



NEW BRUNSWICK ABORIGINAL PEOPLES COUNCIL

The Monthly Mailout

December 2018



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A message from Acting Chief, Amanda Le Blanc

Happy Holidays!

It has been a busy beginning to the Winter solstice and here is a bit of what NBAPC has been up to!

On December 5, the Government of Canada signed the political accord with the Congress of Aboriginal People (CAP) in Ottawa. This accord was to re-establish the relationship between CAP and Canada in working together to move our issues forward, and to ensure a true consultation of all Indigenous National organizations.

Last week, NBAPC was the last party with standing to give oral submissions at the National Inquiry. On Friday, December 14, we closed out the National Inquiry's final stage by focusing on our right to representation and Canada's long history of ignoring non-status, off-reserve and Métis people in Canada and in the East coast especially. If you would like to watch it, you can search the MMIWG National Inquiry of Facebook (it's day 5, part 5) or on the CPAC website.

We have lots of exciting new things to announce in the New Year and we very much look forward to seeing you at the Special Assembly on the 12th.

Have a happy, healthy holiday and New Year!

Amanda LeBlanc, Acting President & Chief

Communication

- The special assembly will be held in January 12th 2019 in Miramichi from 11:00 am to 3:00 pm.
- NBAPC head office will be closed for the holidays from Dec. 22, 2018 until January 1, 2019
- Keep an eye on our Facebook page for updates and info such as job vacancies, events happening in town etc.
- If you would like to share with the community your news, events, special occasions etc. we would be happy to share them in the Mal-I-Mic. Email: communication@nbapc.org





*Weli Nuelewin
Woli Nipayimiyan
Happy Holidays
Joyeuses fêtes*



**The staff of NBAPC wishes you a
happy holiday season**



NBAPC

Natural Resources

The RAVEN Project

NBAPC's Natural Resource Program is pleased to announce that it has established a collaboration with the RAVEN Project (Rural Action and Voices for the Environment). The RAVEN Project is exploring the use of alternative digital media in protecting and sustaining New Brunswick's rural environments. The goal of the project is to transform perceptions of rural New Brunswick and build support for environmental justice and sustainable rural communities.

Operating on unceded Indigenous territory across New Brunswick, RAVEN aims to promote healthy economies and relationships guided by the Indigenous principle of protecting lives and land for the seven future generations yet to be born. The multi-disciplinary RAVEN team, based at the University of New Brunswick in Fredericton, includes faculty from the Departments of Sociology, Anthropology, Education, Computer Science, and the Mi'kmaq-Wolastoqey Center. Community partners include the New Brunswick Media Co-op and the Joint Economic Development Initiative. NBAPC's Natural Resource Manager will work closely with the RAVEN team to share the stories and visions of our membership. There are many ways you can participate. RAVEN and the NB Media Co-op are writing articles and producing short videos. RAVEN researchers are also providing training and hands-on experience creating and editing either photographs, cellfilms (films made with cell phones) or videos.



If you would like to share your story or vision of sustainability and environmental justice, or learn how to create and edit your own story, please contact:

Adam Samms – naturalresources@nbapc.org

The RAVEN Project Team – raven.unb@gmail.com

To learn more about the RAVEN Project, please visit:

To see the short videos RAVEN has produced so far, visit: www.raven-research.org
<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCD747MqWhvTkMG1lpzc4zrQ>

All stories will be produced in collaboration with NBAPC, RAVEN and the NB Media Co-op and we will ensure that everyone's voices are heard and respected in all materials produced.

Mactaquac Biodiversity Facility Friendship

On December 3, 2018, NBAPC's Natural Resource Manager met with the Mactaquac Biodiversity Facility (MBF) team to establish a collaborative friendship between our two organizations. NBAPC is pleased to announce that our efforts were successful. Through this friendship, the MBF will help support NBAPC's goals to undertake environmental projects in the future. At this time, this support will be given to NBAPC through the provision of information. The MBF will also help in the establishment of professional and academic contacts to expand our network. NBAPC will also provide informational support to the MBF. We will also distribute information through our network to aid them in their environmental projects.

ASETS



Aboriginal Skills & Employment Training Strategy



Serving the Employment Needs of the Off Reserve Aboriginal Community
Telephone: (506) 458-8422 / 1-800-442-9789 Fax: (506) 451-6138

*May Your Holidays Sparkle With Laughter And Joy
And Your New Year Be Filled With Happiness And Prosperity*

For Students Who Are Already In Training:

Good Luck On Your Exams!

The ASETS Department would like to wish all students good luck on your exams in the new year and hope you achieve success in your studies. Below is a study technique called M.U.R.D.E.R you may want to try.

Mood - Set a positive mood and attitude for yourself before you study.

Understand - Mark or highlight the information you do not understand.

Recall - After you study put what you have learned into your own words.

Digest - Revisit the items you did not understand and restudy them.

Expand - Ask yourself what questions may be asked about the information.

Review - Do a final review to refresh your understanding of the data.

Writing exams and studying for them can be very stressful so it is important to limit stress as much as possible. To do so make sure you set study goals for yourself and manage your time wisely. It is important to have confidence in yourself and your abilities and try not to become overwhelmed. If you feel you have too many exams to study for do not panic simply take a deep breath and break your “study to-do list” into smaller more manageable sections. Set study goals for yourself and manage your time wisely. Avoid procrastination and motivate yourself to study smaller sections of information at each study session rather than trying to “cram” all the data into your memory in one session. Make sure to prioritize your tasks so the most important and time sensitive things get done first. Be prepared, be confident and be positive because **we believe in you!**



Stress Management Strategies

- Learn how to organize your time wisely and say “no”.
- Limit your time around stressful situations and people. Surround yourself with positivity.
- When faced with a problem try to view it in a positive manner. For example, if you get stuck in traffic instead of just being annoyed look at it as an opportunity to relax and take some deep breaths or practice remembering study material for your exams.
- Accept events that you cannot change or control. There is no benefit in expending energy worrying or stressing about something that you have no control over. Save that energy for things you can change that will benefit you.
- Take care of your health so you can ward off stress better. This includes, exercise, proper nutrition, making time for personal interests or connecting with others and keep your sense of humor. They say laughter is the best medicine.
- Keep your intake of coffee and sugary foods to a reasonable limit. Overindulging on these will only give you a temporary boost and then your mood and energy will crash.
- Get enough sleep and take power naps if necessary. Turn off all electronic equipment (cell phones, tablets, computers, tv, etc...) one hour before bed. If you have trouble falling asleep consider reading before bed, taking a warm bath or shower, deep breathing exercises or getting into a relaxing mood by lighting scented candles.



Funded by the Government of Canada and the Province of New Brunswick through the Canada-New Brunswick Labour Market Agreements. Financé par le gouvernement du Canada et la province du Nouveau-Brunswick dans le cadre des Ententes Canada/Nouveau-Brunswick sur le marché du travail.



Partnerships and Protocols Project

For Policies and Protocols, the Directors have reviewed feedback from an external expert on the Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) with the Federal government, and approved recommendations that focused the language. These changes will strengthen the position of the Council in the negotiations process. The interview-collection part of the project was replaced with a workshop, booked in January, in which the Directors will identify priorities and develop a strategy for moving the MoU forward. The coordinator continues to collect resources to support the negotiations process and, with some advice from Calvin Smith on the Membership Matters project, has been researching computer tools for storing the information so it will be accessible once the MoU is in place.

For more information, please contact the project coordinator, Mary Milliken (mcm@mcmilliken.ca).

Looking Out For Each Other Project

The National #MMIW Inquiry and Our Project

The work being done on LOFEO is making a substantial contribution to the National Inquiry on Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls (NI). The LOFEO project team has been involved with several aspects of NBAPC's position as a Party with National Standing with the NI. The LOFEO team has contributed to the content for the submissions and recommendations that are in the documents which come directly from the LOFEO project research. Also, the project team assisted in formulating the questions that NBAPC has used for cross examining experts at the Institutional Hearings that NBAPC has attended to date. The NI has also provided the opportunity as a platform to disseminate information and project research and has raised the profile of the project nationally.

NBAPC presented the final submission from Parties with Standing on December 14th in Ottawa.

Sharing Circles

We are currently organizing sharing circles with NBAPC's zone directors to hold circles for members in their own respective zones, as well as NBAPC youth sharing circles. The circles that were scheduled for January have been postponed for a later date. You will be able to find information on these in our next monthly updates, or on the LOFEO Website <https://nbapc.org/programs-and-services/looking-out-for-each-other/> and Facebook page <https://www.facebook.com/LOFEOProject/>.

If you would like to hold a sharing circle, please contact our project manager Michelle Perley – lofeo@nbapc.ca

LOFEO Symposium 2018

The next LOFEO Symposium will be held May 2019. We will be bringing together the Friendship Centres, Provincial and Territorial Organization's, and other stakeholders. The LOFEO Team will be presenting on what has been concluded to date in the research. Other researchers will be able to present on what they are working on in the same MMIWG issue. Researchers from Memorial University, Université du Québec Montréal, and the University of New Brunswick, will be presenting on their research work. If you would like to read any of the completed reports, they are available on our website at <https://nbapc.org/lofeo-research-reports/>.

Annita Lucchesi will be coming to do a mapping workshop as well as to present her work on the MMIWG database she has built with communities.

If you would like more information about the Symposium, please contact our academic research coordinator Anthea Plummer – law-lofeo@unb.ca

Gignoo Transition House and LOFEO Project Helpline

In our previously monthly update, we mentioned that at the Advisory Circle meeting Gignoo Transition House committed to hosting and servicing a helpline for New Brunswick. Since then, Gignoo staff have been getting training by the LOFEO project team, providing them with added skills and information for helping those who call the helpline. This training will continue in 2019 and the helpline is anticipated to pilot soon into the new year. As part of the training package, the LOFEO team has created a resource manual for staff, as well as 3 information brochures to help staff, families and friends. The 3 brochures guide people on when to call 911, how to talk to police, and when to seek legal advice. Legal advice is also available through the project and from Fredericton Legal Advice Clinic.

If you would like more information about these resources, please contact our project manager Michelle Perley - lofeo@nbapc.ca

LOFEO Media Workshop in Halifax

Media and social media play an important role in engaging community when a person goes missing. It can mobilize people to search for a missing person, keep an eye out for them and help see them come home safely. Press releases by police are often shared on social media and can similarly help locate a missing person. And yet, many times the reports on missing persons end up recycling racist stereotypes and reinforcing wrong-headed ideas about Indigenous Peoples. In our sharing circles, we have heard many harrowing stories of media reporting that was less than helpful or even harmful.

As part of the “Looking out for Each Other” project, we want to work with journalists, filmmakers, journalism students and communications experts to learn what journalists are doing to improve media reporting about missing and murdered indigenous women, document best practices and facilitate exchanges between families and media. To this end, we have been working with Catherine Martin, a Mi’kmaq filmmaker based in Halifax. In 2001, long before missing and murdered Indigenous women became a nationally recognized issue, Catherine made an important documentary about Annie Mae Pictou Aquash, a 30-year-old Nova Scotia born Mi’kmaq woman who was murdered in South Dakota in 1975. For over three decades, the crime remained a mystery. Catherine’s documentary “The Spirit of Annie Mae” was key to reviving the interest in this case, which ultimately led to the arrest, prosecution and conviction of two co-perpetrators in 2010. You can watch the documentary on the website of the National Film Board. Catherine has remained dedicated to helping families and friends of missing Indigenous people. She joined our project in 2016 and was instrumental in organizing the National Inquiry hearing in Membertou.

On November 21st and 22nd, 2018 Catherine brought together community members, Indigenous journalists and the “Looking out for Each Other” leadership team for an evening and full day of discussions. Our goal was to make connections, build relationships and develop principles and best practices that can be shared with journalists and journalism students.

APTN reporter Trina Roache shared her experiences working with the Saunders family and reporting on Loretta Saunders' murder, as well as the preliminary inquiry, the guilty plea and its aftermath. She emphasized the importance of gaining the trust of the people whose stories are reported and noted how challenging it was to engage in responsible journalism in the face of very fast-paced sharing of information through social media.

Nic Meloney, the Atlantic region reporter for CBC Indigenous shared his experiences reporting from the National Inquiry hearing in Membertou. In a colorful turn of phrase, he described the journalist's experience of the National Inquiry as putting your mouth over a fire hose. Nic also noted how much important information is shared informally, away from the hearing over smokes outside or during breaks. He noted that there was a tension between reporting the individual stories and lived experience of participants in the inquiry process and the demands of the national broadcaster for contextual and systemic analysis.

Both journalists agreed that the stories they report on affect them personally and deeply. The experiences and stories are full of trauma, which can result in very emotionally charged interactions with journalists. They also both spoke about the tension between being too close and not close enough, about the challenges of maintaining a professional outlook on the story while connecting with the real human beings who story it is. A further difficulty arises because news outlets often imagine that balanced reporting requires giving equal weight to what are ultimately unequal perspectives. For example, Indigenous people are only interviewed about Indigenous stories, but white people are interviewed about all kinds of stories, including Indigenous stories as a matter of balance. Trina said that this was less of a problem at APTN because of the clear Aboriginal focus of the broadcaster.

We also heard important advice from Natalie Clifford. Natalie is a lawyer and communications expert who has been working with the National Inquiry. She emphasized that it was very important to educate the public as this was much more likely to have traction in public discourse than telling politicians that they

are doing the wrong thing. Natalie suggested that educational opportunities associated with journalism awards may be an appropriate venue for sharing our principles and best practices.

Karen Bernard is a Resolution Health Support Worker working with Eskasoni Mental Health. Karen has extensive experience supporting residential school survivors, families and victims of crime and violence. It was all the more poignant that at the workshop she had a more personal story to tell regarding the recent death of her niece Cassidy Bernard. Karen spoke to the humility in Mi'kmaq culture, and the respect for family. For her, this meant that the mother's wishes to be left alone by the media should be respected. She was proud of her community's response as people had generally allowed the family to mourn and had not inserted themselves into the story by giving interviews to the media. She was troubled by the description of the surviving infants as "orphans" in recent media reporting, noting that the family and the community had come together to care for the children.

Helen Regnier is the Aboriginal Victim Case Coordinator with the Nova Scotia Family Information Liaison Unit (FILU). She helped us understand how the unit is organized differently in Nova Scotia from the way New Brunswick has implemented the unit. Helen is embedded at the Department of Justice and she noted that this institutional setting sometimes facilitated police and other justice communications.

Key outcomes of the meeting were the identification of the following guiding ideas for journalists reporting on Indigenous stories and issues:

- Building and sustaining trust
- Respect for the people whose stories are reported
- Focusing on communities
- Growing cultural competencies
- Practicing self-care

Participants also agreed to meet again to expand the group. Everybody felt that the meeting had been helpful in the beginning the dialogue on better media reporting and journalistic practice. The team is grateful to all participants and particularly to Catherine Martin for convening the workshop.



New Brunswick
Women's Council

Women's council releases data on organizations serving and advocating for women

November 29, 2018

MONCTON (GNB) – The New Brunswick Women's Council has released a new set of findings from its public engagement initiative, Resonate. The data being shared today focuses on organizations and initiatives operating in New Brunswick that serve, support, and advocate for women.

"When we asked women through Resonate what is working well to improve their lives, the majority told us that it is organizations that focus on women or gender-based issues," said Jody Dallaire, council co-chair. "It was critical that organizations participate in Resonate and we truly appreciate that organizations took time to tell us what is working well for them and what challenges they are facing."

The data focusing on organizations was gathered at an in-person event with participants representing more than 35 organizations and initiatives engaged in direct service and advocacy. Today's release follows previous publications of data gathered from over 1 400 women and individuals belonging to gender minorities in New Brunswick through surveys and discussion groups.

Resonate identified that organizations and initiatives primarily focus on empowering women and have strengths in assisting women with referrals and systems navigations and being client-centered in their work. Organizations and initiatives also clearly identified three challenges affecting their ability to serve their communities and meet their mandates: funding, inclusion, and engagement.

"These organizations provide vital services across our province and are trusted and effective," said Jennifer Richard, council co-chair. "They also face significant challenges that affect their capacity and sustainability; addressing these challenges is critical to the future of our province."

Findings from Resonate are being shared on a microsite. The site explores the findings, shares stories and commentary from women and individuals belonging to gender minorities, and provides demographic information on participants.

The council will continue to work with the findings of Resonate and use the results to inform its work under its legislated mandate to provide advice and recommendations to government and bring public awareness to issues relevant to women's equality.

The New Brunswick Women's Council is an independent advisory body on women's equality issues.

11-29-18

Media contact: Beth Lyons, Executive Director, New Brunswick Women's Council, 506-462-5142 beth.lyons@gnb.ca

For more info: <https://resonatenbresonances.ca/organizations>



Government
of Canada

Gouvernement
du Canada

Fisheries and Oceans Canada



(La version française suit)

Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) Canada is developing a national *Fishery Monitoring Policy*, and is currently seeking feedback from fish harvesters. The Fisheries Monitoring Policy is intended to be applied to all Indigenous, commercial, and recreational fisheries that are federally-managed. The feedback will be used to finalize the *Fishery Monitoring Policy Statement* and the *Steps to Implement the Fishery Monitoring Policy* documents. These draft policy documents are attached to this email and are also available on the consultation website:

EN: <http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/peches-fisheries/comm/consultation-nat-fsh-eng.htm>

FR : <http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/peches-fisheries/comm/consultation-nat-fsh-fra.htm>

The consultation period for these documents takes place from **October 11, 2018** to **January 25, 2019**. Should you have any comments or questions on the draft policy documents, please send your feedback to:

By e-mail: DFO.NAT.FMP-PSP.NAT.MPO@dfo-mpo.gc.ca

In writing: Fisheries and Oceans Canada
14W084, 200 Kent Street
Ottawa ON
K1A 0E6
Attention: Marc Clemens

For more information please contact Pierre Mallet at (Pierre.Mallet@dfo-mpo.gc.ca) or by phone at 506 851-7792.

Pêches et Océans (MPO) Canada a développé l'ébauche d'une *politique nationale de la surveillance des pêches* et cherche à obtenir les commentaires de l'industrie de la pêche à ce sujet. La politique de la surveillance des pêches va s'appliquer à toutes les pêches autochtones, commerciales et récréatives qui sont sous la juridiction fédérale. Les commentaires seront



utilisés pour finaliser l'énoncé de la politique de surveillance des pêches ainsi que les étapes à suivre pour la mise en œuvre de la politique de surveillance des pêches. Vous retrouverez les énoncés provisoires de ces politiques en pièces jointes et elles sont également disponibles sur le site Web de la consultation :

EN: <http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/peches-fisheries/comm/consultation-nat-fsh-eng.htm>

FR : <http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/peches-fisheries/comm/consultation-nat-fsh-fra.htm>

La période de consultation sur ces documents aura lieu du **11 octobre, 2018** jusqu'au **25 janvier, 2019**. Si vous avez des commentaires ou des questions à ce sujet, veuillez svp nous les faire parvenir:

Par courriel : DFO.NAT.FMP-PSP.NAT.MPO@dfo-mpo.gc.ca

Par la poste : Pêches et Océans Canada
14W084, 200 rue Kent
Ottawa ON
K1A 0E6
Attention: Marc Clemens

Si vous désirez plus d'information, s'il-vous-plaît communiquez avec Pierre Mallet (Pierre.Mallet@dfo-mpo.gc.ca) ou au 506 851 7792.

Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) is continuing to work on a regulatory amendment project to expand the list of minor fisheries violations that would be subject to ticketing under the *Contraventions Act* regime. The first round of consultations was held from September 2017 to January 2018. As you may recall, the proposal was to introduce ticketing for minor commercial and recreational fisheries offences that fall under the following regulations:

- Fishery (General) Regulations
- Atlantic Fishery Regulations, 1985
- Newfoundland and Labrador Fishery Regulations
- Pacific Fishery Regulations, 1993
- British Columbia Sport Fishing Regulations, 1996

It is important to note that tickets would not be used for alleged offences that could be deemed serious in nature, such as habitat or misreporting offences. Tickets would also not be issued for offences that could be considered complex, such as those that may involve indications of Indigenous rights. It is important to note that DFO’s existing management/enforcement protocol regarding alleged fishery infractions involving First Nations will continue to apply and will not be impacted by the ticketing project.

The initial consultation results showed support in principle for an expanded ticketing regime. **DFO is now seeking further feedback** on more detailed samples of the regulatory offences that could be ticketed, and the associated ticket amounts.

If you would like to provide comments, you can do so via our website (www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/ticketing) before January 11, 2019. If you prefer to consult in person, please contact do not hesitate to contact me at Jean-Claude.Legresley@dfo-mpo.gc.ca or (506) 851-7800.

We look forward to your input.

Pêches et Océans Canada (MPO) poursuit ses travaux sur un projet d’élargir l’utilisation des contraventions en vertu de la *Loi sur les contraventions* pour diverses infractions mineures en matière de pêche. La première série de consultations a eu lieu de septembre 2017 à janvier 2018. Comme vous vous rappelez, la proposition consistait à introduire l’utilisation des contraventions pour les infractions mineures en matière de pêche, que ce soit dans le secteur commercial ou le secteur récréatif, relevant des règlements suivants:

- Règlement de pêche (dispositions générales)
- Règlement de pêche de l’Atlantique de 1985
- Règlement de pêche de Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador
- Règlement de pêche du Pacifique, 1993
- Règlement de pêche sportive de la Colombie-Britannique, 1996



16 – 25 Year Olds Needed

We are organizing telephone interviews on behalf of the Government of Canada. The purpose of the study is to explore issues of relevance to Canadians. We are looking for Indigenous youths between the ages of 16 to 25 to participate.

We have various dates and times available.

Telephone Interview – 40 minutes

Participants will be paid: \$100.00

**If you are interested in participating, please call to schedule an interview
Silvana at 888-282-0463 Ext 3421 or 647-259-2440**

- **Must qualify through a series of screening questions.**
- **All information is gathered for market research purposes only.**
- **CASH honorarium for those who qualify and complete the interview.**



aboriginal insight

N E W S L E T T E R

National Newsletter Special Edition

Ce bulletin est aussi disponible en français.

The Aboriginal Liaison Program supports the Indigenous community in making the best possible use of Statistics Canada's information and services.

To subscribe to this newsletter, send an email to the regional advisor in your area.

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Key findings from the 2017
Aboriginal Peoples Survey*

*Labour market experiences of Inuit:
Key findings from the 2017
Aboriginal Peoples Survey*

2017 Aboriginal Peoples Survey and the Aboriginal Peoples Survey–Nunavut Inuit Supplement

Today, Statistics Canada is releasing data from the 2017 Aboriginal Peoples Survey. This is the fifth cycle of this national survey of First Nations people living off reserve, Métis and Inuit, aged 15 or older. The APS provides data on a wide-range of topics including labour, education, language, housing and health to inform policy and programming activities aimed at improving the well-being of First Nations people living off reserve, Métis, and Inuit.

Three distinct booklets and user-friendly graphs and charts are being release today, one for First Nations people living off reserve, one for Métis and one for Inuit. In addition, three infographics on these topics will be released: *Off-reserve First Nations people entering the labour force*, *Self-employment among Métis* and *Harvesting and handicraft activities among Inuit*. Some of the 2017 APS results will also be presented in eight data tables and an interactive map. Please see *the Daily*.

<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/daily-quotidien/181126/dq181126a-eng.htm>

<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/daily-quotidien/181126/dq181126b-eng.htm>

<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/daily-quotidien/181126/dq181126c-eng.htm>

Data from the 2017 Aboriginal Peoples Survey—Nunavut Inuit Supplement are also being release today. The supplement was targeted towards Inuit enrolled under the Nunavut Agreement and comprised a large supplementary sample of Inuit in Nunavut as well as an additional set of questions designed to learn more about the availability, interest and level of preparedness of Nunavut Inuit for government employment. The results of the survey will be used to help find ways to increase Inuit employment in the public service, as required by Article 23 of the Nunavut Agreement.

Please see *the Daily*.

<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/daily-quotidien/181126/dq181126d-eng.htm>

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Releases:

Labour market experiences of First Nations people living off reserve: Key findings from the 2017 Aboriginal Peoples Survey

This booklet provides key findings related to labour market experiences of First Nations people based data from the 2017 Aboriginal Peoples Survey. Sections are divided according to labour force status. Among employed First Nations people, the prevalence of and reasons for part-time employment, self-employment and participation in other labour activities are explored among other aspects. Among unemployed First Nations people, barriers and facilitators of employment, and means of looking for work are described. Among those not in the labour force, the reasons for non-participation among those who wanted to work, and facilitators to finding work among those expecting to enter the labour force are outlined. Finally, job-related skills and access to job-related training are described.

This booklet also briefly describes how the APS allows deeper exploration of concepts derived from the Census of Population, and broad topics for which data is available from the survey.

HTML: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/89-653-x/89-653-x2018003-eng.htm>

PDF: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/89-653-x/89-653-x2018003-eng.pdf>

Infographic: Off-reserve First Nations people entering the labour force

<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/11-627-m/11-627-m2018045-eng.htm>

Labour market experiences of Métis: Key findings from the 2017 Aboriginal Peoples Survey

This booklet provides key findings related to labour market experiences of Métis based data from the 2017 Aboriginal Peoples Survey. Sections are divided according to labour force status. Among employed Métis, the prevalence of and reasons for part-time employment, self-employment and participation in other labour activities are explored among other aspects. Among unemployed Métis, barriers and facilitators of employment, and means of looking for work are described. Among those not in the labour force, the reasons for non-participation among those who wanted to work, and facilitators to finding work among those expecting to enter the labour force are outlined. Finally, job-related skills and access to job-related training are described.

This booklet also briefly describes how the APS allows deeper exploration of concepts derived from the Census of Population, and broad topics for which data is available from the survey.

HTML: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/89-653-x/89-653-x2018002-eng.htm>

PDF: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/en/pub/89-653-x/89-653-x2018002-eng.pdf>

Infographic: Self-employment among Métis

<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/11-627-m/11-627-m2018047-eng.htm>

Quebec

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Labour market experiences of Inuit: Key findings from the 2017 Aboriginal Peoples Survey

This booklet provides key findings related to labour market experiences of Inuit based data from the 2017 Aboriginal Peoples Survey. Sections are divided according to labour force status. Among employed Inuit, the prevalence of and reasons for part-time employment, self-employment and participation in other labour activities are explored among other aspects. Among unemployed Inuit, barriers and facilitators of employment, and means of looking for work are described. Among those not in the labour force, the reasons for non-participation among those who wanted to work, and facilitators to finding work among those expecting to enter the labour force are outlined. Finally, job-related skills and access to job-related training are described.

This booklet also briefly describes how the APS allows deeper exploration of concepts derived from the Census of Population, and broad topics for which data is available from the survey.

HTML: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/89-653-x/89-653-x2018004-eng.htm>

PDF: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/en/pub/89-653-x/89-653-x2018004-eng.pdf>

Infographic: Harvesting and handicraft activities among Inuit

<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/11-627-m/11-627-m2018046-eng.htm>

Other products:

The interactive data visualization tool: This tool displays statistics for these concepts (Methods used to look for work, reasons for difficulty finding work, and things that would help find work) by Indigenous identity group, sex, age group and province or territory (or Inuit Nunangat region).

<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/71-607-x/71-607-x2018010-eng.htm>

CANSIM Tables:

1. Methods used to look for work by Aboriginal identity, unemployed
<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=4110001201>
2. Methods used to look for work by Inuit population, unemployed
https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=4110001301&request_locale=en
3. Reasons for difficulty in finding work by Aboriginal identity, unemployed
<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=4110001401>
4. Reasons for difficulty in finding work by Inuit population, unemployed
<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=4110001501>

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Help us spread the word

If you know an organization or person that may benefit from what this newsletter has to offer, please pass it on or put them in contact with us.

Got a Question or Comment?

Please contact one of the Aboriginal Liaison Advisors in your region as listed above.

5. What would help most to find a job by Aboriginal identity, unemployed
<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=4110001601>
6. What would help most to find a job by Inuit population, unemployed
<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=4110001701>
7. What would help most to find a job by Aboriginal identity, not in the labour force and looking for work
<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=4110001801>
8. What would help most to find a job by Inuit population, not in the labour force and looking for work
<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=4110001901>



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Research Assistant Position Available for Masters Students

Project 'Power at the Edge- Exploring Sustainable Energy Security in the Remote Communities of Atlantic Canada is hiring two research assistants for the winter and summer terms.

Dr. J. Herbert Smith Centre for TME seeks to recruit 2 graduate research interns to work on their project titled 'Power at the edge-Exploring sustainable energy security in the remote communities of Atlantic Canada'. This project being conducted in association with MITACS and NBIF, is in its initial phase. This is a part-time internship with the interns expected to work for 10 hours on an average weekly.

Winter Term: Part time interns, 10 hours per week for 16 weeks, Jan 7 to April 16, 2019

Summer Term: Part time interns, 10 hours per week for 16 weeks, May 7 to August 30, 2019

The duties associated with this internship are:

- (1) Collecting and analyzing qualitative and quantitative data through surveys and interviews
- (2) Traveling to rural and remote areas within Atlantic Canada to collect data
- (3) Conducting library/literature research,
- (4) Compiling research results
- (5) Assisting the employment supervisor in analysis of results and preparation of journal articles, papers or other publications

The ideal candidate would be a graduate student (current) majoring in any field of engineering, economics, business, statistics, or environmental studies. The interns would report directly to Dr. Dharendra Shukla, Chair, Dr. J. Herbert Smith Centre.

In addition, candidates who illustrate their skills/experience with any of the following criteria would be given preference: (1) research work at UNB or elsewhere, (2) close association with indigenous community work, (3) quantitative or qualitative data analysis software.

To apply towards this position please send your application package with the following to

Dr. Dharendra Shukla
ACOA Chair, Dr. J. Herbert Smith Centre for TME
dshukla@unb.ca

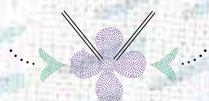
- (1) Updated Curriculum Vitae
- (2) Evidence of prior research experience
- (3) Sample publications if any

Your CV should demonstrate your relevant experience and skills, the stage of your graduate work, the terms you want to work with this project, and name of your thesis supervisor/academic reference.

This position is covered by the Collective Agreement negotiated between PSAC, on behalf of the Union of Graduate Student Workers (UGSW) Local 60550 and UNB. The University of New Brunswick and the Public Service Alliance of Canada are committed to Employment Equity.

Executive **SUMMARY**

NATIONAL INQUIRY INTO MISSING AND MURDERED INDIGENOUS WOMEN AND GIRLS
FROM THE INTERIM REPORT: **OUR WOMEN
AND GIRLS ARE SACRED**



National Inquiry into
Missing and Murdered
Indigenous Women and Girls



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2018

The National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered
Indigenous Women and Girls


www.mmiwg-ffada.ca



COVER IMAGE:

Eagle's Gift: Maxine Noel ~ IOYAN MANI
Image file courtesy of Canadian Art Prints





*“That is what I am looking for—
not for my sister-in-law now, because
no one can harm her, but that my
daughter, my granddaughter, my
great-granddaughters can walk the
streets in safety, my nieces, that
no harm can come to them. We
must stand up for justice for these
women that have walked before us.”*

FRANCES NEUMANN, ON THE MURDER OF HER
SISTER-IN-LAW, MARY JOHNS. FROM THE NATIONAL INQUIRY'S
COMMUNITY HEARING IN WHITEHORSE, MAY 30, 2017.



Our Women and Girls **ARE SACRED**

NATIONAL INQUIRY INTO MISSING AND MURDERED INDIGENOUS WOMEN AND GIRLS
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE INTERIM REPORT

INTRODUCTION

The National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls has concluded that violence against Indigenous people—including Indigenous women and girls—is rooted in colonization. For the violence against Indigenous women and girls to end, the ongoing colonial relationship that facilitates it must end.

Decolonizing this relationship between the Canadian state and Indigenous Peoples requires recognizing the inherent jurisdictions of Indigenous Peoples and properly resourcing the solutions. These solutions must be led by self-determining Indigenous people, communities, and Nations.

We base this conclusion primarily on our extensive review of previous reports on violence against Indigenous women and girls. These conclusions are in keeping with the work of previous major commissions of inquiry, government commitments, international declarations, and court rulings. Tragically, governments have been slow to implement these recommendations and fulfill their commitments.

Based on our work to date, the National Inquiry is issuing ten recommendations. The first two call on governments to

implement the recommendations of key reports, meet international commitments, and comply with court rulings.

The remaining eight recommendations focus on changes required for the National Inquiry to effectively fulfill its mandate and meet the needs of Indigenous women and girls, including LGBTQ2S people. These include a commemoration fund for missing and murdered Indigenous women and girls, more extensive funding for health supports, creating a national police task force to assess or reopen cases, and removing administrative barriers that have hampered the National Inquiry's operations.

REMEMBERING WHY WE'RE HERE

There is a critical need for this National Inquiry. As a country, we still do not know how many Indigenous women and girls are missing, murdered, or otherwise lost to violence. We must learn how the lives of Indigenous women and girls have come to be so devalued. We need to better understand all of these issues to create change.¹

1. The Interim Report uses "we" and "our" throughout. This is because this work isn't just that of the Commissioners or National Inquiry staff members. This is a movement, and the work of the National Inquiry includes everyone working to end violence against Indigenous women and girls.

Our vision for the National Inquiry is to build a foundation that allows Indigenous women and girls to reclaim their power and place. To bring this vision to life, the Inquiry has set out on a three-part mission: finding the truth, honouring the truth, and giving life to the truth. This is our path to healing.

Because of Indigenous Peoples' rich diversity, this will look different for our many First Nations, Métis, and Inuit Peoples. But in all that we do, we are guided by the National Inquiry's overarching principle—that our women and girls are sacred.

To best create change, this Inquiry needs to build on the foundation of other major inquiries: the Aboriginal Justice Inquiry of Manitoba (1991), the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples (1996), and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada (2015).

These commissions, tasked with examining the relationship between Indigenous Peoples and the Canadian state, determined that violence against Indigenous people—including Indigenous women and girls—was rooted in colonization. With no fundamental change to the power balance, that core relationship is still inherently violent today.

The National Inquiry accepts these conclusions. For the violence against Indigenous women and girls to end, the ongoing colonial relationship that facilitates it must end.

Going forward, we will build on these conclusions by examining violence through the eyes of First Nations, Inuit, and Métis women. Centring female perspectives allows us to reframe the way we look at Indigenous women and girls. They are not only “victims” or survivors of colonial violence, but holders of inherent, constitutional, Treaty, and human rights that are still being violated today.



PHOTO: Vigil for Tina Fontaine and Faron Hall by the Red River in Winnipeg, 2014.

OUR STORY BEGINS

After decades of mothers, daughters, grandmothers, aunts, and cousins calling for an end to violence against Indigenous women, the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls was established in 2016.

The mandate of the National Inquiry is to report on the systemic causes of all forms of violence against Indigenous women and girls, including sexual violence. This includes issues like sexual assault, child abuse, domestic violence, bullying and harassment, suicide, and self-harm.

THE MANDATE OF THE NATIONAL INQUIRY IS TO REPORT ON THE SYSTEMIC CAUSES OF ALL FORMS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST INDIGENOUS WOMEN AND GIRLS.

The scope of the Inquiry includes policing practices, child welfare, treatment in hospitals and prisons, exclusion from political leadership, systemic discrimination in the law, and daily experiences of racism and sexism. We have the power to subpoena documents and compel witnesses, but cannot resolve individual cases or declare who may be legally at fault.

To accomplish our mandate, we have adopted three key approaches:

- **To be trauma-informed.** To accomplish this, we strive to support healing without further harm.
- **To be decolonizing.** To accomplish this, we strive to undo the forces of colonialism and root our work in Indigenous values, philosophies, and knowledge systems.
- **To put families first.** To accomplish this, we strive to fully include the families of women and girls lost to violence. This ensures that those who cannot speak for themselves continue to have a voice.

OUR STORY BUILDS


Due to the tireless efforts of family members, communities, and organizations, violence against Indigenous women and girls has been the subject of many reports over the past few decades. We need to review these reports to discover where there was consensus or differences of opinion, to determine which questions have been asked and which issues ignored. We have analyzed 98 reports containing over 1,200 recommendations.

We have also analyzed the pre-Inquiry community meeting materials, and are taking advice from survivors, the family members of missing and murdered women and girls, our National Family Advisory Circle, Elders and Grandmothers, Knowledge Keepers, young people, experts, academics, and representatives of national, Indigenous, local, and feminist organizations.

Virtually all of the reports that discuss root causes point to the historical legacies and continuing impacts of colonization. Many reports also discuss how discrimination under the *Indian Act* and other Canadian laws, the residential school system, and the Sixties Scoop have all contributed to Indigenous communities' loss of traditional knowledge, profound intergenerational trauma, and violence. They agree that no understanding of violence against Indigenous women and girls, including LGBTQ2S people, can be understood without grounding it firmly within Canadian colonialism.

Many reports point to Indigenous Peoples' loss of self-determination as a root cause of violence against Indigenous women and girls. These reports emphasize that Canadian governments need to rebalance the power in their relationships with Indigenous Nations and communities.





“All I want is a visit with my mom, to hear her voice, to get a reassuring hug, and to feel the love of a parent. These are my thoughts as a child of a murdered Indigenous woman. The National Inquiry can’t bring my mom back or any of the other murdered women, but please give us the answers and closures to these devastating events that took place in our life. It’s time to place our women and our girls back on their pedestal, to protect them, to love them, and tell them that they’re our everything.”

SHAUN LADUE, SON OF JANE DICK-LADUE, MURDERED
IN 1970. FROM THE NATIONAL INQUIRY’S COMMUNITY
HEARING IN WHITEHORSE, JUNE 1, 2017.

Building on the Legal Strategy Coalition on Violence Against Indigenous Women's literature review in 2015, we identified 17 overarching themes in the reports that we reviewed.

1. The need for a national inquiry into violence against Indigenous women and girls.
2. The need for a federally coordinated, cross-jurisdictional national action plan to address violence against Indigenous women and girls.
3. The need for federal, provincial, and territorial governments to publicly acknowledge and condemn violence against Indigenous women and girls.
4. The need for public education and greater public awareness of violence against Indigenous women and girls.
5. The need for more frequent and accessible transportation services to be made available to Indigenous women.
6. The need to fully ratify and implement international human rights declarations, especially the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the Organization of American States' Belém do Pará Convention, and the International Labour Organization's Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention (ILO Convention 169).
7. The need for compensation for family members and/or a healing fund for survivors and families.
8. The need for properly resourced initiatives and programming to address root causes of violence against Indigenous women and girls.
9. The need for programming that addresses violence against Indigenous women and girls led by Indigenous people, especially Elders, Two-Spirit people, Indigenous women, and Indigenous women's organizations.
10. The need for more information concerning the performance of

programs and strategies meant to address violence against Indigenous women and girls.

11. The need to reform discriminatory legislation, including ongoing gender discrimination under the *Indian Act* and gender discrimination under matrimonial property laws on reserve, and the need to ensure that discrimination under the *Indian Act* can be heard by the Canadian Human Rights Tribunal.
12. The need for more comprehensive information sharing concerning violence against Indigenous women.
13. The need for better supported community-based first response.
14. The need to better protect Indigenous women involved in survival sex work or who are being trafficked for sex.
15. The need for measures to improve relationships between police services and Indigenous communities (including survivors, families, and more vulnerable Indigenous women).
16. The need for more responsive, transparent, and accountable policing: investigations, prosecutions, and oversight.
17. The need for properly resourced and accessible community and restorative justice measures.

Progress on implementing these recommendations has been slow. Most recommendations have never been implemented at all. Generally, efforts have focused more on reactive than preventative measures. However, both approaches urgently need more attention.

Over half of the 1,200 recommendations we reviewed either specifically call for better interjurisdictional cooperation among federal, provincial, and territorial governments, or apply jointly to federal, provincial, and territorial

governments (meaning these jurisdictions would have to cooperate with each other).

If political jurisdictions are serious about ending violence against Indigenous women and girls, they will have to improve their ability to work together. Collaboration and coordination between Canadian and Indigenous governments is just as important.

Insufficient government funding continues to serve as a systemic barrier to implementing many of these recommendations. Funding models should also strengthen Indigenous Peoples' self-determination rather than reinforce colonial patterns.

The issues facing Métis and LGBTQ2S people remain under-researched, even though Métis women and girls experience more violence than do non-Indigenous women and girls in Canada. Pervasive racist and sexist stereotypes, as well as poorer socio-economic conditions, make them more vulnerable to violence.

LGBTQ2S people experience especially high rates of violence due to high rates of homelessness, homophobic and transphobic biases in the health care system, and a lack of expertise in LGBTQ services for Two-Spirit and other Indigenous gender or sexual minorities.

OUR STORY UNFOLDS

The National Inquiry's work is well underway. In the coming months, we will continue to implement our multi-phased "Truth-Gathering Process." This process encompasses multiple phases of hearings and Inquiry-led projects, as well as our engagement with families and communities.

The National Inquiry is mandated to hold public and private ("in camera") hearings across Canada. The goal is to gather information (through witness testimony, independent research, and subpoenaed evidence), to produce findings of fact, and to make recommendations on the issues set out in its Terms of Reference.

While this process is rooted in Western law, we have based our hearing process on an

Indigenous conceptualization of gathering multiple truths, rather than a Western concept of seeking a conclusion based on a single truth. It is our hope that this will create opportunities for families who have lost loved ones and survivors of violence to share their stories in a culturally safe and trauma-informed way.

THE INQUIRY WILL ALSO UNDERTAKE NEW RESEARCH THAT WILL BE BASED ON THE KEY THEMES AND KNOWLEDGE GAPS IDENTIFIED THROUGH THE TRUTH-GATHERING PROCESS.

SOME OF THE CRITICAL EMERGING ISSUES INCLUDE SELF-HARM (INCLUDING YOUTH SUICIDES), ONLINE HARASSMENT AND EXPLOITATION, HUMAN TRAFFICKING, AND GANGS.

There are three phases of the National Inquiry's hearing process: the Community Hearings, the Institutional Hearings, and the Expert Hearings. Throughout every phase of the Truth-Gathering Process, we will respect and learn from First Nations, Inuit, and Métis protocols, symbols, and ceremonies. We do this to recognize Indigenous laws, traditions, and ways of healing.

The Inquiry will also undertake new research that will be based on the key themes and knowledge gaps identified through the Truth-Gathering Process. Some of the critical emerging issues include self-harm (including youth suicides), online harassment and exploitation, human trafficking, and gangs. There is also an urgent need to learn more about existing Indigenous-centred solutions and traditional knowledge. We invite your feedback on our more detailed research strategy, called the *Paths of Inquiry*, available online.

Commemoration and art are also essential parts of our Truth-Gathering Process. We will continue to work with families, survivors,

organizations, and governments on future plans to honour those who have been lost. Family members and survivors can also choose to communicate their truth through art, and this will be given the same weight and consideration for the Final Report as public testimony. These gifts of artistic expression will be safeguarded through our Indigenous-centred Legacy Archive, where they will bear witness to these stories past the life of the Inquiry.

We are also engaging, educating, and learning from our youth. *Their Voices Will Guide Us*, the National Inquiry's education guide and arts-based youth project, is aimed at changing the narrative around how Indigenous women, girls, and LGBTQ2S people are treated. The voices of children and youth will help guide our findings and recommendations in the Final Report.

Throughout the Truth-Gathering Process, we are trying to “do things differently”—doing this work with, for, and by Indigenous people. This

creates both opportunities and challenges. Federal hiring and procurement regulations designed for permanent departments have also hampered our ability to do our work in a timely fashion.

Some of our most significant challenges include:

- re-centring Indigenous laws, while balancing the requirements of a public inquiry in Western law;
- working with federal rules and requirements not designed for short-term inquiries like ours; and
- building stronger connections with families and survivors, as well as with women's organizations and Indigenous communities.

These are no small tasks. We ask for your support, patience, and insight as we move forward with these considerations in mind.



PHOTO: The National Inquiry's red willow basket.

OUR STORY CONTINUES

The National Inquiry's final report will provide a full set of recommendations based on its Truth-Gathering Process. However, based on our work to date, the Inquiry wishes to endorse and build upon many of the recommendations that have been made to date in a variety of inquiries, inquests, commissions, human rights complaints, and independent reports.

The National Inquiry also wishes to make 10 recommendations, divided into two groups:

- calls for immediate action; and
- recommendations on the National Inquiry's process, which we hope will lead to a better way forward.

CALLS FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION

The National Inquiry calls for immediate action for:

1. Implementation of all Calls to Action of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, particularly those that impact Indigenous women and children, including the immediate implementation of Jordan's Principle and the immediate and full implementation of the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* as a framework for reconciliation, and including a federal action plan, strategies, and other concrete measures to achieve the goals of UNDRIP;
2. Full compliance with the Canadian Human Rights Tribunal ruling (2016) that found that Canada was racially discriminating against First Nations children.

NATIONAL INQUIRY PROCEDURAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Along with the endorsement of existing recommendations that can immediately address systemic violence and its underlying causes, the National Inquiry recommends the following:

3. That the federal government find a way to provide the contact information of the families and survivors who participated in the pre-Inquiry process to the National Inquiry. Alternatively, that the federal government provide families and survivors who participated in the pre-Inquiry process information on how to participate in the National Inquiry.
4. That federal, provincial, and territorial governments provide project funding, in addition to regular operational funds, to help ensure Indigenous organizations' full and meaningful participation in the National Inquiry.
5. That the federal government establish a commemoration fund in collaboration with national and regional Indigenous organizations (including Indigenous women's organizations) and in partnership with family coalitions, Indigenous artists, and grassroots advocates who have spearheaded commemoration events and initiatives related to missing and murdered Indigenous women, girls, and LGBTQ2S people.
6. That the federal government immediately provide additional funding to Health Canada's Resolution Health Support Program and expand its services to meet the increased needs flowing from the National Inquiry's work, and at a minimum for the duration of the National Inquiry.
7. That Health Canada's Resolution Health Support Program provide funding to Indigenous organizations and other service providers (including provincial

and territorial governments) through contribution agreements and transfer funds to provide the necessary health supports to families and survivors participating in the National Inquiry's Truth-Gathering Process and engaging in its commemoration activities.

8. That the federal government undertake an engagement process with families, survivors, Indigenous organizations, and the National Inquiry to investigate the feasibility of restoring the Aboriginal Healing Foundation.
9. That the federal government work collaboratively with provinces and territories to create a national police task force to which the National Inquiry could refer families and survivors to assess or reopen cases or review investigations.
10. Given the short timeframe of the National Inquiry and the urgency of establishing robust administrative structures and processes, that the federal government provide alternatives and options to its administrative rules to enable the National Inquiry to fulfill the terms of its mandate.


MOVING FORWARD

Based on our guiding principle—that all Indigenous women and girls are sacred—our vision is to see Indigenous women and girls restored to their rightful power and place. We hope that all Canadians will share this vision and engage with each other to protect the rights of Indigenous women, girls, and LGBTQ2S people.

We encourage you not to wait until our Final Report is released to do this. Listen to webcasts of our Community Hearings. Educate yourself about the issues. Find out what national and regional Indigenous organizations are doing. Talk to Indigenous neighbours in your own community. Learn how to work in respectful partnership with Indigenous peoples. There is so much work to be done.

As you join us on this journey, we hope that you will gain a deep respect for the courage, strength, resilience, and knowledge of the people and voices at the heart of this Inquiry. Truly decolonizing and transforming our country will require nothing less.





*“At my age, most of the women
are second or third generation
[residential school] survivors and that
being taught, ‘don’t speak, don’t talk
about anything’....They’re just lost. (...)*

*I was there. I was absolutely lost.
I didn’t know who I was.... But
now today I’m very proud of who
I am and I want other women
to be proud of who they are too
and you can get through it. You
can get through anything. If I
can do it, you can do it too.”*

GINA GILL, SURVIVOR AND ADVOCATE FOR INDIGENOUS WOMEN AND
GIRLS. FROM THE COMMUNITY HEARING IN WHITEHORSE, JUNE 1, 2017.





**NATIONAL INQUIRY INTO MISSING AND
MURDERED INDIGENOUS WOMEN AND GIRLS**

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