



Brief Analysis of Emphasis on Oversight: The Roadmap versus The Plan

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Out of curiosity, I did a comparative analysis between what was described in the [Roadmap for the National Action Plan](#) in terms of “oversight” and what was described in the federal government’s [National Action Plan website](#).

I simply searched both sources for mentions of the word “oversight”, and included the context and page number where applicable.

Below are the results in table form.

**Note - further comparative analysis could be done with searches for the key words: “evidence-based policy and/or decision making”, “accountability” and “transparency”.

Analysis of Emphasis on Oversight: [National Action Plan to End Gender-based Violence](#)

Total mentions of “oversight” = 0

Mention	Context	Page #
There are 0 mentions of the word “oversight”.		

Analysis of Emphasis on Oversight:

[A Report to Guide the Implementation of a National Action Plan on Violence Against Women and Gender-Based Violence](#)

Total mentions of “oversight” = 24

Mention	Context	Page #
“...it will require the oversight and evaluation of grounded experts...”	Executive Summary	11
“Specifically, we want to ensure that this investment, in what the budget document terms a Secretariat, conforms to our expectation that framing, oversight , implementation, and accountability for the NAP remain in the hands of the experts who have the skills to guide it.”	Executive Summary	15
Privatization of infrastructure and public services means higher costs from higher long-term financing costs for building infrastructure, more risk, the need for admin and legal oversight , and less transparency and accountability.	Enabling Environment and Social Infrastructure Pillar	19
Formation of an independent oversight body that tracks and evaluates the implementation of Canada’s National Housing Strategy (NHS) on people facing VAW/GBV.	Theme 4: Housing - as component of Enabling Environment and Social Infrastructure Pillar	26
The Chief Commissioner of the Canadian Human Rights Commission and their office should be established as an independent officer of Parliament (akin to the Auditor General, or Parliamentary Budget Office), responsible for reporting directly to parliament rather than to the government or a federal minister. This shall include requirements for annual reporting to standing parliamentary committees and the creation of a human rights advisory council that engages civil society as part of the overarching mechanism for oversight , transparency, and accountability to the Canadian public.	Theme 2: Human Rights Law Recommendations - as component of Promotion of Responsive Legal and Justice Systems Rationale Pillar	66

<p>[T]he establishment of clear mechanisms for oversight on internal training for police and other institutions, such as the Canadian Armed Forces, Corrections, and the RCMP.</p>	<p>Theme 2: Support for the Sector - as component of Support for Survivors and Their Families Rationale Pillar</p>	<p>100</p>
<p>Improved mechanisms, such as culturally responsive and independent civilian oversight body for provinces/territories to hold government accountable, especially for violence perpetrated within government support systems</p>	<p>Proposed outcome for Theme 3: Supportive System/System Transformation - as component of Support for Survivors and Their Families Rationale Pillar</p>	<p>102</p>
<p>...a Sexual Assault Ombudsperson who is outside of policing system for marginalized survivors (i.e. sex workers, incarcerated people) to be able to report harm within systems. Therefore, they would be ensuring accountability of the actors in the educational, medical, and judicial system (i.e. nurses, doctors, police officers, judges, social workers, correction officers), while also establishing local, culturally-responsive and independent civilian oversight body to monitor response to VAW/GBV across the country, especially for Indigenous women and girls. They would also ensure efficient and effective cross-jurisdictional enforcement of protection and other court orders, while enforcing the rights and remedies provided by the Canadian Victims Bill of Rights and the Canadian Charter of Victims' Rights.</p>	<p>Theme 3: Supportive System/System Transformation - as component of Support for Survivors and Their Families Rationale Pillar</p>	<p>103</p>
<p>Oversight body holding government account for government systems—Using federal transfer funds to incentivize provinces/territories to take action on NAP.</p>	<p>Additional Recommendations - Theme 3: Supportive System/System Transformation</p>	<p>105</p>
<p>Enhanced coordination, collaboration, and information sharing between VAW/GBV core service providers and systems such as policing, mental health, and education are needed to increase safety for victims. They recommend the creation of an independent civilian oversight body for provinces/territories to hold government accountable, especially for violence perpetrated within government support systems. They also</p>	<p>Call to Action: Expert Engagement to Address and Prevent VAW/GBV: Advancing wrap-around services</p>	<p>123</p>

<p>emphasized that those who work on the frontlines with victims and survivors are at risk of adverse outcomes due to vicarious trauma</p>		
<p>...we want to ensure that this investment conforms to our expectation that framing, oversight, implementation, and accountability for the NAP remain in the hands of the experts who have the skills to guide it, and that the sector is stabilized beyond the first two years contemplated by the budget.</p>	<p>Call to Action: Expert Engagement to Address and Prevent VAW/GBV: Ensuring a stable VAW/GBV sector</p>	<p>124</p>
<p>[I]nternational best practices on coordinated response, such as NAPs, clearly reflect that MEAL is crucial to the successful implementation. Our findings, as endorsed by our WGs, call for the establishment of an independent oversight body to monitor the implementation of Canada’s 10-year NAP to end VAW/GBV.</p> <p>An independent institutional mechanism—with one of its core responsibilities being monitoring the progress of implementation—is frequently seen as a core component of NAPs and allows responsibility for MEAL to be clearly resourced and located. This can take many forms and mandates. Sometimes it can be that the monitoring body is the same as that which leads implementation of the NAP, such as in Cambodia, where their NAP was both implemented and monitored by their Ministry of Women’s Affairs.</p> <p>It can be that an independent oversight body is formed to both implement and monitor the NAP, such as Guyana’s National Policy on Domestic Violence (2009), which mandated that an oversight committee lead the implementation of the policy and monitor its progress.</p> <p>In other countries, the mechanism that monitors the NAP is independent of the plan’s lead implementation mechanism. This independence clearly strengthens perceptions of validity of results, and can support implementing states’ claims to accountability, evidence-based practice, and continuous improvement...</p> <p>Therefore, we call for the formation and funding of an independent oversight body to systematically</p>	<p>Providing for data and monitoring, evaluation, accountability, and learning (MEAL)</p>	<p>131-132</p>

<p>monitor the overall progress towards the development and implementation of the NAP; to undertake evaluations of the government's actions towards the NAP goals; provide regular timely and publicly available reporting on the implementation of the NAP; and generate evidence that is available to all, to deepen knowledge and understanding about exactly what is working and why, or why not. This emerged as a high priority recommendation across all four WGs.</p>		
<p>Creating an independent civilian oversight body to monitor, evaluate, hold the state to account on the implementation of the NAP and generate knowledge for informed and evidence-based policy making.</p> <p>This independent civilian oversight body must be comprised of expert community members and survivors of VAW/GBV, representative of diverse communities in Canada, particularly those from Indigenous, Black, and racialized communities. Canada has a patchwork of initiatives regarding collecting, synthesizing, and actioning VAW/GBV-related information, with some areas (jurisdictions, groups, types of VAW/GBV) better covered than others. A national organization would map these and promote ways to bridge gaps.</p> <p>Specifically, the independent civilian oversight body must focus on building a national data collection framework on VAW/GBV across Canada.</p> <p>This includes data collection on all manifestations of VAW/GBV, including (but not limited to): family violence, IPV, DV, adolescent dating violence, femicide, hate crimes, elder abuse, sexual violence, sexual exploitation, child abuse, human trafficking, harassment, stalking, technology-facilitated violence, workplace violence, and violence perpetrated by systems meant to support, such as policing.</p>	<p>Providing for data and monitoring, evaluation, accountability, and learning (MEAL)</p>	<p>133-134</p>
<p>Privatization of infrastructure and public services means higher costs from higher long-term financing costs for building infrastructure, more risk, the need for admin and legal oversight, less transparency and accountability.</p> <p>Privatization creates increased user fees and tolls,</p>	<p>Working Group Narrative Question response</p>	<p>164</p>

<p>shifting control of public facilities to unaccountable, private, for-profit corporations. It also diverts public funds from core services needed by people to corporate profits.</p>		
<p>Enhanced coordination, collaboration and information sharing between VAW/GBV core service providers and systems—such as policing, mental health, and education—are needed to increase safety for victims. We recommend the creation of an independent civilian oversight body for provinces/territories to hold government accountable, especially for violence perpetrated within government support systems. Those who work on the frontlines with victims and survivors are also at greater risk for vicarious trauma.</p>	<p>What is your group’s vision of the role of this pillar as a crucial and effective part of the VAW/GBV 10-Year National Action Plan for Canada?</p>	<p>190</p>
<p>The creation of clear mechanisms for oversight on internal training for police and other institutions, such as the Canadian Armed Forces, Corrections, and the RCMP.</p>	<p>Overarching/Cross-Cutting Requirements - All Recommendations: Recommendation #5 - Training</p>	<p>202</p>
<p>Create an independent oversight body to oversee the implementation of the NAP.</p> <p>As mentioned above, independent MEAL processes are cornerstones of human rights-based policy making and democratic principles. An independent institutional mechanism—with one of its core responsibilities as monitoring progress on expected outcomes—is frequently seen as a core component of NAPs (UN Women, 2012). As noted in the final report, establishing an independent oversight body to monitor the implementation of Canada’s NAP is a key recommendation endorsed by all the participating working groups.</p>	<p>Recommendation from “Commissioned Discussion Paper: MEAL as a Crucial Aspect of a 10-Year NAP”</p>	<p>213</p>
<p>International best practices on coordinated public policy responses, such as national action plans, indicate that MEAL processes are crucial to successful implementation.</p> <p>Our findings, as endorsed by our working groups, call for the establishment of an independent oversight body to monitor the performance of Canada’s 10-year NAP to end VAW/GBV.</p>	<p>Conclusion from “Commissioned Discussion Paper: MEAL as a Crucial Aspect of a 10-Year NAP”</p>	<p>218</p>

An independent institutional mechanism with a core responsibility for monitoring the progress of the NAP itself can house the MEAL functions outlined in this paper.		
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