

# Immigrants & Refugees



GBV-MIG IN FOCUS

Seasonal Newsletter of  
the GBV-MIG Canada  
Research Team

December 2024  
Issue 16



## PROJECT NEWS

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At the present time, the Canadian GBV-MIG project is continuing with the data analysis and knowledge dissemination of its rich research findings. We are pleased to report that while a number of academic articles are in various stages of the publication process and research team members make presentations in conferences and other public fora, we are also working on knowledge translation of our academic work into a number of “policy” briefs. Stay tuned for updates on this in the next newsletter.

Individual team members continue their advocacy work with anti-violence and settlement organizations.

In the present newsletter, our graduate students, affiliated with the GBV-MIG project, are reporting on some of their own research activities related to the substantive focus of the GBV-MIG project.

Principal Investigator: Dr. Evie Tastsoglou

Co-Investigators: Dr. Myrna Dawson, Dr. Catherine Holtmann and Dr. Lori Wilkinson



# TEAM ACTIVITIES

## Fall 2024

### Awards

November, 2024: In recognition of her academic contributions to Canadian society, Dr. Lori Wilkinson has been elected as a “Fellow of Royal Society of Canada”.

### Presentation/Keynotes

October 14th, 2024: Dr. Myrna Dawson presented her paper “Femicide without borders: Making visible the undercounted victims of transnational organized crime” at a side event organized by the International Sociological Association/Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences/Criminologists without Borders, for the Twelfth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

October 15th, 2024: Dr. Myrna Dawson presented her paper titled “Research and advocacy by the Canadian Femicide Observatory for Justice and Accountability” as part of the Global 16 Days Campaign Against Gender-Based Violence Fall 2024 Panel Series at the School of Arts and Sciences at Rutgers–New Brunswick in New Jersey.

October 31st, 2024: Dr. Myrna Dawson presented her workshop called “Femicide Observatories and Death Reviews: Overlapping prevention initiatives” at the Ending Violence Association of British Columbia, Working Group.

November 5th, 2024: Dr. Myrna Dawson presented her paper titled “Understanding the public health approach to preventing domestic violence: The role of death review initiatives” at the College of Social and Applied Human Sciences Research Week at the University of Guelph.

November 12th, 2024: Dr. Myrna Dawson presented her paper titled “Understanding femicide on the ground: The meaning, measurement, and impact of #CallItFemicide” at the Business and Professional Women's Club of Canada Meeting.

November 14–16th, 2024: Dr. Evie Tastsoglou was invited at the 27th Canadian Ethnic Studies Association Biennial Conference that took place in Edmonton, Alberta. Her presentation was titled “Gender-Based Violence and Citizenship in a Migration and Refugee Context in Canada”

PhD student Eva Kazakou attended the same conference. Her presentation was titled “Migration Management in the New EU Pact on Migration and Asylum: More securitization?”

November 18th, 2024: Dr. Myrna Dawson moderated the first Femi(ni)cide in Focus: Expert Series about Femicide Trends in the Bahamas, Barbados and Jamaica

### Publications

Anna Johnson and Myrna Dawson published “Filicide and criminal justice outcomes: Are mothers and fathers treated differently?” In *Child Abuse & Neglect*, volume 157.

Mary Aspirall, Carmen Gill, Myrna Dawson and Marie-Marthe Cousineau published “Coercive control and risk in intimate partner violence: are Canadian police prepared to assess?” in *Policing and Society*, volume 34.

Cathy Holtmann’s co-authored book titled *Sacred Snaps: Photovoice for Interfaith Engagement* is now available.



## Aftermath of Campus Sexual and Gender-Based Violence: Long-Term Impacts on Survivors' Mental Health and Academic Pursuits

Written by: Abdul-Bari Abdul-Karim and Chenyu (Johnny) Liu

In this article, we highlight the alarming increase of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) against female students in North American post-secondary institutions using a recent sexual assault incident on the University of Manitoba campus in Winnipeg as a focal point. This discussion demonstrates how sexual assault and forms of tangible and symbolic gender-based harassment and assault persist as a significant issue on university and college campuses, jeopardizing the safety and well-being of specific vulnerable students. Campus SGBV, despite being illegal, is a persistent and growing issue in higher education across North America, where it manifests in sexual innuendos, inappropriate gender-based humour, interpersonal threats, and physical assaults ([Bogart & Stein, 2009](#)), creating a hostile and unsafe environment for many students.

The SGBV-related incidents against post-secondary students frequently occur in campus settings where university and college attendees should expect a sense of security and protection but instead find themselves vulnerable to sexual violence. As evidence of this prevalence, at approximately 4:45 a.m. on Friday, October 25, 2024, an intruder broke into a university housing complex on Dafoe Road at the University of Manitoba and sexually assaulted a female college student who was asleep in her dormitory room ([CBC News, 2024](#); [CTV News, 2024](#)). Demonstrating remarkable bravery, the student fought off the assailant and resourcefully pulled the fire alarm to alert other residents living in the housing complex to the attack in her room ([Axelrod & Chang, 2024](#)). This quick thinking and action not only helped her escape a potentially worse and horrifying on-campus incident but also highlighted the urgent need to enhance security measures on campus. In response to the incident, the local police eventually apprehended the perpetrator shortly thereafter, and the university began implementing enhanced campus security measures to help protect students in the future.

However, the psychological and emotional scars left on the student survivor may take a considerable amount of time to fully recover, underscoring the necessity for universities and colleges to provide comprehensive mental health support services for survivors of SGBV to maximally prevent the re-emergence of the trauma associated with the initial violation throughout the victim's remaining lifetime.

Statistical evidence emphasizes the severity of the issue of campus SGBV, revealing that female students in North American post-secondary educational institutions report experiencing sexual assault at rates significantly greater than their male counterparts. In the United States, one in four female students enrolled in higher educational institutions have been victims of sexual assault or harassment at some point during their undergraduate studies, where males are the primary perpetrators ([Kerner et al., 2017](#)). In the Canadian context, the national statistics demonstrate that more than 10% of female undergraduate students at post-secondary academic institutions physically experienced forms of SGBV (e.g., rape, unwanted touching, invading personal space behaviours), whereas a lower percentage of 4% of their male counterparts experienced the same ([Statistics Canada, 2020](#)). Additionally, a significant proportion, about 41% of female university students in Canada, reported being involved in types of tangible or symbolic sexual harassment on campus ([Courage to Act, 2020](#)). Acts include stalking, inappropriate staring and jokes, the spread of sexual rumours, demanding hugs, dates, sexual favours, victim-blaming narratives, and stereotyping against women ([Ontario Human Rights Commission, 2024](#)). Given that research relies on published figures of individuals to report such incidents to authorities, these rates significantly underreport the problem.



# FROM THE RESEARCHER'S DESK

In the popular social networking platform Reddit, where students frequently pose queries and share their experiences within the subreddits pertaining to the universities they are attending, there has been a notable increase in the number of individual posts concerning SGBV-related behaviours at the University of Manitoba (e.g., check out the recent Reddit posts shared on the University of Manitoba's subreddit like "[Weird guy is stalking me](#)," "[Stalker](#)," "[GUYS ARE CREEPY IN THE GYM!](#)"), such as a sense of being stalked or being inappropriately stared at the gym or swimming pool. While social media offers an effective conduit for those victimized students to disseminate their experiences of campus SGBV without revealing their identity, our observations on the University of Manitoba's subreddits indicate that only a small number actually report these incidents to regulatory authorities for solutions and prevention. Furthermore, despite circulating anonymous posts on social networking platforms, the campus public safety department has not taken significant action to address these issues due to the absence of concrete evidence.

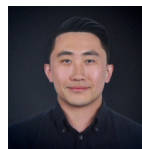
Specifically, research has shown that victims of SGBV often endure severe physical and psychological trauma, including Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), depression, and anxiety. The detrimental long-term impact of sexual assault on the educational and career attainments of undergraduate female students has been well-documented in research studies on college students' well-being. In their quantitative survey research on the aftermath of SGBV experienced by North American college students, [Potter et al. \(2018\)](#) emphasize that approximately 91% of the surveyed survivors of sexual assault that occurred on college campuses reported a range of health problems associated with the initial attack. Of these female undergraduate student victims, most of them claim mild to severe degrees of challenges they encounter in their academic performance and career aspirations ([Potter et al., 2018](#)). In alignment with the findings of [Potter et al. \(2018\)](#), [Carey et al. \(2018\)](#) and [Kaltman et al. \(2005\)](#) likewise conclude that among the student study participants who experienced campus SGBV, the assault clinically predicted these women victims' mental health problems, which in turn significantly diminished their overall academic and professional performance throughout the early phase of their undergraduate studies.

The obstacles to educational and career advancements are primarily attributed to the persistent psychological and emotional impact and haunt of the indelible trauma and stigma associated with campus rape and sexual assault. Study findings uncover that women who have suffered SGBV at an early age are at an elevated risk of developing prolonged post-traumatic mental health concerns, encompassing suicidal ideation, sleep disorders, and depression, among other conditions ([Sarkar & Sarkar, 2017](#)). These psychological challenges can create a vicious cycle, further impairing traumatized female students' ability to succeed academically and professionally.

In conclusion, the assault at the University of Manitoba campus serves as a stark reminder of the challenges universities face in ensuring student safety. This article emphasizes the urgent need for post-secondary institutions to take a proactive stance in addressing sexual and gender-based violence on campuses. Universities and colleges must not only enhance campus security but also prioritize the establishment of robust support systems for survivors, including mental health counselling and sufficient internal and external resources tailored to help them navigate the long-term effects of their experiences of campus SGBV. By proactively addressing both immediate security measures and ongoing support for affected students, institutions can work towards creating a safer and more supportive environment for all students, ultimately fostering an educational atmosphere where everyone can thrive without fear of violence or harassment.



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## From Research to Hands-On Experience: Addressing Gender-Based Violence in Honduras

Written by: Camila Reis

Addressing Gender-Based Violence (GBV) is a multifaceted challenge that intersects with social, economic, and cultural dynamics. Effective GBV work involves providing immediate support for survivors while also tackling root causes and systemic factors, such as harmful cultural norms, gender inequality, and inadequate legal protections. Prevention is central to this work, requiring education, awareness, and the creation of environments that promote respect and equality. It is also crucial to engage men and boys in challenging traditional gender roles and to advocate for strong policies that protect women and marginalized groups.

In Honduras, socio-economic and environmental challenges disproportionately affect women. Over 57% of the population lives in poverty (World Bank, 2022), and 58% are engaged in the informal economy, with these conditions being particularly pronounced for women (Centro de Derecho de Mujeres, 2023). Climate change exacerbates these vulnerabilities, as demonstrated by the impact of hurricanes Eta and Iota in 2020, which devastated rural and indigenous communities. The lack of adequate government protection deepened these women's hardships by disrupting their livelihoods, displacing families, and limiting access to essential resources and support. These compounded challenges further entrenched gender inequalities, hindering recovery and rebuilding efforts.

Driven by poverty, violence, and environmental instability, many Hondurans migrate to the U.S., Canada, and Spain in search of better opportunities, underscoring the intersection of gender-based violence, socio-economic disparities, and migration. GBV remains a widespread issue in the country, marked by high rates of femicide, domestic violence, and violence against LGBTQIA+ individuals, with systemic impunity and cultural barriers to justice intensifying the situation

During my time as a full-time volunteer Gender Advisor for Cuso International in Honduras, I focused on preventing GBV through a combination of research, participatory workshops, and building strategic partnerships with local communities and grassroots organizations. By providing capacity-building opportunities, conducting diagnostic research, and amplifying community voices, we developed initiatives that addressed systemic inequities and worked to empower women and youth. Additionally, we conducted an assessment using Canada's Feminist International Assistance Policy (FIAP) and the GBA Plus framework to evaluate how our local office and partner organizations were advancing gender equality and social inclusion, ensuring a comprehensive approach to gender justice. This work represents a continuum of efforts and relationships built over the years, which will continue to evolve and deepen as we move forward in our commitment to addressing GBV and promoting lasting social change.

Having worked with immigrants and refugees in Canada, combined with my experience in Honduras, I have gained a unique perspective on migration. This dual understanding has deepened my empathy for migrants' struggles while also highlighting the complex factors—such as violence, socio-economic instability, and climate change—that drive migration. It has strengthened my ability to advocate for and support immigrants more effectively, offering a more holistic approach to addressing their needs and promoting sustainable development.

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### About the Author:



**Camila Reis** is a Registered Counselling Therapist based in Nova Scotia with a Master's in Global Development Studies from Saint Mary's University. She currently serves as a full-time volunteer Gender Advisor for Cuso International, focusing on preventing GBV and promoting gender equity. With extensive experience in gender equality, social inclusion, and trauma-informed care, Camila is dedicated to addressing the intersection of GBV and mental health to support vulnerable communities.

## Securitization of Migration in the EU

Written by: Eva Kazakou

Over the past decade, migration has become a contentious issue in Europe, where the need for border security often clashes with human rights protection. While the New Pact on Migration and Asylum, adopted on May 14, 2024, ostensibly takes a more human-centered approach, concerns persist that it reinforces, rather than mitigates, the securitization trend.

Using a discourse analysis, securitization theory and a gender perspective, I focus in my research on three key areas for irregular migrants (access to territory; identification and asylum procedures; externalization of borders) addressed through various regulations in the New Pact:

### A) Access to Territory

#### 1. Regulation on Integrated Border Management:

The regulation expands Frontex's role by deploying 10,000 border guards and promoting advanced surveillance tools like drones. It also introduces the EU Migration Preparedness and Crisis Blueprint for coordinated responses to migration pressures. However, this raises concerns about blurred responsibility between Frontex and national authorities, increasing human rights risks. Security-driven crisis responses may prioritize control over humanitarian needs, leading to rushed deportations and legal violations.

#### 2. Regulation on the Screening of Third-Country Nationals:

The regulation mandates pre-entry screening for irregular migrants at EU borders, standardizing checks on security, health, and identity, and formalizing detention for up to ten days.



Image retrieved from [Halifax City News](#)

While intended to streamline processes, this rapid system raises concerns about rights violations, as the focus on security could normalize violence and increase rejections, particularly for vulnerable individuals facing gender-based violence or mental health issues. It creates a legal fiction of non-entry, as migrants are only recognized as having entered the EU once a border officer grants permission. Asylum seekers must declare their intent within the ten-day screening period, an important shift from previous practices that allowed more flexibility, potentially disadvantaging those needing legal support or recovery from trauma, leading to incomplete or rushed applications and higher rejection rates.

### B) Identification and Asylum Procedures

#### 1. Asylum and Migration Management Regulation (AMMR):

The AMMR introduces fast-track asylum procedures to process claims within 12 weeks at external borders, but this could leave some asylum seekers vulnerable. It also strengthens security measures, including health checks and identity verification. To prevent secondary movements, asylum seekers must remain in the first EU country they enter, potentially causing overcrowding. The regulation includes a solidarity mechanism for relocating asylum seekers or offering financial assistance to overloaded states. However, its security-focused approach may compromise protections for vulnerable groups, leading to potential violations of due process and non-refoulement principles.



## 2. Eurodac Regulation

The Eurodac Regulation has shifted from an asylum database to a broader tool tracking irregular migration, resettlement, and temporary protection. It now includes expanded data collection, such as facial images and travel documents, with retention periods of five years for irregular migrants and ten years for asylum seekers. While intended to enhance security, the use of facial images raises concerns about privacy violations and excessive surveillance, increasing the risk of breaches of migrants' rights and EU data protection principles.

### C) Externalization of Borders.

The Regulation on the Fight Against Migrant Smuggling strengthens EU cooperation with non-EU countries to combat smuggling and enhance border security, prioritizing capacity building through training and resource management. However, the externalization of border control raises concerns, as the EU shifts responsibility to third countries without ensuring adequate human rights protections, particularly for women and vulnerable groups. Furthermore, the absence of safe and legal migration pathways forces individuals into irregular and dangerous routes, increasing their vulnerability to exploitation and abuse.



Image retrieved from [Solidar Foundation](#)

## Conclusion

In conclusion, while the New Pact on Migration and Asylum aims to balance security, solidarity, and human rights, it largely adheres to past EU practices that prioritize restrictive measures over meaningful change. The EU's securitization approach, seen in detention, increased surveillance, and the externalization of border control, continues to prioritize security above other factors.



Image retrieved from [Institute for European Policymaking @Bocconi University](#)

Additionally, the EU's insufficient safeguards for fundamental rights undermine its human rights credibility, especially at borders. Vulnerable migrants, particularly women, remain at risk of exploitation due to a lack of gender-sensitive protections. Ultimately, the EU's shift toward a closed border regime highlights its ongoing struggle to reconcile humanitarian values with security concerns, favoring exclusion and control over justice, fairness, and protection.



**Eva Kazakou is a PhD student student in Political Science and Global Development Studies at Saint Mary's University.**

## Remembering the 35th Anniversary of the École Polytechnique Tragedy

Written by: Jihad (Rosty) Othman, Lori Wilkinson and Annette Riziki

December 2024 marks the 35th anniversary of the École Polytechnique massacre in Montreal on 6th December 1989. While many readers of this newsletter do not require a reminder of this tragedy, the fact that this event happened a generation ago means that for many, the first time they learn about this event is by receiving an invitation for the multiple sunrise annual commemorations held across Canada. Many contemporary postsecondary students are shocked to learn that this type of mass gun violence happened in Canada and that the women were killed because of their gender. It is one of the reasons that educational campaigns regarding violence against women are needed in Canada today.

We are not naming the perpetrator in keeping with journalistic integrity in not glorifying murderers. Interested readers can conduct a ten second internet search for this information.

In the late afternoon of December 6th, 1989, a male, a would-be student who had been rejected from the Engineering program at École Polytechnique earlier that semester, entered the Engineering Building armed with a Ruger Mini-14 rifle and a hunting knife. He shot and murdered 14 women: 12 engineering students, one nursing student and one university employee. Fourteen others, both women and men, were injured; 10 of those injured were female and four were male.

- Geneviève Bergeron (age 21), civil engineering student
- Hélène Colgan (age 23), mechanical engineering student
- Nathalie Croteau (age 23), mechanical engineering student
- Barbara Daigneault (age 22), mechanical engineering student

- Anne-Marie Edward (age 21), chemical engineering student
- Maud Haviernick (age 29), materials engineering student
- Maryse Laganière (age 25), budget clerk in finance office
- Maryse Leclair (age 23), materials engineering student
- Anne-Marie Lemay (age 22), mechanical engineering student
- Sonia Pelletier (age 28), mechanical engineering student
- Michèle Richard (age 21), materials engineering student
- Annie St-Arneault (age 23), mechanical engineering student
- Annie Turcotte (age 20), materials engineering student
- Barbara Klucznik-Widajewicz (age 31), nursing student

(Source: Wikipedia, 2024).

The primary motive hatred of women, an act called femicide. The perpetrator's suicide note explains his hatred of women and during the shooting, he yelled, "You're all a bunch of feminists, and I hate feminists!" (Lanthier & Cooper, 2021). He was unsuccessful in his applications to Engineering school and he blamed this failure on women. It was women, like the 14 he killed, who prevented male students, such as himself, from gaining entrance to the program.

From a sociological perspective, the massacre reflects the patterns of violence based on gender and can be examined using various sociological theories. Feminists argue that violence of this kind is a reaction to perceived threats to male domination and power by women (Connell, 2005). Reviewing the massacre with a sociological framework sheds light on the social and cultural formation of violence, along with the institutional interventions that will help us to promote gender equity in all aspects of society. Intersectional feminism allows us to further our understanding by stressing the societal structure in place that reinforces gender inequities and normalizes gender-based violence.





# FROM THE RESEARCHER'S DESK

Today, calls to create laws that punish perpetrators who are motivated in part or entirety by hatred toward women are discussed and debated. Research by the Canadian Femicide Observatory for Justice and Accountability, directed by research team member Dr. Myrna Dawson at the University of Guelph, reports that in 2022, 184 women and girls were killed in Canada (CFOJA, 2024), a rate of one woman or girl every 48 hours. Recent media reports indicate that the province of Ontario is considering using the term femicide when investigating the motivation for murder (Trinh, 2024) despite the fact the term is not codified in Canadian Criminal law.

A National Day of Remembrance and Action on Violence against Women was declared by the Parliament of Canada in 1991 and takes place every December 6. People often wear white ribbons that day to commemorate the victims (Lanthier & Cooper, 2021) of this heinous crime. They also join one another to remember the more recent victims of femicide.

In 1995, the Canadian Parliament passed Bill C-68 to address the use of semi- and fully-automatic weapons by Canadians. The idea was to introduce restrictions, making it more difficult, or in some cases illegal, to own, purchase, store, or use certain types of firearms. Parts of the legislation were repealed under the Conservative Government, with the assistance of Liberal and Democrat MPs, during Stephen Harper's rule in 2009. No political party fully supports gun control to this day. Femicide has not been recognized as a crime.

Those interested can watch a news documentary commemorating the 25th anniversary of the killings and how they challenged gun control laws and our view of women at <https://montrealgazette.com/news/local-news/polytechnique-massacre-lives-forever-changed>

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## The Aegean Observatory

### The Ongoing Humanitarian Crisis

Reported by: Eva Kazakou

Recent events in the Aegean Sea have highlighted the dangerous journeys refugees take to reach safety in Europe. A series of shipwrecks and reports of pushbacks show the ongoing humanitarian crisis at Europe's borders.

On September 23, a shipwreck near Samos claimed the lives of three people: two girls, aged about 10-12, and a woman. The boat, carrying 22 to 25 passengers, capsized, and many went missing.

Just days later, on September 27, another tragedy occurred off the coast of Kos. A 25-year-old Syrian woman lost her life when an overcrowded boat carrying 15 refugees from Syria and Palestine overturned due to strong winds and rough seas.



On October 16, an incident took place again near Kos Island. Four people, including two young boys aged three and five, drowned after falling from a boat. Survivors said the vessel had been carrying 31 passengers, but only 27 were rescued.

Meanwhile, allegations of systematic pushbacks by the Greek coast guard add to the crisis. In September, Aegean Boat Report recorded 59 pushbacks involving 1,569 people, including 460 children. Many were placed in life rafts and left drifting at sea. The organization pointed to the involvement of Frontex and the European Commission in supporting and funding these practices. Such actions endanger lives and highlight the challenges of managing EU borders effectively and humanely.



## Surviving a Shipwreck in Greece

Reported by: Eva Kazakou

Refugee Support Aegean (RSA) has shared the story of Rezwana, a survivor of a tragic shipwreck off the Greek coast. Her account highlights the immense risks faced by refugees during their journeys and the urgent need for effective rescue operations and accountability. Rezwana's story is a stark reminder of the human cost of inadequate migration policies and the need for a more humane approach to those seeking safety.

Read her story [here](#).

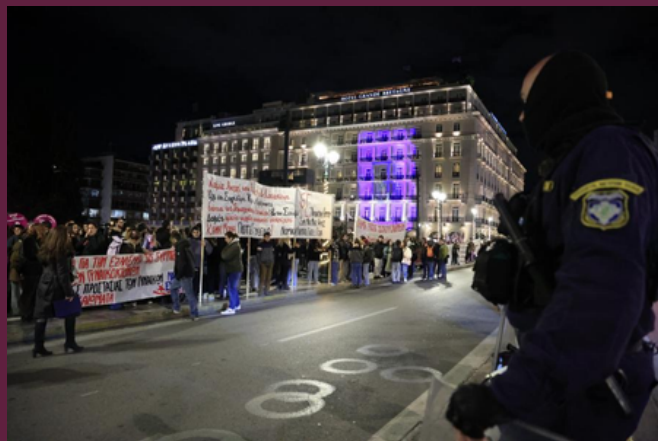


## Reporting from the Greek “Initiative Against Femicide”

Reported by: Eva Kazakou

In Greece, the “Initiative Against Femicide”, consisting of 40 women’s organizations, tracks daily reports of violence, including incidents among minors, domestic violence, and femicides. This year alone, 11 femicides have been reported in Greece. From January 2023 to April 2024, Greek police recorded over 35,000 domestic violence calls, and more than 55,000 women sought help from counselling services.

The Initiative highlights the inadequate response of public institutions to gender-based violence and calls out the inconsistency in legal decisions, such as the recent Family Law amendment that grants contact and shared custody to abusive parents. The lack of proper resources and training for relevant officials further complicates the situation. The tragic case of Kyriaki Griva, murdered in front of a police station after pleading for help, is a stark example of how failure to act can lead to complicity in femicide.



Images retrieved from [https://www.avgi.gr/koinonia/496638\\_meggali-feministiki-sygkentrosi-sto-syntagma-gia-tin-25i-noembrioy-fotografies?amp](https://www.avgi.gr/koinonia/496638_meggali-feministiki-sygkentrosi-sto-syntagma-gia-tin-25i-noembrioy-fotografies?amp)

**25**  
NOΕΜΒΡΙΟΥ  
2024

**ΔΙΕΘΝΗΣ ΗΜΕΡΑ  
ΓΙΑ ΤΗΝ ΕΞΑΛΙΨΗ  
ΤΗΣ ΒΙΑΣ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΩΝ  
ΓΥΝΑΙΚΩΝ**

**ΠΕΣ ΤΗΝ ΜΕ ΤΟ  
ΟΝΟΜΑ ΤΗΣ**

**17:00 ΣΥΝΑΥΛΙΑ  
ΠΛΑΤΕΙΑ ΚΛΑΥΘΜΩΝΟΣ**

**ΣΥΜΜΕΤΕΧΟΥΝ  
(ΑΛΦΑΒΗΤΙΚΑ) ΟΙ:**

**ΑΓΓΕΛΙΚΗ ΤΟΥΜΠΑΝΑΚΗ -  
FOR WOMEN STET  
FEM RAP  
ΛΕΩΝΙΔΑΣ ΜΑΡΙΔΑΚΗΣ**

**ΚΑΙ ΑΛΜΟ/ΕΣ ΚΑΛΛΙΤΕΧΝΕΣ/ΔΕΣ**

**ΟΙ ΖΩΕΣ  
ΜΑΣ  
ΜΕΤΡΑΝΕ**

**ΣΕ ΣΥΝΕΡΓΑΣΙΑ ΜΕ ΤΟ  
ΔΗΜΟ ΑΘΗΝΑΙΩΝ  
(ORANGE WEEK)**

**ΣΤΙΣ 19.00 ΣΥΓΚΕΝΤΡΩΣΗ - ΠΟΡΕΙΑ**

**ΕΝΩΝΟΥΜΕ ΤΙΣ ΦΩΝΕΣ ΜΑΣ ΜΕ  
ΤΗΝ «ΑΝΟΙΧΤΗ ΟΡΧΗΣΤΡΑ»**

**ΠΡΟΤΟΒΟΛΑ  
ΚΑΤΑ ΤΩΝ ΓΥΝΑΙΚΟΚΤΟΝΩΝ**

This poster highlights events organized by the Initiative Against Femicide in collaboration with the Municipality of Athens, marking the International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women.

On this November 25, the International Day, for the Elimination of Violence against Women, the Initiative demands:

- Immediate action at both national and local levels to integrate gender equality and sexual education in all educational systems.
- Strengthened services for the prevention and response to gender-based violence.
- The inclusion of women’s rights in all policy frameworks.
- Awareness training for journalists and public officials on gender-based violence.
- Legal reforms, including the inclusion of femicide in the criminal code, make the murder of women because of their gender visible and promote cultural and political change against violence.

The Initiative issued a statement for November 25th, the International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women, calling on everyone to participate in the protests and events held across Greece. The central event took place on Saturday, November 25th, in Athens, at Syntagma Square





## of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence 2024

The 16 Days started on November 25, which was the International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women, in order to raise awareness about GBV. For 2024, the Government of Canada's theme is "Come Together, Act Now" which emphasizes the significance of everyone's involvement—particularly men and boys—in changing social norms, attitudes and behaviours that perpetuate gender-based violence (GBV). This call to action urges us to recognize the signs of GBV and to seek help and support for ourselves and others.



Amnesty International recently published an article urging Canada to take action to "prevent all forms of gender-based violence" during the 16 Days of Activism and beyond. The feature also calls Ontario to officially declare intimate partner violence an epidemic by passing Bill 173- Intimate Partner Violence Epidemic Act. Among its recommendations, Amnesty International urges Canada to:

- Create a National Action Plan "Implementation Strategy" to prevent and end violence against Indigenous women, girls and 2SLGBTQ+ Peoples
- Recognize femicide as a distinct crime in the Criminal Code of Canada
- Establish core funding to prevent and end GBV with an emphasis on Indigenous, Black and racialized-led initiatives
- Address systemic racism in the criminal legal system and law enforcement agencies, by ensuring proper accountability and reparations for rights abuses
- Meaningfully engage with Indigenous survivors and families to create well-funded mechanisms to oversee investigations regarding police violence and misconduct

Reported by: Sarah Delorme



# COMMUNITY RESOURCES– MANITOBA



## **Manitoba Association of Women's Shelters Inc.**

The Manitoba Association of Women's Shelters (MAWS) provides a unified voice for women, children and gender diverse individuals who are affected by violence and abuse. MAWS provides leadership and support for organizations working with those experiencing abuse, by identifying and addressing common areas of need, strengthening standard practices and increasing public awareness of domestic abuse.

## **West Central Women's Resource Centre**

West Central Women's Resource Centre empowers women, gender diverse people and their community, to move from where they are to where they want to be, by providing responsive programming, facilitating knowledge sharing and connection, and contributing to culture shift and policy transformation.

640 Ellice Ave, Winnipeg, MB R3G 0A7



## **The Manitoba Association of Newcomer Serving Organizations (MANSO)**

MANSO is a non-profit organization that acts as an umbrella organization for settlement service providers in Manitoba. Their mission is to facilitate newcomer integration by providing leadership, support and a unified voice for settlement and integration organizations.

## **Safe Housing and Directed Empowerment (SHADE)**

SHADE's mission is to support immigrant and refugee women, and any of their children, who have been impacted by domestic abuse / family violence / gender-based violence. Through psychosocial programming and practical support, they empower immigrant and refugee women to rebuild their lives and transition from a place of victimization to a place of healing, stability, and resiliency.



## **YWCA Westman**

The YWCA Westman Women's Shelter provides safe, emergency shelter to individuals and their children who are at risk due to relationship violence. They support, empower and advocate for women, children and future generations through community collaboration and networks to address and prevent gender-based violence.



## List of Women's and Family Violence Shelters

Provided by Kezia Wong

- **Fort Garry Women's Resource Centre (FGWRC)**
  - <https://fgwrc.ca/>
  - 1150-A Waverley St., Winnipeg, MB R3T 0P4
- **North End Women's Centre Inc.**
  - <https://newcentre.org/>
  - 394 Selkirk Ave., Winnipeg, MB R2W 2M2
- **North Point Douglas Women's Centre**
  - <https://www.npdwc.org/>
  - 221 Austin St N, Winnipeg, MB R2W 3M8
- **Aurora House**
  - <https://www.aurorahouse.ca/>
  - 100 N Point Blvd, Winnipeg, MB R2V 5B5
- **Agape House**
  - <https://agapehouse.ca/>
  - 364 Furby St, Winnipeg, MB R3B 2V5
- **Genesis House**
  - <https://genesishouseshelter.ca/>
  - 185 Main St, Winkler, MB R6W 1B4
- **Willow Place**
  - <https://willowplaceshelter.ca/>
  - Location unavailable
- **Nova House**
  - <https://www.novahouse.ca/>
  - Located in Selkirk, MB
  - Specific location unavailable
- **Parkland Crisis Centre**
  - <https://www.parklandcrisiscentre.ca/>
  - Located in Dauphin, MB
  - Specific location unavailable
- **Prairie Harbour**
  - <https://prairieharbourinc.ca/>
  - Located in Portage la Prairie, MB
  - Specific location unavailable
- **Thompson Crisis Centre**
  - Website unavailable
  - Located in Thompson, MB
  - Specific location unavailable
- **Sakeenah**
  - <https://www.sakeenahcanada.com/winnipeg-womens-shelter>
  - Located in Winnipeg, MB
  - Specific location unavailable
- **Villa Rosa Inc.**
  - <https://www.villarosa.mb.ca/>
  - 784 Wolseley Ave, Winnipeg, MB R3G 1C6
- **Ikwe-Widdjiitiwin**
  - <https://www.ikweshelter.ca/>
  - Located in Winnipeg, MB
  - Specific location unavailable
- **Indigenous Women's Healing Centre (IWHC)**
  - <https://iwhc.ca/>
  - 105 Aikins St, Winnipeg, MB R2W 4E6
- **Ma Mawi Wi Chi Itata Centre Inc.**
  - <https://www.mamawi.com/>
  - 330 Blake St, Winnipeg, MB R3E 2Z4



**Kezia Wong is a Master of Arts psychology student at the University of Manitoba.**



# COMMUNITY RESOURCE HIGHLIGHT

## RESOLVE Group in Manitoba

Reported by: Sarah Delorme



**Research and Education for Solutions to Violence and Abuse (RESOLVE)** is a tri-prairie, community-based research network that engages in research and education aimed at reducing the incidence and impact of family/gender-based violence, including violence against women and girls. RESOLVE is part of the five research centres on family violence and violence against women, that was established in 1992, following the 1989 Montreal Massacre (see page 6).

RESOLVE Manitoba was established at the University of Manitoba as a collaboration with the University of Winnipeg and the University of Brandon, as well as with a range of public and voluntary sector organizations. They are engaged in a number of research projects in Manitoba, across the prairies and across Canada, which help to uncover the causes of family violence and generate effective strategies for action.

RESOLVE's work seeks to understand the dynamics of family/gender-based violence by establishing effective strategies to prevent and alleviate this violence. They are based upon two main tenets, the first one is to create partnerships among community-based strategies, government policymakers and academics/researchers across the prairie provinces. The second is an action-oriented research and development paradigm, which focuses on projects with joint research and service policy innovation goals.

The three centres are located at the University of Manitoba, University of Calgary and the University of Saskatchewan.

Learn more about  
RESOLVE [here](#).

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