

**Commonwealth Women Parliamentarians Steering Committee Meeting
Bridgetown, Barbados, 8 October 2025
Report of the Canadian Region**

1. Data on the number of women representatives

Including:

Statistics in legislatures, executive, company boards

Changes in representation following elections

Affirmative Action policies, as they relate to quotas, constitutional, legislative, electoral changes

Political Party Reforms and appointments of women within the Party Structures

Statistics by branch

Branch	Right to vote for women	First woman elected/appointed ¹	Total of seats (including vacancies)	Number of women	% of women	Last updated
CANADIAN/FEDERAL						
House of Commons	1918 ²	Agnes Campbell Macphail - 1921	343	104	30.3%	05/08/2025
Senate	N/A	Cairine Reay Wilson - 1930	105	57	54.3%	6/18/2025
PROVINCE/TERRITORY						
Alberta	1916	Roberta MacAdams & Louise McKinney - 1917	87	33	37.9%	05/07/2024
British Columbia	1917	Mary Ellen Smith - 1918	93	49	52.69%	12/19/2024
Manitoba	1916	Edith Rogers - 1920	57	18	31.58%	04/30/2024
New Brunswick	1919	Brenda Robertson - 1967	49	17	34.69%	12/18/2024
Newfoundland and Labrador ³	1925	pre-Confederation: Lady Helena Squires - 1930; post Confederation: Hazel MacLissac -1975	40	9	22.5%	04/30/2024
Northwest Territories	1951	Lena Pedersen - 1970	19	8	42.1%	05/07/2024
Nova Scotia	1918	Gladys Muriel Porter - 1960	55	19	34.55%	12/19/2024
Nunavut ⁴	1999	Manitok Catherine Thompson - 1999	22	6	27.3%	03/09/2022
Ontario	1917	Agnes Campbell Macphail & Rae Luckock - 1943	124	46	37.1%	04/02/2025
Prince Edward Island	1922	Ellie Jean Canfield - 1970	27	7	25.9%	04/30/2024
Quebec	1940	Marie-Claire Kirkland-Casgrain - 1961	125	56	44.8%	04/30/2024
Saskatchewan	1916	Sara Ramsland - 1919	61	21	34.43%	12/19/2024
Yukon	1919	Jean Gordon - 1967	19	8	42.1%	04/30/2024
TOTAL			1226	454	37.0%	

Notes:

¹ Senate of Canada : Senators are appointed.

² In 1917, a legislation was passed that granted women serving in the military and women who had male relatives serving Canada or Britain in World War I the right to vote federally.

³ Newfoundland and Labrador entered Confederation in 1949.

⁴ Nunavut was created in 1999.

	Federal Branch Since the 8th Commonwealth of Women Parliamentarians Conference (CWP) held in the margins of the 67th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in Sydney, Australia in November 2024, federal elections were held in Canada on 28 April 2025 which saw a record number of 104 women parliamentarians elected to the House of Commons. Despite the election of 104 women, they remain a clear minority in the lower chamber, holding just over 30% of the available 343 seats.¹ By way of comparison, during Canada's previous federal elections in September 2021, women won 103 of the 338 seats in the House of Commons. It was the first time that women's representation in the House of Commons had surpassed the 30% mark.² Members of the Senate of Canada are nominated, not elected to office. Currently 57 of the 104 senators are women, some 55% of the composition of Canada's upper chamber.³ According to the Inter-Parliamentary Union, an internationally respected authority on women's representation in parliaments globally, as of 1 August 2025, Canada ranked 71st among 182 countries in relation to women's share of seats in lower or single houses of parliament.⁴ In the current federal government, 14 of 29 ministerial portfolios are held by women.⁵ Canada does not have gender quotas for Members of the House of Commons or Senators. However, some political parties have implemented measures to encourage women to run for elected office. In 2019, the House of Commons Standing Committee on the Status of Women tabled a report addressing the issue of the representation of women in Canadian politics. The report refers to factors deterring the political participation of women and the achievement of equal representation in the federal legislatures. In its report, the Committee encouraged "registered parties to set voluntary quotas for the percentage of female candidates they field in federal elections and to publicly report on their efforts to meet these quotas after every federal general election".⁶ Legislative Assembly of Ontario
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¹ Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), "[Canada – House of Commons](#)," IPU Parline, Database, accessed 8 September 2025.

² Clare Annett and Dominique Montpetit, *Women in the Parliament of Canada: 100 Years of Representation*, Library of Parliament, HillNote, 1 December 2021, p.4.

³ IPU, "[Canada – Senate](#)," IPU Parline, Database, accessed 8 September 2025.

⁴ IPU, "[Monthly ranking of women in national parliaments](#)," IPU Parline, Database, accessed 8 September 2025.

⁵ Prime Minister of Canada, *Cabinet*.

⁶ House of Commons, Standing Committee on the Status of Women, *Elect Her: A Roadmap for Improving the Representation of Women in Canadian Politics*, Fourteenth report, April 2019, p. 9.

The Legislative Assembly of Ontario does not track the gender breakdown of the Members of Provincial Parliament, however, Equal Voice, which describes itself as “a registered charity dedicated to improving gender representation in Canadian politics,” noted that Ontario has consistently over the past 3 elections elected more than 36% women MPPs. In the April 2025 election, they found that 37.1% of Members elected were “women and gender-diverse people.”

A number of political parties in Ontario have undertaken initiatives to increase the representation of women as candidates. The New Democratic Party’s Winning Together Fund “provides financial support to women, non-binary and gender-diverse candidates to help get them elected to office.” The Margaret Campbell Fund, as described on the Ontario Women’s Liberal Commission (OWLC) website, “strives to offer the financial support that female candidates deserve.”

Statistics Canada provides data on the representation of women on company board disaggregated by province, to 2020, through its Representation of women on boards of directors and in officer positions: Visualization tool. The most recent data available through that tool indicate that in 2020, 22.6% of directors of Ontario company boards were women, an increase from the 20.8% recorded in the previous year.

Assemblée nationale of Québec

- At the last general election (October 2022), a record number of 58 women were elected as Members of the National Assembly (MNA) out of 125 seats, representing 46.6% of Members. Since the beginning of the legislature, 4 by-elections have been held. In addition, a female MNA (and minister) resigned on September 4 to run in municipal politics. As a result, the Assemblée nationale du Québec currently has 56 women out of 124 MNAs (+1 vacant seat), or 45.1% of the Members.
- Average age of women parliamentarians: 49,9 years (compared with 52.5 years for men).
- Speaker of the Assemblée nationale: Speaker Nathalie Roy is the second women to hold this position. The three deputy speakers are two women and one men.
- The Leaders of the Official Opposition and the Second Opposition are women. The House Leader of the Official Opposition is also a women.

Source : <https://www.assnat.qc.ca/en/index.html>

Executive Council of Québec:

- Since September 11, 2025, the Executive Council of Québec is composed of 29 ministers: 17 men and 12 women.

Boards of Directors :

- Boards of Directors of Government Corporations: as of December 2024, women made up just over half (52%) of the members of the boards of directors of government corporations. Source:

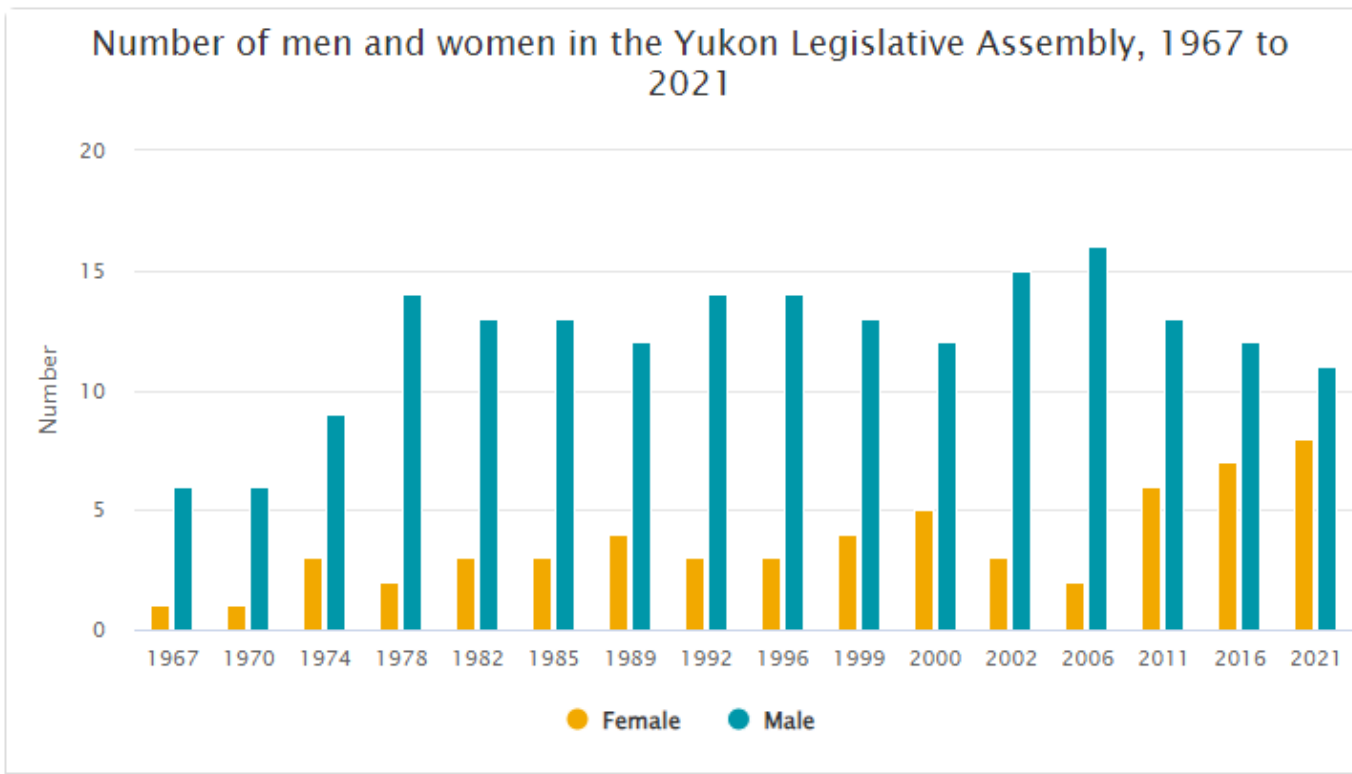
<https://statistique.quebec.ca/vitrine/egalite/dimensions-egalite/pouvoir/conseils-administration-societes-etat>

- Boards of Directors of Québec Public Companies: in 2024, 33.7% of the seats on the boards of directors of Québec public companies were held by women.
- Boards of Directors of Québec Private Companies: in 2024, 22.3% of the seats on the boards of directors of Québec private companies were held by women.
- Boards of Directors of Non-Profit Organizations (NPOs): in 2024, 56.6% of the seats on the boards of directors of Québec NPOs were held by women.

Source: Collège des administrateurs de sociétés <https://www.calameo.com/read/0044547729d86f3baae54>

Yukon Legislative Assembly

- The last election (2021) saw the highest percentage ever of women elected to the Yukon Legislative Assembly: 42.1%.
- There is currently 7 women and one non-binary MLA.
- Lane Tredger was previously known as Emily Tredger. They changed their name and gender to non-binary in March 2023.
- Two out of the 7 cabinet ministers are women, and one of the 3 party leaders is a woman.



Women and Gender Equity Directorate gender indicators - January 2023
See <https://yukon.ca/en/statistics-and-data/leadership-and-activism>

Legislative Assembly of Alberta

Data on the number of women representatives

	General Election May 30, 2023	By-election December 18, 2024	By-election (x3) June 23, 2025
Number of Women	33 (38%)	32 (37%)	32 (37%)
Number of Men	54 (62%)	55 (63%)	55 (63%)
TOTAL	87	87	87

WOMEN MEMBERS END OF SERVICE

Since the 31st General Election on May 29, 2023

Did not seek re-election	3
Defeated	3
Resigned from Office	2
Total	8

CURRENT CABINET BREAKDOWN WOMEN/MEN

Individuals who signed the Executive Council Roll Book including Associate Ministers.

	Women	Men	Total
As of 2025-09-26	5 (19%)	22 (81%)	27

2. Information on elections that were held this year

Including:

Federal Branch

Canada held federal elections on 28 April 2025. Please see the response to question 1 for more detailed information about its outcome.

Data on women Members that won and/or lost seats or appointed to new positions	Legislative Assembly of Ontario Following the April 2025 election, the Legislative Assembly of Ontario elected its first woman Speaker, the Honourable Donna Skelly. In another first following the recent election, the Clerk’s Office asked newly elected MPPs to voluntarily disclose their gender and the breakdown is as follows: Data on Gender of Newly Elected Members (2025) <table><tr><th>Gender</th><th>Number of New Members</th></tr><tr><td>Male</td><td>9</td></tr><tr><td>Female</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>Trans or Non-binary</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Prefer not to answer</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>18</td></tr></table> Québec Branch - Since the last CPC in November 2024, two by-elections have been held in Québec following the resignation of two male MNAs. One of these was won by a woman who, moreover, became, in this legislature, the only female MNA in her party’s caucus (Third Opposition). - In November 2024, a woman replaced a man as the 2nd Deputy Speaker of the Assemblée nationale. The Presiding Officers of the Assemblée nationale therefore currently consist of a female Speaker, a female 1st Deputy Speaker, a female 2nd Deputy Speaker, and a male 3rd Deputy Speaker. - Since June 2025, a woman has held the position of Leader of the Official Opposition, replacing a man. - Since June 2025, a woman has held the position of House Leader of the Official Opposition. - Since March 2025, a woman has held the position of Leader of the Second Opposition. Yukon Legislative Assembly An election must take place by November 3, 2025, pursuant to the Elections Act Legislative Assembly of Alberta	Gender	Number of New Members	Male	9	Female	6	Trans or Non-binary	1	Prefer not to answer	2	Total	18
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WOMEN MEMBERS END OF SERVICE

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WOMEN MEMBERS APPOINTED TO NEW POSITIONS

Since the 31st General Election on May 29, 2023

Name	Position	Start	End
LaGrange, Adriana	Minister of Primary and Preventative Health Services	2025-May-16	
Sawhney, Rajan	Minister of Indigenous Relations	2025-May-16	
Armstrong-Homeniuk, Jackie	Chair, Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections, Standing Orders and Printing	2025-Feb-26	
Chapman, Amanda	Deputy Assistant Opposition Whip	2024-Oct-01	
Ganley, Kathleen	Chief Opposition Whip	2024-Oct-01	
Irwin, Janis	Assistant Opposition Whip	2024-Oct-01	
Sweet, Heather	Deputy Chair, Standing Committee on Resource Stewardship	2024-Nov-04	
Petrovic, Chelsae	Parliamentary Secretary for Health Workforce Engagement	2024-Mar-21	
Gray, Christina	Leader of the Official Opposition	2024-Jun-23	2025-Jul-11
Irwin, Janis	Chair, Standing Committee on Public Accounts	2024-Feb-28	2024-Mar-18

	Armstrong-Homeniuk, Jackie	Deputy Chair, Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections, Standing Orders and Printing	2023-Oct-31	2025-Feb-26
	Goehring, Nicole	Deputy Chair, Standing Committee on Families and Communities	2023-Oct-31	
	Lovely, Jackie	Chair, Standing Committee on Families and Communities	2023-Oct-31	
	Pancholi, Rakhi	Chair, Standing Committee on Public Accounts	2023-Oct-31	2024-Feb-28
	Pitt, Angela	Chair, Standing Committee on Private Bills	2023-Oct-31	
	Fir, Tanya	Minister of Arts, Culture and Status of Women	2023-Jun-09	
	Schulz, Rebecca	Minister of Environment and Protected Areas	2023-Jun-09	
	Armstrong-Homeniuk, Jackie	Parliamentary Secretary for Settlement Services and Ukrainian Evacuees	2023-Jul-13	
	de Jonge, Chantelle	Parliamentary Secretary for Affordability and Utilities	2023-Jul-13	
3. Status of the CWP in regional constitutions Including: Updates in Regional Constitutional changes and/or challenges where applicable	The Commonwealth Women Parliamentarians is recognized in the Rules of the Canadian Region of the CPA. The CWP Chair also sits on the Regional Council's Executive Committee. The Region's CWP network also has its own constitution, which was created and approved in 2006, with minor amendments in 2008 and 2012. The constitution lays out the CWP's aims and objectives and provides for a steering committee composed of one representative from each of the 14 branches and a Chair. The Chair rotates every three years, with the Alternate Chair assuming the Chair position. The steering committee manages the business of the CWP network between annual meetings.			
4. CWP Regional Structure Including:	The Chair of the CWP Canadian Region is currently Susan Leblanc, MLA, Legislative Assembly of Nova Scotia. Ms. Leblanc's term will end at the conclusion of the 69th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in 2026. The Alternate Chair is Angela Pitt, MPP, Legislative Assembly of Alberta.			

Updates on changes and/or challenges to Regional CWP Structures	
5. Regional Budget for CWP Activities Including: Updates on changes and/or challenges to Regional CPA Budgets where applicable	The CWP Canadian Region is allotted an annual budget by the Executive Council of the Canadian Region. These funds are mainly used to allow the Chair and Secretary to participate in CWP international activities, as well as some in Canada, including the annual regional conference and the annual outreach program. In 2024, the Regional Council approved a request by the CWP to create a contingency fund from any surpluses that remain at the end of the year, which has provided the CWP with additional flexibility for programming.
6. Regional Conference – What role did CWP play? Including: Updates on changes and/or challenges to holding a regular CWP meeting at CPA Regional Conferences Updates on Regional CWP activities	The CWP Canadian Region held its Steering Committee meeting and Annual Conference at the beginning of the 61st Canadian Regional Conference in Québec City in July 2025. CWP members played an active role during the Canadian Regional Conference, where the theme was “Parliament: A Place for Women.” Conference attendees heard from women Speakers in the Canadian Region, learned about the Assemblée nationale du Québec’s efforts to promote work-family balance at the legislative assembly, and participated in a workshop on “Combating harassment in Parliament.”
7. CPA International Executive Committee – does your region have a female Member? Including:	Canada has two female representatives on the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association’s International Executive Committee: Alexandra Mendès, MP and Chair of the Federal Branch, and Hon. Donna Skelly, MPP and Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario.

Updates on changes to Regional Representatives to the CPA International Executive Committee	
8. Initiatives linked to CWP Thematic Priorities undertaken by Parliaments and/or Regions Including: Legislation, resources, Inter-organizational strategies, Intra-Ministerial and Civil Society Cooperation and all other strategies.	Federal Branch In 2024-2025, the Canadian government undertook a legislative initiative broadly related to an activity foreseen under objective 3 of the CWP's <i>Work Plan 2025</i> concerning "Cyber Security, Artificial Intelligence and the impact it has on women."⁷ There is currently no framework for regulating or holding online platforms accountable in Canada with respect to content posted by users. Platform liability for illegal content is limited to situations in which the platform knows about the content in advance and proceeds to publish it or is made aware of it and neglects to take it down. However, <i>Criminal Code</i> provisions respecting uttering threats, hate propaganda, terrorist propaganda, obscene material, non-consensual distribution of intimate images, and some forms of cyberbullying and cyberstalking can be applicable to online content.⁸ On 26 February 2024, the Honourable Arif Virani, Minister of Justice, tabled in the House of Commons Bill C-63, An Act to enact the Online Harms Act, to amend the Criminal Code, the Canadian Human Rights Act and An Act respecting the mandatory reporting of Internet child pornography by persons who provide an Internet service and to make consequential and related amendments to other Acts (short title: Online Harms Act). According to the Canadian government: Bill C-63 would have created stronger protections for kids online and better safeguarded everyone in Canada from online hate. The bill set out a new vision for safer and more inclusive participation online ... [it]would have been an essential step forward in ensuring the safety and wellbeing of Canadians on social media platforms.⁹

⁷ Commonwealth Women Parliamentarians, *CWP Workplan 2025*, p. 5.

⁸ For a detailed discussion about these provisions, see: Mahdi Benmoussa, Isabelle Chénier, Michaela Keenan-Pelletier et al, *Bill C-63, An Act to enact the Online Harms Act, to amend the Criminal Code, the Canadian Human Rights Act and An Act respecting the mandatory reporting of Internet child pornography by persons who provide an Internet service and to make consequential and related amendments to other Acts*, Preliminary version (unedited), Library of Parliament, 20 March 2024, pp. 10-11.

⁹ Government of Canada, *Proposed Bill to address Online Harms*.

	The tabling of Bill C-63 in the House of Commons in February 2024 generated significant media interest in Canada.¹⁰ However, as the bill was at the committee stage in the House of Commons when Parliament was dissolved in January 2025, it died on the order paper. It was reported in late June 2025 that the Canadian government is considering the future of Bill C-63.¹¹ Various countries have developed legal frameworks regulating illegal or harmful online content, including in Australia, France, Germany and the United Kingdom as well as the European Union.¹² Legislative Assembly of Ontario In terms of legislation, Ontario has the Persons Day Act (2024) which proclaims October 18 of each year as Persons Day. This is in recognition of Emily Murphy, Louise McKinney, Henrietta Muir Edwards, Irene Parlby and Nellie McClung, known as the Famous Five, who challenged the meaning of the word “persons” under the Constitution, which at the time prevented women from being appointed to the Senate of Canada. The Working for Workers Five Act (2024) amended the Occupational Health and Safety Act (OHSA) by amending the definition of “harassment” in the OHSA to include protection against virtual harassment, including virtual sexual harassment, and amending the OHSA to require constructors and employers to ensure that any washroom facilities provided for worker use are maintained in a clean and sanitary condition. The Working for Workers Six Act (2024) amended the Employment Standards Act (ESA) to create a 16-week job protected leave for adoptive parents and parents through surrogacy (known as “placement of a child leave”). The legislation also expanded the requirement for properly fitting PPE for women and diverse body shapes in the construction sector. In addition to legislation, a study of the Standing Committee on Justice Policy examined the question of intimate partner violence (IPV) in 2024. On April 17, 2024, the Committee adopted a Motion to commence “a comprehensive study of intimate partner violence in Ontario.” The Committee adopted a subcommittee report, setting out a phased approach to the Committee’s work related to this study, on June 6, 2024.¹⁶ The Committee has not yet produced a final report on its IPV study. Assemblée nationale du Québec • Circle of Women Members of the National Assembly
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¹⁰ Samantha Edwards, “What to know about Bill C-63, Canada’s new online harms bill to protect children and prosecute hate crimes,” *Globe and Mail*, 27 February 2024 [pay wall access only]; Nathalie Elgrably, “C-63: la création d’une dystopie,” *Le Journal de Québec*, 15 March 2024; Mélanie Marquis, “« Ne rien faire n’est pas une option », insiste le ministre de la Justice,” *La Presse*, 26 February 2024; and Peter Zimonjic, “Liberals split online harms bill to postpone debate over policing hate speech,” *CBC News*, 4 December 2024.

¹¹ Jim Bronskill, “Liberals taking ‘fresh’ look at online harms bill, says Justice Minister Sean Fraser,” *CBC News*, 29 June 2025.

¹² For a more detailed discussion about these national and regional approaches, see: Mahdi Benmoussa, Isabelle Chénier, Michaela Keenan-Pelletier et al, *Bill C-63, An Act to enact the Online Harms Act, to amend the Criminal Code, the Canadian Human Rights Act and An Act respecting the mandatory reporting of Internet child pornography by persons who provide an Internet service and to make consequential and related amendments to other Acts*, Preliminary version (unedited), Library of Parliament, 20 March 2024, pp. 7-9.

- The **Circle** was established in 2010.
- Bringing together the women Members of the Assemblée nationale, the Circle is intended as a forum for reflection and for sharing experiences to better equip women to play their roles of legislators and overseers of Government action.

- Leadership Workshop for Women Parliamentarians of the Francophonie

- The purpose of this **program** offered annually is to help women parliamentarians develop the skills needed to take on a transformational leadership role and give them an opportunity to develop their full potential as leaders. The program focuses on optimizing their individual abilities and encouraging them to network with their peers.

- Anti-Harassment

- First policy adopted in 2015: Policy on Preventing and Managing Situations Involving Harassment in the Workplace.
- New policy adopted in 2023: Policy on Preventing and Handling Situations of Incivility, Conflict and Psychological and Sexual Harassment in the Workplace.
- A Director for Administration, Living Together and Anti-Harassment position was created in 2018 at the Assemblée nationale. This Director addresses diversity, inclusion and harassment prevention issues throughout the Assemblée nationale.
- For the first time, a "Diversity and Inclusion Plan", specific to the Assemblée nationale administration, was adopted in June 2021. This plan has various measures, several of which, while not specific to gender equality, include this notion.
- Communication campaign "Zero Harassment at the Assembly".
- Awareness campaign on incivility and harassment.
- Hiring of a harassment prevention and conflict management advisor
- Following the adoption of the new Policy in 2023, the Act respecting the National Assembly was amended to create the Commissioner for Respect responsible for dealing with situations affecting parliamentarians and political staff.

- Work-family-life balance

- Opening in fall 2023 of a drop-in daycare facility within the Parliament precinct.
- Implementation in 2020 of a nursing room near the Chamber facilitating access to childcare services for parliamentarians.
- Changing tables installed in eight bathrooms on four floors of the Parliament Building since 2020.
- Opening in 2023 of an unsupervised family room for children, including books, games, toys, TV, small refrigerator, etc.

Yukon Legislative Assembly

	There has not been a meeting or any activity of the Yukon Branch of CWP to report in the last year.
9. The Contribution of women parliamentarians to The Parliamentarian journal article	Federal Branch Since the 8th CWP Conference in November 2024, two Canadian federal parliamentarians have contributed to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association's publication, <i>The Parliamentarian</i>, as follows: - Hon. Karen Vecchio, MP, "Calm Down, Dear" – The Challenges Facing Women in Parliamentary Leadership Roles," <i>The Parliamentarian</i>, Vol. 105, No. 3, 2024, pp. 254-255; and - Senator Julie Miville-Dechêne, "Legislating against Modern Slavery in Supply Chains," <i>The Parliamentarian</i>, Vol. 106, No. 2, 2025, pp. 25-26. Assemblée nationale du Québec - Speaker Nathalie Roy signed an article entitle "Social Media and Elected Officials: Cyberviolence and its Effect on Political Engagement" in Volume 105, Issue 2 of The Parliamentarian. - A women from the parliamentary administration also contributed to the CPA blog: Ms. Anik Laplante (Director) signed an article entitled "Supporting Work-Family Balance in Parliaments: The Assemblée nationale du Québec opens Drop-In Daycare", published in March 2025 on the CPA blog.
10. Other Including, for example: Strategies to Overcome Gender Inequality Education Gender Quotas Leadership programmes	Federal Branch Women running for public office in Canada face heightened risks of violence and harassment.¹³ In recent years there have also been high-profile reports about the alleged conduct of some Canadian parliamentarians towards other parliamentarians and parliamentary staff.¹⁴ Women working in the parliamentary context have spoken out about encountering sexual harassment and violence. In June 2024, the Canadian Association of Feminist Parliamentarians (CAFP) launched a Parliamentary Civility Pledge to address unacceptable behaviour in Canada's two chambers.¹⁵ The pledge urges fellow parliamentarians to: - support each other and call out abuse and harassment when they see it or experience it; - call on all their allies to stand with them to support women in office and call out all forms of abuse and harassment; - call on all elected officials to uphold the highest standards of conduct, focusing on respectful debate of the issues and not personal attacks; and

¹³ Inessa De Angelis, "Growing threats faced by women candidates undermine our democracy," *The Conversation*, 16 April 2025; and Jesmeen Gill, The Canadian Press, "Threats, harassment and online hate driving women out of politics, MPs warn," *Global News*, 8 March 2025.

¹⁴ Bailey Gerrits, "Just Bad Apples? Political Accountability and Canadian MPs Accused of Gender-Based Violence," in Tracey Raney and Cheryl N. Collier, eds., *Gender-Based Violence in Canadian Politics in the #METOO Era*, 2024, pp. 214–218.

¹⁵ Chelsea Nash, "Some 25 MPs, Senators promise to 'call out abuse and harassment' in Parliament this fall," *The Hill Times*, 27 June 2024.

Childcare Mechanisms to prevent political violence Equal access to Party resources Coordination with other like-minded Women's organizations	• call on the relevant authorities to ensure the protection of individuals who speak out against abuse, and who experience abuse, providing them with the necessary support and resources. Since the launch of the initiative in 2024, parliamentarians have continued to sign the pledge.¹⁶ Forty-one members of Parliament have done so to date. Various legislative and policy measures have been implemented in the Senate and House of Commons to address unacceptable workplace conduct, including: • The 2021 <i>Senate Harassment and Violence Prevention Policy</i>, which applies to all senators and persons in Senate buildings; and • The 2024 <i>Members of the House of Commons Workplace Harassment and Violence Prevention Policy</i>, the purpose of which is, among other things, "to ensure that Members and their employees enjoy a respectful work environment that is free from harassment and violence." Legislative Assembly of Ontario The Children, Community and Social Services (Ministry) webpage on Women's social and economic opportunity provides an overview of provincial initiatives that address gender inequality, leadership programs, childcare, and gender-based violence in Ontario. For instance, with respect to women's economic empowerment and security, programs such as Investing in Women's Futures (IWF) "provide a range of services and employment supports to help women overcome barriers, increase well-being, build skills and gain employment." Similarly, the Women's Economic Security Program (WESP) provides low-income women with "training to equip them with the skills, knowledge and experience to find employment, an apprenticeship or start a small business and increase their financial security." Indigenous women can also access Building Indigenous Women's Leadership Program resources thorough the Equay-wuk Women's Group and the Ontario Native Women's Association (ONWA). In December 2023, Ontario's Minister of Children, Community and Social Services, Hon. Michael Parsa, and the Associate Minister of Women's Social and Economic Opportunity, Hon. Charmaine A. Williams, announced Ontario's "plan to end gender-based violence," known as Ontario-STANDS (Standing Together Against gender-based violence Now through Decisive actions, prevention, empowerment and Supports). The strategy document explains that "Ontario's plan will enhance gender-based violence prevention by intervening early, strengthening service coordination, investing in local community-led, culturally responsive solutions, and
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¹⁶ Marilou McPhedran, CAFP-ACPF, *Relaunch of the Civility Pledge*.

	providing educational supports to promote healthy relationships and disrupt attitudes fostering gender-based violence.” The Ministry notes that “the Government of Ontario is investing \$98 million from 2024-25 to 2026-27 in 85 community-based projects across the province as part of this strategy. Assemblée nationale du Québec Government of Québec: - Government strategy for Gender Equality 2022-2027 - Integrated Government Strategy to Counteract Sexual Violence, Domestic Violence and Rebuild Trust 2022-2027 Yukon Legislative Assembly The Yukon Branch may be applying for CWP Gender Strengthening Funds for a project in 2026.
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