialist	867-645-4530	867-645-4536	vstubbs@gov.nu.ca	Justice Office Bag 002 X0C 0G0
CJOWS					
Arviat	Klara Aglukark	867-857-2959	867-857-2178	cjc_cjc@qiniq.com	Justice Office P.O. Box 150 X0C 0E0
Baker Lake	Karen Duval	867-793-2045	867-793-2318		Hamlet office P.O. Box 373 X0C 0A0
Chesterfield Inlet	Blair Tautu	867-898-9045	867-898-9043	ci_justice@qiniq.com	Hamlet office P.O. Box 10 X0C 0B0
Coral Harbour	Elena Kataluk	867-925-8222	867-925-8333	chjustice@qiniq.com	Hamlet office P.O. Box 30 X0C 0C0
Rankin Inlet	Sherry Morey	867-645-2039	867-645-2046	saputiit_pkfc@qiniq.com	Justice Office P.O. Box 429 X0C 0G0
Repulse Bay	Annie Angotingoar	867-462-4007	867-462-4007 (call first)	rbjustice@qiniq.com	Hamlet Office P.O. Box 10 X0C 0H0
Whale Cove	Alana Kuksuk	867-896-9961	867-896-9047	cjow@whalecove.ca	Hamlet Office P.O. Box 120 X0C 0J0
Kitikmeot/ Cambridge Bay	Vacant, CJ Specialist	867-975-6166	867-975-6160	jimmypaton@gov.nu.ca	Arnakallaq Building Box 1000, Stn. 510 X0A 0H0

REGION	NAME	TELEPHONE NUMBER(S)		EMAIL	LOCATION & ADDRESS
CJOWS					
Cambridge Bay	Christine Aye	867-983-4017	867-983-4220	caye@gov.nu.ca	NCC Building P.O. Box 1047 X0B 0C0
Gjoa Haven	VACANT	867-360-7141 Ext 8	867-360-6309	justiceworker@qiniq.com	Hamlet Office P.O. Box 200 X0B 1J0
Kugaaruk	Alex Ittimangnaq JR	867-769-6281	867-769-6069	hamlet_of_just@qiniq.com	Wellness Centre P.O. Box 205 X0B 1K0
Kugluktuk	Genevieve Nivingalok	867-982-6510	867-982-3060	justice@kugluktuk.ca	Hamlet Office P.O. Box 271
Taloyoak	VACANT	867-561-6864	867-561-6810		Hamlet office P.O. Box 8 X0B 0E0
Iqaluit	Lisa Tootoo, CJ Specialist	867-975-6364	867-975-6160	ltootoo@gov.nu.ca	Arnakallaq Building Box 1000, Stn. 510 X0A 0H0
Sanikiluaq	Samantha Sponagle	867-266-7905	867-266-7924	sanijustice@qiniq.com	Hamlet Office P.O. Box 157 X0A 0W0
Arctic Bay	Ina Allurut	867-439-8183	867-439-8767	cjow_ab@qiniq.com	Hamlet office P.O. Box 150 X0A 0A0
Iqaluit	Ineak Ipeelie	867-975-6362	867-975-6149	Ipeelie@gov.nu.ca	Arnakallak Building P.O. Box 1000, St. 510 X0A 0H0



CRIMINAL LAW

This manual provides a simple overview of the process from the point when an offence occurs to the point when the accused is sentenced for the offence. This resource also provides an outline of the different measures available at different stages of the proceedings to protect and assist victims.

OVERVIEW OF THE PROCESS

Unlike the FAIA, the Criminal Justice System is a system that aims to protect and regulate society, by punishing offenders and offering them rehabilitation. The Government, through its agents the RCMP and the Crown Prosecutors, charge individuals believed to have committed offences listed in the *Criminal Code of Canada*. Although it is information from complainants, witnesses and the victim that form the basis for the charges, it is not those individuals who decide to charge and prosecute a person accused of committing an offence. The Government, through the Crown Prosecutors and the RCMP, decides whether the case will proceed. Victims cannot “drop the charges”. The objective of the Criminal Court process is to determine beyond a reasonable doubt whether the accused person has committed the offence, and what their sentence is, if found guilty.

Within the Criminal Justice System, the interests of society as a whole outweigh the individual interest of victims and witnesses in justice being done. Often this leads to the Criminal Justice System being a very confusing, cold and intimidating system for victims of family violence. Through the Criminal Justice System, what is a very personal situation and experience for a victim gets lumped into issues of public safety and public policy.

Shelter workers and community support people can provide great support by assisting women who have been victims of domestic violence in understanding

how the Criminal Court process functions. Once the police are involved and the decision has been made by the police to charge the abuser, a victim is largely without choice in their participation. The victims’ role at key stages will be discussed in the overview of the Criminal Justice System. Further, different supports existing within the system for victims will be identified.

GETTING INFORMATION ABOUT THE CHARGES

Before beginning, it should be noted that criminal proceedings are generally public. Although this can be intimidating for victims, this means that victims can access information about the process and the status of charges against their abuser at any time.

For information about the status of charges, a victim or her supporter, can contact the Nunavut Court of Justice Criminal Registry at 867-975-6100, or can attend the Nunavut Court of Justice Registry at the Court house in Iqaluit and ask one of the Court Clerks for the status of the matter.

Key information that a victim should be aware of are:

1. Scheduled court dates
2. What conditions the abuser is bound by in relations to the victim and witnesses

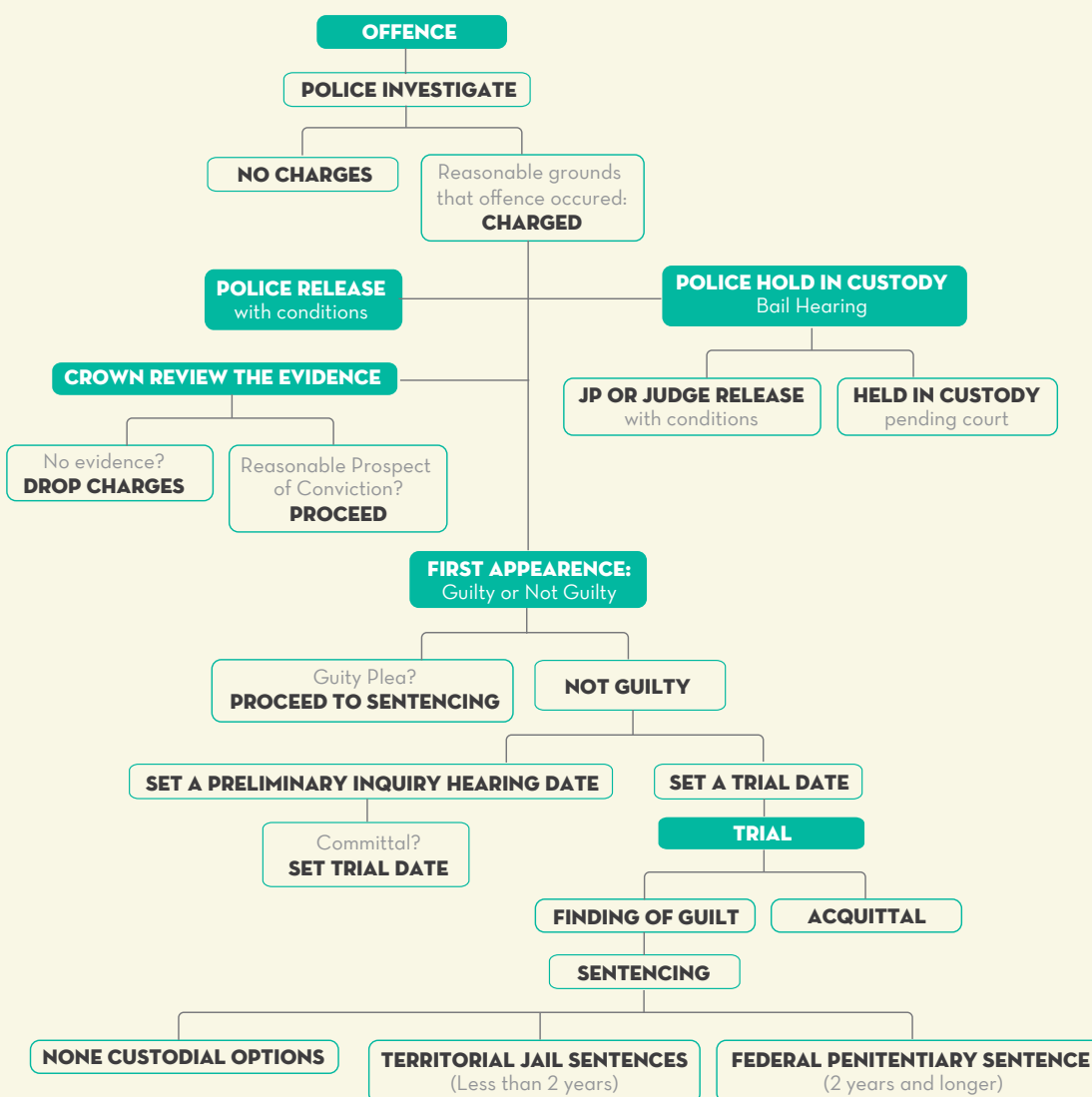
In addition to the information that can be obtained from the Nunavut Court Registry, the Public Prosecution Services of Canada, the Government of Canada department that oversees the persecution of charges in Nunavut (often called the Crown Prosecutors), can provide information to victims and assist victims and witnesses in preparing for the Court process. The Nunavut office of the Public

Prosecution Services of Canada can be reached at 867-975-4600.

Within the Public Prosecution Service of Canada Nunavut office are Crown Witness Coordinators (CWC). Victims needing information about the Court process and the status of a charge can also call the Public Prosecution Services of Canada Nunavut office at the number provided and

ask to speak to a CWC. CWCs do not provide counselling. They work with victims to prepare for the Court process, and support lawyers in obtaining information from victims about the nature and dynamic of the relationship between the victim and the abuser. They also help victims prepare for testimony in court and for Victim Impact Statements.

THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESS: FROM OFFENCE TO SENTENCING



The engagement of the Criminal Justice System in a situation of domestic violence often starts with the police being contacted either by the victim or witnesses to the abuse. In Nunavut, the police are the RCMP. Once the RCMP become involved, their priority is to ensure the safety of all those involved and to investigate whether a criminal offence has occurred. In Nunavut, the most common offences that occur in domestic violence situations are assaults, threats and sexual assaults.

The most common types of offences are:

- Assault, Assault Causing bodily harm and Aggravated assault
- Sexual assault, sexual assault causing bodily harm and aggravated sexual assault
- Assault/sexual assault with a weapon
- Threats
- Forcible confinement
- Mischief
- Murder/attempted murder
- Manslaughter

In the course of an investigation, the RCMP will take statements from the victim and anyone that was present or may have seen or heard what happened. The RCMP may also collect physical evidence like damaged property or clothing. They may also take pictures and seize, or take from the scene, items that are believed to be part of the offence (for example, weapons). If the victim is taken to the hospital or the health centre due to injuries, the RCMP will ask the victim to consent to the hospital or health centre giving copies of the health records of those injuries to the RCMP as part of the investigation. In domestic violence situations, because of the history of victims being unwilling

to cooperate later on in the process, the RCMP often takes statements from the victim that are video recorded or audio recorded and under oath. In some situations, this statement may become evidence in court on a later date.

In the course of the investigation, shelter workers and community support people are usually not present. However, where the investigation takes a number of days, and when the victim is brought into the care of the shelter, assistance can be provided to victims at this stage. Shelter workers and community support people can be present with the victim when the RCMP is questioning the victim. In this situation, you must always be careful not to give evidence for the victim. The testimony, or the story, has to come from the victim. You can explain to victims that the RCMP needs to know facts, such as what happened and when, details about who was there, and what was said. Chronology is very important too, so advise the victim that she needs to be mindful of the sequence of events.

Often victims feel intimidated and may not assert their need for an interpreter or for clarification on questions. Sometimes they may be too intimidated to request breaks. You can help the victim and the RCMP by emphasizing that the assistance of an interpreter would be beneficial. You can also remind a victim that she can ask questions if she doesn't understand and can take breaks if she needs them.

Once an investigation is completed, the RCMP- NOT THE VICTIM- decides if there is enough evidence to conclude that the abuser committed an offence. This is a big misconception, that the victim is the one that "charges" the offender. If there is no evidence, the RCMP will not press charges. In Nunavut, the RCMP takes domestic violence

very seriously and has a policy that where there is evidence of an offence in the context of a domestic relationship, they will press charges.

Once an abuser (or an accused) is charged, they are often arrested. The RCMP or a court then decides if the accused should be held in custody pending the outcome of the court process. In domestic violence situations, if the abuser is released, the RCMP and the court will include in their conditions for release a prohibition from contacting the victim. The RCMP and the Court need to know what the situation is between the victim and the abuser to best construct these release conditions. Even when an abuser is in jail waiting for court, an order can be made that prohibits them from contacting the victim from jail, either directly or indirectly (for example, getting his friends to call the victim is a violation of the 'no contact' order). As support people for a victim, you can assist her in contacting the RCMP, the Crown Prosecutor or you can attend the Court directly to advise what the conditions are that would help keep the victim stay safe. An example would be if the victim needs a condition that the abuser does not attend certain buildings, such as where she works. Assisting the victim to get information to key people at this stage is crucial. This will be within the first day or two of the abuser being arrested, so this should be done quickly.

The next few stages of the process do not involve the victim very much. The abuser will have a first appearance at which stage a plea of 'guilty' or 'not guilty' will be provided by the abuser/accused to the court. If the abuser pleads guilty, meaning they accept that they have committed the offence as alleged by the RCMP, then the process will proceed to a sentencing hearing. If a 'not guilty' plea is entered, then depending on how serious the offence is, a date will be set for a preliminary inquiry or a trial date. At both the preliminary inquiry and a trial, the victim will likely be called upon to testify.

Testifying means going to court and telling what happened and being questioned by the lawyer for the accused.

A victim, if required to testify, will be served with a subpoena by the RCMP. This document has the information about when and where the victim must attend to testify at the trial or the preliminary inquiry. A subpoena is a court order and must be followed. Failing to attend court when required by a subpoena exposes a victim to the risk of being arrested and possibly charged. As the support person for a victim, it is important to be aware of this risk and to assist them in connecting to key people within the system in the event that for some emergency reason they are unable to attend court. In such a situation, a victim who has been served with a subpoena must contact the Crown Prosecutor, the RCMP or the Court.

Preparation for what court will be like can also help comfort a victim that is required to attend court. The CWC at the Crown Prosecutors office can assist with this. However, independent of the services provided by the CWCs, as a result of court being public, you can assist by taking the victim to observe court on a day where the victim and the abusers are not required in court. This can demystify the environment. There are also services available online through the Ontario Court that allow for virtual tours of the Court. These are different from what happens in Nunavut, but can assist especially if the client you are working with is in a community where the court isn't in town before the date of the trial. More information can be found at on Courtprep website at this address: http://www.courtprep.ca/en/swf/courtroom/courtroom_en.swf?

Once the trial or preliminary inquiry time comes and the victim is required to testify, they will have to do so, and in most cases this will be in a public

forum. As a victim support person, it is important not to assist with what a victim will say. This preparation will happen with the lawyers. But, as a support person you can help the victim understand why they must testify and how they should testify. Specifically in trials and preliminary inquiries, it is important to get the information (which they have already told the police, and the lawyers) to the judge/or jury who are hearing it for the first time. And in doing so, it is key to be factual and organised in their testimony.

In addition to being asked to tell their story a victim will be asked questions by the lawyer for the accused. This process is called cross-examination. This process is usually very stressful. Often lawyers during cross-examination are trying to show weaknesses or inconsistencies in a victim's testimony. It can feel like the lawyer is attacking a victim's character, and many victims can be upset by this process. It is essential that your client is prepared for the cross-examination, and to reassure victims that this is the lawyer's job and should not be taken personally. A CWC can help a victim prepare for this process.

It is also important to prepare the victim to be aware of her needs. Victims are often intimidated and are fearful to speak up when they don't understand questions. As their support person you can remind them that there is no shame in saying they don't understand a question that is asked of them. Finally, just being there in the court is often the greatest support the victim can receive from a support person. A friendly face that isn't judging and that is there to support them regardless of what is said is an essential support.

Remember that the objective of the trial is to determine if the accused person is guilty of the offences; to test the reliability of the evidence, and to determine guilt. Once all the evidence is presented to the judge or the jury, they must determine if there is enough evidence to be

confident beyond a reasonable doubt that the accused committed the offence. If there is enough evidence, they will find the abuser guilty. If not, then they acquit them of the charges. This idea of "beyond a reasonable doubt" is very difficult to understand for many people, and when a victim testifies and does so honestly, an acquittal can be devastating. Often in situations where there is no physical evidence and the only witnesses are the victim and the abuser, it can turn into a "he says, she says" situation. In such a situation, it may be hard for the court to know beyond a reasonable doubt what happened. It is important to remind victims that this is not a reflection of the court not believing the victim. The burden of proof is just hard to overcome.

When an abuser is found guilty or they have plead guilty, the court must consider the appropriate sentence. At this stage of the proceeding, the court wants to know the impact the offence has had on the victim. Specifically, the Judge wants to hear how the victim feels, how they were hurt and what loss have they been exposed to. This is done by providing the Court with a Victim Impact Statement. In Nunavut, the CWC often assists with completing a Victim Impact Statement, however, a shelter worker or a support person can also assist a victim with completing the form.

DOS AND DON'TS OF VICTIM IMPACT STATEMENTS

When completing a Victim Impact Statement, a victim should focus on the impact of the crime. It isn't about what the abuser did, how you feel about them or what you think their sentence should be. A victim should refrain from expressing their anger to the abuser through the Victim Impact Statement. But the victim is free to express in her own words how the crime has impacted her. For example, she

is more fearful at night, is less trusting, and has anxiety. She can also speak of the physical impact, if there are lasting symptoms, for example, lingering pain or limited use of arm due to injury from an assault. Finally, the victim can also declare the loss of income and or property. For example, if the victim had personal items damaged in the course of the offence that had sentimental value, this can be shared with the court. Within the Victim Impact Statement, the victim should also express her desire to either have contact or not have any contact with the abuser. Any continued fear of the abuser should be shared with the Court. This type of information from the victim will assist the court in putting conditions as part of the sentence that will help protect the victim.

At sentencing, the victim is free to read her Impact Statement to the court, but is not required to do so. A Victim Impact Statement can be completed at any time after the charges have been laid. Once completed, they can be provided to the Crown Prosecutor. It will not be opened until an accused person pleads guilty or is found guilty. At that time a copy of the Victim Impact Statement is provided to the abusers lawyer and provided to the court by the Prosecutor. At any time after the Victim Impact Statement is first completed and before sentencing, a victim can add to her Victim Impact Statement. To do this, they can contact the Crown Prosecutors and speak to a CWC.

Victim Impact Statement Form Example:

VICTIM IMPACT STATEMENT Criminal Code S. 722

THIS STATEMENT ALLOWS YOU; THE VICTIM, AN OPPORTUNITY TO EXPRESS TO THE COURT YOUR FEELINGS ABOUT BEING THE VICTIM OF CRIME AND HOW IT HAS AFFECTED YOU.

(If additional space is required, please attach extra pages).

Name of Victim: _____ New V.I.S. _____ Update _____

Age: _____ Marital status: _____ Occupation: _____

Relationship to the Offender: _____

Name of Offender: _____

Date of Offence: _____ Place: _____

Charges: _____

I understand that participation in the Victim Impact Statement Program is voluntary, and I do not wish to participate.

Signature of Victim: _____ Date: _____

PHYSICAL IMPACT: Any physical injuries or disabilities that were suffered as a result of the offence, any treatment that was received or will be required in the future for the injuries. Please indicate the medical person(s) who can confirm this claim.

EMOTIONAL IMPACT: Your emotional reactions to the offence that was committed against you. (i.e., how the offence has affected you personally and your lifestyle).

FINANCIAL LOSS: Describe the financial or property loss you have incurred as the result of this offence, whether you have or will be receiving any compensation, from who and the estimated amount. (Please attach receipts for medical, counseling or therapy expenses, supporting documentation for loss of income, etc.)

OTHER COMMENTS OR CONCERNS:

This **VICTIM IMPACT STATEMENT** is true to the best of my knowledge. I understand that it may be considered by the court or during a parole or probation hearing and that I may be called to testify about the contents in court, should it be challenged by defence counsel.

Victim: _____ Date: _____

Witness: _____ Address: _____

If you complete this Statement on behalf of the Victim, please indicate the reason why and your relationship to the Victim:

Name: _____ Relationship: _____

Reason: _____

Please complete if you provided translation services in the preparation of this Statement:

I did faithfully and to the best of my ability translate and interpret in the _____
language the contents of this Victim Impact .

Name: _____ Occupation: _____

Address: _____

PLEASE RETURN THIS FORM TO YOUR LOCAL RCMP DETACHMENT

Post Sentence Protection and Information

Whether an abuser is sentenced to probation, a territorial jail term or a penitentiary term, the sentence ordered by the judge can have conditions that prohibit the abuser from having contact with the victim. Additional limitations can also be imposed to protect the victim. Again, for these needs to be addressed, it is important for the court to know them in advance of making the sentence. Victims should be encouraged to express these needs to the Prosecutor and to include them in their Victim Impact Statement.

Once an abuser is sentenced and serving a jail term, in order for a victim to get information about the status of the abusers sentence they must contact key Government departments.

If serving a probationary term:

Community Corrections

Email: Justice.corrections@gov.nu.ca

Tel: 867-975-6500

Fax: 867-975-6515

If serving a Territorial Jail term:

Baffin Correctional Center-Case managers

P.O. Box 368

1550 Federal Rd

Iqaluit, NU X0A 0H0

Telephone: (867) 979-8103

Fax: (867) 979-4646

If serving a Federal Penitentiary term:

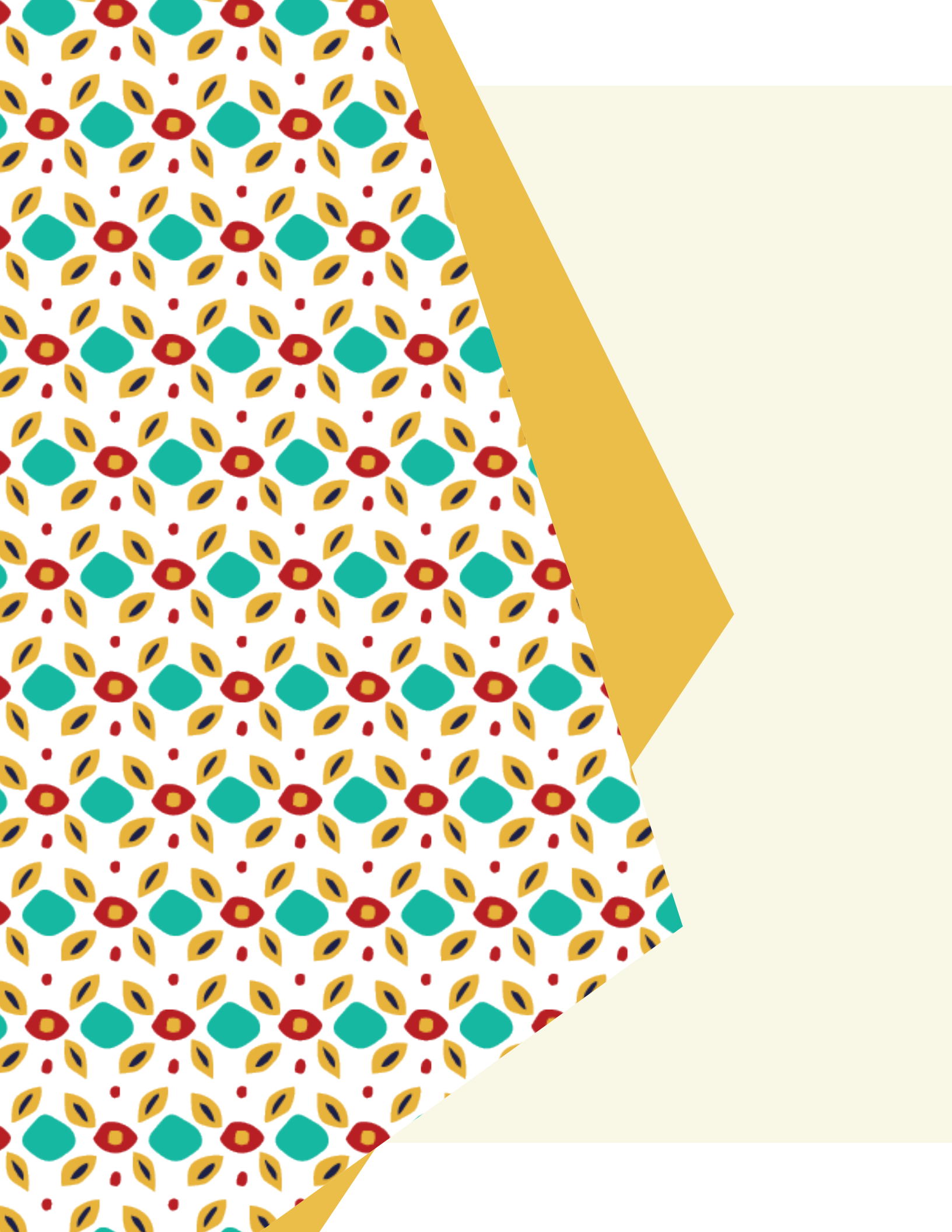
National Parole/Nunavut office

1043 Woodhouse Street

Iqaluit, NU X0A 0H0

Telephone: (867) 979-8892

Fax: (867) 979-7441



CHILD PROTECTION: WHAT HAPPENS WHEN A CHILD IS APPREHENDED?

CHILD PROTECTION AND FAMILY VIOLENCE

The involvement of Social Services is common in situations of domestic violence when there are children involved. Often children witness the abuse or suffer as a consequence of it. This raises concerns about the safety of the child. In Nunavut, the failure of a parent to leave a domestic violence situation can lead to grounds for apprehension of a child.

THE LEGISLATION

In Nunavut, the legislation governing child protection is the *Child and Family Services Act* (CFSA). The primary principles of the CFSA are that:

1. The paramount objective of the *Act* is to promote the best interests, protection and well-being of children, and
2. measures taken for the protection and well-being of children should, as far as possible, promote family and community integrity and continuity

Like the FAIA, the CFSA requires respect of Inuit values, including:

- (a) *Inuuqatigiitsiarniq* (respecting others, relationships and caring for people);
- (b) *Tunnganarniq* (fostering good spirit by being open, welcoming and inclusive);
- (c) *Pijitsirniq* (serving and providing for family or community, or both);
- (d) *Aajiqatigiinniq* (decision making through discussion and consensus);

(e) *Piliriqatigiinniq* or *Ikajuqtigiinniq* (working together for a common cause); and

(f) *Qanuqtuurniq* (being innovative and resourceful).

The principles of *Inunguqsainiq* (nurturing or raising an individual to be a productive member of society), and *Inuttiavaunasuaqniq* (working towards a good or problem-free life) is also required in the administration of the CFSA.

Best Interest of the Child

In considering what is in the best interest of a child, Child Protection Workers or the Court who is mandated to make decision about a child, will consider the following factors:

- (a) the child's safety
- (b) the child's physical, mental and emotional level of development and needs, and the appropriate care or treatment to meet those needs
- (c) the child's cultural, linguistic and spiritual or religious upbringing and ties
- (d) the importance for the child's development of a positive relationship with his or her parent, a secure place as a wanted and needed member of the family, and a stable environment
- (e) the importance of continuity in the child's care and the possible effect on the child of disruption of that continuity
- (f) the risk that the child may suffer harm through being removed from, kept

away from, returned to, or allowed to remain in, the care of a parent

- (g) the merits of any proposed plan of care for the child
- (h) the child's relationship by blood or through adoption
- (i) the child's views and preferences, if they can be reasonably ascertained
- (j) the effects on the child of a delay in making a decision

Child in Need of Protection

A child will be considered to be in need of protection when any of the following factors are present:

- Physical harm or risk of physical harm (whether directly or because of inadequate supervision)
- Sexual abuse or risk of sexual abuse [including exposure to pornography]
- Emotional or mental well-being harmed or risk of harm [including because of child's use of alcohol, parent refuses consent to treatment or healing processes]
- Child has demonstrated anxiety, depression, self-destructive behaviour, withdrawal consistent with emotional harm and child's parent doesn't provide treatment
- Malnutrition
- Abandonment by parent without adequate provision made for care by extended family
- Repeated exposure to family violence and child's parent is unwilling or unable to stop such exposure

STEPS IN THE CHILD WELFARE PROCESS

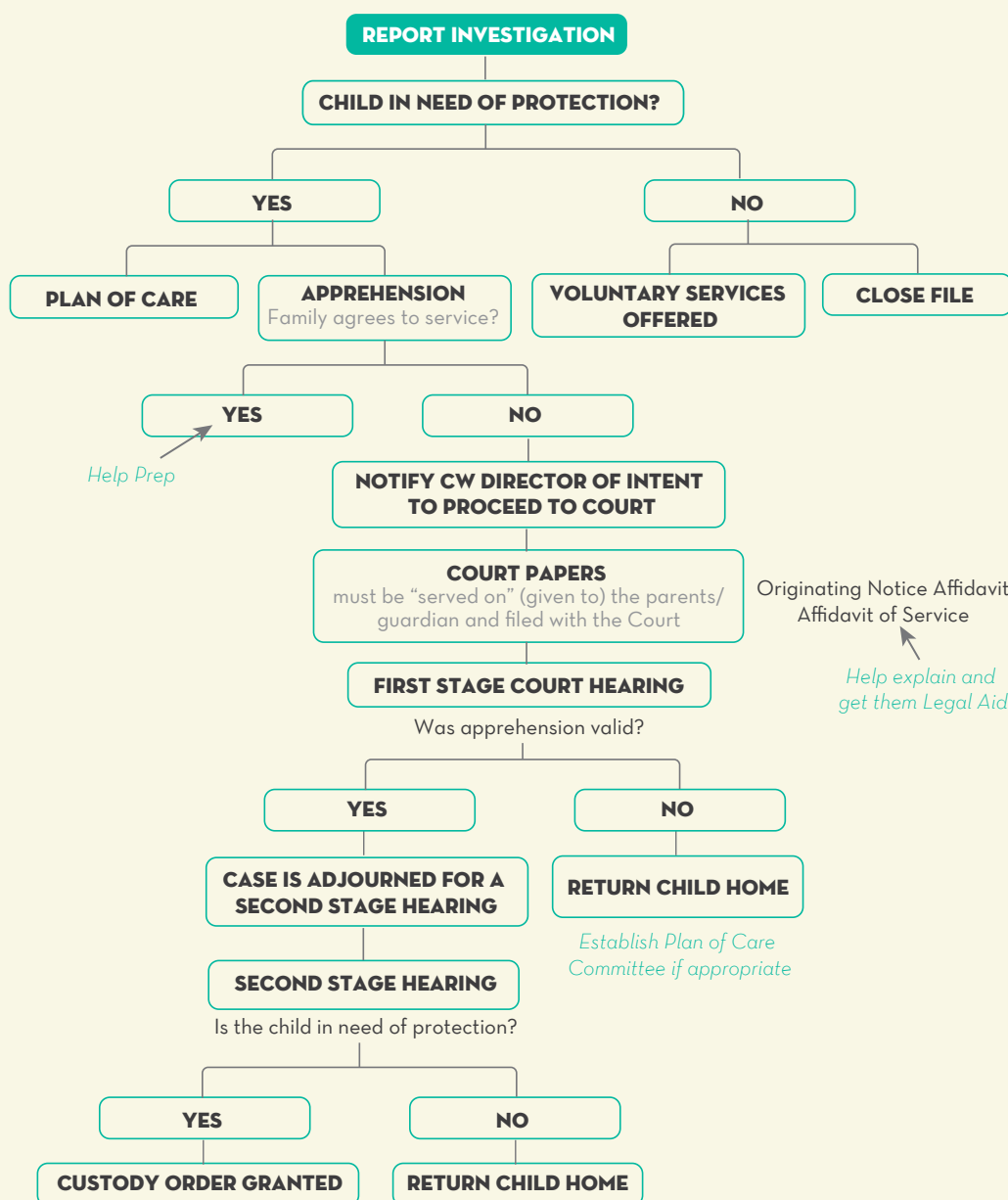
The involvement of Social Services often begins with a report being made to the department. Under the legislation, there is a legal obligation on everyone to report possible cases where a child may need protection. Such a report leads to an investigation by the Child Protection Workers (CPW). Ideally such investigations can be resolved without apprehension – taking the child into custody of the Director of Child and Family Service-, however, where a CPW believes that apprehension is needed to protect a child the CPW has the authority under the CFSA to do so. If child is not returned, the department of Child and Family Services must make an application to the Court for a declaration that the child is in need of protection within four days of apprehension. The chart below shows the steps and the timeline that must be followed.

A hearing to confirm the apprehension - for example, confirming that there are reasonable grounds to believe that there is a risk to the child's health or safety if returned - must be completed within 20 days of apprehension. At this stage, the validity of the apprehension will be reviewed.

Consent order for Supervision, Temporary Order or Permanent Order is entered into between the parents and the CPW. These consent orders will outline the expectations the CPW has of the parents, and will define the scope and level of access the parents will have to their child. In some cases extended family can become involved and they can seek to have guardianship of the child in need of protection.

Within 30 days of the order confirming apprehension, the department will have to bring additional court documents such as an application and affidavit if they believe the child is still in need of protection and they wish to extend the temporary apprehension or wish to obtain a permanent apprehension order from the court.

Child Protection Process Flowchart ^{*2}



² * There are strict timelines for the various stages of this process. There is usually a period of a few days (3-5 days) between when a child is apprehended and when the agency must decide to return the child or apply to court to confirm the apprehension. There is then a short time period for the agency to prepare its papers, give them to the parent(s) and file them with the Court. A first appearance in court must then occur usually within 20-30 days of the apprehension.

** First Nations Bands or Inuit organizations are entitled to notice of apprehension or an application for permanent guardianship or adoption and to participate in the hearing. The stage at which the Aboriginal nation/community is entitled to notice and to participate varies in each province/territory.

***This chart is adapted from a flowchart prepared by the Department of Family Services, Government of Nunavut.



KEY WAYS TO ASSIST AND INFORMATION TO PROVIDE

- The affected woman should apply for a legal aid lawyer as soon as possible: if she is being asked to sign a voluntary agreement (including in cases where she still has custody of her children or after her children have been apprehended).
 - Legal information and/or advice can also be obtained over the phone. Lawyers working for the Nunavut Legal Services board (In Iqaluit Maliiganik Tukisiiniakvik Legal Aid can be contacted at (867) 979-5377 for assistance. SEE LIST OF RESOURCES AT THE BACK OF THE MANUAL FOR THE PHONE NUMBER TO THE LEGAL AID CLINIC IN YOUR REGION)
- It is essential for women to have support and information/advice as early as possible in the process.
- Once a “status quo” is established (e.g. Children removed and living with extended family in another community), it is often very hard to change.
 - Parents must do everything they can to either attend court appearances or let the Court know they are trying to attend or obtain legal representation.
 - If parents do not show up at court, their consent to what the Director of Child and Family Service is seeking will eventually be assumed to have been given

Even where a Permanent Order is made, women should not give up all hope. They can continue to heal and re-apply to the Court for increased access and opportunities to reconnect with their child(ren), even possibly for the return of their children.

FAMILY LAW

Families are complex and often involve children and property. When a woman seeks to leave a violent relationship, issues and concerns arise in relation to the person with whom the children will be as well as what to do with the family home and assets. Under the laws of Canada and Nunavut, both parents have a right to the children of a relationship. Further, people who are married or in a common law relationship have equal right to the matrimonial property. Therefore, when there are children and assets or debt as part of the relationship, it can be hard to just get up and leave. Laws or legislation in the area of what is generally called Family Law are designed to address these issues.

THE LEGISLATION

Federal Law:

The ***Divorce Act*** is federal law, it applies only to people who are married and who are applying for divorce, as well as other relief which includes custody and access, child support and spousal support.

Territorial Laws of Nunavut:

The ***Family Law Act*** outlines the rights and responsibilities of married and common law spouses before and after separation in relation to each other and to the division of matrimonial property.

The ***Children's Law Act*** outlines principles and laws in relation to the custody, access, and child support, as well as parentage of the children.

The ***Maintenance Orders and Enforcement Act*** provides for a program to enforce payment of child and spousal support payments.

This Manual provides an overview of the concept of the “Best Interest of the Child”, types of custody and access, the availability of restraining orders, exclusive possession of the family home.

Seeking orders under any of the above outlined pieces of legislation requires making applications to the Nunavut Court of Justice. The assistance of a lawyer is required. The most important step for a women looking to leave a violent relationship where there are children involved and matrimonial property is to contact a lawyer. Legal Aid in Nunavut provides lawyers to eligible Nunavut residents.

Contact the Legal Aid clinic in your region for inquiries about eligibility and to speak to a lawyer about Family Law concerns.

Best Interest of the Child

When called upon to make decisions about the custody, access and support of a child, a judge will base their decision based on what is in the best interest of the child. In coming to a decision about what is in a child's best interest, a judge will consider the following factors:

- the child's normal routine
- how settled the child is in his/her school and community
- who the child's primary caregiver was before the parents were separated
- whether there has been violence against a member of the household or family
- which parent the child is closer to
- what cultural factors , if any, need to be considered

- how open each parent is to providing ongoing contact with the other
- whether there will be ongoing interaction with the child's extended family
- what each parent's parenting plans are

In custody and access decisions, the “best interests of the child” is paramount consideration. In looking at what is in the best interest of the child, the court shall consider any evidence that a person seeking custody or access has at any time committed an act of violence against his or her spouse, former spouse, child, child's parent or any other member of the person's household or family and any effect that such conduct had, is having or may have on the child.

This provision relating to a parent's conduct towards the other parent makes it clear that **violence or abuse** perpetrated by an individual is **relevant** to his or her **ability** to act as a **parent** and require the **judge** to consider it.

TYPES OF CUSTODY ARRANGEMENTS THE COURT MAY ORDER

Under the *Divorce Act*, “custody” is defined as the authority to be the decision maker for the child, “residential care” is where the child lives the majority of the time, and “access” is the time the child spends with the parent they do not live with.

Until custody and access are resolved by an agreement between the parents or until the court makes an order, it is presumed both parents have equal legal rights to have custody of their children.

Types of custody arrangements that are often seen are as follows:

Sole custody – One parent has right to make decisions about the child's upbringing without involving the other parent.

Joint custody – Parents with joint custody make major decisions together.

Shared custody – The phrase “shared parenting” is generally used to describe situations in which the children spend at least 40% of their time with each parent. This term is found in the child support guidelines and its use is often linked to a claim for reduced child support payments.

Split Custody – This refers to a situation where there are two or more children, and children are split between the homes with different variations of legal responsibilities by parents (e.g. Sole custody of one or more children, joint custody of all children, sole custody of one (or more) and shared custody of others).

Children often spend most of their time with one parent, whether that parent has sole or joint custody. The other parent in these cases will almost always have **access** to the children.

Courts generally believe that it is best for children to have as much contact as possible with both parents. Where there are concerns about the child's safety or the access parent's parenting skills, access may be supervised. It is only likely to be denied completely if the court believes there is an extremely serious risk of harm to the child, or if there is a high risk that the access parent will take the child out of the area, particularly out of the country.

Custody and access orders or agreements will cover these main components:

- Who has custody? Is it sole or joint?
- Where do the children live?
- What is the parenting or access schedule? When will the children be with each parent? Are they with one parent most of the time, or do they see both parents about half of the time, or is there some other variation?

- What are the arrangements for holiday or special occasion visits?
- Does each parent have an opportunity to care for the children if the other parent is unavailable (goes out of town for work, vacation etc.)?
- Are there risk factors such that access should be supervised?

POSSESSION OF THE FAMILY HOME

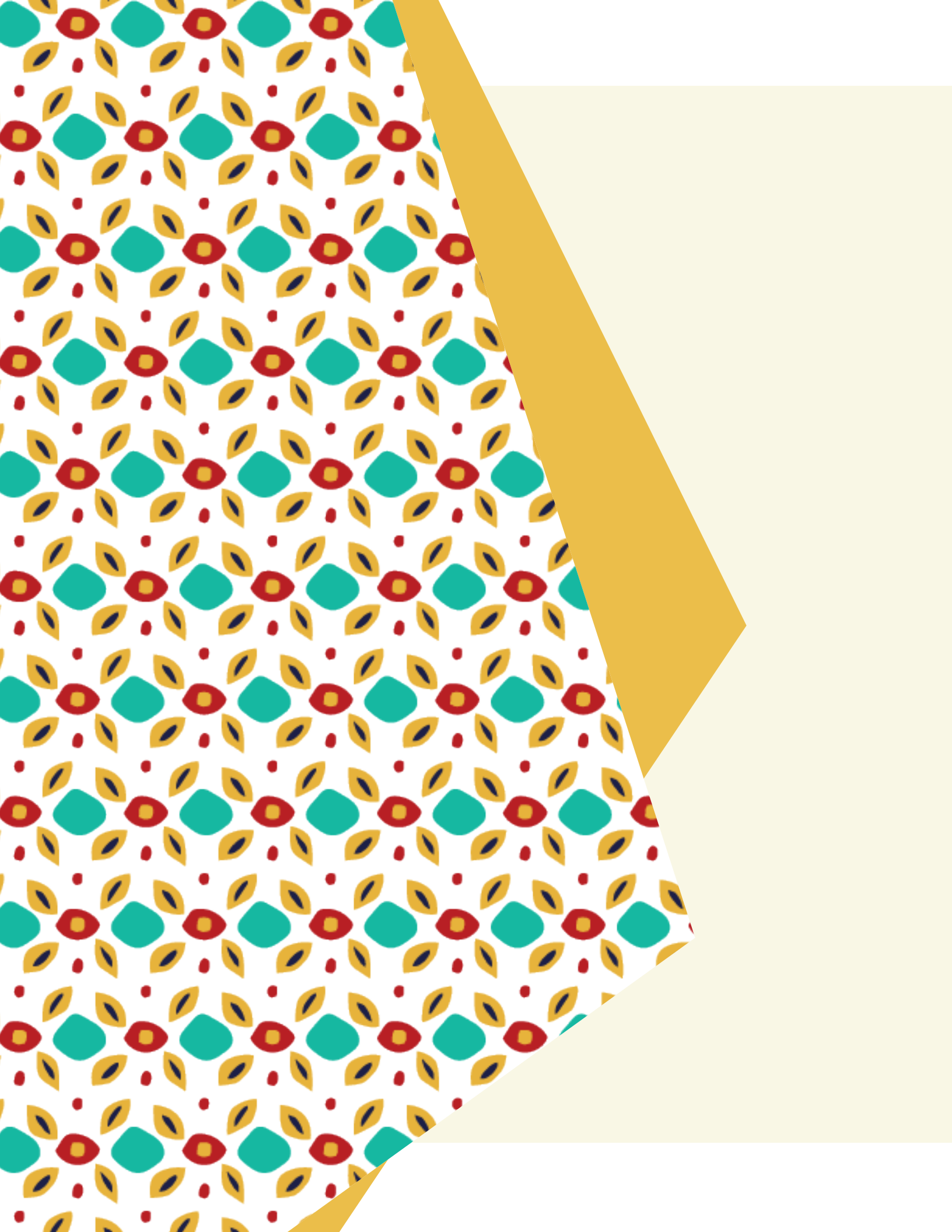
The presumption is that both parties have equal interest in the family home. The “family home” is defined as the house (whether owned or rented by the parties) that at the time of separation, the parties ordinarily occupied.

Regardless of the presumption of equal interest in the family home, a court can order that one party has exclusive possession and occupation of the family home. To do so, the Judge must consider all of the following factors:

- (a) The best interests of the children affected
- (b) Any existing support obligations and any existing support orders
- (c) The financial position of both spouses
- (d) Any written agreement between the parties
- (e) The availability of other suitable and affordable accommodation
- (f) Any violence committed by a spouse against the other spouse or the children

WHAT TO THINK OF WHEN ASSISTING A WOMAN DEALING WITH THE FAMILY LAW SYSTEM:

- Obtain legal advice
- The importance of the “Status Quo”: the courts do not want to rush to change a child routine and normal life. It is important to provide a child consistency and a routine as soon as reasonably possible.
- The importance of being reasonable
- The best interests of the child and the parenting ability of the ex-spouse: these are the factors that are of paramount concern for the court.



USEFUL RESOURCES

KEY BACKGROUND REPORTS

- **Inuit Women and the Nunavut Justice System- Executive Summary**
http://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/rp-pr/aj-ja/rr00_8/p0.html
- **Inuit Women and the Nunavut Justice System: Overview of Issues and Concerns of Inuit Women**
http://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/rp-pr/aj-ja/rr00_8/rr00_8.pdf
- **Understanding Family Violence and Sexual Assault in the Territories, First Nations, Inuit and Métis People**
http://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/rp-pr/aj-ja/rr08_1/rr08_1.pdf

CHILD PROTECTION

Nunavut Child Protection

Department of Family Services

P.O. Box 1000, Station 950
Iqaluit, Nunavut X0A 0H0

Phone: (867) 975-6038

Fax: (867) 975-6091

Website: <http://www.fs.gov.nu.ca/en/CFS%20Child%20Protection.aspx>

FAMILY VIOLENCE

Information on Abuse at Home

Department of Family Services

Web page: <http://www.fs.gov.nu.ca/en/CFS%20Family%20Issues%20Abuse%20at%20Home.aspx>

INFORMATION ON ABUSE PREVENTION

Pauktuutit Inuit Women of Canada

Web page: <http://pauktuutit.ca/abuse-prevention/>

Family Mediation Program & Parent Education Program

Phone: (867) 975-6166

Fax: (867) 975-6160

Email: ridlout@gov.nu.ca

Nunavut Court of Justice

Phone (867) 975-6100

Fax: (867) 975-6168

Email: ncjcivil@gov.nu.ca

Nunavut Legal Service Board

Head Office in Gjoa Haven, Nunavut

Phone: (867) 360-4601, 1-866-606-9400

Fax: (867) 360-6112

In the Baffin Region:

Maliiganik Tukisiiniakvik Legal Service

Phone: (867) 979-5377

Fax: (867) 979-4346

In the Kivalliq Region:

Kivalliq Legal Services

Phone: (867) 645-2536

Fax: (867) 645-2217

Kitikmeot Region:

Kitikmeot Law Centre

Phone: (867) 983-2906

Fax: (867) 983-2570

For general information about Family Law: 1-866 606-9400

Family Violence Support Services by Location:

If you are experiencing family violence, it is never your fault. There are ways for you to get help. Call your health centre for information, talk to a trusted adult (for example a teacher, social worker, minister/priest, etc.), or call the RCMP or social services at one of the numbers below (Prepared by Nunavut Department of Health at <http://www.irespectmyself.ca/Family%20Relationships>):

TOWN/CITY	RCMP	SOCIAL SERVICES
ARCTIC BAY	439-0123	439-8812
ARVIAT	857-0123	857-3102
BAKER LAKE	793-0123	793-2839
CAMBRIDGE BAY	983-0123	983-4154
CAPE DORSET	897-0123	897-8937
CHESTERFIELD INLET	898-0123	898-9131
CLYDE RIVER	924-0123	924-6014
CORAL HARBOUR	925-0123	925-8431
GJOA HAVEN	360-0123	360-6407
GRISE FIORD	980-0123	252-3865
HALL BEACH	928-0123	928-8953
IGLOOLIK	934-0123	934-8825
IQALUIT	979-0123	975-7250
KIMMIRUT	939-0123	939-2226
KUGLUKTUK	982-0123	982-7411
KUGAARUK	769-0123	769-7999
PANGNIRTUNG	473-0123	473-8944
POND INLET	899-0123	899-7502
QIKIQTARJUAQ	927-0123	927-8863
RANKIN INLET	645-0123	645-5064
REPULSE BAY	462-0123	462-4020
RESOLUTE BAY	252-0123	252-3865
SANIKILUAQ	266-0123	266-8738
TALOYOAK	561-0123	561-5625
WHALE COVE	896-0123	896-9062

FAMILY LAW INFORMATION CENTRES / FAMILY RESOURCE CENTRES / FAMILY JUSTICE CENTRES (NUNAVUT)

Nunavut Court of Justice

Mail: Box 297, Iqaluit NU X0A 0H0

Telephone: (867) 975-6134

Fax: (867) 975-6148

Email: courtlibrary@gov.nu.ca

NUNAVUT INTER-JURISDICTIONAL SUPPORT

Nunavut Court of Justice

c/o Maintenance Enforcement Program

Box 297

Iqaluit NU X0A 0H0

Telephone: (867) 975-6137

Fax: (867) 975-6148

Email: maintenanceenforcement@gov.nu.ca

NUNAVUT MEDIATION SERVICES

Community Justice

(Department of Justice)

P.O. Box 1000, Station 510

Arnakallak Building #224

Iqaluit NU X0A 0H0

Telephone: 867-975-6363

Fax: 867-975-6160

Email: CommunityJustice@gov.nu.ca

EMERGENCY PROTECTION ORDERS

Nunavut Emergency Protection Order Brochure

<http://www.justice.gov.nt.ca/FamilyViolence/documents/EmergencyProtectionOrderWEBENG.pdf>

INCOME SUPPORT

- **Income Support Program in Nunavut**
<http://www.edu.gov.nu.ca/apps/authoring/dspPage.aspx?page=37>
- **Income Support FAQ**
<http://www.edu.gov.nu.ca/apps/authoring/dspPage.aspx?page=46>
- **Housing and Income Support**
<http://www.makiliqta.ca/en/makimaniq-plan/housing-and-income-support>

GENERAL RESOURCES

- **Community Justice Contact Page**
<http://www.justice.gov.nu.ca/apps/authoring/dspPage.aspx?page=commjust>
- **Court Services Contact Page**
<http://www.justice.gov.nu.ca/apps/authoring/dspPage.aspx?page=courtserv>
- **Family Violence Shelters and Safe Homes**
<http://www.fs.gov.nu.ca/en/CFS%20Family%20Issues%20Family%20Violence%20Shelters.aspx>
- **Social Services Offices**
<http://www.fs.gov.nu.ca/en/About%20Us%20Facilities%20Social%20Services%20Offices.aspx>

VICTIM SERVICES

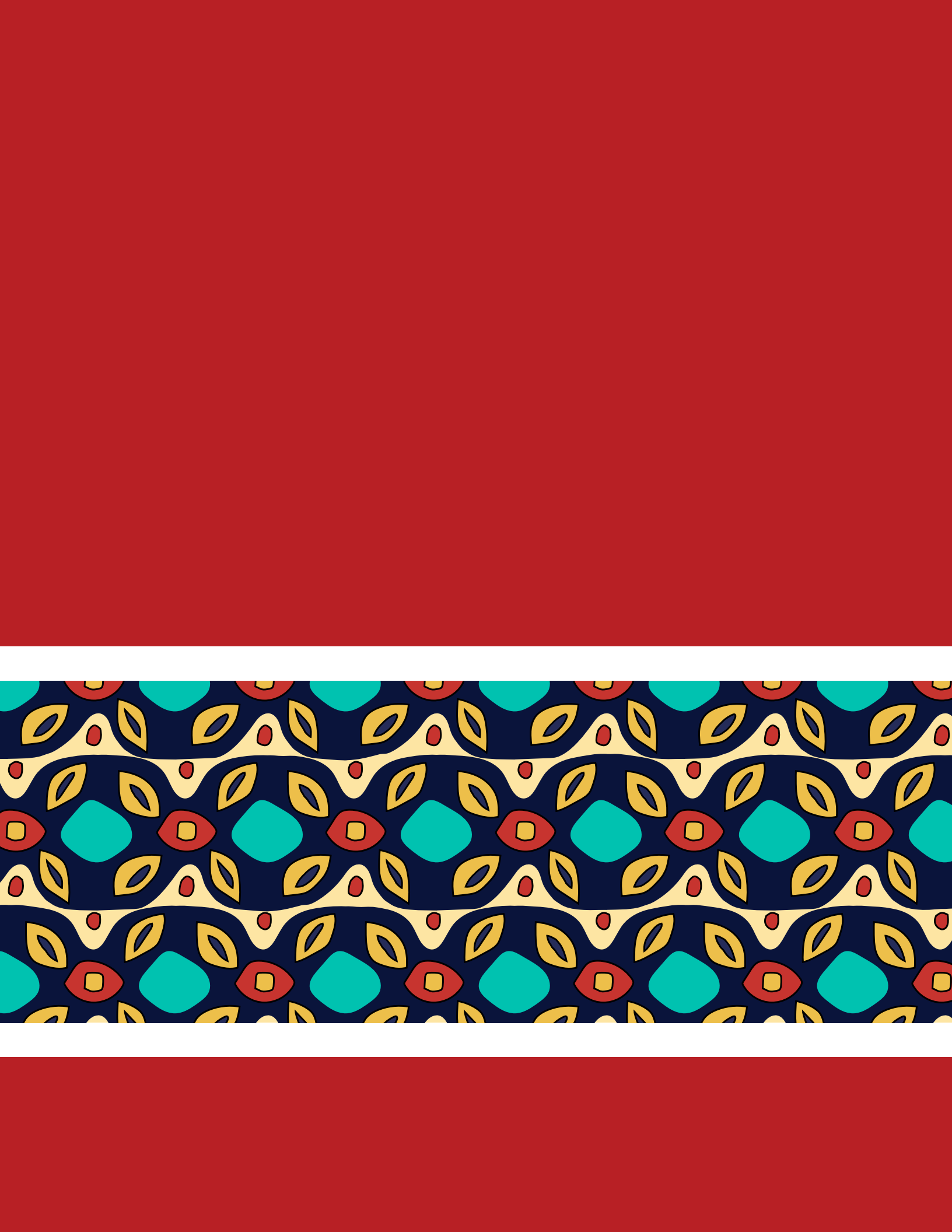
For more information about Victim Services, you can contact:

AGENCY	STATUS	DESCRIPTION		
YWCA Agvvik Nunavut	Regional charity	Activities to eliminate/ alleviate violence against women and their dependent children. Operate 21-bed Qumaavik Transition House and Iqaluit victim services. society operates different programs that further our mandate as funding sources allow	GENERAL EMAIL	agvvik@nunanet.com
			PHONE	979-4500 (office) 855-586-8568 (crisis)
			FAX	979-0328
			HOMELESS SHELTER	979-2700
			MAILING ADDRESS	Box 237
			LOCATION / BUILDING	
YWCA Agvvik Nunavut	Regional charity	Iqaluit victim services - provide services to victims of crime and potential victims of crime	GENERAL EMAIL	agvvik@nunanet.com
			EXEC. DIR. EMAIL	sjacob@ywcaagvvik.ca
			PHONE	979-4500
			FAX	979-0328
			MAILING ADDRESS	Box 237
			LOCATION / BUILDING	
Department of Health & Social Services / Family Services	Government of Nunavut	Child Protection Services. Family Support Services	GENERAL EMAIL	
			PHONE	975-4850
			FAX	
			MAILING ADDRESS	Box 1000 Stn 1029
			LOCATION / BUILDING	Grinell Place
Department of Justice	Federal Government	Responsible for prosecuting criminal offences in Nunavut - staff includes victim witness assistants who meet with victims/witnesses and provide support & referral information	GENERAL EMAIL	john.solski@justice.gc.ca
			PHONE	975-4600
			FAX	975-4606
			MAILING ADDRESS	Box 1030
			LOCATION / BUILDING	Government of Canada Building
Department of Justice: Community Corrections - Probation	Government of Nunavut	Probation services for youth and adults	GENERAL EMAIL	cfoo@gov.nu.ca
			PHONE	975-6311
			FAX	975-6347
			MAILING ADDRESS	Box 1000 Stn 580
			LOCATION / BUILDING	1107 Sivumut

Department of Justice: Community Justice Division	Government of Nunavut	Victims Assistance Co-ordinator	GENERAL EMAIL	
			PHONE	975-6315 975-6354
			FAX	975-6347
			MAILING ADDRESS	Box 1000 Stn 580
			LOCATION / BUILDING	
Iqaluit RCMP detachment	Federal government	Provide police services	GENERAL EMAIL	daglukark@rcmp-grc.gc.ca
			PHONE	975-4464 (Cst. David Aglukark) OR 979-1111
			FAX	975-4454
			MAILING ADDRESS	Box 1570
			LOCATION / BUILDING	RCMP Detachment
Iqaluit Youth Justice Committee	Non-profit	Work with youth referred through alternative measures using restorative justice approach; work with RCMP, Crown and Court	GENERAL EMAIL	jclay@nv.sympatico.ca
			PHONE	979-6510
			FAX	
			MAILING ADDRESS	Box 809
			LOCATION / BUILDING	House 806
Oqota Emergency Shelter	Non-profit	Provides a warm, safe place for up to 14 individuals to sleep overnight	GENERAL EMAIL	gjbarnes101@hotmail.com
			PHONE	979-0053
			FAX	979-0053
			MAILING ADDRESS	Box 909
			LOCATION / BUILDING	Building 154

RCMP VICTIM SERVICES

- **RCMP Nunavut Victim Services Program and Assistance**
<http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/ccaps-spcca/vic-eng.htm>
- **RCMP Victims Services Referral Directory**
http://www.nucj.ca/files/iqaluit_inter_agency_contacts_directory.htm
- **RCMP Nunavut Detachments**
<http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/nu/detach/index-eng.htm>



መግቢያ ለጥሪ ምክር ቤቱን
ጥሪ ምክር ቤቱን
ጥሪ ምክር ቤቱን ለጥሪ ምክር ቤቱን
ጥሪ ምክር ቤቱን

2014



YWCA
CANADA

A TURNING POINT
FOR WOMEN
UN POINT TOURNANT
POUR LES FEMMES



YWCA
ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ

AGVVIK
A TURNING POINT
FOR WOMEN

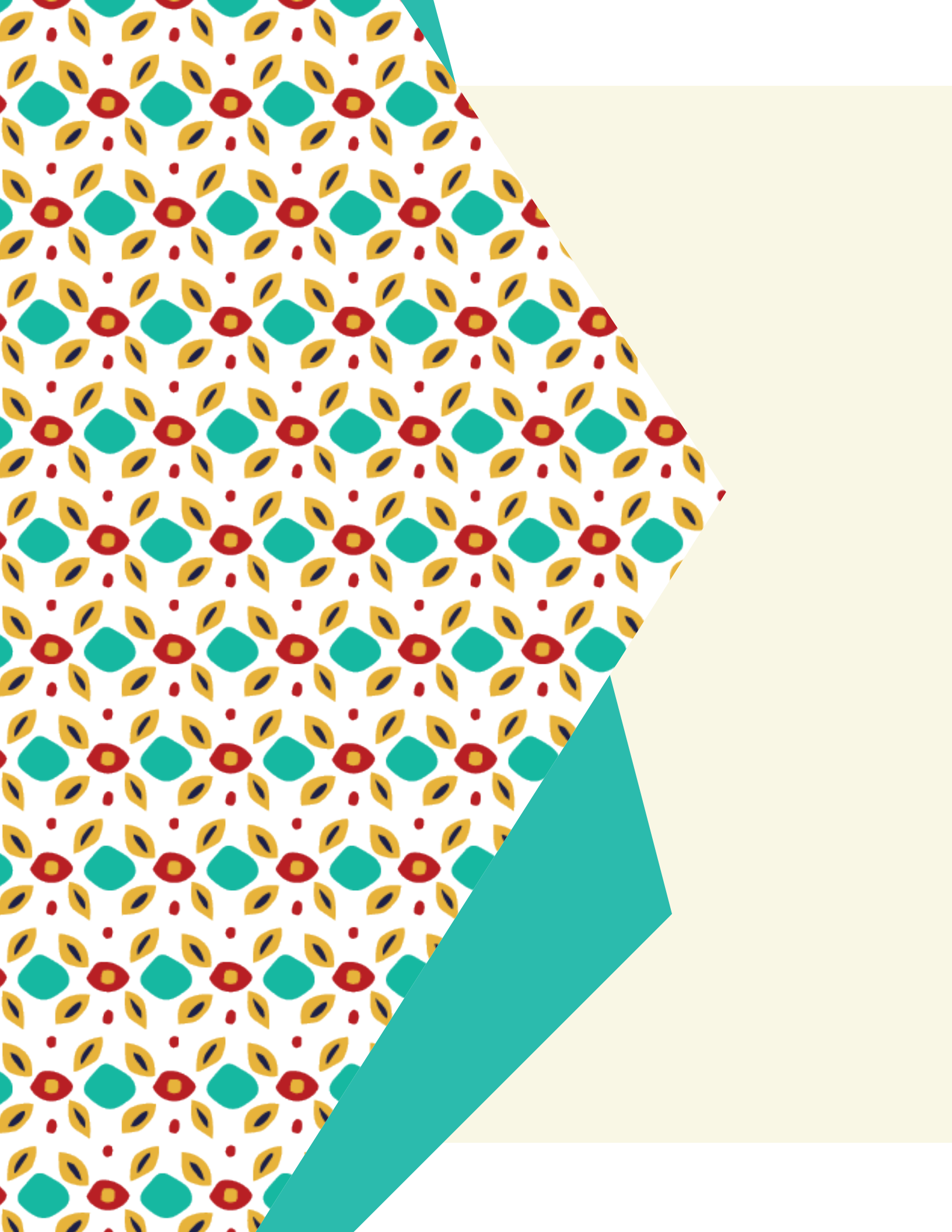
NUNAVUT
UN POINT TOURNANT
POUR LES FEMMES



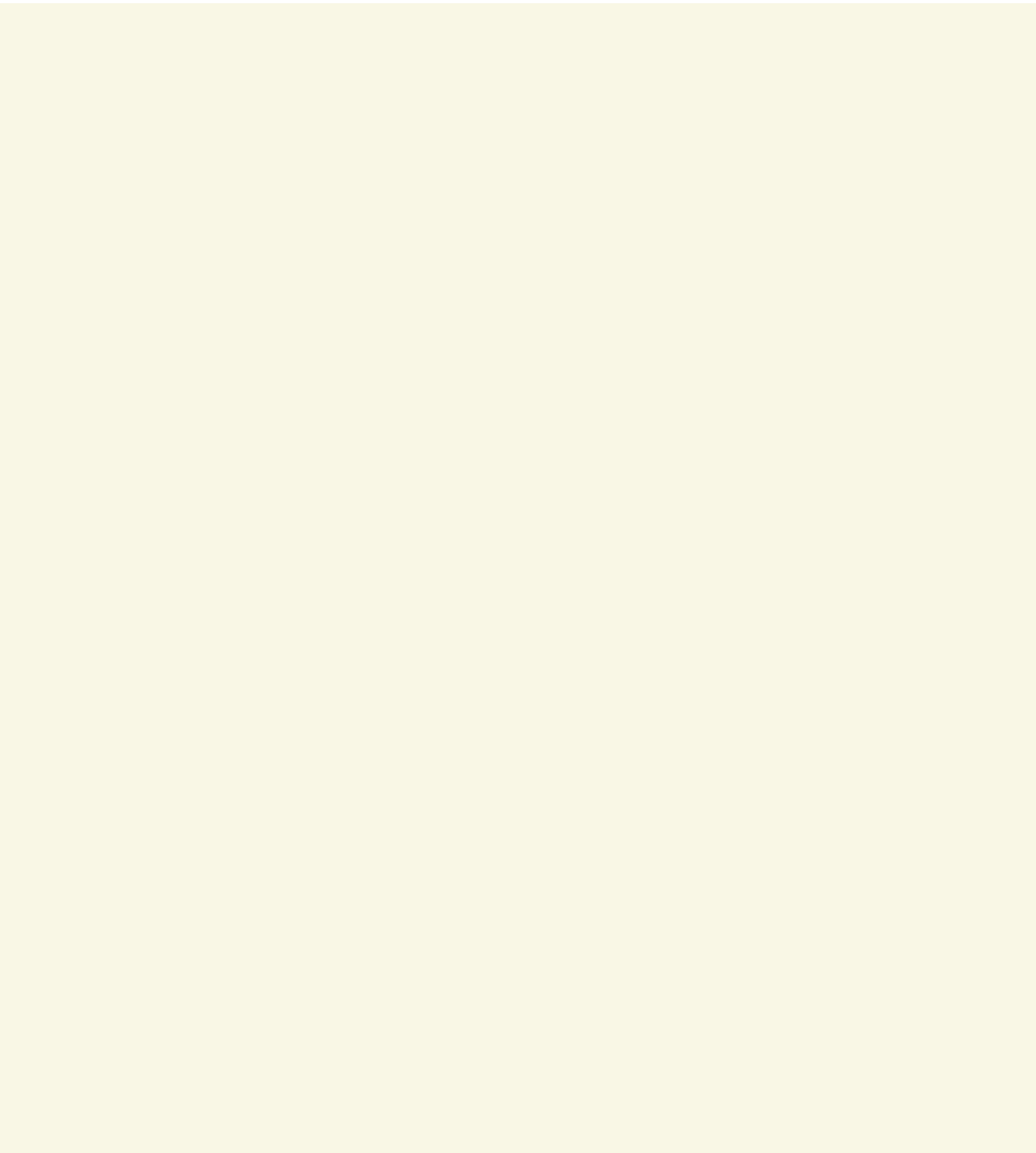
መግቢያ ለጥሬ ምግብ ምርት ለጥሬ ምግብ ምርት ለጥሬ ምግብ ምርት ለጥሬ ምግብ ምርት ለጥሬ ምግብ ምርት

2014



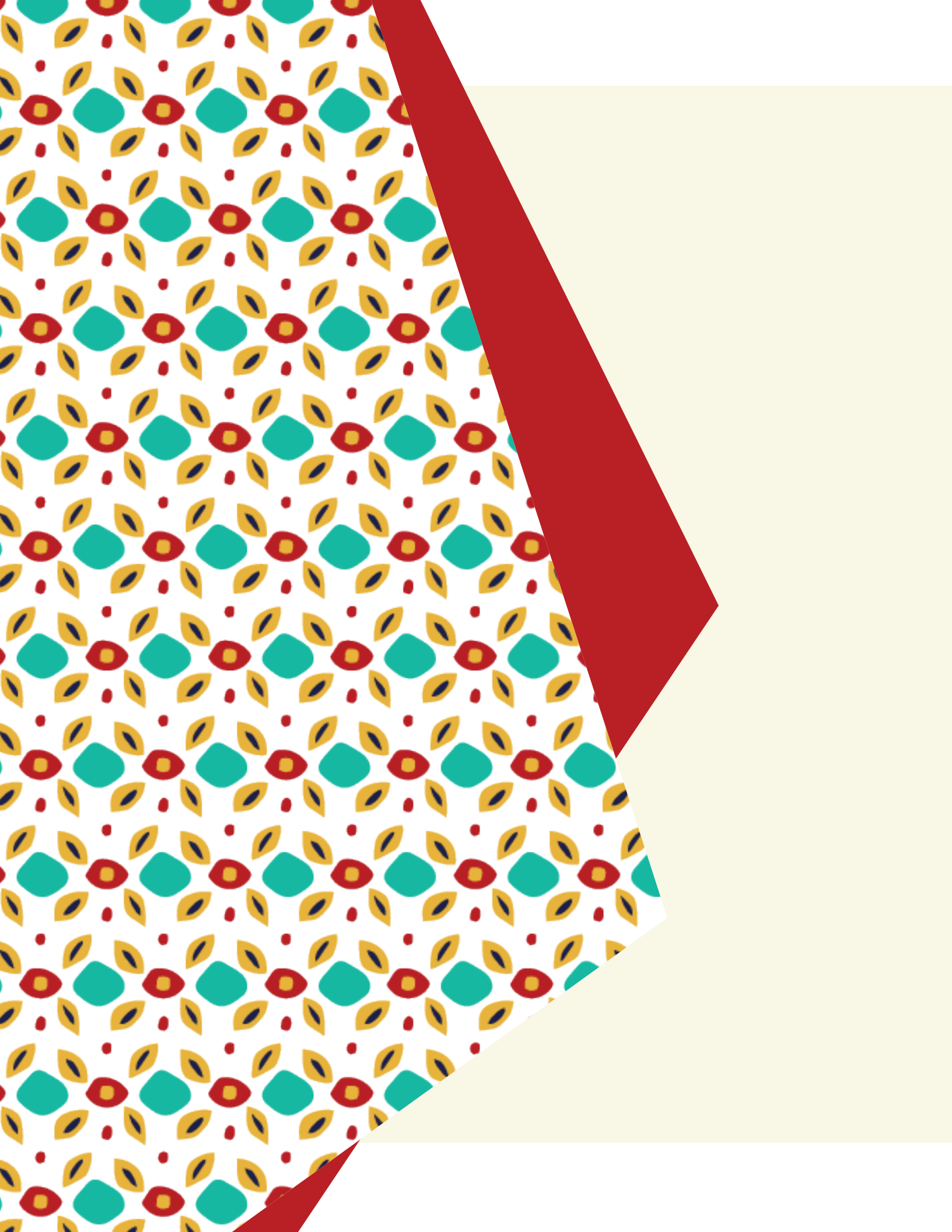


The Law Foundation of Ontario
Building a better foundation for justice in Ontario



დაჯიშრე

[illegible]



ፈረዳ

ፈረዳ ለጥያቄዎች ለፈጠራ ምርመራ ለሚገኙ ሰራተኞች

የፍጥነት ምርመራ

3. የፍጥነት ምርመራ ለሚገኙ ሰራተኞች ለሚገኙ ሰራተኞች

የፍጥነት ምርመራ -

የፍጥነት ምርመራ ለሚገኙ ሰራተኞች ለሚገኙ ሰራተኞች

ምርመራ ስራ

ምርመራ ስራ

ምርመራ ስራ/

ምርመራ ስራ - ምርመራ ስራ ለሚገኙ ሰራተኞች

ምርመራ

ምርመራ ለሚገኙ ሰራተኞች ለሚገኙ ሰራተኞች

ምርመራ ስራ

- ምርመራ ስራ ለሚገኙ ሰራተኞች ለሚገኙ ሰራተኞች
- ምርመራ ስራ ለሚገኙ ሰራተኞች ለሚገኙ ሰራተኞች

ፈጠራ

የፍጥነት ምርመራ

4. ለፈጠራ ምርመራ ለሚገኙ ሰራተኞች

ምርመራ ስራ

ምርመራ ስራ ለሚገኙ ሰራተኞች ለሚገኙ ሰራተኞች

Λζζ²σ²⌋^c

ბეჭდოვანი საშუალო

[illegible]

baCD[<] ΛG^b⊂D^c LCL^aL

A decorative graphic element located at the bottom of the page. It features a solid red triangle on the left, pointing towards the right. To its right is a large, irregular shape filled with a repeating pattern of stylized leaves and flowers in teal, red, and yellow colors. The background of the entire page is a light cream color.

- [illegible]

የታችኛው ልዩነት ምን ያህል ነው?

[illegible]

- [illegible]

ነጮልርዎርዎረፍ ድደኃዕፅ
 ነጮልርዎርዎረፍ ለበኅብረፍ
 ድደኃዕፅ ነጮረፍ ለኃይረፍ
 ድደኃዕፅ ነጮረፍ ለኃይረፍ
 ነጮልርዎርዎረፍ ለበኅብረፍ
 ነጮረፍ ለኃይረፍ

- [illegible]

- [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible][illegible]

Δελφός 6000

ՀԳՐԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԵՐԱՆՈՒՄ

ረኔናዋርዮስ፡ጋር ከጥሪሆረዋ ለርኔናጋና፤
 ሊኒኒሆስ ልሙር ለኒጋርኔከጥሪከ
 ሆረዋ፡ጋር ለኒጋርኔከጥሪከ ለርዋና
 ልሙ ሆረዋጥሪከሆረዋ፡ጋር ሆረዋ፡ጋር
 ሆረዋጥሪከሆረዋ፡ጋር ሆረዋ፡ጋር
 ለርኔናጥሪከሆረዋ፡ጋር ሆረዋ፡ጋር
 ለርኔናጥሪከሆረዋ፡ጋር ሆረዋ፡ጋር
 ሆረዋ፡ጋር ሆረዋ፡ጋር ሆረዋ፡ጋር

[illegible]

ປາໄສ ດຳລົງ ມາ ດ້ານ ສະໜອງ ລະບົບ
 ສະບັບ ນັບ ດຳລົງ ລະບົບ ລະບົບ
 ດຳລົງ ດ້ານ ສະໜອງ ລະບົບ ລະບົບ

[illegible]

1. ኃላፊዊታ ሂሳብና ስራዎች በርዕዮተኛነት
2. ወደፊት ጋዞችና ስራዎች ስራዎች ስራዎች በርዕዮተኛነት
3. ልዩነት ስራዎች በርዕዮተኛነት ለሀገር
4. ስራዎች ስራዎች በርዕዮተኛነት

[illegible]

ልክረኞቼና ልክረኞቼ ለራሳችን ልረጋ ልጄምና ልጄምና ልጄምና ለራሳችን ልረጋ ልጄምና ልጄምና ልጄምና

$\mathcal{D} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}^{\mathfrak{q}_b} \mathcal{C} \triangleright \mathcal{H}^{\mathfrak{z}} \mathcal{P}^{\mathfrak{q}} \mathcal{J}^{\mathfrak{c}}$
 $\cap \mathcal{C} \triangleright \mathcal{P} \mathcal{C} \triangleright \mathcal{Z}^{\mathfrak{c}}$

ልዑኖር ብሮብጋር ለረሰዎ ልዑኖታልሙኖር
 ንኮኖሞዊ ኤኔጂቲ ወዘተ ለኤኔጂታልሙኖር
 ለሪሶርሲቲታልሙኖር ለሙኖር ለኤኔጂታልሙኖር
 ቡራኖብሮብጋር ንልሙኖብጋር ኤኔጂታልሙኖር
 ቡራኖብሮብጋር (EPO) ወዘተ ለረሰዎ
 ልዑኖታልሙኖር ወዘተኖብሮብሮብጋር ለሪሶርሲቲታልሙኖር
 ለኤኔጂታልሙኖር ንልሙኖብጋር ኤኔጂታልሙኖር
 ቡራኖብሮብጋር ለኤኔጂታልሙኖር ኖሮብጋር ንልሙኖብጋር
 ለሪሶርሲቲታልሙኖር ለረሰዎ ልዑኖታልሙኖር
 ለሪሶርሲቲታልሙኖር ለረሰዎ ልዑኖታልሙኖር
 ለሪሶርሲቲታልሙኖር ለረሰዎ ልዑኖታልሙኖር

[illegible]

- [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

- [illegible]

[illegible]

- [illegible]

ሳርተ ሊኖር-ጋቡ ኮንጋደባዊዎች ለሮሲያውያን
ድህረ-ገጽ ለግሪክ ምርጫ ለሚሰጡ
ፋይናንስ ምርጫው ሲገኝ ለግሪክ ምርጫ
ሲገኝ ለግሪክ ምርጫ ሲገኝ ለግሪክ ምርጫ



ᄃᆞᆫ ᄇᄱᆡᆯᆺᆷ #2:

ᐃᑲᑦᑲᑦᐅᑦ ᐱᑦᐅᑦᐅᑦ ᐅᑦᐅᑦᐅᑦ ᐅᑦᐅᑦᐅᑦ ᐅᑦᐅᑦᐅᑦ ᐅᑦᐅᑦᐅᑦ

[illegible]
$$\begin{aligned} & \triangleleft \mathcal{D}^{\mathfrak{b}} \mathcal{C} \triangleright \mathfrak{b} \mathfrak{L}^{\mathfrak{c}} \\ & \mathcal{C} \mathcal{C} \cap \mathfrak{L} \triangleleft \mathfrak{c}^{\mathfrak{b}} \quad 1 \\ & (\Delta \mathcal{C}^{\mathfrak{b}} \mathfrak{b}^{\mathfrak{a}} \sigma^{\mathfrak{a}} \mathfrak{L} \mathcal{J}^{\mathfrak{c}} \quad 3(1)) \end{aligned}$$
[illegible]

ጋሊልዲኤጋፖ ካንታርኛ፣ ቡርዕጥርዕ፣

ደረጃው ጋዖቶችና በክልሉ የተፈጸሙት ጥያቄዎች

(ᐃᑦᓂ ᐃᒋᕗᔪᓂ 7 ᐊᓚᓚ 17-ᑦᑦ ᐃᒋᓄᑦ ᐊᓂᓂᑲᑯᐃᓂᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᑲᐅᓂᑲᑳᑲᑯᐱᐊᑲᑯᑦᑲᑯᓂᑦᑐᑦ ᓚᓚᓴᑲ)

(40% 30% 30% 10%)

◀LJ

(▷∩²ℒ ρ▷▷▷Γ^c)

ᐅᑭᓴ, _____, ᐱᕈᕋᖃᔪᓴ ᐃᐤᐱᕐᕐ:

(Δn^{L} $\propto \gamma_{\text{b}} n_{\text{DRL}}^{\text{C}}$)

☐ ኃላፊዊታዊ ኢንኳዊር ብርታርታዊ ድጋፍ ☐ ወደፊት ጋዝጥላፍብናባብወደፊት
ወጥሎባብናባብ ብርታርታዊ

፲፩ኛ ልዩ ፆፅ፡ ልዩ ፆፅ ልዩ ፆፅ ፆፅ፡ _____

ጋኮ/ኖኖ>ጌ በርጋጋርጋሪፍ ለኒረበኖኖኒጌ ስድሳ ሥርወረራ/ኖኖጋጋረራ:

$$(\wedge z_n \nabla^b \nabla^c \leq^c, \Delta C \supset \Pi^C \leq \Delta^c \leq^b b^o \sigma^c \Gamma^c)$$

ለካሊፕሶኔም/ለዚንክ በርዕዮተኛ ልዩነት ወይም ልዩነት ምክንያት፡

$$(\wedge \gamma \neg \nabla^{\text{qb}} <^c, \Delta c \nearrow \cap^c < \Delta^c <^{\text{qb}} \sigma^{\text{sc}})$$

ለኒሲኒኤ/ለጊዜ ገደብ በሥራ ላይ ለሚገኙ ሰራተኞች ለሚሰጡት ልዩ ልዩ ምርመራ፡ _____

[illegible]

▷d₀^q L^h▷C▷d₀^c: _____

የደብዳቤ ጥያቄዎች ለመረጃ ለማግኘት ይጠቀሙ: _____

▷^a▷^c ▷^b▷▷▷ ▷_a Δ▷^b(Δ^c): _____

▷ ၉၀ အတိုးပေးရန်: _____

[illegible][illegible]
$$(\triangleleft n^a L, C \Delta j^a L, \triangleright \prec^a \sigma \triangleright \prec^c L^c \triangleright^b b \triangleright^b L^b c)$$
[illegible]
$$(\triangleleft \cap^{\mathfrak{a}} L, C \Delta j^{\mathfrak{a}} L, \triangleright <^{\mathfrak{a}} \sigma \triangleright \lhd \lrcorner^c \triangleright^{\mathfrak{b}} \triangleright \lhd^{\mathfrak{b}} \lrcorner^c)$$

$\Delta^c \cup \Delta_{\text{NL}} \setminus L^{\text{fb}} \models \sigma$ _____, mod_{L^c} }
 ($\text{mod}_{\Delta \setminus L^c}$)

▷ ୧୫: $\frac{(C^b \rho^a, D^c \omega, A^d \zeta \eta)}{(A \cap C \rho / A \cap D^b / C^b \cap D^c \eta)}$ }

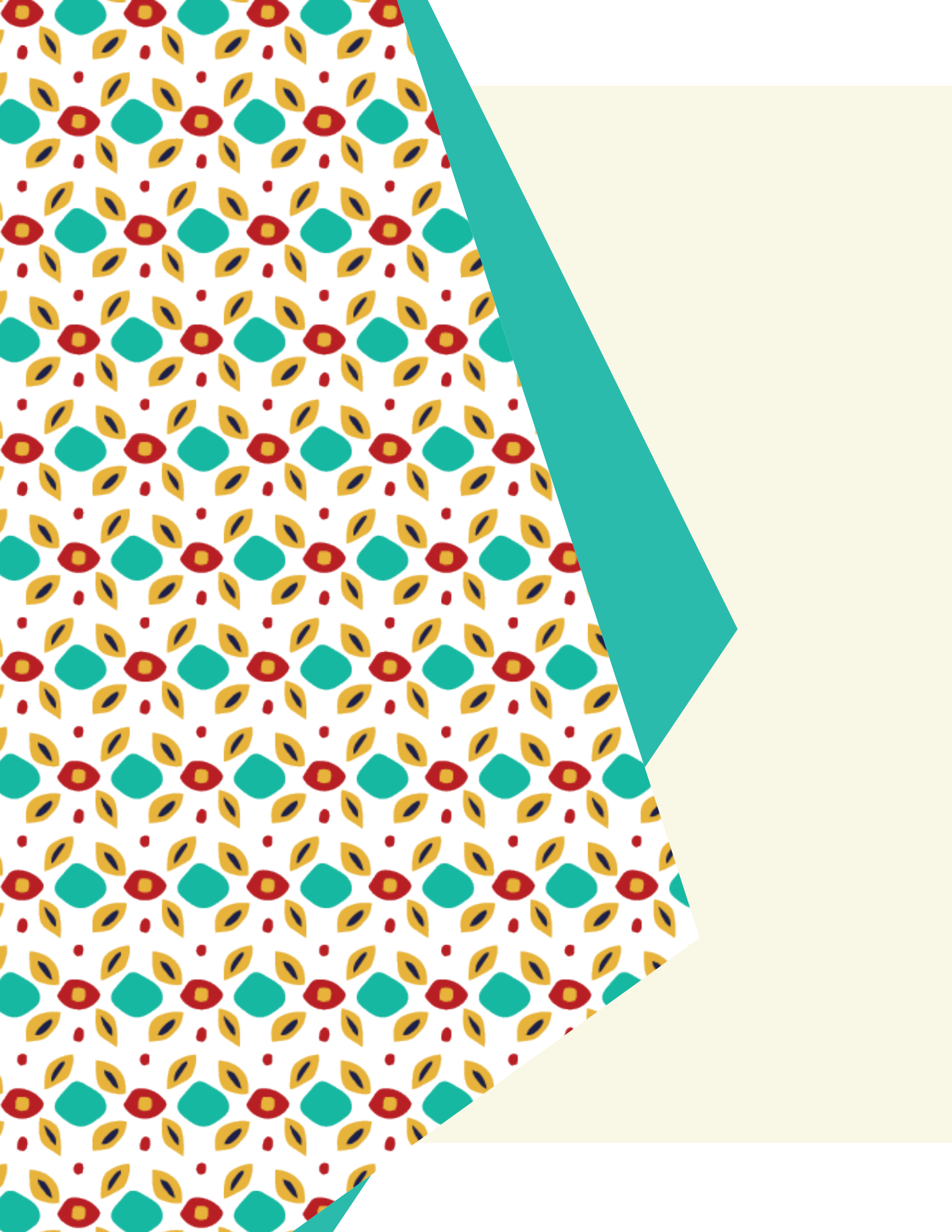
၂၀၁၉ ခုနှစ် ဝန်ထမ်းချိမ်းပေးမှု

မြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော် အစိုးရအဖွဲ့၏ အမည်ရှိသော အဖွဲ့အစည်းများ၏ အမည်များ

အဖွဲ့အစည်းအမည်	အမည်	ဖုန်းနံပါတ်(အတွင်း)	ဖုန်းနံပါတ်(အပြင်)	အီးမေးလ်	အလယ် အမည်
ဗဟိုအဖွဲ့အစည်း					
ဝန်ထမ်းချိမ်းပေးမှု/ ဖုန်းနံပါတ်	ဗဟို အဖွဲ့အစည်း	867-899-7370	867-899-7372	lqammaniq@gov.nu.ca	အမည်ရှိသော အဖွဲ့အစည်း ဝန်ထမ်းချိမ်းပေးမှု 399 X0A 0S0
မြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော် အစိုးရအဖွဲ့၏ အမည်ရှိသော အဖွဲ့အစည်းများ					
အဖွဲ့အစည်းအမည်	အမည်	867-980-4099	867-980-4098	cjow@qiniq.com	အမည်ရှိသော အဖွဲ့အစည်း ဝန်ထမ်းချိမ်းပေးမှု ဝန်ထမ်းချိမ်းပေးမှု ၇၇ X0A 0J0
အဖွဲ့အစည်းအမည်	အမည်	867-928-8054	867-928-8055	hbcjow@hotmail.com	အမည်ရှိသော အဖွဲ့အစည်း ဝန်ထမ်းချိမ်းပေးမှု ဝန်ထမ်းချိမ်းပေးမှု 3 X0A 0K0
အဖွဲ့အစည်းအမည်	အမည်	867-934-8830	867-934-8757	community_just@qiniq.com	အမည်ရှိသော အဖွဲ့အစည်း ဝန်ထမ်းချိမ်းပေးမှု ဝန်ထမ်းချိမ်းပေးမှု 30 X0A 0L0
အဖွဲ့အစည်းအမည်	အမည်	867-899-8064	867-899-8063	pond_justice@qiniq.com	အမည်ရှိသော အဖွဲ့အစည်း ဝန်ထမ်းချိမ်းပေးမှု ဝန်ထမ်းချိမ်းပေးမှု 10 X0A 0S0
အဖွဲ့အစည်းအမည်	အမည်	867-252-3005	867-252-3030	justiceresolute@qiniq.com	အမည်ရှိသော အဖွဲ့အစည်း ဝန်ထမ်းချိမ်းပေးမှု P. O. ဝန်ထမ်းချိမ်းပေးမှု 98 X0A 0V0
အဖွဲ့အစည်းအမည်/ ဝန်ထမ်းချိမ်းပေးမှု	အမည်ရှိသော အဖွဲ့အစည်း	867-897-3642	867-897-3687	mshaer@gov.nu.ca	အမည်ရှိသော အဖွဲ့အစည်း ဝန်ထမ်းချိမ်းပေးမှု ဝန်ထမ်းချိမ်းပေးမှု 30 X0A 0C0

የሰነድ አይነት	ስም	ስልክ (የቤት)	ስልክ (የሰራተኛ)	ኢሜል አድራሻ	ድምጽ ቁጥር
የሰነድ አይነት ለመረጃ ለማግኘት ለሚገቡት ስልክ ይግኙ					
የሰነድ	ሪፖርት	867-897-3686	867-897-3687	LJaw1@gov.nu.ca	መደቃኒ ሊገጥሙ ለደህንነት ምክር ቤቱ ለጥያቄዎችዎ ለመረጃ ለማግኘት ለሚገቡት ስልክ ይግኙ 30 X0A 0C0
የሰነድ አይነት	የሰነድ አይነት	867-924-6565	867-924-6570	joshua_akavak@ilisaqsivik.ca	መደቃኒ ሊገጥሙ ለደህንነት ምክር ቤቱ ለጥያቄዎችዎ ለመረጃ ለማግኘት ለሚገቡት ስልክ ይግኙ 150 X0A 0E0
የሰነድ	የሰነድ አይነት	867-939-2001	867-939-2504	kimmcjow@qiniq.com	መደቃኒ ሊገጥሙ ለደህንነት ምክር ቤቱ ለጥያቄዎችዎ ለመረጃ ለማግኘት ለሚገቡት ስልክ ይግኙ 20 X0A 0N0
የሰነድ አይነት	የሰነድ አይነት	867-473-8018	867-473-8349	pangkjc@qiniq.com	መደቃኒ ሊገጥሙ ለደህንነት ምክር ቤቱ ለጥያቄዎችዎ ለመረጃ ለማግኘት ለሚገቡት ስልክ ይግኙ 304 B በሰነድ አይነት ስልክ ይግኙ 140 X0A 0R0
የሰነድ አይነት	የሰነድ አይነት	867-927-8089	867-927-8048	eeena.k@outlook.com	መደቃኒ ሊገጥሙ ለደህንነት ምክር ቤቱ ለጥያቄዎችዎ ለመረጃ ለማግኘት ለሚገቡት ስልክ ይግኙ 4 X0A 0B0
የሰነድ አይነት / የሰነድ አይነት	የሰነድ አይነት / የሰነድ አይነት	867-645-4530	867-645-4536	vstubbs@gov.nu.ca	መደቃኒ ሊገጥሙ ለደህንነት ምክር ቤቱ ለጥያቄዎችዎ ለመረጃ ለማግኘት ለሚገቡት ስልክ ይግኙ 002 X0C 0G0
የሰነድ አይነት ለመረጃ ለማግኘት ለሚገቡት ስልክ ይግኙ					
የሰነድ አይነት	የሰነድ አይነት	867-857-2959	867-857-2178	cjc_cjc@qiniq.com	መደቃኒ ሊገጥሙ ለደህንነት ምክር ቤቱ ለጥያቄዎችዎ ለመረጃ ለማግኘት ለሚገቡት ስልክ ይግኙ 150 X0C 0E0

[illegible]



Λ ς ζ^b C ▷ ↵ ρ^c L ς ς^{q_b}

[illegible]

QΔ^bCT^bΔ^bCT^b ΔCT^bCT^bCT^b

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]
$$\begin{array}{l} \triangleright^{\mathfrak{c}} \mathfrak{b} \triangleright^{\mathfrak{b}} \mathfrak{h} \sigma^{\mathfrak{b}} \wedge \sigma^{\mathfrak{c}} \mathfrak{b} \\ <^{\mathfrak{b}} \mathfrak{h} \triangleright^{\mathfrak{b}} \mathfrak{c} \cap \mathfrak{d}^{\mathfrak{c}} \end{array}$$
[illegible][illegible]

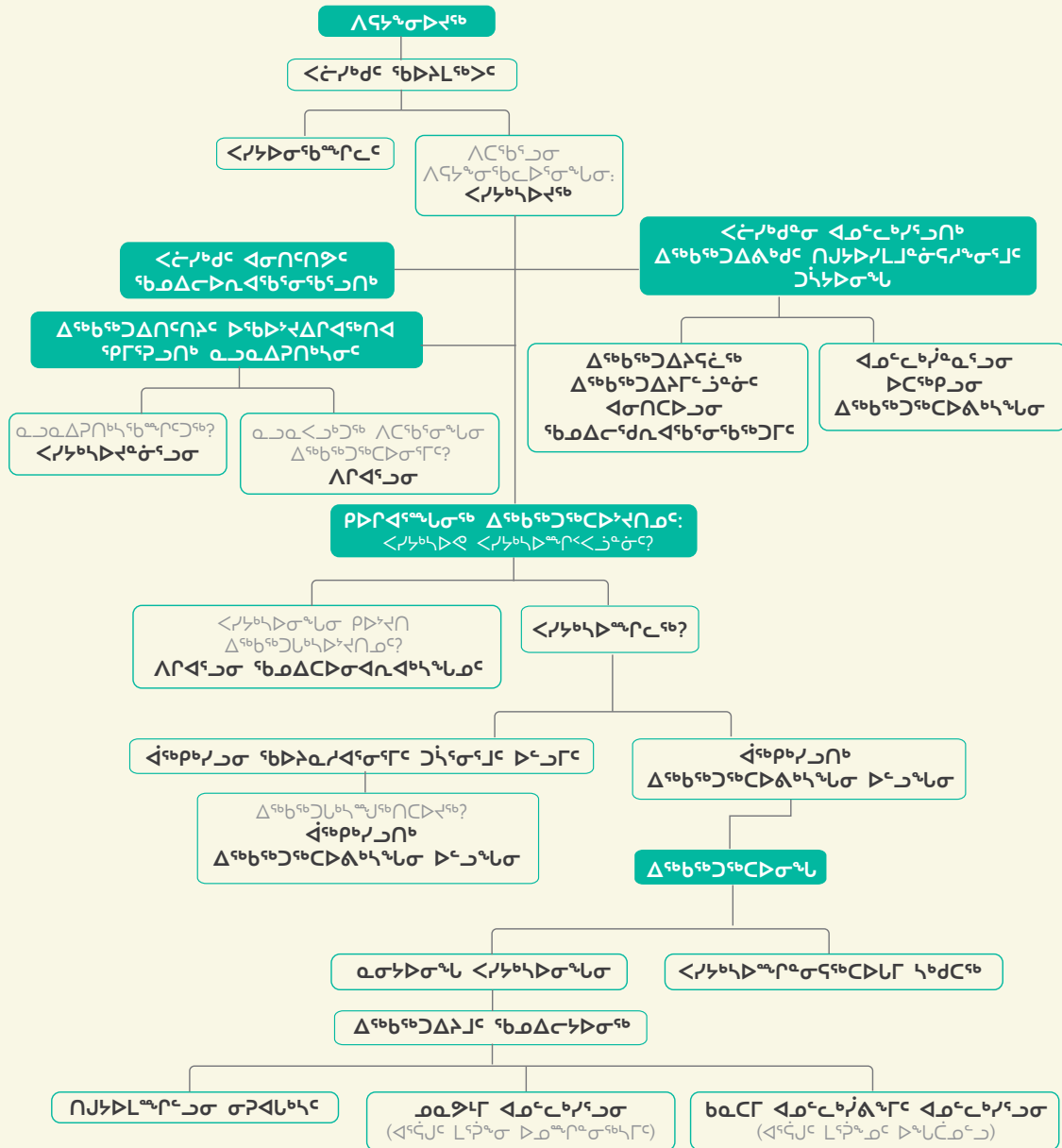
ለፊደላት ምዕራፍ ለፍትህ ምዕራፍ
ፍትህ ምዕራፍ ለፍትህ ምዕራፍ

- [illegible]

[illegible]

An abstract graphic design featuring large, stylized, overlapping shapes in red, yellow, and teal on a light beige background. The shapes are organic and fluid, with some containing smaller, contrasting colors. A large red shape in the lower left contains a yellow square. A large yellow shape in the upper right contains a dark blue oval. A teal shape is on the right side. The overall composition is minimalist and modern.

Λ ς γ β C ▷ ρ C Δ ς β ς β C Δ σ ▷ ρ Γ C Λ C ρ ρ ρ ▷ ρ C:

$$\Lambda \zeta^{\mathfrak{a}} \sigma^{\mathfrak{c}} \Gamma^{\mathfrak{c}} \quad \Delta^{\mathfrak{b}} \mathfrak{b}^{\mathfrak{b}} \mathfrak{c}^{\mathfrak{b}} \mathfrak{c} \triangleright \sigma^{\mathfrak{a}} \mathfrak{c} \mathfrak{d}^{\mathfrak{c}}$$


[illegible][illegible][illegible]

በርዕዮርዓም፤ ብሊጋ ሊርብርብኩላብናኝ፤
 ድረግላው፤ ልዩነት ልዩነት፤
 ለክሊብናኝ በርዕዮርዓም ልዩነት ልዩነት
 ነፃነት ለግላቸው ልዩነት ልዩነት
 በግላቸው ብሊጋ ልዩነት ልዩነት
 ልዩነት ልዩነት ለግላቸው ልዩነት ልዩነት
 ለክሊብናኝ ነፃነት ለግላቸው ልዩነት ልዩነት
 ብሊጋ ልዩነት ልዩነት በግላቸው ልዩነት ልዩነት
 ልዩነት ልዩነት ለግላቸው ልዩነት ልዩነት
 ለክሊብናኝ ልዩነት ለግላቸው ልዩነት ልዩነት
 ልዩነት ልዩነት ለግላቸው ልዩነት ልዩነት
 ለክሊብናኝ ልዩነት ለግላቸው ልዩነት ልዩነት
 ልዩነት ልዩነት ለግላቸው ልዩነት ልዩነት

[illegible][illegible]

$\wedge \text{ከሊቀጥሎች ለሆኑ}$
 $\wedge \text{ከሊቀጥሎች ለሆኑ}$
 $\wedge \text{ከሊቀጥሎች ለሆኑ}$
 $\wedge \text{ከሊቀጥሎች ለሆኑ}$

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

[illegible]

ለናኑርዲሊደጋ ልጋናልጋናል ስለናልጋናል
ለናኑሆናል ልጋናልጋናል ስ.722

[illegible]
$$(\Delta \subset \Gamma \nabla^b b^a \sigma \cap \nabla^c b^a \sigma \nabla^b b^a \sigma, \Delta \subset \Gamma^b b^a \sigma \supset \Gamma^c \subset \Delta \subset \nabla^b b^a \sigma \nabla^c \sigma).$$

ᐅᑎᓐ ᐱᑕᑦᑕᐅᑦᑦ: _____ ᐅᑕᓐ V.I.S. _____ ᐅᑕᓐᑕᐅᑦᑦᑦ _____

◀⁹ՀՅԱՆ: _____ ԵՐԱՆՈՒՆԻՄԱՆ: _____ Δ⁹ԵԲԱՃԻՄԱՆ: _____

ბიზნეს-პლანის სახელი: _____

ለፍትሕ ልቦና:

▷၌လ်း အရ်းတုး:

၈၇:

$\langle r_{\text{LbL}} \rangle \sigma^{\text{a}}_{\text{L}\sigma}$:

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

[illegible]

ለናንርዎረደ። ልጋናዎረደ። በበናዎረደ።

L^bΛ^{9b}⊃J^{9b} 2

[illegible]

$\Delta^{\alpha}\Gamma^c \triangleright^{\epsilon} b \triangleright^{\delta} \Gamma^{b\vee c} \Delta^c \Delta^{\gamma} L_{\neg C} \triangleright^{\epsilon} \sigma^c$:

[illegible]

ᐱᑦᔭᕐᓂᐅᐳᐃᓂᑦ: _____ ᐅᑦᓗᕐᓴ _____
ᐸᐱᑦᓂᐅᐳᐃᓂᑦ ᐅᐅᕐᓂᑦᓴ: _____ ᓗᑦᓂᑦ: _____

[illegible]

ᐃᑎᓐᓴ: _____ ᑲᑎᓐᓴᓂᑦᑦᑦᑦ: _____
ᐱᓐᑦᑎᓐᓴ: _____

[illegible]

409L: _____ $\Delta^{56}b\Delta^{57}L$: _____
 509L: _____

ᐃᑦᓴᑦᓴᑦ ᐅᑦᓴᑦᓴᑦ ᐅᑦᓴᑦᓴᑦ

- (g) ለአውሮፕላኑ ደረሰው ልዩ ጥቅርታዊ ምርመራ ሲኖር ለጥቅርታዊ ምርመራ ሲኖር ለጥቅርታዊ ምርመራ ሲኖር
- (h) ለጥቅርታዊ ምርመራ ሲኖር ለጥቅርታዊ ምርመራ ሲኖር ለጥቅርታዊ ምርመራ ሲኖር
- (i) ለጥቅርታዊ ምርመራ ሲኖር ለጥቅርታዊ ምርመራ ሲኖር ለጥቅርታዊ ምርመራ ሲኖር
- (j) ለጥቅርታዊ ምርመራ ሲኖር ለጥቅርታዊ ምርመራ ሲኖር ለጥቅርታዊ ምርመራ ሲኖር

ገዢ ልዩነት ምክር ቤቱ ለሰራተኛው
ከሰራተኛው ይቀርባል ይህም ለሰራተኛው
ለሰራተኛው ነው፡

- $\Lambda C \cup \sigma \triangleright \tau^C$ $\nearrow \rho \triangleright \tau^C$
 $\triangleleft^{\text{fb}} \rho \triangleright \sigma^{\text{fb}} \cup \tau^C$ $\Lambda C \cup \tau^C \triangleright \tau^C$

[illegible][illegible]

ΛC₂σ⁴L₂Δ⁴ Δb⁴Δσ⁴ Δ⁴L₂
Δ⁴b⁴Δ⁴L₂Δ⁴ Δσ⁴σ⁴Δ⁴

- [illegible]

Δርቅ ሊሆን

[illegible]
$$\Lambda^{\epsilon} \partial^b \zeta^c$$

ᑭᓚᐅᑦᑲᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᑦᑭᑦ:

[illegible]

መግቢያ ርዕስ:

[illegible][illegible]

ለኅዳር ፬ ቅኝ ምድብ ገቢ ስራ ጋር ማገናኘት
 ላይ ለጋር ምድብ ገቢ ስራ ጋር ማገናኘት
 ወደ ስራ ጋር ማገናኘት ለጋር ምድብ ገቢ ስራ ጋር ማገናኘት
 ለጋር ምድብ ገቢ ስራ ጋር ማገናኘት ለጋር ምድብ ገቢ ስራ ጋር ማገናኘት
 ለጋር ምድብ ገቢ ስራ ጋር ማገናኘት ለጋር ምድብ ገቢ ስራ ጋር ማገናኘት

[illegible][illegible]

ፆኑክኖክኑኑኑፍፍፍ ልኑኑኑኑኑኑኑፍፍ
 ልኑኑኑኑኑኑኑኑኑኑፍፍ ልኑኑኑኑኑኑኑኑኑኑፍፍ
 ልኑኑኑኑኑኑኑኑኑኑፍፍ ልኑኑኑኑኑኑኑኑኑኑፍፍ
 ፆኑክኖክኑኑኑኑፍፍ ልኑኑኑኑኑኑኑፍፍ ልኑኑኑኑኑኑኑኑኑኑፍፍ
 ልኑኑኑኑኑኑኑኑኑኑፍፍ ልኑኑኑኑኑኑኑኑኑኑፍፍ

Λ▷σ^ε_b<Γ^c Λq◁^εσ▷_ΔΓ^c ρρρ_Δ^c

[illegible]

- [illegible]

- [illegible]

ΛηλΠC▷σ^α ΔcṘ^α
 ◁^αρ^αγ^αλ^ασ

ከሚገኙት ርዕሰ ልማት ድርጅቶች አንዱ የሆነው የፋይናንስ ልማት ቢሮ ነው። “የፋይናንስ ልማት ቢሮ” የሚለው ስም የሚጠቅምበት የፋይናንስ ልማት ቢሮ ነው። የፋይናንስ ልማት ቢሮ የሚለው ስም የሚጠቅምበት የፋይናንስ ልማት ቢሮ ነው።

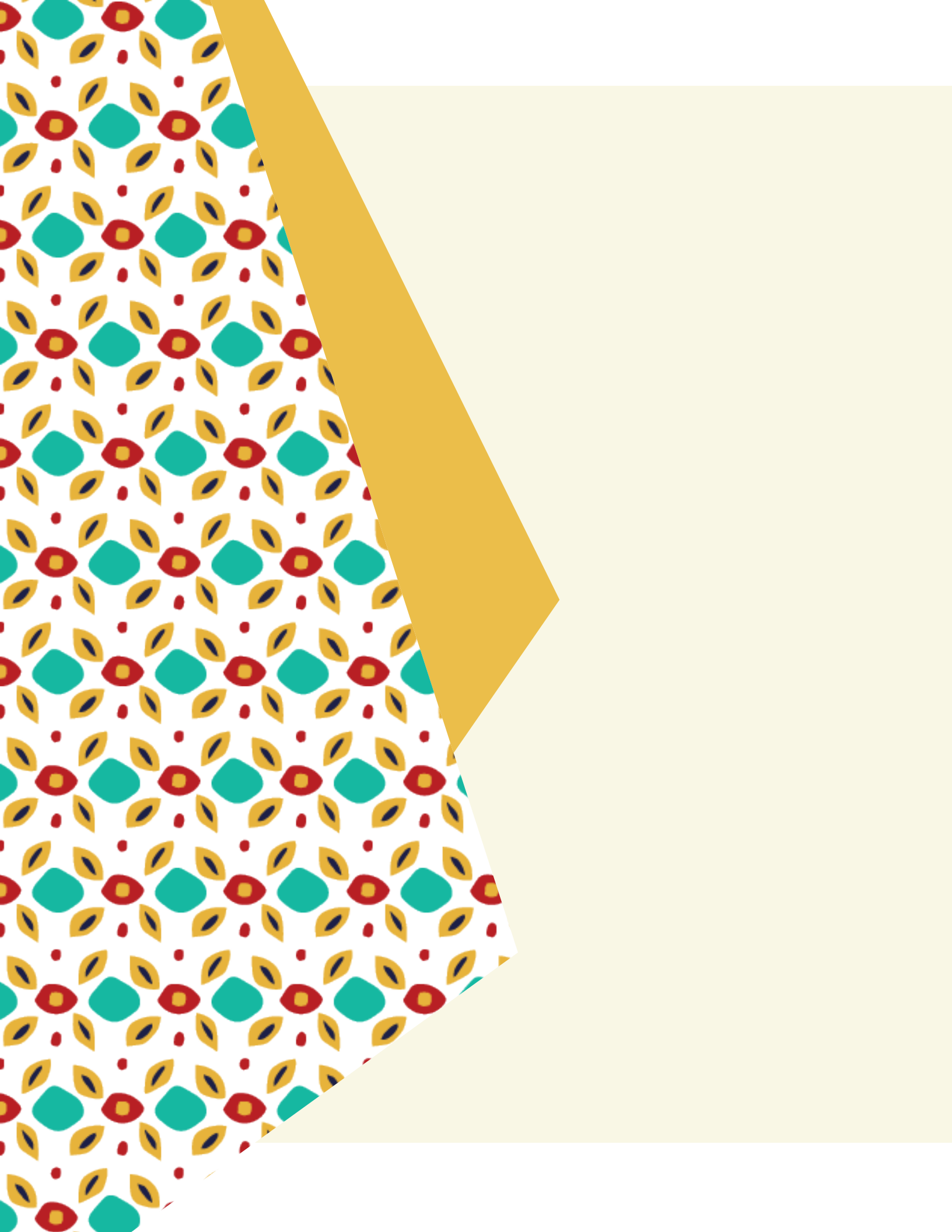
[illegible]

- (a) $\Lambda \Delta \sigma^{\text{fb}} < \Gamma_C \Lambda \bar{u} \ell^+ \ell^- \sigma \Delta \ell^+ \ell^- \ell^+ \ell^-$
 $\bar{\ell}^+ \bar{\ell}^- \bar{\ell}^+ \bar{\ell}^- \bar{\ell}^+ \bar{\ell}^- \bar{\ell}^+ \bar{\ell}^-$
- (b) $\Lambda C^{\text{fb}} \sigma \Delta \ell^+ \ell^- \sigma \Delta \ell^+ \ell^-$
 $\bar{\ell}^+ \bar{\ell}^- \bar{\ell}^+ \bar{\ell}^- \bar{\ell}^+ \bar{\ell}^- \bar{\ell}^+ \bar{\ell}^-$
- (c) $\dot{\rho} \Delta \ell^+ \ell^- \sigma \Delta \ell^+ \ell^-$
 $\bar{\ell}^+ \bar{\ell}^- \bar{\ell}^+ \bar{\ell}^- \bar{\ell}^+ \bar{\ell}^- \bar{\ell}^+ \bar{\ell}^-$

- (d) በበኛኛው ለሰጥተው ልዩነት
ለሰጥተው ልዩነት
- (e) ለሰጥተው ልዩነት ለሰጥተው ልዩነት
ለሰጥተው ልዩነት ለሰጥተው ልዩነት
- (f) ለሰጥተው ልዩነት ለሰጥተው ልዩነት
ለሰጥተው ልዩነት ለሰጥተው ልዩነት

ሆኖም ለሀገሪቱ ካሉ የሀገራዊ ጥቅም
 ልማትና ልማት ጥቅም ላይ
 ለውሳኔው የሚገቡ ልማት
 ለውሳኔው ለውሳኔ ለውሳኔ:

- ሊጋቡ ራሳቸው ድክነትን መታወቅ
- ለሊቢያውያን “የጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር ስልጣን”፡ ልዩነት ማለፍ
 ጋላላ ማሳሰብ ለሥልጣን ለማግኘት ማዘጋጀት
 ለሆነው ልዩነት ማሳሰብ፡
- ለሊቢያውያን ጋላላ ማሳሰብ ለሥልጣን
 ለማግኘት ማዘጋጀት ለሆነው ልዩነት ማሳሰብ፡
- ለሊቢያውያን ለሥልጣን ለማግኘት ማዘጋጀት ለሆነው ልዩነት ማሳሰብ፡
- ለሥልጣን ለማግኘት ማዘጋጀት ለሆነው ልዩነት ማሳሰብ፡



ᐱᓂᐸᐸ ᐃᑦᔨᐸᐸ

$$\begin{array}{l} \wedge^L L \cap \triangleright^C \\ {}^a b \Delta^a \sigma \triangleright^C \triangleright^a \triangleright^b \sigma \\ \triangleright \sigma^b b \subset \triangleleft^C \end{array}$$

- [illegible]

$$\rho\rho^c \quad \Gamma\triangleleft\sigma\cup\triangleright\cup\triangleleft\sigma^c$$

ወደፊት ለጋራ
ገጠናዊና ከተማዊ ጥራት

ለጥራት ልማት ለጥራት ልማት ለጥራት ልማት
በጥራት ልማት ለጥራት ልማት ለጥራት ልማት
ጥራት ልማት ለጥራት ልማት ለጥራት ልማት

ᐃᖅᑲᓂᕈᖅ: (867) 975-6038
ᐱᖅᑲᓂᕈᖅ: (867) 975-6091
ᖅᑲᑲᓄᐅᔭᕈᕐ ᐅᕈᕈᕋᓂᖅᑲᓄᖅ: <http://www.fs.gov.nu.ca/en/CFS%20Child%20Protection.aspx>

$$\Delta_C \dot{\rho}^C \triangleleft^a \sigma^{\epsilon_b} \rho \sigma \triangleright^C$$

**▷ᄇ▷ᄃᄂΔᄆ ᄋᄁσᄆᄃΔσᄆᄆᄆ
ᄋᄁᄆᄆᄆᄆᄆᄆ**

ለርብሰች ልዩ ምክትል ጽሕፈት
የፍንዳቤ ስርዓት: <http://www.fs.gov.nu.ca/en/CFS%20Family%20Issues%20Abuse%20at%20Home.aspx>

$\triangleright^{\text{C}} \text{b} \triangleright^{\text{C}} \text{r}^{\text{C}} \Delta^{\text{C}}$
 $\triangleleft^{\text{C}} \sigma^{\text{C}} \text{r}^{\text{C}} \text{r}^{\text{C}} \sigma \triangleright^{\text{C}} \Gamma^{\text{C}}$
 $\text{b}^{\text{C}} \text{b}^{\text{C}} \text{r}^{\text{C}} \text{r}^{\text{C}} \sigma \triangleright^{\text{C}} \Gamma^{\text{C}}$

ՀԾՆՈՐ ՀՏԸ ՎՋԼԸ ԵՁԸ
 ԳԵԿԻԴԵՂՈՐ ԼԵՂՆԵՐ: <http://pauktuutit.ca/abuse-prevention/>

ልረቆ ልጋጭርጋጋጋ ልጭጭጋጋ
 ልጭጭጋጋ ልጭጭጋጋ ልጭጭጋጋ
 ልጭጭጋጋ ልጭጭጋጋ ልጭጭጋጋ
 ልጭጭጋጋ (867) 975-6166
 ልጭጭጋጋ (867) 975-6160
 ልጭጭጋጋ ልጭጭጋጋ ridlout@gov.nu.ca

ᄆᄆᄆᄆ ᄆᄆᄆᄆᄆᄆᄆᄆᄆ of ᄆᄆᄆᄆᄆᄆᄆᄆᄆ
ᄆᄆᄆᄆᄆᄆᄆ: (867) 975-6100
ᄆᄆᄆᄆᄆᄆᄆ: (867) 975-6168
ᄆᄆᄆᄆᄆᄆᄆᄆᄆ ᄆᄆᄆᄆ: ncjcivil@gov.nu.ca

[illegible]

በበናል ሊሊሲ ፕሮግራም፣ ወደባ
ፕሮግራም: (867) 360-4601, 1-866-606-9400
ፖስታል: (867) 360-6112

የምናርኩት ልዩ ጋራ ምክር ቤት፡
 ለጥራት ጋራ ምክር ቤት ለጥራት ጋራ ምክር ቤት
 ስልክ፡ (867) 979-5377
 ስልክ፡ (867) 979-4346

የድሮ ልጅ/ሀገራዊት:
 የድሮ ሊቀ/ሰው ልጅ ለጥራት ማረጋገጫ
 ስልክ: (867) 645-2536
 ርዕሰ ሰው: (867) 645-2217

የጥናታዊ ልዩነቶች/ሪፖርት:
የጥናታዊ ሪፖርት ለጥናታዊ
ፎካል ስልጣን: (867) 983-2906
ፎካል ስልጣን: (867) 983-2570

$\Delta C \dot{r}_m^c$ $L C \dot{r}_m^c$ $D^c b D^c h$
 $\Lambda C n \delta D^c / \Delta C \dot{r}_m^c$
 $\Delta b^c r^c \Delta \sigma^c J^c$ $\Lambda C n^c \delta D^c$
 $/ \Delta C \dot{r}_m^c$ $L C \dot{r}_m^c$ J^c
 $\Lambda C n^c \delta D^c$ (ወደቀ)

ጆጆጉ ልክኤጋልጵጋር ረረረሲፍጋር
 በሰነድ፡ በሰነድ-ረረረሲ 297, ልክጋልፍ
 ጆጆጉ X0A 0H0
 ሮክጋልፍ፡ (867) 975-6134
 ኤክስፕሪጋር ጋፍ፡ (867) 975-6148
 በሰነድ፡ courtlibrary@gov.nu.ca

၂၀၁၇ ခုနှစ် ဇူလိုင်လ ၁ ရက်နေ့
 လူကြီးတို့အား အားပေးမှု
 အသံများကို အသံထုတ်ပြန်

[illegible][illegible]

መፍትሔ ረድረድ-ጋ
 (ለጥሪልዎ ረድረድ-ጋ)
 በጥንቅቅ-ጥሪልዎ ረድረድ 1000,
 ደረጃልዎ 510
 ረድረድ-ጋ ረድረድ-ጋ #224
 ረድረድ-ጋ ደረጃ X0A 0H0
 ረድረድ-ጋ: 867-975-6363
 ረድረድ-ጋ: 867-975-6160
 ረድረድ-ጋ ጋፍፍ: CommunityJustice@gov.nu.ca

ᠳᠠᠭᠤᠨ ᠲᠦ᠋ᠵᠡᠢ ᠬᠡᠣᠪᠴᠢᠰᠤ
ᠨᠥᠷᠢᠶᠢᠨ

- **ጠቅላይ ልማትና የሕግ ሚኒስቴር**
የብልሹነት ጥበቃ ትዕዛዝ Brochure
[http://www.justice.gov.nt.ca/FamilyViolence/
documents/EmergencyProtectionOrder_
WEBENG.pdf](http://www.justice.gov.nt.ca/FamilyViolence/documents/EmergencyProtectionOrder_WEBENG.pdf)

$\dot{\rho}_Q \triangleright^{\gamma} \gamma^b \chi \sigma^c \lrcorner^c \Delta b \lrcorner^b \gamma^b \lrcorner^c \Delta \sigma^b$

- [illegible]

CLΔ∩J^c Δb[↗]₉₆↗Δσ[↗]⌋^c

- **ዕድሮታዊና ፍትሕ ምርመራና ምርመራ**
ፍትሕ ምርመራ
<http://www.justice.gov.nu.ca/apps/authoring/dspPage.aspx?page=commjust>
- **ፍትሕ ምርመራና ፍትሕ ምርመራ**
ፍትሕ ምርመራ
<http://www.justice.gov.nu.ca/apps/authoring/dspPage.aspx?page=courtserv>
- **ፍትሕ ምርመራና ፍትሕ ምርመራ**
ፍትሕ ምርመራ
<http://www.fs.gov.nu.ca/en/CFS%20Family%20Issues%20Family%20Violence%20Shelters.aspx>
- **ፍትሕ ምርመራና ፍትሕ ምርመራ**
ፍትሕ ምርመራ
<http://www.fs.gov.nu.ca/en/About%20Us%20Facilities%20Social%20Services%20Offices.aspx>

<p>ሊገጥም ይችላል፡፡ መጽሐፍ - ጥያቄዎችዎ - ጥያቄዎችዎ - ጥያቄዎችዎ</p>	<p>መጽሐፍ ሊገጥም ይችላል</p>	<p>ጥያቄዎችዎ ሊገጥም ይችላል ጥያቄዎችዎ ሊገጥም ይችላል ጥያቄዎችዎ ሊገጥም ይችላል</p>	<p>ሊገጥም ይችላል ጥያቄዎችዎ ሊገጥም ይችላል</p>	<p>cfoo@gov.nu.ca</p>
			<p>ጥያቄዎችዎ</p>	<p>975-6311</p>
			<p>ጥያቄዎችዎ</p>	<p>975-6347</p>
			<p>ጥያቄዎችዎ ሊገጥም ይችላል</p>	<p>ጥያቄዎችዎ ሊገጥም ይችላል 1000 Stn 580</p>
			<p>ጥያቄዎችዎ ሊገጥም ይችላል</p>	<p>1107 ጥያቄዎችዎ</p>
<p>ሊገጥም ይችላል፡፡ መጽሐፍ - ጥያቄዎችዎ - ጥያቄዎችዎ - ጥያቄዎችዎ</p>	<p>መጽሐፍ ሊገጥም ይችላል</p>	<p>ጥያቄዎችዎ ሊገጥም ይችላል ጥያቄዎችዎ ሊገጥም ይችላል ጥያቄዎችዎ ሊገጥም ይችላል</p>	<p>ሊገጥም ይችላል ጥያቄዎችዎ ሊገጥም ይችላል</p>	<p>cfoo@gov.nu.ca</p>
			<p>ጥያቄዎችዎ</p>	<p>975-6315 975-6354</p>
			<p>ጥያቄዎችዎ</p>	<p>975-6347</p>
			<p>ጥያቄዎችዎ ሊገጥም ይችላል</p>	<p>ጥያቄዎችዎ ሊገጥም ይችላል 1000 Stn 580</p>
			<p>ጥያቄዎችዎ ሊገጥም ይችላል</p>	<p>ጥያቄዎችዎ ሊገጥም ይችላል</p>
<p>ጥያቄዎችዎ ሊገጥም ይችላል፡፡ መጽሐፍ - ጥያቄዎችዎ - ጥያቄዎችዎ - ጥያቄዎችዎ</p>	<p>ሊገጥም ይችላል</p>	<p>ጥያቄዎችዎ ሊገጥም ይችላል ጥያቄዎችዎ ሊገጥም ይችላል ጥያቄዎችዎ ሊገጥም ይችላል</p>	<p>ሊገጥም ይችላል ጥያቄዎችዎ ሊገጥም ይችላል</p>	<p>daglukark@rcmp-grc.gc.ca</p>
			<p>ጥያቄዎችዎ</p>	<p>975-4464 (<ጥያቄዎችዎ ሊገጥም ይችላል> OR 979-1111</p>
			<p>ጥያቄዎችዎ</p>	<p>975-4454</p>
			<p>ጥያቄዎችዎ ሊገጥም ይችላል</p>	<p>ጥያቄዎችዎ ሊገጥም ይችላል 1570</p>
			<p>ጥያቄዎችዎ ሊገጥም ይችላል</p>	<p><ጥያቄዎችዎ</p>
<p>ጥያቄዎችዎ ሊገጥም ይችላል፡፡ መጽሐፍ - ጥያቄዎችዎ - ጥያቄዎችዎ - ጥያቄዎችዎ</p>	<p>ጥያቄዎችዎ ሊገጥም ይችላል</p>	<p>ጥያቄዎችዎ ሊገጥም ይችላል ጥያቄዎችዎ ሊገጥም ይችላል ጥያቄዎችዎ ሊገጥም ይችላል</p>	<p>ሊገጥም ይችላል ጥያቄዎችዎ ሊገጥም ይችላል</p>	<p>jclay@nv.sympatico.ca</p>
			<p>ጥያቄዎችዎ</p>	<p>979-6510</p>
			<p>ጥያቄዎችዎ</p>	<p>ጥያቄዎችዎ ሊገጥም ይችላል 809</p>
			<p>ጥያቄዎችዎ ሊገጥም ይችላል</p>	<p>House 806</p>
			<p>ጥያቄዎችዎ ሊገጥም ይችላል</p>	<p>ጥያቄዎችዎ ሊገጥም ይችላል</p>
<p>ጥያቄዎችዎ ሊገጥም ይችላል፡፡ መጽሐፍ - ጥያቄዎችዎ - ጥያቄዎችዎ - ጥያቄዎችዎ</p>	<p>ጥያቄዎችዎ ሊገጥም ይችላል</p>	<p>ጥያቄዎችዎ ሊገጥም ይችላል ጥያቄዎችዎ ሊገጥም ይችላል ጥያቄዎችዎ ሊገጥም ይችላል</p>	<p>ሊገጥም ይችላል ጥያቄዎችዎ ሊገጥም ይችላል</p>	<p>gjbarnes101@hotmail.com</p>
			<p>ጥያቄዎችዎ</p>	<p>979-0053</p>
			<p>ጥያቄዎችዎ</p>	<p>979-0053</p>
			<p>ጥያቄዎችዎ ሊገጥም ይችላል</p>	<p>ጥያቄዎችዎ ሊገጥም ይችላል 909</p>
			<p>ጥያቄዎችዎ ሊገጥም ይችላል</p>	<p>ጥያቄዎችዎ ሊገጥም ይችላል 154</p>

ጥያቄዎችዎ ሊገጥም ይችላል ለጥያቄዎችዎ ሊገጥም ይችላል

- **ጥያቄዎችዎ ሊገጥም ይችላል ለጥያቄዎችዎ ሊገጥም ይችላል ለጥያቄዎችዎ ሊገጥም ይችላል**
<http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/ccaps-spcca/vic-eng.htm>
- **ጥያቄዎችዎ ሊገጥም ይችላል ለጥያቄዎችዎ ሊገጥም ይችላል ለጥያቄዎችዎ ሊገጥም ይችላል**
http://www.nucj.ca/files/iqaluit_inter_agency_contacts_directory.htm
- **ጥያቄዎችዎ ሊገጥም ይችላል**
<http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/nu/detach/index-eng.htm>

