

Building Safer Communities Fund (BSCF) Fact Sheet

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE

The objective of the Building Safer Communities Fund (BSCF) is to support Municipalities and Indigenous (First Nation, Inuit or Metis) governments in their efforts to address gun and gang prevalence by providing a determined funding allocation to put in place community led projects to combat gun and gang violence and address knowledge gaps concerning the impacts of interventions in gun and gang violence. Eligible Recipients may further distribute funds to ultimate recipients of their choice to:

- develop local and community-based strategies and initiatives
- build capacity to better understand the nature, scope and impacts of the types of prevention and intervention initiatives implemented
- enhance evidence-based and targeted prevention and intervention activities
- advance knowledge and evidence of what works, and
- develop a data collection strategy and system

ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES

Eligible activities must support the achievement of BSCF objectives and must be domestic in scope.

This includes:

- Development of a strategy on gun and gang violence
- Development and delivery of prevention intervention initiatives addressing risk factors associated with gun and gang violence, including but not limited to mentoring, counselling, skills development and recreational opportunities;
- Development or enhancement of data systems to support data gathering/reporting on gun and gang crime or on results achieved;
- Development of knowledge to fill gaps at the community/recipient level, including research, and sharing of information and/or best practices related to gun and gang violence;
- Outreach and recruitment of preventative initiatives or intervention participants;
- Public awareness and education;
- Collaboration and integration of horizontal initiatives related to gun and gang violence;
- Development of a plan to sustain successful preventative initiatives or intervention activities beyond the end of the contribution agreement;
- Any other prevention and intervention initiatives as developed in consultation with the program authority.

ELIGIBLE RECIPIENTS AND COST SHARING AND STACKING LIMITS

Eligible Recipient	Cost Sharing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal Governments and Indigenous Communities* 	Up to 100%

* Identified recipients may may choose to redirect funding to national organizations that provide services within their jurisdictions.

Recipients can redistribute their funding to organizations running programs aimed at engaging children, youth and young adults in skill-based activities, trauma-recovery, and/or focusing on departure from gangs. Wherever possible, these organizations should be incorporating crime prevention models that have been proven to work in the Canadian context.

ELIGIBLE EXPENDITURES

Funds may be used for expenses that relate directly to project expenses

- Salaries and wages and benefits;
- Professional and consultant costs;
- Recruitment and training costs,
- Costs associated to conferences;
- Travel, accommodations and related expenses;
- Rent and normal utilities;
- Office equipment, supplies and materials;
- Minor renovations to facilities where interventions will take place
- Translation and simultaneous interpretation costs;
- Meals and refreshments for participants in activities or workshops related to the project;
- Honoraria; and
- Culturally appropriate expenditures including gifts (for a maximum of \$100), community feasts, ceremonies and ceremonial meals, gatherings, and circles.

INELIGIBLE EXPENDITURES

- a) Goods and services that, in the opinion of the Government of Canada, are normally provided by the First Nation community or by the federal, provincial, territorial or local municipal government.
- b) Cannot be used to pay for regular or ongoing police services;
- c) Core or ongoing operating expenses, and
- d) Hospitality, that does not meet the eligible expenses criteria;
- e) Interest charges or costs of borrowing; and
- f) Amortization.

*Funds cannot replace or displace existing federal or provincial funding; and, cannot be used to fund ongoing core activities, which includes costs already supported through existing police service agreements (i.e. Police officer salaries, incremental and general policing services).