

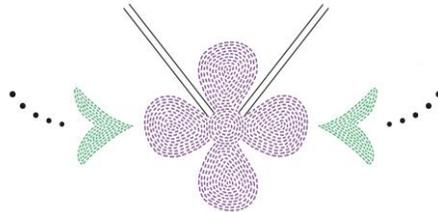
National Inquiry into  
Missing and Murdered  
Indigenous Women and Girls



Enquête nationale  
sur les femmes et les filles  
autochtones disparues et assassinées

**National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered  
Indigenous Women and Girls  
Truth-Gathering Process – Part 1 Public Hearings  
Hotel North Two, Conference Room**

**Happy Valley-Goose Bay, Newfoundland-and-Labrador**



**PUBLIC**

**Wednesday March 7, 2018**

**Public Volume 49:**

**Kim Campbell-McLean**

**Heard by Commissioner Qajaq Robinson**

**Commission Counsel: Christa Big Canoe**

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**INTERNATIONAL REPORTING INC.**

## II

### APPEARANCES

Assembly of First Nations	Jeremy Kolodziej (Counsel)
Eastern Door Indigenous Women's Association	Non-appearance
Government of Canada	Tania Tooke (Paralegal)
Government of Newfoundland and Labrador	Denise Spencer (Legal Counsel) Brian Harvey (Representative)
Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami	Elizabeth Zarpa (Counsel)
Naskapi Nation of Kawawachi- kamach	Non-appearance
Newfoundland Aboriginal Women's Network	Odelle Pike (Representative)
Newfoundland Native Women's Association	Non-appearance
Nunatsiavut Government	Kaila de Boer Michelle Kinney Tracey Evans Rice (Representatives)
Pauktuutit Inuit Women of Canada & AnânauKatiget Tumingit Regional Inuit Women's Association (ATRIWA)	Beth Symes (Legal counsel - Pauktuutit & ATRIWA) Anita Pokiak (Representative for Pauktuutit)

**III**  
**LIST OF EXHIBITS**

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<b>Public Volume 49</b>		
<b>Witness: Kim Campbell-McLean</b>		
<b>Exhibits (code: P01P12P0101)</b>		
1	Folder of two digital maps displayed during Kim Campbell-McLean's public testimony.	53
2	"Nain and Hopedale Needs Assessment: Increasing Women's Economic Security;" AnanauKatiget Tumingit Regional Women's Association yearly report, Project number: NL 11084 (23 pages).	53
3	Report: "Labrador Inuit Women's Realities: Voices of Women in Nain and Hopedale," AnanauKatiget Tumingit Regional Women's Association yearly report dated September 17, 2013 (14 pages).	53
4	One-page list of Kim Campbell-McLean's Recommendations.	53

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Grandmothers, Elders and Knowledge-keepers: Charlotte Wolfrey, Sarah Ponniuk, Odelle Pike, Amelia Reimer, Paul Pike, Kenneth Mesher, Louise Haulli, Audrey Siegl, Kathleen Nuna, Celeste Anderson, Tracy Denniston, Evelyn	
Clerk: Maryiam Khoury	
Registrar: Bryan Zandberg	

1 Happy Valley-Goose Bay, Newfoundland and Labrador  
2 --- Upon commencing on Wednesday, March 7, 2018 at 10:14  
3 a.m.

4 **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** Good morning. Good  
5 morning, Commissioner Robinson. The first -- the first  
6 participant I would like to introduce you to this morning  
7 is Kim Campbell-McLean. She'll be sharing her story of  
8 survival.

9 Kim is actually the executive director at  
10 AnanauKatiget Tumingit, and I'm sure I did not do justice  
11 in pronouncing that, and Kim, when she's explaining about  
12 the organization, will take the time to correct that  
13 pronunciation.

14 Prior to beginning, I would ask that the  
15 registrar please promise Kim in.

16 **MR. REGISTRAR:** Good morning, Kim.

17 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** Good morning.

18 **KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN, Affirmed:**

19 **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** So, Kim, I  
20 understand that today you're actually going to be sharing  
21 with us stories of survival and just a couple stories about  
22 what happened to you throughout your life, and I know that  
23 it's never easy to share, so if you could please share with  
24 the Commissioner what it is that you wanted to share with

1       us in regards to what you have survived, I'd appreciate  
2       that.

3                   **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** When I was  
4       13 years old, a male acquaintance who was a couple years  
5       older than I, who I knew from another community, tried to  
6       rape me, and I was very young, and I was very naive to what  
7       was actually happening and transpiring in those moments,  
8       but even though I was young and naive, I knew I had to  
9       fight, so I fought, and I fought hard, and I fought with  
10      all of my might, and I escaped, not with all my clothing  
11      that I started off with that day, but I did escape, and I  
12      did not get raped because I fought, and I fought hard, with  
13      all of my might; with every ounce of energy I had in my  
14      body, I fought.

15                   I have also experienced violence in other  
16      ways in my life. I'm not going to go into much detail  
17      about it, but I do want to share with you that part of my  
18      background because it inspires the work that I do today,  
19      and it drives me to do the work that I do today for women  
20      and children.

21                   **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** So, Kim, it's really  
22      important, I think, and it's -- it's important to explain,  
23      when you say the -- the life experiences you've had and the  
24      violence you've experienced really drives the work,

1       it's -- it's important to understand what you do now, but  
2       before you get to what you do now, you have a lot of life  
3       experience, I understand, with, like, human services and  
4       working with community, but can you please tell the  
5       Commissioner where you're at now and what type of work  
6       you're doing now?

7                   **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** Currently, I'm the  
8       executive director of AnanauKatiget Tumingit Regional Inuit  
9       Women's Association, and I started this role in August of  
10      2015. Prior to becoming the executive director, several  
11      years before that, I was a board member for the Community  
12      of North West River, and I was part of the executive of the  
13      women's association.

14                   My life took me away from human service work  
15      for a couple years, and I -- actually, I did end up in the  
16      mining industry, which was not for me at all, so then I  
17      went back -- this job became available, and I applied, so I  
18      went back doing -- to the work that I loved to do, the work  
19      where I can make a difference in somebody else's life.

20                   **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** And I understand  
21      that the work that -- and it's a long acronym -- ATRIWAI  
22      does, represents Inuit women living in Labrador who are the  
23      beneficiaries of the Labrador Inuit Land Claims Agreement.  
24      So the work -- can you just tell us a little bit of the

1 work that AT does?

2 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** Certainly.

3 AnanauKatiget Tumingit means "all our mothers' footprints,"  
4 so that's what drives myself and the volunteer board of 12  
5 to continue to do the work that we do for the women in  
6 honour of our mothers and our grandmothers and those strong  
7 leader women from our communities who came before us and  
8 taught us so much.

9 We do much work with violence prevention  
10 initiatives. We do Status of Women Canada projects, 3-year  
11 projects. In the communities, we work with women  
12 developing their leadership skills, tackling, you know,  
13 some of the really difficult, hard issues that they have to  
14 deal with in the communities. We try to find solutions.  
15 My motto always is not to focus on the problem but let's  
16 focus on the solution because that's where we get to where  
17 we need to be.

18 So AnanauKatiget Tumingit, we have been very  
19 busy since inception and since incorporation. We have  
20 several other projects on the go, and we are looking  
21 forward to a great five years coming up to -- where we have  
22 many exciting initiatives planned that will -- will take  
23 the forefront of our work.

24 **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** So, Kim, can you

1 help me and the Commissioner as well as other people in  
2 the -- not just in the audience but that might be watching  
3 this throughout Canada, understand the Inuit women that  
4 live in Labrador, and for this purpose, I would ask that a  
5 map come up, and I will provide both you and the  
6 Commissioner a map as well.

7 This -- that one that's slightly different,  
8 just so we could see it.

9 So we're actually going to look at two maps.  
10 The first map that's up is a map of Labrador, and it just  
11 contextualizes, sort of, you know, there's Labrador right  
12 beside Quebec, and it lists the Inuit communities as well  
13 as some of the other communities, and if I could just ask  
14 to have the other map up as well.

15 Now, this map comes from the report that  
16 you'll be talking about a little later, but it actually  
17 explains the Labrador Inuit lands and settlement areas, and  
18 I was wondering if you could just take the time to identify  
19 and speak a little bit about these communities and -- and  
20 situate them for us.

21 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** In the region of  
22 Nunatsiavut, there are five communities. We have Nain, the  
23 furthest north, with a population estimated at 1,200  
24 people; next we have community of Hopedale with a

1 population of about 600 people; Postville comes next with a  
2 population of average 200 people; Makkovik, 400 people; and  
3 Rigolet, 300 people.

4 Our communities are very small. Our  
5 communities are very isolated. We travel to our  
6 communities by air and marine transportation. In the  
7 wintertime, in the winter months when we have snow and ice,  
8 we travel by Ski-doo when weather and conditions permit us  
9 to.

10 So our communities are very isolated. You  
11 cannot drive to any of our communities. Due to isolation,  
12 you know, we may not have services that are provided in  
13 more urban locations or areas of the south. We face  
14 extreme weather conditions that -- that plays a role in  
15 getting people moving through, you know, the air  
16 transportation with our -- with our food, with our mail, so  
17 if there's no flights, we don't get fresh vegetables, and  
18 we don't get the fresh milk and the fresh eggs, maybe,  
19 sometimes for days, so -- you know, we also have housing  
20 issues, lack of housing and lack of adequate housing in our  
21 community, which causes much turmoil at times and  
22 contributes to hardships of living in the isolated north.

23 **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** And so if the map  
24 can come up one more moment. In the map, I see, like, all

1 of the communities you listed appear to be in the red,  
2 which is the Labrador Inuit lands, but there's also the  
3 Labrador Inuit settlement area. It looks bigger than the  
4 red area. Is that -- are those the beneficiaries, also, of  
5 the Labrador Inuit Land Claims Agreement? Would that be  
6 the traditional territories that they originally had?

7 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** Yes.

8 **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** Thank you. And so  
9 you've brought up a number of issues as you're explaining  
10 the isolation factor of how things get -- or how  
11 transportation works for these communities and the  
12 inability, for example, for -- to have regular access to  
13 fresh, healthy foods. Can you tell us a little bit about  
14 things like the -- the food security and the limited  
15 housing options for any of the families or women in these  
16 regions?

17 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** We know that food  
18 and security is a huge issue. Many times, our women cannot  
19 afford to feed their children. They go without meals  
20 themselves so that their children can eat because our food  
21 is so expensive in the north, and this is our reality. We  
22 have many hungry people, and we have Nutrition North that's  
23 supposed to be helping, but it's not helping. It's not  
24 helping. It's not helping people, and then when we talk

1 about developments in our communities, that takes away from  
2 our culture because it takes away from our food supply, and  
3 our traditional food supply is very important to us in  
4 Labrador. It always has been, and it always will be, and  
5 we need our traditional foods to be able to sustain  
6 ourself, and when we can't have our traditional foods, when  
7 we are forced to go to the store to pay all this money for  
8 something that is so little, that goes such a little ways  
9 to feed a family, it's very hurtful to women when they  
10 cannot feed their children, when they cannot go to the  
11 store and buy their children what they want to give their  
12 children. They may not want to give their children pop and  
13 chips, but maybe that's all they can afford because  
14 that's -- that's what they can get with the little bit of  
15 money that they have. Our fruits and vegetables are so  
16 much more expensive in the north, our fresh milk, our  
17 meats. All these things that sometimes other people in  
18 other parts of our country take for granted, we cannot.

19 So I would also like say about developments,  
20 mining, dams; it's destroying our food sources for Inuit  
21 women and children, and we need to keep those food sources  
22 and for Canada not to destroy it on us.

23 **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** So -- and that  
24 raises a really important thing when we're talking about

1 food security or the ability, so if I could just ask you to  
2 help us understand what some of those traditional food  
3 sources are and where they would come from, and so  
4 that -- you know, when you're talking about development  
5 like dams and mines impacting the natural resources, the  
6 sustenance that people actually need in this area, that  
7 would be helpful.

8 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** We are hunters.  
9 We are fishers. We are gatherers. We gather berries. We  
10 gather medicines from the land. We hunt caribou. We snare  
11 rabbit. We hunt partridge, beavers, otters, muskrats, the  
12 whole works, I think.

13 **(LAUGHTER)**

14 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** It's a part of a  
15 song. We have seals. We have fish. We have salmon. All  
16 these animals are sacred to us. We would not be here -- I  
17 would not be here today to speak these truths if it was not  
18 for those animals that my family before me survived on. I  
19 come from a family of trappers and hunters; traditional  
20 men, gatherers, very traditional. That fed the family.  
21 Some of my uncles didn't work. They trapped. That's how  
22 they fed their family.

23 **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** Hm. And in terms of  
24 the encroachment with industry or the development you're

1 talking about, can you talk a little bit about the impact?  
2 So you come from a traditional family that has passed down  
3 knowledge, that truth and understanding of the land. How  
4 does that impact the ability to teach your next generations  
5 in children when you see these resources disappearing?

6 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** Oh. The impact is  
7 phenomenal. I have fears as a woman that the things I grew  
8 up doing and the animals I grew up eating and all that  
9 comes with it, the celebrations, the culture, the  
10 traditions of cleaning our animals, of how you prepare them  
11 and how you honour your animals and thankful for  
12 what -- what the Creator has provided us...

13 **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** Fearful, the impact,  
14 so you can keep (indiscernible)?

15 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** So my fear is that  
16 this generation will not have any of the knowledge of what  
17 my generation had because we are on a caribou-hunting ban.  
18 We can no longer hunt our caribou. Our salmon is in  
19 jeopardy due to methylmercury concerns. Our seals are in  
20 jeopardy due to methylmercury concerns, and we know that  
21 development takes away from the natural habitat of our  
22 animals and sometimes their breeding grounds, and I'm  
23 fearful, I've -- I really am, that the more Labrador gets  
24 exploited, the more our culture will diminish, and that's a

1 fact, and I'm not the only person afraid of that. Many of  
2 us here are, and that would be a very sad day for me.

3 **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** I know as you're  
4 talking to the Commissioner and when you talk about the  
5 issues and reports that we'll be talking about shortly, the  
6 connection between cultures and the youth being able to  
7 understand their culture and take part in ceremony, can you  
8 tell us a little bit about those impacts, because you've  
9 shared your fears, but, you know, when you remove those  
10 opportunities to learn and celebrate and do cultural  
11 things, what are the youth left to do?

12 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** Well, that's our  
13 identity. That makes us who we are. Youth need to know  
14 their culture, and they need to be able to embrace it, and  
15 they need to be able to embrace all aspects of their  
16 culture, and when we talk about traditional food sources,  
17 you know, if young people can no longer do those things  
18 that we have done, and we cannot teach them what we have  
19 been taught and to pass it on as we are obligated to do as  
20 human beings on this earth, what will be left of our  
21 children? Where will they be without their connection to  
22 the land and to our animals and to the cultural practices  
23 that comes along with that? Culture's everything, and we  
24 all know that when we are young, sometimes we're a little

1 bit confused with our own identity, and, you know, we're  
2 trying to find ourselves and the right path to go forward  
3 with in life. What's going to happen to our young Inuit  
4 children when they cannot practice their culture and cannot  
5 eat their traditional foods because of exploitation of our  
6 lands, without us being asked, do we want this?

7 **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** Now, you had  
8 talked -- talked about the five communities: Nain,  
9 Hopedale, Postville -- am I saying it right -- Makkovik?

10 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** Makkovik.

11 **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** Makkovik, thank you,  
12 and Rigolet. The communities are small, and you had  
13 mentioned everyone in those areas know each other and  
14 are -- you know, because they're small communities. You've  
15 also talked about poverty issues in terms of housing or  
16 food security. Can you tell me a little bit about the  
17 strengths of those communities? I know we've already heard  
18 about the ceremonies and stuff, but can we focus a little  
19 time on some of the unique and beautiful strengths of these  
20 communities?

21 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** Like many others  
22 across this great country, Labrador Inuit are resilient,  
23 strong, tough, determined. We are survivors, and our  
24 environment has a lot to play -- to do with that, I

1 believe. Each community is unique and has their own  
2 strengths, but I tell you, as one of the speakers mentioned  
3 this morning, if there's ever a tragedy in any of our  
4 communities, two minutes, support is there. We don't need  
5 to call people. Everybody's there. The community's pulled  
6 together for one another. The community supports each  
7 other. The communities encourage each other. We take care  
8 of each other. That's just what we do.

9 Another motto I have -- and I preach this  
10 always to every woman I meet. We all need to have this  
11 motto, I believe: Women helping women. We need each  
12 other. We need to be there for each other. We need to  
13 support each other through the good and the bad because at  
14 the end of the day, we're all that we have, in each other,  
15 and who understands us better than another woman facing the  
16 same things that we have to face as well? Women helping  
17 women. Remember that.

18 **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** That -- that's  
19 important. Thank you. In terms of -- you know, we've  
20 talked -- you've talked about a couple of really important  
21 issues, but I also want to touch on, you know, some of  
22 the -- for lack of a better word -- trends that are  
23 occurring or what young women, Inuit women are now facing.  
24 I understand there's a lot of young motherhood within these

1 communities and that there's issues with being able to  
2 access education or to -- to get more education. Can you  
3 tell us a little bit about both those issues, young  
4 motherhood and education?

5 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** Certainly.

6 Through some of the work that we have done, we have heard  
7 from women. Sometimes education and training is very  
8 difficult for them to attain due to several reasons. One  
9 may be due to overcrowding in the -- in the home where, you  
10 know, there's so much going on in the home, there are so  
11 many people living in the one home that it's really  
12 difficult for young people to concentrate on their school  
13 work or to get their studies done as such.

14 Another thing we have been told by the women  
15 is that at times due to sexual abuse, a lot of women find  
16 themselves unable to -- to cope, to complete schooling  
17 because resources are not there, what they need. We find  
18 some women in the situation of being pregnant teenage moms,  
19 and because they may have a lack of support, they may find  
20 it difficult to finish their high school, and if they do,  
21 they may find it very difficult to attain further education  
22 because they'd have to leave their community, maybe leave  
23 their child behind.

24 So there are several factors. Poverty is

1 another. We've heard poverty contributes to -- or  
2 interferes with people completing their education. Lack of  
3 support from the homes, lack of support from parents also  
4 contributes to that as well.

5 **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** And one of the  
6 things you've touched on is sexual abuse, and so maybe we  
7 can start with a little bit of, like, historical context.  
8 I mean, I understand that we know that there has been  
9 sexual abuse in this region and that you -- and I only want  
10 you to speak about what you're aware of, but, you know,  
11 that by teachers, priests, ministers, that this is the  
12 historical context. If you could share a little bit of  
13 that, and then we can maybe move into what does that mean  
14 now in terms of sexual abuse that's happening in  
15 communities?

16 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** Well, when some of  
17 these women, you know, are not completing their high  
18 school, that leads to economic insecurity for them, and if  
19 they are finding their self in an abusive domestic  
20 relationship, the lack of economic security may be a factor  
21 of why that woman stays in that relationship and  
22 potentially with her children, as well, for fear that she  
23 will have no income, no support, no house, nowhere to go.  
24 That also leads into a cycle of her staying in an abusive

1 relationship and potentially her children growing up  
2 witnessing abuse and -- and living through that. It's a  
3 cycle. It's a vicious cycle.

4 **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** So you're talking  
5 about, you know, when a woman is afraid to leave her abuser  
6 because of the economical issues she may face, what  
7 about -- are there fears of having children apprehended  
8 if -- if they report the type of abuses? Is there -- you  
9 know, is there fear that they won't -- they'll have to  
10 leave the community? What are some of the issues that a  
11 woman who is facing domestic abuse might have to really  
12 consider or think about?

13 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** Well, we've heard  
14 from many women that they do not report abuse for the  
15 simple fact that they are afraid of losing their children,  
16 and they are not the abuser.

17 **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** In terms of -- I  
18 understand in the recent past, there were no woman shelters  
19 in Nunatsiavut and that now there are some safe houses, but  
20 even with the limited number of safe houses there are, what  
21 can women do if they do want to leave a relationship?  
22 Where -- where do they go?

23 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** Currently, we have  
24 a women's shelter in Nain and Hopedale and Rigolet in

1 Nunatsiavut region. There's also a women's shelter here in  
2 Happy Valley-Goose Bay that many women from the Nunatsiavut  
3 region -- many women come here to Happy Valley-Goose Bay,  
4 to the shelter here, to get away from their abuser because  
5 their abuser is still in the community, so many women find  
6 themselves having to leave their community, having to  
7 leave with their children in emergency -- emergency  
8 situations, sometimes with just the clothes on their back;  
9 no bottles, no diapers for the baby, you just go.

10 For those who do use the shelters in their  
11 own communities, I know they do provide a lot of good  
12 services and supports there. I have talked with the  
13 executive directors of those shelters, and I'm pleased with  
14 what -- what they do for women there.

15 **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** This is more recent,  
16 though, that they -- these services have been available,  
17 and, you know, how are the shelters -- and obviously,  
18 you -- you said you know that they do good work there. Do  
19 they have enough resources? Do they find themselves over  
20 capacity? What are the -- you know, in terms of their  
21 ability to provide more services, if they had more  
22 resources, would they be able to provide more services?

23 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** Ebbs and flow, I  
24 guess. You know, sometimes they are over capacity,

1 and -- you know, sometimes, I guess, they're under.  
2 It -- it depends, but I know there are many times they are  
3 over capacity.

4 **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** All right. So what  
5 about resources? Do they have enough resources?

6 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** I'd say yes and  
7 no. Right now, our women shelters are provincially funded,  
8 which means we don't have the manpower, the resources, the  
9 finances as federally funded women's shelters on reserves.  
10 We get less because we're funded by the Province. So, you  
11 know, when we compare and when we look at women's shelters  
12 on reserves, we want that too. We want federal funding for  
13 our women shelters. We need it, and we're requesting it,  
14 and we're demanding it.

15 **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** M'hm. And as the  
16 shelters have been -- have been created and you're seeing  
17 more of them, can you tell me anything about Rigolet's  
18 shelter? I understand it just recently -- it's only  
19 recently had 24-hour service. What was it like before  
20 that?

21 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** Two days a week,  
22 Charlotte? Prior to very recently receiving full-time  
23 operational funding, which -- as a woman -- I'm just going  
24 to take this to a personal level for a second, but as a

1 woman, if I were to have been living in Rigolet, and I  
2 needed that service, but the shelter was only open two days  
3 a week, what about the other five days I'm being beaten and  
4 being pulled by my hair by my husband or my partner? What  
5 about those other five days that those women could not go  
6 to that shelter in Rigolet for so many years because there  
7 was no funding when the need was there? That's what I  
8 think about. What about those other five days when things  
9 were happening? I'm so, so happy that Rigolet has received  
10 full-time funding for the Kirkina House because they also  
11 act as an overflow shelter for the other communities as  
12 well.

13 **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** So there -- there  
14 has been some progress in identifying the need for  
15 shelters, but it sounds like there's still some work to do.

16 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** There's work to be  
17 done.

18 **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** One of the things  
19 you were talking about when you were identifying why as  
20 women -- it's difficult for women to leave their abusers,  
21 you know, we were talking about the fear of the -- of  
22 having their children apprehended. What about  
23 Inuit -- Inuit women, what you've learned in the needs  
24 assessments or otherwise, fear of reporting violence

1 because of the justice system? What supports do Inuit  
2 women have through the justice system?

3 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** I would say, right  
4 now, very little supports. They -- they did have them.  
5 About ten years ago, the Province made cuts and took all  
6 the court workers out of the communities. These court  
7 workers were people from our communities, spoke our  
8 language, Native tongue, mother tongue, Inuktitut. They  
9 explained the court process. They explained the  
10 terminology, legal terminology. They would break it down  
11 into layman's terms so that, you know, the accused or the  
12 other -- you know, would understand the full process of the  
13 court hearings and what's about to take place. A lot of  
14 this language is very -- this court language and legal  
15 jargon is very foreign to our people, so to have had that  
16 support there at that time was very detrimental, I think,  
17 to the way some of these cases were handled and concluded.

18 **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** Now, again, we look  
19 at that map, and we see the distance and the remoteness or  
20 how people are isolated. How do the Labrador courts work?  
21 Like, how do they come to the communities, or how -- what's  
22 the amount of time people could wait to have some of their  
23 matters heard?

24 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** As I previously

1 mentioned, our communities are fly-in, fly-out, or by  
2 marine transportation. The court system here is a  
3 traveling court circuit that leaves Happy Valley-Goose Bay  
4 and travels to the communities via airplane.

5 So, for example, if we are in the middle of  
6 a winter blizzard or if we are in the fall and the fog  
7 comes down flat for 21 days, which it has known to do,  
8 court does not come in. Court gets postponed or cancelled,  
9 and it could be another couple of months before the court  
10 circuit can make it back and through because they have  
11 other communities that they have to service as well.

12 So during those times and those delays, you  
13 know, women will still have to face the abuser walking the  
14 streets of the community. She's still feeling, maybe,  
15 victimized again by courts because her case is not being  
16 heard or dealt with because of delays, delays. We  
17 know -- we know this to be true. Labrador has the busiest  
18 court circuit in this province, and some of our court  
19 circuits, like I say, are traveling.

20 So further delays upon the heavy load of the  
21 courts, it's already there. Sometimes women will see their  
22 cases simply thrown out due to delays and the time that it  
23 takes. This has happened on more than one occasion, and  
24 this has happened with very serious offenses, as well,

1 leaving the woman feeling victimized all over again.

2 **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** And so in terms of,  
3 like, the lack of trust or that things will happen in the  
4 justice system in a timely way to protect Inuit women, can  
5 you tell us a little bit more about not just criminal  
6 justice but, like, other types of justice such as an  
7 emergency protection order, or how does a woman get that,  
8 and what are the impacts in this region?

9 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** An emergency  
10 protection order is a temporary order that's issued by the  
11 Court to protect women and children who are at risk of  
12 physical harm. So the orders, as I have said, they are  
13 temporary with a maximum of 90 days, so in that interim,  
14 there are some people investigate allegations and may or  
15 may not lay charges.

16 So a woman files a complaint with the RCMP,  
17 and they make the request to the Court for the emergency  
18 protection order. These EPOs have been in existence for  
19 more than ten years, and we have heard from the women that  
20 EPOs, emergency protection orders, are not effective in  
21 preventing subsequent abuse because they are not enforced.  
22 In fact, emergency protection orders are largely ignored.

23 **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** So if I'm  
24 understanding correctly, it will be the police service, the

1 RCMP that make the request to the Court for the emergency  
2 protection order. Would it also be the RCMP that would  
3 enforce or do follow-ups if a woman was reporting a breach  
4 in the EPO?

5 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** Correct.

6 **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** And so the -- in the  
7 needs assessment and reports and talking with the women you  
8 work with, you've heard that they're not effective and that  
9 they're ignored?

10 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** Correct.

11 **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** Okay. At this  
12 point, I actually want to maybe introduce the -- the needs  
13 assessment. I think it would be helpful. So that's this  
14 one here. Thank you, Commissioner Robinson. Do you have a  
15 copy? Okay. And -- yes. I was just going to read the  
16 title. It's the "Nain and Hopedale Needs Assessment:  
17 Increasing Women's Economic Security." Can you just tell  
18 us a little bit about this particular needs assessment and  
19 how it came to be or why it was decided one needed to be  
20 done?

21 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** We completed a  
22 3-year Status of Women Canada project in March 2015, and  
23 based on that 3-year project, we did a gender-base analysis  
24 with women in Hopedale and Nain because those were the two

1 communities that we were doing our work in at that time.

2 So based on the interviews with women and  
3 the gender-base analysis around increasing women's economic  
4 security, they told us many, many things. Child care was  
5 an issue, adequate child care, which at times prevents a  
6 woman from going to work because she cannot find safe,  
7 secure, adequate care for her children, for her to feel  
8 comfortable to go to work.

9 As I mentioned earlier, the lack of  
10 education due to teenage pregnancies and overcrowded homes  
11 is another factor.

12 Relocation plays -- plays an  
13 important -- no. Relocation and residential school trauma  
14 is ever present in our communities, and a lot of the women  
15 who we talk to, their parents were relocatees or their  
16 grandparents, or their parents were in a residential school  
17 system, and they felt the trauma, their parents' and their  
18 grandparents' trauma, growing up, which in turn contributed  
19 to negative factors in their lives, as well, such as  
20 substance abuse; alcohol, drugs, we know that; family  
21 violence; sexual abuse, we know that; child sexual abuse,  
22 we know that.

23 **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** So on page 20 of  
24 this particular report, because you've used the words, you

1 know, "gender-based analysis" or an "Inuit-sensitive  
2 gender-based analysis," I note that on page 20, there's a  
3 little explanation in terms of the Inuit-sensitive  
4 gender-base analysis and also about the Inuit world view,  
5 and I think it's maybe important to contextualize this  
6 particular point, and I don't know if you want to read it  
7 in or just speak to the Inuit world view and how it drives  
8 the indicators and identifies the issues that these women  
9 are dealing with.

10 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** Okay. So for  
11 Inuit, well-being occurs through individual fulfillment of  
12 basic social obligations as a member of a community or in a  
13 large group. Individual and community well-being occur in  
14 tandem. Wisdom is gained by engaging in life, honoring  
15 one's heritage, and mastering one's skills necessary for  
16 independence. For Inuit, learning and living are the same,  
17 and knowledge, judgment, and skill are not separated.

18 **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** And so it was really  
19 important when you did this needs assessment, if I  
20 understand correctly, that it was actually driven by the  
21 Inuit world view and that you weren't necessarily just  
22 looking at indicators based on, maybe, mainstream Canadian  
23 society or other Indigenous ones, but that in order to have  
24 impacts or recognize future needs, you had to do it through

1 this lens. Is that fair to say?

2 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** Yes, that's  
3 correct.

4 **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** And on page 21, they  
5 address ongoing needs assessments. Specifically, going  
6 into the next couple pages, there's a number of issues that  
7 you've already been talking about, such as housing and food  
8 security. Can you tell us a little bit more about -- well,  
9 you know, you did this needs assessment, so it helped you  
10 understand what some of the issues were, but what are some  
11 of the ongoing things that still need to be taken into  
12 account, and what are some of the ongoing needs that have  
13 been identified through this assessment?

14 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** The income support  
15 data from the Province demonstrates that men and women  
16 under the age of 34 are most represented in the income  
17 support statistics that we provided, so these are the prime  
18 working -- the age range for the prime working earning  
19 years, generally, when they would make their income, so we  
20 know that Inuit are way underrepresented in the work force  
21 compared to the other statistics across the province and  
22 the country, and we know that Inuit women are furthermore  
23 less employed than Inuit men.

24 Some issues that need to be explored more

1 deeply would be alcohol, gambling, violence, and smoking,  
2 child care issues, pregnancy, and birth control. We need  
3 to teach our young people about healthy relationships and  
4 what that looks like; not only what it means, but we need  
5 to show them what it looks like. We need to be examples  
6 for them.

7           There's been issues around language and lack  
8 of respect, I guess, maybe, for our Inuit language, of not  
9 having services provided to us in our -- in our language or  
10 not having interpreters or translators made available in  
11 the mother tongue, which in turn may lead to much  
12 confusion, may lead to wrong things being said or agreed to  
13 through the court process or medical process.

14           And I wanted to talk about the teenage  
15 pregnancy again and how hard it is for young women to  
16 complete high school and then post-secondary training to  
17 become economically secure.

18           Housing, we know much about housing. A  
19 woman may own her own house in Nunatsiavut, but because of  
20 the housing authority, the housing agency who ultimately  
21 owns the house, our women cannot make crafts and sell  
22 crafts out of their homes. They are not allowed -- our  
23 women in Nunatsiavut are not allowed to do that if they're  
24 in housing. They are not allowed to make a pair of

1 slippers to sell to their neighbour to make that money to  
2 go to the store to feed their children. That has been very  
3 impactful on our women. As we know, many of our women are  
4 still very much traditional craft-makers, and for many of  
5 our women, that is their only source of income, and for  
6 that stipulation to be put on our women, that causes more  
7 economic hardships for them and their families.

8           We know transportation at times is an issue  
9 for women. In some of our larger communities, if the woman  
10 does not have a quad or a Ski-doo or a vehicle, she  
11 has -- she may have to walk very, very long ways with her  
12 children and sometimes in a winter storm to get access to  
13 what she needs access to, for services to be provided for  
14 her and her children. A woman may not have a snowmobile to  
15 take her children on the land to go ice-fishing to teach  
16 them their culture. A woman may not have a quad to go up  
17 on the hills and get -- gather berries with her children.  
18 She may have to walk with her children miles and miles and  
19 miles.

20           We know transportation is an issue because  
21 our communities are fly-in, fly-out, and we have a coastal  
22 marine service that is very inadequate as well. It's not  
23 reliable. It's not a consistent service through the marine  
24 transportation. Many times, the -- the marine vessel is

1 out of service, under repairs, or catching on fire, as it  
2 has known to do with passengers on board.

3 We have Twin Otters that we travel the north  
4 coast. I don't know how many of you have been on a  
5 Twin Otter out there on the rest of Canada watching me  
6 right now, but they're not overly comfortable. There are  
7 no bathrooms on them. You're not allowed to carry a  
8 carry-on bag. If you have a child with you, and you have  
9 your diaper bag with your baby's Pampers and your baby's  
10 bottle and things as such, you cannot have your baby's  
11 diaper bag on the plane next to you in with the seat. The  
12 pilot takes the bag, and they put it up front. If your  
13 baby needs a bottle, you have to request. We cannot take  
14 carry-on bags on our planes with us. A woman can take a  
15 handbag, and that's it. This is how we travel.

16 **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** So looking at the  
17 needs assessment, which was, like, actually going out and  
18 talking to the women, I understand that another report was  
19 created through this same Status of Woman project, and it's  
20 called the "Labrador Inuit Women's Realities," and this  
21 one, I believe, came out in 2013. It talks about a lot of  
22 the issues you've already flagged and identified. It talks  
23 about that Inuit world view, but I noticed on page 9, it  
24 actually kind of gives a really good summary of the woman's

1 realities, and this is what we've been hearing from you all  
2 morning, from your lived experience and the work you do and  
3 from what you hear from the women. It also talks about the  
4 craft issue you were just talking about on the last page,  
5 13. This report, can you just give us a little -- without  
6 having to walk through every section of it or identify  
7 every issue, can you tell us why this is an important tool,  
8 you know, what -- how it explains the findings of the needs  
9 assessment and the project, and why people should actually  
10 try to read it and look at it?

11 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** Well, as the  
12 report is called, it's the Labrador Inuit women's  
13 realities. This is our realities right here, on paper.  
14 It's very sad when you read some of our realities that we  
15 have to face, in 2013, '14, '15, '16, '17 now to 2018, and  
16 we're still facing some of these same realities that nobody  
17 else seems to want to work on, only us, a little  
18 non -- not-for-profit women's group? You know? We know  
19 what the women want, and we know what the women need. We  
20 need resources to ensure that they get what they want and  
21 what they need. We know how to work with them because we  
22 already have been for years. We know these women, and they  
23 know us. There's a trust already built there. There's a  
24 relationship already built there. People need to read this

1 report because it will open up your eyes to what we face  
2 and live in in the north. It's not like the south. It's  
3 completely different.

4 **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** And is it fair to  
5 say it would be helpful for governments and other  
6 organizations that want to address these same issues to  
7 actually look at a report that has been done by the Inuit  
8 Women's Organization that has taken into account a needs  
9 assessment from the women themselves?

10 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** If they did that,  
11 to me, that would be a huge step towards reconciliation, if  
12 they took the time to read our report, to read what the  
13 women are saying. It took a lot of courage for many of  
14 these women to tell us the stories that they told us, to  
15 give freely of this information, knowing full well that  
16 their participation may not have been welcomed by their  
17 spouse or their partner or somebody else in their family.  
18 This is not sugar-coated. It is what it is, and it is our  
19 realities and many of what I have just talked to you about.

20 **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** One of the  
21 issues -- I mean, we've talked about a lot of the issues,  
22 about the historic trauma. One of the issues we haven't  
23 addressed yet that I know that you did want to touch base  
24 on was mental health and suicide, and I know that

1 particularly amongst youth, it's a major concern and source  
2 of deep suffering. What -- what can -- I just want to put  
3 the question to you, you know, both in the report and the  
4 needs assessment, you know, what is -- what's important for  
5 everyone to understand about suicides within the regions  
6 that we're talking about today?

7 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** Well, suicide is a  
8 major concern, and it's a source of deep suffering for our  
9 people. As I've touched on before, there are many factors  
10 that would contribute to one's suicide. Just a second,  
11 please. The grief associated with suicide and the  
12 long-term impact of suicide is significant for our people.  
13 Many families are related to each other by birth or  
14 marriage or adoption or otherwise. We know each other  
15 because our communities are small, and we are isolated.

16 In the sense of family by blood or by Inuit  
17 identity means that all are affected in the community by  
18 the despair and hopelessness associated with suicide. One  
19 woman we interviewed explained the long-term impact of  
20 suicide very well. This is what she said:

21 "I was accepted to go to university. I  
22 graduated from high school, but that  
23 same year, all of my cousins committed  
24 suicide. I cancelled. I could not go

1 to university. I did not reapply."

2 Those were her words.

3 **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** Hm. And

4 so -- but -- her words, as you said, but so well the -- the  
5 situation and the impact on women, that connection you were  
6 talking about earlier, about the importance of education or  
7 getting economic stability is often disrupted by the mental  
8 health or the suicides that are occurring in communities to  
9 their close family relations. What type of mental health  
10 supports or resources are needed to better address -- and I  
11 know you've already talked about culture and land-based  
12 food and the traditions, but what other resources are  
13 really key and significant in order to address these issues  
14 so that women can succeed?

15 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** Well, Labrador as  
16 a whole is lacking the general medical and mental health  
17 services that are provided on the island portion of our  
18 province in Newfoundland. For example, we do not have any  
19 child psychologists here. We do not have any permanently  
20 stationed psychologists here. They travel from St. John's,  
21 I believe, or somewhere in Newfoundland, so they -- you  
22 know, they come up to Labrador not regularly, and when they  
23 do, they only come as far as Goose Bay. They don't go into  
24 the communities, so families will have to leave their

1 communities and travel here to Goose Bay a lot of times for  
2 a lot of their mental health supports that -- that -- they  
3 are just not available in the community. The resources are  
4 not there, the services are not there, the manpower is not  
5 there, so oftentimes, yes, we have to see our people -- and  
6 sometimes, many times, we see our people travel -- travel  
7 farther than Goose Bay to get the mental health supports  
8 that they need and maybe some of the addictions supports  
9 that they need as well.

10 We have a mobile trauma and addictions team,  
11 but it's -- they don't offer treatment and residential  
12 housing treatment setting as such, right? You know -- you  
13 know what I'm trying to say? It's not an actual -- we  
14 don't have any actual treatment centres here, so people  
15 would have to leave Labrador to go to a treatment centre.

16 **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** And I know that  
17 talking about these realities is heavy on the heart, but I  
18 also want to return to, you know, where is the hope in  
19 terms of -- you know, you've talked and shared with the  
20 Commissioner that part of what we need to do is educate our  
21 children and young people about certain things, but, you  
22 know, where is the hope? Like, what are the opportunities  
23 to -- to make things better?

24 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** The hope is in our

1 young people. They hold all my hope, and I'm going to  
2 teach them all I can, while I can, to be strong, courageous  
3 people, to be leaders. We must educate our children and  
4 our young people about abuse, all forms, shapes, sizes,  
5 what it looks like, what it means. They need to know when  
6 things are wrong. Too many of our communities are  
7 normalizing abuse. It's becoming normalized, and that's a  
8 serious concern for me as executive director of  
9 AnanauKatiget Tumingit, and for me as a woman, Kim  
10 Campbell-McLean. I find it very concerning when abuse gets  
11 normalized. We cannot no longer normalize it. We need to  
12 call it out for what it is, as it's happening, when it's  
13 happening. We need to hold people accountable for their  
14 behaviours and their actions that are causing so much hurt  
15 to others.

16 So we need our children to know what conduct  
17 is appropriate and what conduct is not appropriate. It is  
18 up to us to teach them and to guide them. It's our  
19 responsibility. Abuse is unacceptable.

20 You know, it's important for young people to  
21 know all of this because these are important life skills  
22 that they will have to carry with them all through their  
23 life, just as important as it is for them to learn math or  
24 science in school. They need to know what healthy

1 relationships are and what they look like. Our children  
2 need to know this so that they do not continue the cycle.

3 We must also educate male offenders that  
4 violence and abuse is never acceptable. I truly believe  
5 that our communities need to bring back our powers as  
6 communities and banish sexual predators. They are not  
7 welcome in our communities anymore. They don't belong  
8 there. We don't want them there. We need to tell them to  
9 leave. We as communities, as people, need to become  
10 stronger, and we need to take our communities back, and  
11 it's up to us, and I furthermore strongly believe, that it  
12 is up to us women to take our communities back and let  
13 these perpetrators know, no more, out you go. You are not  
14 welcome here.

15 **UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER:** Hear, hear.

16 **(APPLAUSE)**

17 **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** I understand that  
18 you have specific recommendations that you would like to  
19 share with Commissioner Robinson, and I'm just going to  
20 actually pass her the ones you have written.

21 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** I'd just like to  
22 add one more thing that I did not touch on; however, it's  
23 very, very important. With regards to our young women,  
24 when they do go to the cities, when they go for

1 post-secondary education, if they just want to go to  
2 Toronto or Montreal and watch a hockey game: Our Inuit  
3 women are beautiful, and we have beautiful, beautiful  
4 qualities that are envied by many others, and that is our  
5 friendliness, our warmth, our welcoming, our trusting of  
6 each other, our giving, our sharing. In the south, we are  
7 looked at as vulnerable, and those beautiful traits are  
8 preyed upon. Our women are vulnerable in isolated  
9 communities because they may not be street-smart. They may  
10 be taken advantage of due to those beautiful qualities that  
11 we instill in them, that we honour in them, and that we are  
12 proud that they have within themselves. Others target  
13 that. Shame on you.

14 **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** Thank you. As I was  
15 suggesting before you shared that with us, I understand you  
16 have specific recommendations, and I'd just like to hand a  
17 copy of your ones to the Commissioner, and I just welcome  
18 you to actually share them with the Commissioner, please.

19 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** Okay. Some  
20 of -- I have already touched on, so please bear with me if  
21 I'm repetitive.

22 There should be federally funded women's  
23 shelters in all Nunatsiavut communities. Right now, our  
24 shelters are provincially funded, and there is less money

1 given for programs and services. There is also much less  
2 security with a provincially funded shelter. Funding could  
3 get cut at any minute if the Provincial budget does not  
4 allow for shelters to continue in our communities. We know  
5 that can happen. With federal funding, there's much more  
6 security.

7           There needs to be education for  
8 preschool- and school-aged children on what abuse is and  
9 the different kinds of abuse. Too many children do not  
10 even know they are being abused because it is normalized.  
11 We need to stop this now. No more normalizing. We need to  
12 call it for what it is.

13           Young girls and women need to prepare for  
14 going to the cities for schooling. So many of our young  
15 women and girls are so much more vulnerable than the  
16 general population due to our trusting, kind, loving,  
17 caring nature. There needs to be a process set up where a  
18 navigator, such as a paid, hired person, helps the young  
19 girls in the city, through the school system, take them to  
20 the rough parts of town and say, hey, these areas you need  
21 to avoid. We all know that our students are not  
22 economically secure. They're lucky to -- if they get  
23 funding, and if they do, it's just enough to cover. So  
24 sometimes there's transportation issues in the city for

1 women and things like this. We need to educate them in the  
2 cities. We need to make them street-smart.

3 There is a breakdown, huge, huge breakdown  
4 in trust with the child, youth, and family services, with  
5 the RCMP, with the justice system, and several other  
6 government agencies, both federal and provincial.  
7 Appropriate cultural training should be done with any of  
8 these individuals who choose to come into work in our  
9 communities. This should be made mandatory, and the  
10 training should be done by local people from the community.  
11 These systems and agencies need to incorporate our culture  
12 into their policies and practices and everyday workings in  
13 our communities.

14 And if the courts are going to use Gladue  
15 principal, the services that are needed should be in the  
16 community where the perpetrator is sentenced. For example,  
17 if somebody has an addiction problem and are sentenced  
18 through the Gladue hearing to attend an addictions program,  
19 then that program needs to be available in that community.

20 Nakumiik.

21 **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** I also have just one  
22 more point if -- and then I'm going to offer if you want  
23 more recommendations or personal recommendations, but I  
24 understand AT has also developed some videos, and I just

1 wanted you to actually speak briefly to those and what the  
2 purpose of those videos are and where people can find them.

3 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** Last year, we  
4 received Violent Prevention money from the Province of  
5 Newfoundland and Labrador, and out of that funding, our  
6 organization decided to create videos. One is called  
7 "Breaking the Cycle," the other is called "Respecting Me,  
8 Respecting You." We interviewed Inuit women, and they  
9 talked very candidly and openly, some of them, about abuse,  
10 about their stories, what they went through. Some of them  
11 simply talked to encourage other women. The videos are  
12 short, but they are very powerful.

13 I would like to direct you to our website.  
14 However, we were having much technical difficulty with  
15 getting the videos uploaded onto the website, so they're  
16 not there yet, but this year, we received the same funding,  
17 so this year we're going to sort of do the same thing, a  
18 little different. This year we're going to focus on the  
19 children and the youth, about abuse and what it is and how  
20 it -- we can't normalize it. So we will be creating more  
21 videos because we have realized that in this day and age,  
22 to put things out through technology is how we're going to  
23 be reaching people and how it gets shared through Facebook,  
24 through all these other -- Snapchat, whatever these things

1 are, so that's what we're doing. We've realized that's how  
2 we've got to reach our young people, and that's what we're  
3 doing.

4 **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** I would -- I think  
5 you would also suggest that it's not just your young  
6 people --

7 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** No.

8 **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** -- but other young  
9 people and other people that should be looking for those  
10 videos. Is that fair?

11 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** I think everybody  
12 should watch them.

13 **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** Yeah. Before I give  
14 Commissioner Robinson the opportunity to ask questions or  
15 make comments, I want to come back full circle because we  
16 started with you bravely sharing that you had an incident,  
17 and you touched on the fact that you've had other violence  
18 in your life, but you didn't want to go into the details of  
19 that because it really drives the work you do. It really  
20 drives your position as an executive director and being a  
21 voice for Inuit women in Labrador, and so I just want to  
22 take the time to thank you for sharing. I know that it's  
23 not easy when you have your own connection to this, but  
24 that it is important, and I know that -- I just wanted to

1 recognize your bravery for, you know, opening up and  
2 sharing to a group your own personal story and why -- you  
3 do the work you do now, so thank you, and I'd ask  
4 Commissioner Robinson if she has any questions or comments.

5 **COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON:** Thank you.

6 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** Thank you.

7 **COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON:** And I do have  
8 some questions. Christa snickered when she asked that  
9 because she knows I always have questions.

10 I want to thank you for -- for  
11 starting -- like, sharing with us, but also giving us a lot  
12 of background information and context that I think is  
13 really going to help us today and tomorrow to understand a  
14 lot of the issues and how things we're hearing from  
15 different people overlap, so I want to thank you for that.

16 About AnanauKatiget, are you  
17 affiliated -- is this an independent women's organization?  
18 It's not affiliated with any government or...

19 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** We are an  
20 independent not-for-profit organization. We have no  
21 political affiliation to anybody. We are our own  
22 organization with our own board, and -- yeah. No, we're  
23 our own group.

24 **COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON:** And how are

1 you funded?

2 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** We receive funding  
3 on a year-to-year basis, so we have to apply every year,  
4 not knowing whether we will be funded again, and we  
5 actually --

6 **COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON:** Yeah.

7 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** We receive our  
8 funding from Voisey's Bay royalty money, which is put into  
9 trust through Nunatsiavut Government, and the trust is  
10 called Tatsioatrak (ph) trust fund.

11 **COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON:** And so that's  
12 sort of your core funding is through the Nunatsiavut  
13 Government?

14 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** Our core funding  
15 is not Nunatsiavut Government. They are the holders of  
16 the -- yeah, of the fund because the royalties goes  
17 through, but there's actually an independent trust fund set  
18 up to distribute the funds, to review proposals, to  
19 distribute funds, and we have to apply annually for that.

20 **COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON:** Oh, okay.  
21 Okay.

22 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** So every -- every  
23 November, I have my layoff slip ready.

24 **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** And do you receive

1 any other funding from provincial or federal governments?

2 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** Right now, we've  
3 received federal funding for a 3-year Status of Canada  
4 Women project, and we've also recently received funding  
5 from the Province for violence prevention initiative.

6 **COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON:** So this is  
7 basically their projects, their initiatives, and you apply  
8 to them for that funding?

9 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** I have to write  
10 the proposals and do all the groundwork hoping that we will  
11 get funded, yes, hoping.

12 **COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON:** And -- okay.  
13 But you have to fit into their expectations of what you're  
14 going to be doing with it?

15 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** We always have to  
16 conform to somebody else's mold.

17 **COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON:** And  
18 priorities?

19 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** Absolutely.

20 **COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON:** I wanted to  
21 speak a little bit about -- you -- thank you for sharing  
22 with us the Nunatsiavut settlement area, the communities in  
23 Nunatsiavut. Viewers may not know this, probably lots  
24 don't, but the Nunatsiavut settlement area and the

1 establishment of the Nunatsiavut Government, that's  
2 relatively new. What was it, in 2006 it was settled? '5,  
3 '6? In terms of the services that women and children and  
4 the communities in Nunatsiavut receive, where are the bulk  
5 of those services coming from? Like, who delivers it? Is  
6 it the Nunatsiavut Government that delivers services or the  
7 Province or the feds?

8 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** It's a  
9 combination, I guess, but I -- I'd like to say that our  
10 Nunatsiavut Government staff are in the forefront.

11 **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** Have you seen  
12 changes over the last years? I mean, you talked about now  
13 there being shelters where there weren't before. Have you  
14 seen a change in -- in services and the quality of services  
15 since the Nunatsiavut Government started taking more of  
16 these services over?

17 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** Change as in how?

18 **COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON:** I'm -- change  
19 as in whatever you see. I mean, not saying one way or the  
20 other, but there's been a change in who's -- who is in  
21 control to a degree, and I want to know if that has  
22 resulted in change for women.

23 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** I think so. We're  
24 seeing more of our own people in our communities trained

1 and taking on these roles, support roles, and the most  
2 beautiful thing was there was an Inuit Bachelor of Social  
3 Work program that went on here, and through that, a number  
4 of our own women became social workers, and they went into  
5 their communities, and they are now in positions and the  
6 jobs to help our people. That made a big difference, and  
7 also, we have our own traveling trauma and addictions team  
8 under the Department of Health and Social Development,  
9 under Nunatsiavut Government, and that has made a huge  
10 difference to people as well. When we have our own people,  
11 seems to -- more of a connection because of the cultural  
12 aspects to healing and -- and working on yourself.

13 So I think -- yeah, I do think there's a  
14 change, and I think there's been a positive change, and I  
15 think that our people now in these positions are better  
16 educating some others coming in about the community, about  
17 the practices, about the culture, and they're in the right  
18 position to be able to do that now, so they're actually  
19 being listened to.

20 **COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON:** Hm. I think  
21 that's a really important point, that in -- it's about  
22 who's making those decisions, as well, right? So thank you  
23 for that.

24 I write questions in the margin, so I have

1 to go back a little bit.

2 And just to give a little bit of context,  
3 the Nunatsiavut Government is the result of the settlement  
4 of a land claims as well as a self-government agreement. I  
5 think a lot of people don't realize that in Inuit  
6 territory, in Inuit Nunavut, the *Indian Act's* not part of  
7 Inuit governance, and a number of the programs and funding  
8 and policies that come out of the Federal Government don't  
9 apply to Inuit, which includes funding formulas. So I  
10 might be asking a question that's sort of not something  
11 you're comfortable asking -- answering about, but in terms  
12 of how the Nunatsiavut Government gets funded and supported  
13 to -- to be able to provide these services to -- to their  
14 people, do you -- are you aware of that?

15 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** I used to be.

16 (LAUGHTER)

17 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** When I worked with  
18 them. But things may have changed, so I'm not quite  
19 comfortable answering that.

20 **COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON:** Perfect.  
21 Thank you. And I want to talk a little bit about the core  
22 process because -- you know, you're talking about the  
23 circuit court, and we've heard from families and survivors  
24 and -- from Nunavut, just towards the Northwest

1 Territories, and they have that shared experience. Are  
2 there any lawyers for the Defence or for the Crown that  
3 reside in Nunatsiavut?

4 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** No.

5 **COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON:** Any judges?

6 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** That reside in  
7 Nunatsiavut? No.

8 **COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON:** So everybody  
9 that's part of the court process flies in?

10 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** Everybody travels  
11 from Happy Valley-Goose Bay.

12 **COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON:** And the court  
13 workers that work -- that program that previously existed,  
14 they were residents in each of the communities?

15 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** Yeah, they were.

16 **COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON:** And they would  
17 work with people who had charges and help people navigate  
18 through the system? Is that...

19 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** Yes, that's  
20 correct.

21 **COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON:** And did they  
22 provide any victim services as well?

23 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** There is a victim  
24 services branch as well.

1                   **COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON:** Okay.

2                   **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** Yeah.

3                   **COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON:** Under the  
4 court worker program, or is that separate?

5                   **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** I think it's  
6 separate, but don't quote me on that.

7                   **COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON:** Okay. Do you  
8 have any thoughts on -- because the court process is  
9 something we hear a lot about and particularly about how  
10 difficult it is as a woman and a child going through that  
11 process. Are there any services for -- for women  
12 who -- who've been victims of violence to navigate through  
13 that court process in Nunatsiavut?

14                   **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** Tracey?

15   **(LAUGHTER)**

16                   **COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON:** It's okay.

17                   **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** I -- I don't know  
18 that I could fairly answer that question.

19                   **COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON:** Okay. Are  
20 there any thoughts you have -- so here's the note I wrote.  
21 Clearly the court process is lacking. Do we fix the court  
22 process, or is there an alternative? Do you have thoughts  
23 on that? Did I open a can of worms?

24                   **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** Yeah.

1 (LAUGHTER)

2 MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN: I don't know if  
3 the court process can be fixed. How many years have we  
4 been saying the same things about the court process, and  
5 it's still the same, and -- boy, oh boy, oh boy, I don't  
6 think that Newfoundland Government likes to listen to us  
7 very well when we've made recommendations. That's really  
8 all I'm comfortable saying about that.

9 COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON: Okay. Thank  
10 you. I want to thank you very much for answering my  
11 questions. I received the two reports last night, and I  
12 got through most of the first one. I'm very much looking  
13 forward to reading them, and I think they're a very  
14 important tool for us as the Commission, the Inquiry, as  
15 well as the rest of the country to understand the realities  
16 that -- that Indigenous women, specifically Inuit women,  
17 face in -- in Labrador and Nunatsiavut, so thank you so  
18 much for coming and sharing with me and with the rest of  
19 the country.

20 MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN: Thank you. I hope  
21 I did justice for the women of Labrador.

22 COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON: We have some  
23 gifts. The gifts are growing in number, so I have to make  
24 sure I've got them right. (Speaking in Native language).

1 So a little Nakumiik from the Inquiry.

2 So I usually don't say this on the mic  
3 because it feels so impersonal, but because this is the  
4 first hearing, and I want to make sure people who are here  
5 understand a little bit about what we're doing.

6 Reciprocity is a really important law, and we've heard from  
7 a number of Elders from different communities how important  
8 that is, so a little gesture from the Inquiry is a little  
9 bag of Arctic cotton, and that's (speaking in Native  
10 language). I think it's a perfect little gift.

11 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** Thank you.

12 **COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON:** These were  
13 gathered in Nunavut from people there.

14 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** I'll treasure it.

15 **COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON:** And this gift  
16 is an eagle feather from the matriarchs in the west coast,  
17 Haida Gwaii. One of our helpers, Audrey, is the carrier of  
18 these feathers. When we started our work in Smithers, they  
19 wanted to give -- give a gift of significance to those who  
20 are sharing experiences and wisdom and honour that gift,  
21 and what I've been told is that the eagle feather and the  
22 eagle's significance is it's the highest flying bird, so  
23 our words and our prayers when -- when shared through the  
24 eagle feather reaches where it's supposed to go faster.

1                   **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** Yeah.

2                   **COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON:** So I'm just --

3                   **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** Honoured. I feel  
4 so honoured.

5                   **COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON:** Yeah,  
6 that's -- I'm always really honoured to be the one to be  
7 able to give that gift. And this is a little gift, I  
8 believe it's from your (indiscernible).

9   **(LAUGHTER)**

10                   **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** Pauktuutit. It's  
11 from Pauktuutit.

12                   **COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON:** Okay.  
13 Pauktuutit.

14                   **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** Yeah. Yeah but  
15 we're partners.

16                   **COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON:** Yes. Yeah,  
17 absolutely.

18                   **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** Thank you so much.

19                   **COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON:** Thank you.

20                   **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** Oh, my. This...

21                   **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** So, Commissioner  
22 Robinson, I was going to ask if we could have an  
23 adjournment until -- our next hearing is scheduled for  
24 1 p.m. in this space, and I do know that lunch will be

1 served in Conference Room 2, but if we could just adjourn  
2 now, I'd appreciate that.

3 **COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON:** Yeah. We'll  
4 adjourn now and be back here at 1.

5 **UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER:** Yes.

6 **COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON:** Okay.  
7 Nakumiik.

8 **UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER:** Kim, thank you so  
9 much.

10 **(APPLAUSE)**

11 **--- Exhibits (code: P01P12P0101)**

12 **Exhibit 1:** Folder of two digital maps displayed during  
13 Kim Campbell-McLean's public testimony.

14 **Exhibit 2:** "Nain and Hopedale Needs Assessment:  
15 Increasing Women's Economic Security;"  
16 AnanauKatiget Tumingit Regional Women's  
17 Association yearly report, Project number:  
18 NL 11084 (23 pages).

19 **Exhibit 3:** Report: "Labrador Inuit Women's Realities:  
20 Voices of Women in Nain and Hopedale,"  
21 AnanauKatiget Tumingit Regional Women's  
22 Association yearly report dated September  
23 17, 2013 (14 pages).

24 **Exhibit 4:** One-page list of Kim Campbell-McLean's  
25 Recommendations.

1 --- Upon adjourning at 12:20 p.m.

LEGAL DICTA-TYPIST'S CERTIFICATE

I, Jenessa Leriger, Court Transcriber, hereby certify that I have transcribed the foregoing and it is a true and accurate transcript of the digital audio provided in this matter.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Leriger", written over a horizontal line.

Jenessa Leriger

March 25, 2018