# SAMPLE HARASSMENT PREVENTION POLICY

The following example of a harassment prevention policy will provide practical guidance on developing a policy for your workplace. Be sure to add, remove or change the information in the following example to make it specific to your workplace.

Harassment prevention policy for:		
Company commitment		
	, we are committed to providing a safe and ners. No one may be harassed and no one has the ion related to employment with this organization. This is a respectful and safe place for all of us, free from	

#### What is harassment?

There are two main types of harassment. One type includes inappropriate conduct in any form about a person's:

- age, race
- creed, religion
- sex, sexual orientation
- marital status, family status, economic status
- political belief, association or activity
- disability, size, weight, physical appearance
- nationality, ancestry or place of origin

A second main type relates to what is sometimes referred to as "bullying" behaviour that may involve:

- repeated humiliation or intimidation that adversely affects a worker's psychological or physical well-being
- a single instance so serious that it has a lasting, harmful effect on a worker

Harassment may be written, verbal, physical, a gesture or display, or any combination of these. It may happen only once, but often happens repeatedly.

## What is not harassment?

Reasonable actions by managers or supervisors to help manage, guide or direct workers or the workplace are not harassment. Appropriate employee performance reviews, counselling or discipline by a supervisor or manager is not harassment.

Employee rights and responsibilities		
Employees are entitled to work free of harassment at  Employees have the responsibility to treat each other with respect. We ask that any employee who experiences harassment or sees another person harassed reports it to the appropriate person at		
All employees have the right to file a complaint with the Manitoba Human Rights Commission.		
Employer responsibilities		
Management at must ensure, as much as possible,		
that no employee is harassed in the workplace.		
Management will take corrective action with anyone under their direction who harasses another person.		
Management will not disclose the name of a complainant or an alleged harasser or the circumstances of the complaint to anyone except where disclosure is:		
necessary to investigate the complaint		
a part of taking corrective action		
• required by law		
The harassment prevention policy at does not discourage or prevent anyone from exercising their legal rights.		
, its managers and supervisors are responsible for		
keeping a safe work environment, free of harassment. If you are a manager and you become aware of harassment you must do everything in your power to stop it, whether or not a complaint is made.		
Courts presume that employers and managers are responsible for being aware of harassment in their organization and may penalize them accordingly. Managers who ignore harassment leave themselves and their employer open to legal consequences, and will be disciplined at		

## **Procedures applying to complaints of harassment**

If you are harassed, the first thing to do is tell the person harassing you to stop, if you feel comfortable
doing that. You can do this in person or in writing. If you feel unable to deal with him or her directly, you
can speak to your supervisor or (identify a specific
manager or designated member of a harassment committee).
There may be informal ways to handle your complaint. Your supervisor may speak to the harasser.
Your supervisor may also arrange for mediation, in which a neutral third party helps the people
involved reach an acceptable solution. If the informal route does not succeed or is not appropriate,
supports its employees in filing a formal complaint.
The complaint will be investigated thoroughly and promptly by an independent party (either within
the organization or outside of it) trained to investigate such matters. The investigator will interview
the complainant, the alleged harasser and any witnesses. When the investigation is complete, the
investigator will provide a written report for management.
(identify appropriate company manager) will inform
the person who filed the complaint and the alleged harasser of the results of the investigation in a timely
manner.

#### **Corrective action for harassers**

Employees who harass another person will be subject to corrective action by the employer. In most cases, the harasser will also be required to attend workplace behaviour training.

If the investigation does not find evidence to support the complaint, no record will be kept in the file of the alleged harasser. When the investigation finds harassment occurred, the incident and the corrective action will be recorded in the harasser's personnel file.

## Confidentiality

The company and its managers will not identify a complainant, an alleged harasser or any circumstances about a complaint, to anyone, except:

- when it is necessary in investigating the complaint
- if it is part of disciplinary action
- where required by law

### Retaliation

Anyone who retaliates in any way against a person who has complained of harassment, given evidence in a harassment investigation or been found guilty of harassment, will be considered to have committed harassment and will be subject to corrective actions described previously.

Education	
commits to making sure all of its employees and managers learn about harassment and the company's harassment policy.	
Monitoring	
whenever necessary. If you have any concerns wi	will monitor this policy and make adjustments the this policy, please bring them to the attention of (identify appropriate manager).

### Note:

If the investigation does not find evidence to support the complaint, no record of the complaint, investigation or decision will go in the complainant's personnel file if the complaint was made in good faith.