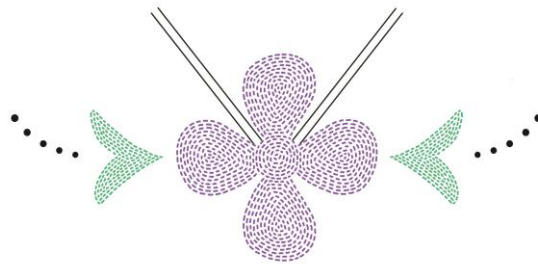


National Inquiry into
Missing and Murdered
Indigenous Women and Girls



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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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)

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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

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
25 us in regards to what you have survived, I'd appreciate

1 that.

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

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

20 **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** So, Kim, it's really
21 important, I think, and it's -- it's important to explain,
22 when you say the -- the life experiences you've had and the
23 violence you've experienced really drives the work,
24 it's -- it's important to understand what you do now, but
25 before you get to what you do now, you have a lot of life

1 experience, I understand, with, like, human services and
2 working with community, but can you please tell the
3 Commissioner where you're at now and what type of work
4 you're doing now?

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

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

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

24 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** Certainly.
25 AnanauKatiget Tumingit means "all our mothers' footprints,"

1 so that's what drives myself and the volunteer board of 12
2 to continue to do the work that we do for the women in
3 honour of our mothers and our grandmothers and those strong
4 leader women from our communities who came before us and
5 taught us so much.

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

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

21 **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** So, Kim, can you
22 help me and the Commissioner as well as other people in
23 the -- not just in the audience but that might be watching
24 this throughout Canada, understand the Inuit women that
25 live in Labrador, and for this purpose, I would ask that a

1 map come up, and I will provide both you and the
2 Commissioner a map as well.

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

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

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

17 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** In the region of
18 Nunatsiavut, there are five communities. We have Nain, the
19 furthest north, with a population estimated at 1,200
20 people; next we have community of Hopedale with a
21 population of about 600 people; Postville comes next with a
22 population of average 200 people; Makkovik, 400 people; and
23 Rigolet, 300 people.

24 Our communities are very small. Our
25 communities are very isolated. We travel to our

1 communities by air and marine transportation. In the
2 wintertime, in the winter months when we have snow and ice,
3 we travel by Ski-doo when weather and conditions permit us
4 to.

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

18 **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** And so if the map
19 can come up one more moment. In the map, I see, like, all
20 of the communities you listed appear to be in the red,
21 which is the Labrador Inuit lands, but there's also the
22 Labrador Inuit settlement area. It looks bigger than the
23 red area. Is that -- are those the beneficiaries, also, of
24 the Labrador Inuit Land Claims Agreement? Would that be
25 the traditional territories that they originally had?

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

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

11 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** We know that food
12 and security is a huge issue. Many times, our women cannot
13 afford to feed their children. They go without meals
14 themselves so that their children can eat because our food
15 is so expensive in the north, and this is our reality. We
16 have many hungry people, and we have Nutrition North that's
17 supposed to be helping, but it's not helping. It's not
18 helping. It's not helping people, and then when we talk
19 about developments in our communities, that takes away from
20 our culture because it takes away from our food supply, and
21 our traditional food supply is very important to us in
22 Labrador. It always has been, and it always will be, and
23 we need our traditional foods to be able to sustain
24 ourselves, and when we can't have our traditional foods, when
25 we are forced to go to the store to pay all this money for

1 something that is so little, that goes such a little ways
2 to feed a family, it's very hurtful to women when they
3 cannot feed their children, when they cannot go to the
4 store and buy their children what they want to give their
5 children. They may not want to give their children pop and
6 chips, but maybe that's all they can afford because
7 that's -- that's what they can get with the little bit of
8 money that they have. Our fruits and vegetables are so
9 much more expensive in the north, our fresh milk, our
10 meats. All these things that sometimes other people in
11 other parts of our country take for granted, we cannot.

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

16 **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** So -- and that
17 raises a really important thing when we're talking about
18 food security or the ability, so if I could just ask you to
19 help us understand what some of those traditional food
20 sources are and where they would come from, and so
21 that -- you know, when you're talking about development
22 like dams and mines impacting the natural resources, the
23 sustenance that people actually need in this area, that
24 would be helpful.

25 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** We are hunters.

1 We are fishers. We are gatherers. We gather berries. We
2 gather medicines from the land. We hunt caribou. We snare
3 rabbit. We hunt partridge, beavers, otters, muskrats, the
4 whole works, I think.

5 (LAUGHTER)

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

15 MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Hm. And in terms of
16 the encroachment with industry or the development you're
17 talking about, can you talk a little bit about the impact?
18 So you come from a traditional family that has passed down
19 knowledge, that truth and understanding of the land. How
20 does that impact the ability to teach your next generations
21 in children when you see these resources disappearing?

22 MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN: Oh. The impact is
23 phenomenal. I have fears as a woman that the things I grew
24 up doing and the animals I grew up eating and all that
25 comes with it, the celebrations, the culture, the

1 traditions of cleaning our animals, of how you prepare them
2 and how you honour your animals and thankful for
3 what -- what the Creator has provided us...

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

6 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** So my fear is that
7 this generation will not have any of the knowledge of what
8 my generation had because we are on a caribou-hunting ban.
9 We can no longer hunt our caribou. Our salmon is in
10 jeopardy due to methylmercury concerns. Our seals are in
11 jeopardy due to methylmercury concerns, and we know that
12 development takes away from the natural habitat of our
13 animals and sometimes their breeding grounds, and I'm
14 fearful, I've -- I really am, that the more Labrador gets
15 exploited, the more our culture will diminish, and that's a
16 fact, and I'm not the only person afraid of that. Many of
17 us here are, and that would be a very sad day for me.

18 **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** I know as you're
19 talking to the Commissioner and when you talk about the
20 issues and reports that we'll be talking about shortly, the
21 connection between cultures and the youth being able to
22 understand their culture and take part in ceremony, can you
23 tell us a little bit about those impacts, because you've
24 shared your fears, but, you know, when you remove those
25 opportunities to learn and celebrate and do cultural

1 things, what are the youth left to do?

2 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** Well, that's our
3 identity. That makes us who we are. Youth need to know
4 their culture, and they need to be able to embrace it, and
5 they need to be able to embrace all aspects of their
6 culture, and when we talk about traditional food sources,
7 you know, if young people can no longer do those things
8 that we have done, and we cannot teach them what we have
9 been taught and to pass it on as we are obligated to do as
10 human beings on this earth, what will be left of our
11 children? Where will they be without their connection to
12 the land and to our animals and to the cultural practices
13 that comes along with that? Culture's everything, and we
14 all know that when we are young, sometimes we're a little
15 bit confused with our own identity, and, you know, we're
16 trying to find ourselves and the right path to go forward
17 with in life. What's going to happen to our young Inuit
18 children when they cannot practice their culture and cannot
19 eat their traditional foods because of exploitation of our
20 lands, without us being asked, do we want this?

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

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

25 **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** Makkovik, thank you,

1 and Rigolet. The communities are small, and you had
2 mentioned everyone in those areas know each other and
3 are -- you know, because they're small communities. You've
4 also talked about poverty issues in terms of housing or
5 food security. Can you tell me a little bit about the
6 strengths of those communities? I know we've already heard
7 about the ceremonies and stuff, but can we focus a little
8 time on some of the unique and beautiful strengths of these
9 communities?

10 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** Like many others
11 across this great country, Labrador Inuit are resilient,
12 strong, tough, determined. We are survivors, and our
13 environment has a lot to play -- to do with that, I
14 believe. Each community is unique and has their own
15 strengths, but I tell you, as one of the speakers mentioned
16 this morning, if there's ever a tragedy in any of our
17 communities, two minutes, support is there. We don't need
18 to call people. Everybody's there. The community's pulled
19 together for one another. The community supports each
20 other. The communities encourage each other. We take care
21 of each other. That's just what we do.

22 Another motto I have -- and I preach this
23 always to every woman I meet. We all need to have this
24 motto, I believe: Women helping women. We need each
25 other. We need to be there for each other. We need to

1 support each other through the good and the bad because at
2 the end of the day, we're all that we have, in each other,
3 and who understands us better than another woman facing the
4 same things that we have to face as well? Women helping
5 women. Remember that.

6 **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** That -- that's
7 important. Thank you. In terms of -- you know, we've
8 talked -- you've talked about a couple of really important
9 issues, but I also want to touch on, you know, some of
10 the -- for lack of a better word -- trends that are
11 occurring or what young women, Inuit women are now facing.
12 I understand there's a lot of young motherhood within these
13 communities and that there's issues with being able to
14 access education or to -- to get more education. Can you
15 tell us a little bit about both those issues, young
16 motherhood and education?

17 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** Certainly.
18 Through some of the work that we have done, we have heard
19 from women. Sometimes education and training is very
20 difficult for them to attain due to several reasons. One
21 may be due to overcrowding in the -- in the home where, you
22 know, there's so much going on in the home, there are so
23 many people living in the one home that it's really
24 difficult for young people to concentrate on their school
25 work or to get their studies done as such.

1 Another thing we have been told by the women
2 is that at times due to sexual abuse, a lot of women find
3 themselves unable to -- to cope, to complete schooling
4 because resources are not there, what they need. We find
5 some women in the situation of being pregnant teenage moms,
6 and because they may have a lack of support, they may find
7 it difficult to finish their high school, and if they do,
8 they may find it very difficult to attain further education
9 because they'd have to leave their community, maybe leave
10 their child behind.

11 So there are several factors. Poverty is
12 another. We've heard poverty contributes to -- or
13 interferes with people completing their education. Lack of
14 support from the homes, lack of support from parents also
15 contributes to that as well.

16 **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** And one of the
17 things you've touched on is sexual abuse, and so maybe we
18 can start with a little bit of, like, historical context.
19 I mean, I understand that we know that there has been
20 sexual abuse in this region and that you -- and I only want
21 you to speak about what you're aware of, but, you know,
22 that by teachers, priests, ministers, that this is the
23 historical context. If you could share a little bit of
24 that, and then we can maybe move into what does that mean
25 now in terms of sexual abuse that's happening in

1 communities?

2 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** Well, when some of
3 these women, you know, are not completing their high
4 school, that leads to economic insecurity for them, and if
5 they are finding their self in an abusive domestic
6 relationship, the lack of economic security may be a factor
7 of why that woman stays in that relationship and
8 potentially with her children, as well, for fear that she
9 will have no income, no support, no house, nowhere to go.
10 That also leads into a cycle of her staying in an abusive
11 relationship and potentially her children growing up
12 witnessing abuse and -- and living through that. It's a
13 cycle. It's a vicious cycle.

14 **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** So you're talking
15 about, you know, when a woman is afraid to leave her abuser
16 because of the economical issues she may face, what
17 about -- are there fears of having children apprehended
18 if -- if they report the type of abuses? Is there -- you
19 know, is there fear that they won't -- they'll have to
20 leave the community? What are some of the issues that a
21 woman who is facing domestic abuse might have to really
22 consider or think about?

23 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** Well, we've heard
24 from many women that they do not report abuse for the
25 simple fact that they are afraid of losing their children,

1 and they are not the abuser.

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

8 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** Currently, we have
9 a women's shelter in Nain and Hopedale and Rigolet in
10 Nunatsiavut region. There's also a women's shelter here in
11 Happy Valley-Goose Bay that many women from the Nunatsiavut
12 region -- many women come here to Happy Valley-Goose Bay,
13 to the shelter here, to get away from their abuser because
14 their abuser is still in the community, so many women find
15 themselves having to leave their community, having to
16 leave with their children in emergency -- emergency
17 situations, sometimes with just the clothes on their back;
18 no bottles, no diapers for the baby, you just go.

19 For those who do use the shelters in their
20 own communities, I know they do provide a lot of good
21 services and supports there. I have talked with the
22 executive directors of those shelters, and I'm pleased with
23 what -- what they do for women there.

24 **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** This is more recent,
25 though, that they -- these services have been available,

1 and, you know, how are the shelters -- and obviously,
2 you -- you said you know that they do good work there. Do
3 they have enough resources? Do they find themselves over
4 capacity? What are the -- you know, in terms of their
5 ability to provide more services, if they had more
6 resources, would they be able to provide more services?

7 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** Ebbs and flow, I
8 guess. You know, sometimes they are over capacity,
9 and -- you know, sometimes, I guess, they're under.
10 It -- it depends, but I know there are many times they are
11 over capacity.

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

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

23 **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** M'hm. And as the
24 shelters have been -- have been created and you're seeing
25 more of them, can you tell me anything about Rigolet's

1 shelter? I understand it just recently -- it's only
2 recently had 24-hour service. What was it like before
3 that?

4 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** Two days a week,
5 Charlotte? Prior to very recently receiving full-time
6 operational funding, which -- as a woman -- I'm just going
7 to take this to a personal level for a second, but as a
8 woman, if I were to have been living in Rigolet, and I
9 needed that service, but the shelter was only open two days
10 a week, what about the other five days I'm being beaten and
11 being pulled by my hair by my husband or my partner? What
12 about those other five days that those women could not go
13 to that shelter in Rigolet for so many years because there
14 was no funding when the need was there? That's what I
15 think about. What about those other five days when things
16 were happening? I'm so, so happy that Rigolet has received
17 full-time funding for the Kirkina House because they also
18 act as an overflow shelter for the other communities as
19 well.

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

23 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** There's work to be
24 done.

25 **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** One of the things

1 you were talking about when you were identifying why as
2 women -- it's difficult for women to leave their abusers,
3 you know, we were talking about the fear of the -- of
4 having their children apprehended. What about
5 Inuit -- Inuit women, what you've learned in the needs
6 assessments or otherwise, fear of reporting violence
7 because of the justice system? What supports do Inuit
8 women have through the justice system?

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

24 **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** Now, again, we look
25 at that map, and we see the distance and the remoteness or

1 how people are isolated. How do the Labrador courts work?
2 Like, how do they come to the communities, or how -- what's
3 the amount of time people could wait to have some of their
4 matters heard?

5 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** As I previously
6 mentioned, our communities are fly-in, fly-out, or by
7 marine transportation. The court system here is a
8 traveling court circuit that leaves Happy Valley-Goose Bay
9 and travels to the communities via airplane.

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

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

25 So further delays upon the heavy load of the

1 courts, it's already there. Sometimes women will see their
2 cases simply thrown out due to delays and the time that it
3 takes. This has happened on more than one occasion, and
4 this has happened with very serious offenses, as well,
5 leaving the woman feeling victimized all over again.

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

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

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

1 In fact, emergency protection orders are largely ignored.

2 **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** So if I'm
3 understanding correctly, it will be the police service, the
4 RCMP that make the request to the Court for the emergency
5 protection order. Would it also be the RCMP that would
6 enforce or do follow-ups if a woman was reporting a breach
7 in the EPO?

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

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

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

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

24 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** We completed a
25 3-year Status of Women Canada project in March 2015, and

1 based on that 3-year project, we did a gender-base analysis
2 with women in Hopedale and Nain because those were the two
3 communities that we were doing our work in at that time.

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

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

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

25 **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** So on page 20 of

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

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

19 **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** And so it was really
20 important when you did this needs assessment, if I
21 understand correctly, that it was actually driven by the
22 Inuit world view and that you weren't necessarily just
23 looking at indicators based on, maybe, mainstream Canadian
24 society or other Indigenous ones, but that in order to have
25 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
25 deeply would be alcohol, gambling, violence, and smoking,

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

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

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

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

1 impactful on our women. As we know, many of our women are
2 still very much traditional craft-makers, and for many of
3 our women, that is their only source of income, and for
4 that stipulation to be put on our women, that causes more
5 economic hardships for them and their families.

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

18 We know transportation is an issue because
19 our communities are fly-in, fly-out, and we have a coastal
20 marine service that is very inadequate as well. It's not
21 reliable. It's not a consistent service through the marine
22 transportation. Many times, the -- the marine vessel is
23 out of service, under repairs, or catching on fire, as it
24 has known to do with passengers on board.

25 We have Twin Otters that we travel the north

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

13 **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** So looking at the
14 needs assessment, which was, like, actually going out and
15 talking to the women, I understand that another report was
16 created through this same Status of Woman project, and it's
17 called the "Labrador Inuit Women's Realities," and this
18 one, I believe, came out in 2013. It talks about a lot of
19 the issues you've already flagged and identified. It talks
20 about that Inuit world view, but I noticed on page 9, it
21 actually kind of gives a really good summary of the woman's
22 realities, and this is what we've been hearing from you all
23 morning, from your lived experience and the work you do and
24 from what you hear from the women. It also talks about the
25 craft issue you were just talking about on the last page,

1 13. This report, can you just give us a little -- without
2 having to walk through every section of it or identify
3 every issue, can you tell us why this is an important tool,
4 you know, what -- how it explains the findings of the needs
5 assessment and the project, and why people should actually
6 try to read it and look at it?

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

24 **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** And is it fair to
25 say it would be helpful for governments and other

1 organizations that want to address these same issues to
2 actually look at a report that has been done by the Inuit
3 Women's Organization that has taken into account a needs
4 assessment from the women themselves?

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

15 **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** One of the
16 issues -- I mean, we've talked about a lot of the issues,
17 about the historic trauma. One of the issues we haven't
18 addressed yet that I know that you did want to touch base
19 on was mental health and suicide, and I know that
20 particularly amongst youth, it's a major concern and source
21 of deep suffering. What -- what can -- I just want to put
22 the question to you, you know, both in the report and the
23 needs assessment, you know, what is -- what's important for
24 everyone to understand about suicides within the regions
25 that we're talking about today?

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

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

15 "I was accepted to go to university. I
16 graduated from high school, but that
17 same year, all of my cousins committed
18 suicide. I cancelled. I could not go
19 to university. I did not reapply."

20 Those were her words.

21 **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** Hm. And
22 so -- but -- her words, as you said, but so well the -- the
23 situation and the impact on women, that connection you were
24 talking about earlier, about the importance of education or
25 getting economic stability is often disrupted by the mental

1 health or the suicides that are occurring in communities to
2 their close family relations. What type of mental health
3 supports or resources are needed to better address -- and I
4 know you've already talked about culture and land-based
5 food and the traditions, but what other resources are
6 really key and significant in order to address these issues
7 so that women can succeed?

8 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** Well, Labrador as
9 a whole is lacking the general medical and mental health
10 services that are provided on the island portion of our
11 province in Newfoundland. For example, we do not have any
12 child psychologists here. We do not have any permanently
13 stationed psychologists here. They travel from St. John's,
14 I believe, or somewhere in Newfoundland, so they -- you
15 know, they come up to Labrador not regularly, and when they
16 do, they only come as far as Goose Bay. They don't go into
17 the communities, so families will have to leave their
18 communities and travel here to Goose Bay a lot of times for
19 a lot of their mental health supports that -- that -- they
20 are just not available in the community. The resources are
21 not there, the services are not there, the manpower is not
22 there, so oftentimes, yes, we have to see our people -- and
23 sometimes, many times, we see our people travel -- travel
24 farther than Goose Bay to get the mental health supports
25 that they need and maybe some of the addictions supports

1 that they need as well.

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

8 **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** And I know that
9 talking about these realities is heavy on the heart, but I
10 also want to return to, you know, where is the hope in
11 terms of -- you know, you've talked and shared with the
12 Commissioner that part of what we need to do is educate our
13 children and young people about certain things, but, you
14 know, where is the hope? Like, what are the opportunities
15 to -- to make things better?

16 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** The hope is in our
17 young people. They hold all my hope, and I'm going to
18 teach them all I can, while I can, to be strong, courageous
19 people, to be leaders. We must educate our children and
20 our young people about abuse, all forms, shapes, sizes,
21 what it looks like, what it means. They need to know when
22 things are wrong. Too many of our communities are
23 normalizing abuse. It's becoming normalized, and that's a
24 serious concern for me as executive director of
25 AnanauKatiget Tumingit, and for me as a woman, Kim

1 Campbell-McLean. I find it very concerning when abuse gets
2 normalized. We cannot no longer normalize it. We need to
3 call it out for what it is, as it's happening, when it's
4 happening. We need to hold people accountable for their
5 behaviours and their actions that are causing so much hurt
6 to others.

7 So we need our children to know what conduct
8 is appropriate and what conduct is not appropriate. It is
9 up to us to teach them and to guide them. It's our
10 responsibility. Abuse is unacceptable.

11 You know, it's important for young people to
12 know all of this because these are important life skills
13 that they will have to carry with them all through their
14 life, just as important as it is for them to learn math or
15 science in school. They need to know what healthy
16 relationships are and what they look like. Our children
17 need to know this so that they do not continue the cycle.

18 We must also educate male offenders that
19 violence and abuse is never acceptable. I truly believe
20 that our communities need to bring back our powers as
21 communities and banish sexual predators. They are not
22 welcome in our communities anymore. They don't belong
23 there. We don't want them there. We need to tell them to
24 leave. We as communities, as people, need to become
25 stronger, and we need to take our communities back, and

1 it's up to us, and I furthermore strongly believe, that it
2 is up to us women to take our communities back and let
3 these perpetrators know, no more, out you go. You are not
4 welcome here.

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

6 **(APPLAUSE)**

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

11 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** I'd just like to
12 add one more thing that I did not touch on; however, it's
13 very, very important. With regards to our young women,
14 when they do go to the cities, when they go for
15 post-secondary education, if they just want to go to
16 Toronto or Montreal and watch a hockey game: Our Inuit
17 women are beautiful, and we have beautiful, beautiful
18 qualities that are envied by many others, and that is our
19 friendliness, our warmth, our welcoming, our trusting of
20 each other, our giving, our sharing. In the south, we are
21 looked at as vulnerable, and those beautiful traits are
22 preyed upon. Our women are vulnerable in isolated
23 communities because they may not be street-smart. They may
24 be taken advantage of due to those beautiful qualities that
25 we instill in them, that we honour in them, and that we are

1 proud that they have within themselves. Others target
2 that. Shame on you.

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

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

11 There should be federally funded women's
12 shelters in all Nunatsiavut communities. Right now, our
13 shelters are provincially funded, and there is less money
14 given for programs and services. There is also much less
15 security with a provincially funded shelter. Funding could
16 get cut at any minute if the Provincial budget does not
17 allow for shelters to continue in our communities. We know
18 that can happen. With federal funding, there's much more
19 security.

20 There needs to be education for
21 preschool- and school-aged children on what abuse is and
22 the different kinds of abuse. Too many children do not
23 even know they are being abused because it is normalized.
24 We need to stop this now. No more normalizing. We need to
25 call it for what it is.

1 Young girls and women need to prepare for
2 going to the cities for schooling. So many of our young
3 women and girls are so much more vulnerable than the
4 general population due to our trusting, kind, loving,
5 caring nature. There needs to be a process set up where a
6 navigator, such as a paid, hired person, helps the young
7 girls in the city, through the school system, take them to
8 the rough parts of town and say, hey, these areas you need
9 to avoid. We all know that our students are not
10 economically secure. They're lucky to -- if they get
11 funding, and if they do, it's just enough to cover. So
12 sometimes there's transportation issues in the city for
13 women and things like this. We need to educate them in the
14 cities. We need to make them street-smart.

15 There is a breakdown, huge, huge breakdown
16 in trust with the child, youth, and family services, with
17 the RCMP, with the justice system, and several other
18 government agencies, both federal and provincial.
19 Appropriate cultural training should be done with any of
20 these individuals who choose to come into work in our
21 communities. This should be made mandatory, and the
22 training should be done by local people from the community.
23 These systems and agencies need to incorporate our culture
24 into their policies and practices and everyday workings in
25 our communities.

1 And if the courts are going to use Gladue
2 principal, the services that are needed should be in the
3 community where the perpetrator is sentenced. For example,
4 if somebody has an addiction problem and are sentenced
5 through the Gladue hearing to attend an addictions program,
6 then that program needs to be available in that community.

7 Nakumiik.

8 **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** I also have just one
9 more point if -- and then I'm going to offer if you want
10 more recommendations or personal recommendations, but I
11 understand AT has also developed some videos, and I just
12 wanted you to actually speak briefly to those and what the
13 purpose of those videos are and where people can find them.

14 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** Last year, we
15 received Violent Prevention money from the Province of
16 Newfoundland and Labrador, and out of that funding, our
17 organization decided to create videos. One is called
18 "Breaking the Cycle," the other is called "Respecting Me,
19 Respecting You." We interviewed Inuit women, and they
20 talked very candidly and openly, some of them, about abuse,
21 about their stories, what they went through. Some of them
22 simply talked to encourage other women. The videos are
23 short, but they are very powerful.

24 I would like to direct you to our website.
25 However, we were having much technical difficulty with

1 getting the videos uploaded onto the website, so they're
2 not there yet, but this year, we received the same funding,
3 so this year we're going to sort of do the same thing, a
4 little different. This year we're going to focus on the
5 children and the youth, about abuse and what it is and how
6 it -- we can't normalize it. So we will be creating more
7 videos because we have realized that in this day and age,
8 to put things out through technology is how we're going to
9 be reaching people and how it gets shared through Facebook,
10 through all these other -- Snapchat, whatever these things
11 are, so that's what we're doing. We've realized that's how
12 we've got to reach our young people, and that's what we're
13 doing.

14 **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** I would -- I think
15 you would also suggest that it's not just your young
16 people --

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

18 **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** -- but other young
19 people and other people that should be looking for those
20 videos. Is that fair?

21 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** I think everybody
22 should watch them.

23 **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** Yeah. Before I give
24 Commissioner Robinson the opportunity to ask questions or
25 make comments, I want to come back full circle because we

1 started with you bravely sharing that you had an incident,
2 and you touched on the fact that you've had other violence
3 in your life, but you didn't want to go into the details of
4 that because it really drives the work you do. It really
5 drives your position as an executive director and being a
6 voice for Inuit women in Labrador, and so I just want to
7 take the time to thank you for sharing. I know that it's
8 not easy when you have your own connection to this, but
9 that it is important, and I know that -- I just wanted to
10 recognize your bravery for, you know, opening up and
11 sharing to a group your own personal story and why -- you
12 do the work you do now, so thank you, and I'd ask
13 Commissioner Robinson if she has any questions or comments.

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

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

16 **COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON:** And I do have
17 some questions. Christa snickered when she asked that
18 because she knows I always have questions.

19 I want to thank you for -- for
20 starting -- like, sharing with us, but also giving us a lot
21 of background information and context that I think is
22 really going to help us today and tomorrow to understand a
23 lot of the issues and how things we're hearing from
24 different people overlap, so I want to thank you for that.

25 About AnanauKatiget, are you

1 affiliated -- is this an independent women's organization?
2 It's not affiliated with any government or...

3 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** We are an
4 independent not-for-profit organization. We have no
5 political affiliation to anybody. We are our own
6 organization with our own board, and -- yeah. No, we're
7 our own group.

8 **COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON:** And how are
9 you funded?

10 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** We receive funding
11 on a year-to-year basis, so we have to apply every year,
12 not knowing whether we will be funded again, and we
13 actually --

14 **COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON:** Yeah.

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

19 **COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON:** And so that's
20 sort of your core funding is through the Nunatsiavut
21 Government?

22 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** Our core funding
23 is not Nunatsiavut Government. They are the holders of
24 the -- yeah, of the fund because the royalties goes
25 through, but there's actually an independent trust fund set

1 up to distribute the funds, to review proposals, to
2 distribute funds, and we have to apply annually for that.

3 **COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON:** Oh, okay.

4 Okay.

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

7 **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** And do you receive
8 any other funding from provincial or federal governments?

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

13 **COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON:** So this is
14 basically their projects, their initiatives, and you apply
15 to them for that funding?

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

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

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

24 **COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON:** And
25 priorities?

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

2 **COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON:** I wanted to
3 speak a little bit about -- you -- thank you for sharing
4 with us the Nunatsiavut settlement area, the communities in
5 Nunatsiavut. Viewers may not know this, probably lots
6 don't, but the Nunatsiavut settlement area and the
7 establishment of the Nunatsiavut Government, that's
8 relatively new. What was it, in 2006 it was settled? '5,
9 '6? In terms of the services that women and children and
10 the communities in Nunatsiavut receive, where are the bulk
11 of those services coming from? Like, who delivers it? Is
12 it the Nunatsiavut Government that delivers services or the
13 Province or the feds?

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

17 **MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE:** Have you seen
18 changes over the last years? I mean, you talked about now
19 there being shelters where there weren't before. Have you
20 seen a change in -- in services and the quality of services
21 since the Nunatsiavut Government started taking more of
22 these services over?

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

24 **COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON:** I'm -- change
25 as in whatever you see. I mean, not saying one way or the

1 other, but there's been a change in who's -- who is in
2 control to a degree, and I want to know if that has
3 resulted in change for women.

4 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** I think so. We're
5 seeing more of our own people in our communities trained
6 and taking on these roles, support roles, and the most
7 beautiful thing was there was an Inuit Bachelor of Social
8 Work program that went on here, and through that, a number
9 of our own women became social workers, and they went into
10 their communities, and they are now in positions and the
11 jobs to help our people. That made a big difference, and
12 also, we have our own traveling trauma and addictions team
13 under the Department of Health and Social Development,
14 under Nunatsiavut Government, and that has made a huge
15 difference to people as well. When we have our own people,
16 seems to -- more of a connection because of the cultural
17 aspects to healing and -- and working on yourself.

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

25 **COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON:** Hm. I think

1 that's a really important point, that in -- it's about
2 who's making those decisions, as well, right? So thank you
3 for that.

4 I write questions in the margin, so I have
5 to go back a little bit.

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

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

20 (LAUGHTER)

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

24 **COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON:** Perfect.
25 Thank you. And I want to talk a little bit about the core

1 process because -- you know, you're talking about the
2 circuit court, and we've heard from families and survivors
3 and -- from Nunavut, just towards the Northwest
4 Territories, and they have that shared experience. Are
5 there any lawyers for the Defence or for the Crown that
6 reside in Nunatsiavut?

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

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

9 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** That reside in
10 Nunatsiavut? No.

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

13 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** Everybody travels
14 from Happy Valley-Goose Bay.

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

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

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

22 **MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN:** Yes, that's
23 correct.

24 **COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON:** And did they
25 provide any victim services as well?

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

3 **COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON:** Okay.

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

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

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

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

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

17 **(LAUGHTER)**

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

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

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

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

2 **(LAUGHTER)**

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

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

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

23 **COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON:** We have some
24 gifts. The gifts are growing in number, so I have to make
25 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.

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

1 COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON: So I'm just --

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

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

8 (LAUGHTER)

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

11 COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON: Okay.
12 Pauktuutit.

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

15 COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON: Yes. Yeah,
16 absolutely.

17 MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN: Thank you so much.

18 COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON: Thank you.

19 MS. KIM CAMPBELL-MCLEAN: Oh, my. This...

20 MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: So, Commissioner
21 Robinson, I was going to ask if we could have an
22 adjournment until -- our next hearing is scheduled for
23 1 p.m. in this space, and I do know that lunch will be
24 served in Conference Room 2, but if we could just adjourn
25 now, I'd appreciate that.

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

3 **UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER:** Yes.

4 **COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON:** Okay.
5 Nakumiik.

6 **UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER:** Kim, thank you so
7 much.

8 **(APPLAUSE)**

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

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

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


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

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

24 **--- 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 "Jenessa Leriger", is written over a horizontal line.

Jenessa Leriger

March 25, 2018