



Action Committee on
Access to Justice
in Civil and Family Matters

HIGHLIGHTS

Canada's Justice Development Goals: 2020



CHALLENGE & CHANGE

To read the full report, go to www.justicedevelopmentgoals.ca

JDGS BY THE NUMBERS

The Report is the collection of contributions from access to justice organizations across Canada who align their work to the Justice Development Goals (JDGs).

JDGs results



People impacted



Total # of organizations



Total # of projects

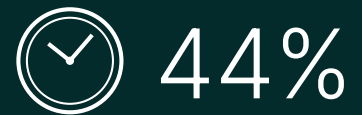


36% more!

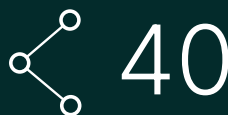
Organizations that evaluate projects



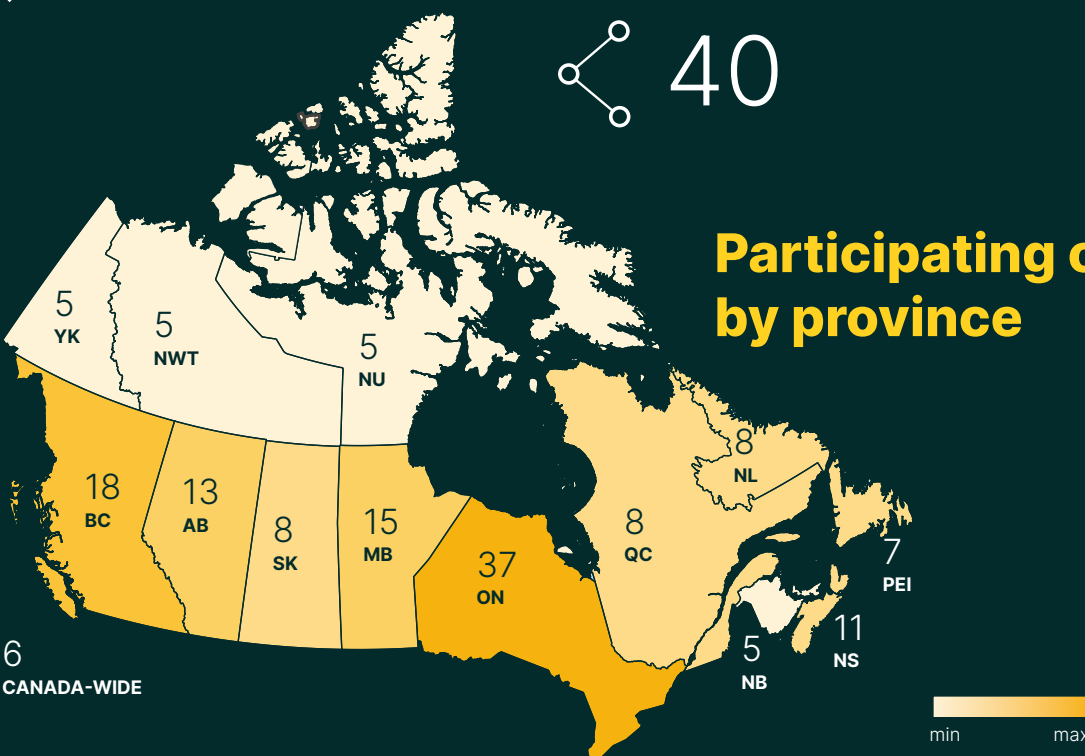
Percentage of people's time devoted to A2J



Organizations that share evaluations



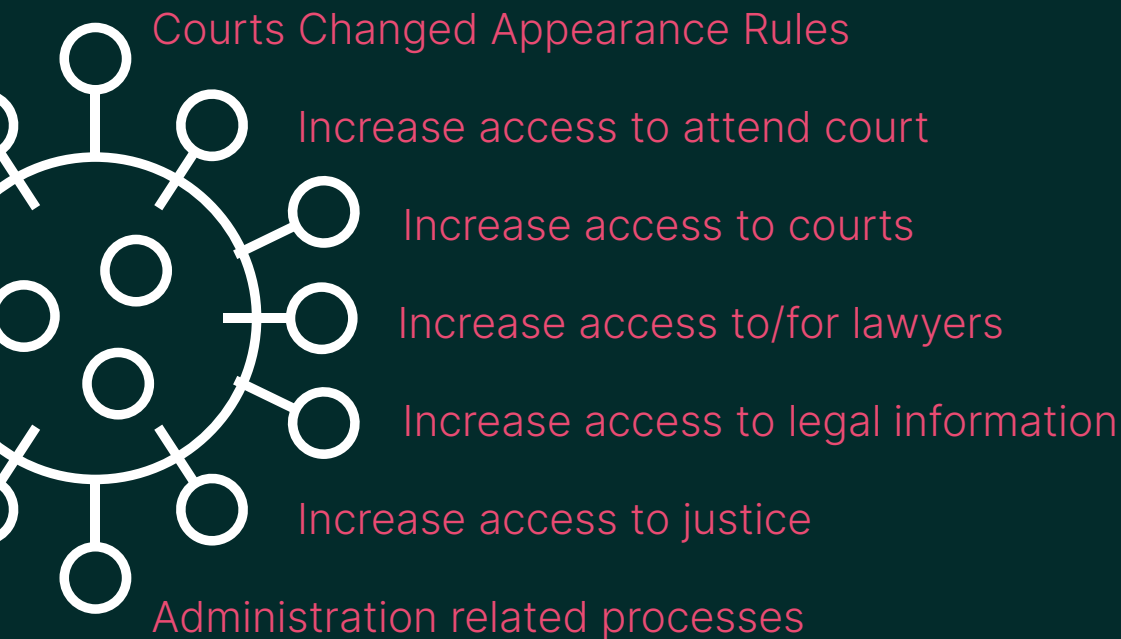
Participating organizations by province



Organizations said they use the JDGS to:

17	List them in our funding applications
25	Use them in our measurement of A2J
30	Talk about them with our colleagues
32	Mention them in communications or the media
32	Hear about them from the Action Committee
35	Use them when advocating for A2J
37	Talk about them with our clients, partners or the public

Kinds of pandemic responses



JDGS BY THE NUMBERS

JDG 1

ADDRESS EVERYDAY LEGAL PROBLEMS

- 1.1 Educate early
- 1.2 Prevent
- 1.3 Offer a continuum of services
- 1.4 Reflect Canadian society

JDG 4

IMPROVE FAMILY JUSTICE

- 4.1 Offer a broad range of services
- 4.2 Promote consensual resolution
- 4.3 Innovate
- 4.4 Restructure family courts

JDG 7

INNOVATE

- 7.1 Keep track of what is working
- 7.2 Share good ideas

JDG 2

MEET LEGAL NEEDS

- 2.1 Focus on legal needs for everyone
- 2.2 Encourage innovation
- 2.3 Expand scope of legal aid
- 2.4 Focus on access to justice

JDG 5

WORK TOGETHER

- 5.1 Establish coordinated efforts
- 5.2 Include everyone
- 5.3 Be bold; Take action
- 5.4 Work within institutions
- 5.5 Coordinate across Canada

JDG 8

ANALYZE AND LEARN

- 8.1 Develop metrics
- 8.2 Work with researchers in all fields

JDG 3

MAKE COURTS WORK BETTER

- 3.1 Ensure access to courts
- 3.2 Promote multi service centres
- 3.3 Help people who are representing themselves
- 3.4 Manage cases effectively
- 3.5 Be accessible and user-focused
- 3.6 Protect judicial independence

JDG 6

BUILD CAPABILITY

- 6.1 Educate law students and legal professionals
- 6.2 Expand justice education in schools

JDG 9

IMPROVE FUNDING STRATEGIES

- 9.1 Coordinate to spend money well
- 9.2 Better fund legal aid
- 9.3 Make sure the money lasts

JDG 1

ADDRESS EVERYDAY LEGAL PROBLEMS

1.1 EDUCATE EARLY

Provide targeted, free, accessible public legal education about frequent legal issues, different types of solutions and the process of enforcing rights.

1.3 OFFER A CONTINUUM OF SERVICES

Develop and expand legal services to include the full continuum of information, advice, help lines, online services, in-person services, and partial or full representation.

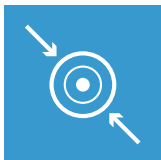
1.2 PREVENT

Foster legal capability so that people can spot legal issues early, get preventative or proactive help and anticipate, avoid or manage frequent legal issues.

1.4 REFLECT CANADIAN SOCIETY

Put the services people need in the communities where they live with the resources to address the barriers they face.

Projects advancing this goal



125

Organizations identifying this goal as their primary focus



26

HIGHLIGHTS

250

new COVID-19 related FAQ's posted on CLEA's Step-to-Justice website

The public

can conduct legal research at the NL Law Society's library

18 month

consultation of the Black community across Ontario by the Black Legal Action Centre

5

vulnerable groups received education and support to avoid investment fraud through the Nova Scotia's Legal Information Society's Investor Protection and Fraud Awareness Project

JDG 2

MEET LEGAL NEEDS

2.1 FOCUS ON LEGAL NEEDS FOR EVERYONE

Focus on addressing service gaps for basic, essential legal services including family law, wills, employment, housing and consumer issues.

2.3 EXPAND SCOPE OF LEGAL AID

Make legal aid available to more people and for a wider range of legal problems.

2.2 ENCOURAGE INNOVATION

Develop and expand alternative ways to get legal help including different kinds of professionals, partnerships or ways of doing business.

2.4 FOCUS ON ACCESS TO JUSTICE

Emphasize the responsibility of lawyers and paralegals to fill access to justice gaps.

Projects advancing this goal



148

Organizations identifying this goal as their primary focus



50

HIGHLIGHTS

Bill C-15

addressing UNDRIP protections was introduced in Parliament providing a framework for reconciliation and renewal of relationships with Indigenous Peoples

3

hours of free summary advice is now offered by the NWT's Outreach Legal Aid Clinic with no means test

7

LGBTQ families, represented by private lawyers and the Manitoba Public Interest Law Centre, changed family law processes for same-sex parents

All 13 jurisdictions

now offer workplace sexual harassment services and resources including hotlines, apps, legal advice, and information portals

JDG 3

MAKE COURTS WORK BETTER

3.1 ENSURE ACCESS TO COURTS

Courts must be adequately staffed and located where people live to make sure people can get access to a judge when needed, especially when fundamental and constitutional rights are at stake.

3.2 PROMOTE MULTI SERVICE CENTRES

Courthouses should offer mediation, dispute resolution, and informal or non-legal services to make it easy for people to access cheaper and simpler options at any stage of the process.

3.3 HELP PEOPLE WHO ARE REPRESENTING THEMSELVES

Courts should offer services, including early resolution and information services, for people who are navigating the legal system alone.

3.4 MANAGE CASES EFFECTIVELY

Timelines, simplified procedures, shared experts, and limited number of witness should be agreed to, or insisted on by judges, to make better use of court time and encourage early settlement.

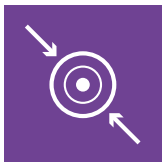
3.5 BE ACCESSIBLE AND USER-FOCUSED

Courts and procedures need to be modernized to reflect people's needs, including better use of technology where it can make the process faster or easier without ignoring the needs of vulnerable people.

3.6 PROTECT JUDICIAL INDEPENDENCE

Ensure system improvements do not interfere with a judge's ability to make independent, ethical decisions to protect people's rights.

Projects advancing this goal



87

Organizations identifying this goal as their primary focus



35

HIGHLIGHTS

7th

Indigenous Court opened by the Provincial Court of BC in Williams Lake

95

Lawyers attended virtual open house held by NS Courts

14.9%

of small claims cases were mediated by lawyers from the Barreau du Québec

Free parenting resource on childminding options offered by the Justice Sector Constellation in Alberta

JDG 4

IMPROVE FAMILY JUSTICE

4.1 OFFER A BROAD RANGE OF SERVICES

Provide targeted, free, accessible public legal education about frequent legal issues, different types of solutions and the process of enforcing rights.

4.3 INNOVATE

Educate people about less adversarial approaches and experiment with new services and processes to create opportunities for consensus resolution.

4.2 PROMOTE CONSENSUAL RESOLUTION

Foster legal capability so that people can spot legal issues early, get preventative or proactive help and anticipate, avoid or manage frequent legal issues.

4.4 RESTRUCTURE FAMILY COURTS

Locate all of the aspects of family law in the same place, including separation, custody and access, and divorce, ideally under one judge.

Projects advancing this goal



75

Organizations identifying this goal as their primary focus



8

HIGHLIGHTS

1180 people

served by the Legal Aid Manitoba's child protection duty counsel program

Positive Parenting from Two Homes

offered to PEI families in partnership between PEI and NS departments of justice

90 parents

were offered online resources by Justice Pro Bono's Porte 33 program in Quebec

New legislation in NB

centres the best interests of the child and reduces the time and complexity of family disputes.

WORK TOGETHER

5.1 ESTABLISH COORDINATED EFFORTS

Bring all of the organizations involved in access to justice in each province or territory together to focus on local solutions.

5.2 INCLUDE EVERYONE

Involve the major institutions (courts, governments), professional groups (lawyers' associations), community groups and non-profits (clinics, PLE providers) academics and individuals to find new creative approaches.

5.3 BE BOLD; TAKE ACTION

Local and national coordination must lead, take action and inspire others to tackle access to justice.

5.4 WORK WITHIN INSTITUTIONS

In addition to coordinating across the justice system, access to justice should be a serious focus within judges' organizations, lawyers' and paralegals' associations, courts and institutions.

5.5 COORDINATE ACROSS CANADA

Keep momentum and sustained attention to these issues across the country to complement local and regional activity.

Projects advancing this goal



101

Organizations identifying this goal as their primary focus



7

HIGHLIGHTS

in AB, SK, ON, NS

Access to Justice Week events were held simultaneously

1641 people

were served by Pro Bono Ontario's Medical-Legal Partnership in children's hospitals

62 clients

were connected to service providers and provided with culturally appropriate services by The African Nova Scotian Social Worker program

210 survivors

of sexual violence were provided legal support by The Journey Project in NL

JDG 6

BUILD CAPABILITY

6.1 EDUCATE LAW STUDENTS AND LEGAL PROFESSIONALS

Offer training on access to justice, emerging approaches, changing social situations and the skills to meet people's needs, both at the start of and throughout legal careers.

6.2 EXPAND JUSTICE EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS

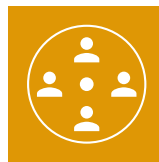
Introduce legal capability into elementary and secondary schools to prepare people for legal issues in their lives; Officer training about access to justice issues in post-secondary programs to integrate legal, health, social and education services.

Projects advancing this goal



42

Organizations identifying this goal as their primary focus



3

HIGHLIGHTS

> 80 members

are now part of the National Trusted Intermediaries and Legal Information Network across Canada

24 legal clinics

were offered training by Egale Canada in 18 cities across Canada to build awareness about LGBTQI2S issues in the justice system

20 Éducaloi trainings

on the legislative framework of sexual violence offered for free to staff and student leaders at 46 CEGEPs, 16 universities and 17 private colleges

Braiding Diversity into Justice

by OJEN, connected young marginalized and racialized women with members of the legal sector

INNOVATE

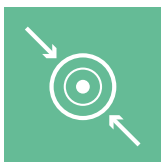
7.1 KEEP TRACK OF WHAT IS WORKING

Create a culture of innovation in the justice system by focusing on new ideas and learning about successes and failures.

7.2 SHARE GOOD IDEAS

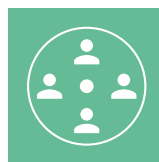
Promote the sharing of new models, ideas and successes to expand the impact of innovation.

Projects advancing this goal



40

Organizations identifying this goal as their primary focus



4

HIGHLIGHTS

Transform the Family Justice System Collaborative introduced by A2JBC

Seniors

linked to volunteers and services to complete personal healthcare directives through an app offered by Legal Information Society of NS

210 lawyers

joined Ontario's Family Law Limited Scope Services project providing services in 24 languages

Artificial Intelligence Regulatory Sandbox

introduced by the Barreau du Québec

JDG 8

ANALYZE AND LEARN

8.1 DEVELOP METRICS

Establish benchmarks and standardized metrics to build a shared understanding of legal services, models and needs.

8.2 WORK WITH RESEARCHERS IN ALL FIELDS

Coordinate research between institutions and universities, and between social scientists, economists, system users, and legal institutions to better understand the issues.

Events focusing on on A2J



28

Publications in Canada on A2J



26

Projects advancing this goal



44

Organizations identifying this goal as their primary focus



2

HIGHLIGHTS

986 people

logged into the Action Committee's annual Summit keynote event

80% of cases

sent to ADR at the Social Security Tribunal of Canada were resolved

35% of respondents

to Legal Aid BC's Everyday Legal Needs Survey reported that legal problems were caused or made worse by the pandemic

The Law Society of Nunavut

and Pauktuuit Inuit Women of Canada studied the needs of Inuit women experiencing intimate partner violence

IMPROVE FUNDING STRATEGIES

9.1 COORDINATE TO SPEND MONEY WELL

Learn what the real costs of legal issues are and divert funding to prevent legal issues and minimize the demand on other social services.

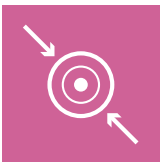
9.2 BETTER FUND LEGAL AID

Increase funding of legal aid, to make more people eligible and to expand the types of legal problems that are eligible.

9.3 MAKE SURE THE MONEY LASTS

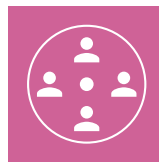
Maintain the focus on access to justice to ensure that improvements can be sustained and changes are funded indefinitely.

Projects advancing this goal



23

Organizations identifying this goal as their primary focus



15

HIGHLIGHTS

\$27 million

over four years to modernize Alberta's justice services through the Justice Digital project

\$21.6 million

committed to increase access to family justice in the official language of one's choice across Canada

\$72,504,597

in Law Foundation funding given to A2J projects

\$5000 grants

to A2J projects from the Law Society of Yukon's Initiatives Fund Pilot Project

RESPONDING TO THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Many public legal education organizations worked very hard. In 2020, a global pandemic drastically altered everyday life in Canada and across the globe. At the outset of the pandemic in March and April 2020, and in order to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 virus, in-person activity was limited in some places and shut down entirely in others. Given the vast number of in-person interactions in the justice system, including court appearances, lawyer meetings, family mediations, preparing, swearing, serving and filing documents, and public education sessions, many justice services across the country came temporarily to a halt.

Fortunately, the justice system response was swift and nimble. Governments, courts and service providers worked overtime to find ways to ensure that individuals could access the justice services they required. The system embraced technological options, eliminated rules and processes that presented barriers to access and found creative ways to get legal information and support to people.

No hurried response will be perfect. Technological solutions require access to technology – which is not a consistent reality for many Canadians. Video and telephone appearances do not suit every proceeding. Access to justice was not always improved for everyone in these solutions. However, the speed and magnitude of the response across the country ensured that most people could continue to use the system to address their most urgent legal issues.

The work ahead will be to meaningfully assess the changes made, understand which changes support increased access to justice in the future and which ones may require further work. The spirit of the system's response to the pandemic – assessing need, being flexible and creative, and caring about the life challenges facing Canadians – should be celebrated as a significant achievement.

This section of the JDGs Progress Report looks at over **350** solutions introduced directly in response to the pandemic. Each of these solutions has multiple impacts supporting the ongoing provision of justice services.



Reducing Formal Barriers

One of the major ‘culture shifts’ that occurred in the justice system as a result of the pandemic was the acknowledgement that processes as set out in the rules of courts required revisiting. Rules and practices requiring in-person appearances and in-person filing could no longer be met. Courts and tribunals, in partnership with governments and law societies, moved quickly to amend rules, issue temporary practice directions and open the door to the use of new technologies and creative solutions in order to hold remote and virtual hearings, amend filing deadlines and methods, change court processes, and remove barriers to commissioning and filing documents.

Service providers, including legal aid and clinics, amended their practices in response. Justice stakeholders worked collaboratively across provinces and territories and nationally to address these issues and ensure that formal barriers to remote access were reduced. Justice advocates pushed decision-makers to ensure that COVID-related laws and processes supported and enhanced access to justice for people.

BC

The Ministry of the Attorney General in BC introduced the **Electronic Witnessing of Wills (COVID-19) Order** allowing people to remotely witness wills with the assistance of a lawyer. The order particularly benefits the elderly in care homes, because of the limitations placed on in person visits, as well as individuals who live in rural areas and small towns.

Canada

The Canadian Bar Association’s Task Force on Justice Issues Arising from COVID 19 Report, released in Feb 2021, made recommendations on how courts, tribunals and other dispute resolution processes can deliver their services differently to meet the needs of stakeholders both during and after the pandemic.

BC

BC introduced a **new, temporary process to change child or spousal support agreement or order of the Provincial Court for families affected by COVID**, including an early resolution service that offers a needs assessment and out-of-court dispute resolution.

Embracing Technology

A major component of the justice system’s response to pandemic shutdowns was to move hearings and other appearances onto a remote platform. Courts and tribunals across the country began to hold remote hearings using the telephone and video platforms, in which all parties were separate and frequently none of the participants, including the decision-makers were in the courthouse itself. Many organizations developed supporting materials for clients and parties appearing online, holding webinars on the technology and the rules and offering technical support for parties.

Lawyers, mediators, clinics and information providers also went digital – appearing online, meeting with clients virtually, and pushing clients to virtual information and support platforms.

AB

In Alberta, like many jurisdictions in Canada, they established **virtual court capabilities**, holding thousands of remote video or telephone court matters including trials, dockets, pre-trial conferences and sentencing.

ON

At Lakehead University Community Legal Services, **student caseworkers were equipped with the technology for video conferencing with their clients and applicants**. For clients without the technology required to participate in such a meeting, the clinic set up a designated meeting room to allow the client to attend and use clinic computer technology to join a video conference with their caseworker.

Supporting litigants

Access to courts was not simply a matter of setting up virtual meetings. Supporting litigants meant ensuring that people could use the technology adopted by the court, had access to support and early resolution options, and were able to access the community, cultural and language services meant to support the positive resolution of their matters.

NL

Newfoundland & Labrador Justice and Public Safety provided opportunities for individuals to **access virtual court proceedings in their own language**.

PEI

The PEI Court of Appeal set up a **computer room in the courthouse** to allow self-represented litigants who did not have access to a computer to join their virtual proceeding.

BC

The Provincial Court of BC held **traffic court at school sites**, using retired judges and expanded hours.

Supporting Justice Workers

Part of ensuring access to justice is ensuring that the system actors can function as effectively as possible. During the pandemic, a number of rapid responses were developed to ensure that lawyers and paralegals could serve clients, meet court requirements and continue to meet their professional obligations. Training and support for community workers went online. Justice workers of all types worked from home or found themselves in modified workplaces.

NU

The Law Society of Nunavut moved **Continuous Professional Development** training from in-person to **online** with an early focus on access to justice projects.

QC

In response to an unexpected influx of requests for legal advice on sexual harassment in the workplace during the pandemic, Juripop in Quebec offered a series of **online webinar trainings** for lawyers volunteering with the program.

NB

The Law Society of New Brunswick offered **FAQs for lawyers on practising remotely, virtual commissioning, trust account guidelines and professional obligations** during the pandemic.

Ensuring Information and Support Gets to People

Legal needs were exacerbated by the onset of the pandemic, which created housing, employment and financial instability. COVID-related public legal education, including responding to emerging issues, was shared on virtual platforms for maximum distribution. Providing information and support about all legal needs in the pandemic environment required innovative approaches, including online access to law libraries, virtual information sessions, curated links, and public promotion through social media.

ON

Downtown Legal Services in Toronto launched **numerous PLE sessions on housing rights** in the pandemic.

BC

Rise Women's Legal Centre in Vancouver moved **all legal services online**.

MB

Manitoba Justice, Family Resolution developed "**Parenting Arrangements during COVID-19**", available online.

NWT

Outreach Legal Aid Clinic in the Northwest Territories held **virtual legal aid clinics in remote communities**.

NL + QC

Both Newfoundland & Labrador (the COVID-19 Legal Support Service) and Quebec (COVID-19 Legal Assistance Clinic) launched **free, remote legal support and advice clinics for people directly impacted by COVID-19**.

PEI

In PEI, the Department of Justice and Public Safety introduced the **Co-parenting Action Team**, an interdepartmental program that offers personalized supports to help parents address co-parenting challenges exacerbated by COVID-19.

A MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR

2020 was an extraordinary year. Across the globe, we faced the devastating effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, which left millions dead, economies in decline and amplified the precarious nature of employment, housing and safety, including in Canada. A number of tragic murders and the ensuing protests highlighted the systemic racism prevalent across the fabric of society.

Access to justice has never been more important. As poverty, illness, mental health challenges, family breakdown and violence increase, so too does the need for a strong, independent and accessible justice system.

In last year's Report, as the pandemic was just beginning, I called for collaborative and bold leadership in the justice system for 2020. I am pleased to say our leaders responded to that call. Although, like in every sector, we scrambled to be responsive at the outset of the pandemic, across all areas of the justice system and across Canada, people found innovative, personal and meaningful ways to ensure that court was held, legal advice and support was provided, information was accessible, and people could understand their rights. Indeed, in a number of areas, justice sector leaders took the pandemic as an opportunity to push for much-needed reform. We will showcase a number of these efforts in a special section of this Report.

This is not to say the job is done. The pandemic and the spotlight on racism highlighted the frailties of our justice system. We are not yet 'there' – access to justice in civil and family matters remains a crisis in Canada. The Justice Development Goals focus our work and support our collective understanding of progress on A2J.

I am grateful for the tremendous work done by the individuals and organizations featured in this Report and for the resilience shown by justice sector workers across Canada this year.

Beverley McLachlin

Chair, Action Committee on Access to Justice in Civil and Family Matters

ABOUT THE ACTION COMMITTEE ON ACCESS TO JUSTICE IN CIVIL AND FAMILY MATTERS

Established by Chief Justice Beverley McLachlin in 2007, the Action Committee on Access to Civil and Family Matters works towards improved access to justice for people in Canada. Put simply, the current civil and family justice system is complex, slow and expensive, and often doesn't produce outcomes that meet people's needs. While many dedicated people work on access to justice, the system has not evolved at the scale that is needed to make it work for everyone. In short, major change is needed.

The Action Committee on Access to Civil and Family matters brings people from all corners of Canada's justice system together to propose and examine approaches on this critical issue. It adopted Canada's Justice Development Goals to align the work of organizations across the country. Progress on the JDGs is published annually. The Action Committee coordinates national metrics on justice and connects people to share innovations throughout the year and at its annual Summit. Learn more about the work of the Action Committee and access to justice across Canada at justicedevelopmentgoals.ca.

ABOUT THE JUSTICE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Canada's nine Justice Development Goals (JDGs) are a common framework to coordinate access to justice efforts, share innovation and measure our progress. The JDGs align the work of organizations large and small, in every province and territory, but do not prescribe a specific approach, recognizing that communities have different needs, expertise and resources. They are based on cross-sector research and consultation about effective strategies to improve access to justice across the country. To see who is involved and read about the JDGs, visit justicedevelopmentgoals.ca.

MESSAGE FROM THE HONOURARY CHAIR

This year, access to justice has been more important than ever. The innovative and thoughtful ways that people who work in the justice sector across Canada worked to ensure that there was a meaningful response to justice needs, is encouraging. Together, we can ensure that our system is accessible and available to everyone who needs it. My thanks go to those who took part in the work reported here.

Rt. Hon. Richard Wagner

Chief Justice of Canada

ABOUT THIS REPORT

This Report highlights access to justice efforts across Canada in 2020. The Report is organized according to the JDGs framework for accessible justice in Canada. This year, the Report contains a special feature on justice sector responses to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The projects and data reported here were shared with the Action Committee by organizations across the country, building on their ongoing efforts and sustained commitment to improving access to justice. There are many organizations advancing access to justice that are not yet connected with this collaborative effort. Other organizations may not have shared all of their new initiatives.

The Report features work done specifically in 2020. Of course, the justice sector organizations who shared these projects are also involved in the ongoing delivery of legal services, law reform or public education, operating courts, administering the justice system and training legal professionals. The efforts of the people in these organizations is immense and appreciated.

To connect with the Action Committee and share your work on access to justice in next year's Report, visit justicedevelopmentgoals.ca and subscribe to the A2J Newsletter.

THE ACTION COMMITTEE IS GENEROUSLY FUNDED BY:



Employment and
Social Development Canada

Emploi et
Développement social Canada



New Brunswick
Law Foundation
Fondation pour le droit
au Nouveau-Brunswick



The Law
Foundation
of Ontario
Advancing access to justice



YUKON LAW
FOUNDATION

THE ACTION COMMITTEE IS SUPPORTED BY:



Canadian Forum on Law Justice • Forum canadien sur la justice civile

CIAJ ICAJ

Canadian Institute
for the Advancement
of Justice
Institution canadienne
d'avancement
de la justice
Équipe-Apprentis Justice



Department of Justice
Canada

Ministère de la Justice
Canada

ORGANIZATIONS REFLECTED IN THIS REPORT

Access to justice is a longstanding priority of many organizations across the country. The new initiatives and progress in 2020 highlighted in this report are on top on the longstanding, ongoing work of legal clinics, ministries of justice, legal aid lawyers, courts and non-profits. Law Societies and association across the country continue to prioritize access to justice in their daily operations.

In compiling this report, The Action Committee received information about 2020 projects from the organizations listed below (in the language each submitted). To add your organization's work next year, sign up for the Action Committee's A2J newsletter at www.justicedevelopmentgoals.ca / www.objectifsdelaccèsàlajustice.ca

National Organizations

Canadian Bar Association
Canadian Forum on Civil Justice / Forum canadien sur la justice civile
Justice Canada
LEAF : FAEJ
Pro Bono Students Canada
Social Security Tribunal of Canada

Justice Sector Constellation
Law Foundation Alberta
Law Society of Alberta
LawNow- Alberta
Pro Bono Alberta
Resolution and Court Administration Services, Alberta
Justice and Solicitor General

British Columbia

Access Pro Bono BC
Access to Justice BC
BC Court of Appeal
BC Family Justice Innovation Lab
BC First Nations Justice Council
Better Justice Lab
British Columbia Ministry of Justice
Court of Appeal for British Columbia
Courthouse Libraries BC
Environmental Appeal Board, Forest Appeals Commission, Oil and Gas Appeal Tribunal
Law Foundation of BC
Legal Aid BC
Ministry of Attorney General and Minister responsible for Housing
People's Law School
Peter A. Allard School of Law, UBC
Provincial Court of BC
Rise Women's Legal Centre
Supreme Court of British Columbia

Northwest Territories

Court of Appeal for the Northwest Territories
Law Foundation of NWT
Northwest Territories Department of Justice
Outreach Legal Aid Clinic, Legal Aid Commission of the Northwest Territories
Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories

Saskatchewan

Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan
Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan
CREATE Justice (Centre for Research, Evaluation, and Action Towards Equal Justice), College of Law, USask
Law Foundation of Saskatchewan
Law Society of Saskatchewan
Panko Collaborative Law and Mediation
Public Legal Education Association of Saskatchewan (PLEA)
Saskatchewan Ministry of Justice and Attorney General

Yukon

Law Foundation of Yukon
Law Society of Yukon
The Court of Appeal of Yukon
Yukon Department of Justice
Yukon Supreme Court

Alberta

Alberta Justice and Solicitor General
Alberta Law Libraries
Alberta Ministry of Justice and Solicitor General
Calgary Women's Emergency Shelter
Court of Appeal of Alberta
Court of Queen's Bench of Alberta
Government of Alberta, Ministry of Justice & Solicitor General

Manitoba

Community Legal Education Association (Manitoba)
Court of Appeal of Manitoba
Court of Queen's Bench for Manitoba
Law Foundation of Manitoba
Law Library Hub
Legal Aid Manitoba
Legal Help Centre of Winnipeg, Inc.
Manitoba Bar Association
Manitoba Justice
Manitoba Justice
Manitoba Justice, Family Resolution Service, Courts Division
Manitoba law Reform Commission
Taylor McCaffrey LLP
The Law Society of Manitoba
University of Manitoba - Faculty of Law

Ontario

Aboriginal Legal Services
Advocacy Center for Elderly
Advocacy Center for Tenants Ontario
ARCH Disability Law Centre
Beesley Garhns
Black Legal Action Centre
Canadian Environmental Law Association
Centre for Spanish-Speaking Peoples
Chinese and South East Asian Legal Clinic
CLEO (Community Legal Education Ontario / Éducation juridique communautaire Ontario)
Community Advocacy & Legal Centre
Community Legal Services (Western University)
Court of Appeal for Ontario
Downtown Legal Services
HIV & AIDS Legal Clinic Ontario (HALCO)
Income Security Advocacy Centre
Industrial Accident Victims Group of Ontario
Injured Workers Community Legal Clinic
Justice for Children and Youth
Ken Chasse, lawyer
Kensington-Bellwoods Community Legal Services
Lakehead University Community Legal Services
Landlord's Self-Help Centre
Law Foundation of Ontario
Level Justice
Ministry of Attorney General- Ontario
Ontario Family Law Limited Scope Services Project
Ontario Justice Education Network/ Réseau Ontarien d'Éducation Juridique
Ontario Ministry of the Attorney General
Ontario Superior Court of Justice
Pro Bono Ontario
Queen's Prison Law Clinic
South Asian Legal Clinic of Ontario
TAG (Action Group on Access to Justice)
The Law Society of Ontario
Vanier Community Service Center
Workers' Health and Safety Clinic- Ontario

Nunavut

Law Foundation Nunavut
Law Society of Nunavut
Nunavut Court of Appeal
Nunavut Department of Justice
The Nunavut Court of Justice

Quebec

Barreau du Québec
Chambre des notaires
Court of Appeal of Quebec
Éducaloi
Fondation du barreau
Insitute québécois de réforme du droit et de la justice
Justice Pro Bono
Quebec Superior Court

New Brunswick

Law Foundation New Brunswick
Law Society of New Brunswick
New Brunswick Court of Appeal
New Brunswick Court of Queen's Bench
New Brunswick Ministry of Justice

Prince Edward Island

Community Legal Information
Court of Appeal for Prince Edward Island
Law Foundation of Prince Edward Island
Prince Edward Island Court of Appeal
Prince Edward Island Department of Justice and Public Safety
The Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island

Nova Scotia

Access to Justice & Law Reform Institute of Nova Scotia
Avalon Sexual Assault Centre
Coverdale Courtwork Society
Department of Justice – Nova Scotia
Executive Office of the Nova Scotia Judiciary / Nova Scotia Courts
Law Foundation of Nova Scotia
Legal Information Society of NS
Nova Scotia Department of Justice
Nova Scotia Legal Aid
The Nova Scotia Court of Appeal
The Supreme Court of Nova Scotia

Newfoundland and Labrador

Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador
Law Society of NL Law Library
Newfoundland & Labrador Justice and Public Safety
Newfoundland and Labrador Access to Justice Steering Committee
Newfoundland and Labrador Department of Justice and Public Safety
Public Legal Information Association of NL
Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador
Law Foundation Newfoundland and Labrador