



Quebec City – Criminal Justice Oversight and Accountability

**September 17<sup>th</sup>, 2018 – Chief Terry Armstrong and Mike Mitatwabin**

With a combined work force of over 160 employees serving 35 First Nation communities, Nishnawbe-Aski Police Service is the largest stand-alone Indigenous police service in Canada, and the second largest in North America. Geographically, the territory over which NAPS polices encompasses nearly 2/3 of the Province of Ontario from Thunder Bay to Hudson Bay, and spanning Manitoba to Quebec. The majority of the First Nations served by NAPS are fly-in communities.

NAPS Board Chair **Mike Metatawabin** served as the NAPS Board Chair from 2000 to 2009, and resumed the position of Board Chair in 2015. Between 2009-2012, Chair Metatawabin served as an ex-officio member of the NAPS Board while he was the Deputy Grand Chief of Nishnawbe Aski Nation.

**Chief Terry Armstrong** became the Chief of Police of the Nishnawbe-Aski Police Service (“NAPS”) in 2013. Prior to becoming Chief of NAPS, Chief Armstrong began his policing career serving as a First Nation Constable in Pikangikum in 1984, and has worked in nearly every aspect of policing, including many years of service in the Northwest Patrol. Chief Armstrong served as the Deputy Chief of the Treaty 3 Police Service, the Acting Chief of Police for the Lac Seul Police Service, and the Detachment Commander of the Ontario Provincial Police, Sioux Lookout Detachment.

Chief Armstrong and Chair Metatawabin will provide evidence with respect to the challenges the police service has faced since its inception, together with more recent developments that represent unprecedented reform in Indigenous policing. Specifically, a provincial legislative option for Indigenous policing in Ontario in the form of the Safer Ontario Act (Bill 175), set to come into force in January 2019, and a May 2018 Tripartite Funding Agreement which will dramatically increase NAPS resources, will be the subject of discussion. The panel’s evidence will focus on the implications of the new legislation and the Tripartite Agreement for NAPS and other Indigenous police forces from both policy and operational perspectives.

**September 18<sup>th</sup>, 2018 – Jacqueline Hansen & Connie Greyeyes**

**Jacqueline Hansen** is Amnesty International Canada’s Gender Rights Campaigner based in Ottawa. She covers women’s rights, LGBTI rights, and gender equality campaigning for Amnesty International Canada. Her work is currently focused on ensuring the rights of women and LGBTI rights defenders are respected, protected and fulfilled; addressing the human rights impacts of energy development in Canada on Indigenous women,

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transgender, and non-binary individuals; addressing violence against Indigenous women, girls, and two-spirit people; and more broadly, ending gender-based violence in Canada. Her previous work has focused on transgender rights in Canada, ending torture, and promoting sexual and reproductive rights. Prior to her work with Amnesty, she spent over a decade campaigning to eliminate victim-activated weapons through work with the Nobel Peace Prize Laureate International Campaign to Ban Landmines and its research and monitoring initiative Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor.

**Connie Greyeyes** was born and raised in Fort St John, a member of Treaty 8 First Nations from Bigstone Cree Nation. The 11th child of Joseph and Veronica Greyeyes, Connie was raised on the premise that if you can help, you should, something her parents instilled in all their children. Connie works tirelessly to improve the lives of indigenous people in her community in a variety of ways; her work at the Women's Resource Centre; DPAC representative for her children's school; Coordinator for the Aboriginal Success by 6, and the Spirit of the Peace Powwow Society and of course Sisters in Spirit, FSJ Chapter. Connie and her friend Dave Terry held the first Sisters in Spirit vigil for Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women in Fort St. John, BC in 2008 hoping to raise awareness of the missing and murdered aboriginal women in the Peace region and Canada. Since then, a team from Fort St John has represented the Peace Region at the National Vigil in Ottawa for the last several years and has brought National attention to the systemic violence and recurring loss of Aboriginal women in the Peace region and throughout Canada. Here are helpful links -

<https://www.eiseverywhere.com/ehome/agm2015/287315/>; <https://www.alaskahighwaynews.ca/fort-st-john/connie-greyeyes-woman-behind-amnesty-s-missing-women-study-refuses-to-forget-1.1940473>; <https://www.sierraclub.org/sierra/2017-5-september-october/feature/first-nations-women-canada-are-suffering-epidemic-violence>

**September 19<sup>th</sup>, 2018 – TBC**

**September 20<sup>th</sup>, 2018 – Professeure Renée Brassard & 2<sup>nd</sup> witness TBC**

**Professeure Renée Brassard** is the director of the school of social work and criminology at the Université de Laval. Her areas of research include social exclusion, justice and Indigenous people, incarceration, social work and criminology. She researches regularly for the Centre de recherche interdisciplinaire sur la violence familiale et la violence faite aux femmes and the Centre international de criminologie comparée. Some of her current research projects focus on domestic violence in an Indigenous context, Indigenous offender profiles within Correctional services, the incarceration of Indigenous people and the risk of recidivism in Canada. A lot of her

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work looks into Indigenous peoples' involvement with the criminal justice system or their experiences with conjugal violence and family violence. Here are links with more information:

<https://www.fss.ulaval.ca/notre-faculte/repertoire-du-personnel/renee-brassard>;

Présentation Powerpoint : À l'écoute des peuples autochtones: le cas de la violence conjugale et familiale au Québec : [http://www.rpsbeh.com/uploads/4/5/8/0/45803375/renée\\_brassard.pdf](http://www.rpsbeh.com/uploads/4/5/8/0/45803375/renée_brassard.pdf)

Article sur l'incarcération des femmes autochtones : <https://www.erudit.org/fr/revues/crimino/2002-v35-n2-crimino680/008291ar.pdf>.

### **September 21<sup>st</sup>, 2018 – Ellen Gabriel**

**Ms. Ellen Gabriel** is a human rights activist, educator, and artist from the Kanehsatà:ke Nation. Her advocacy has focused on the rights of Indigenous Peoples specifically with regards to language, traditional knowledge and culture, gender equity, and Indigenous governance. She has made numerous public presentations on Indigenous rights and history, including presentations to Parliamentary committees and the National Assembly on legislative amendments affecting the rights of Aboriginal peoples in Canada. She has been active at the international level participating at the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous issues, negotiations on the Nagoya Protocol of the Convention on Biodiversity and most recently, at the UN Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Ms. Gabriel was chosen by the People of the Longhouse and her community of Kanehsatà:ke to be their spokesperson during the 1990 “Oka” Crisis; to protect the Pines from the expansion of a 9 hole golf course in “Oka”. She has also worked in education at the Mohawk immersion school in Kanehsatà:ke . She is presently an active board member of Kontinón:sta'ts – Mohawk Language Custodians and First Peoples Human Rights Coalition. In 2004, Ellen Gabriel was elected president of the Quebec Native Women's Association a position which she held for 6 ½ years, until December 2010. Ms. Gabriel is a recipient of the Golden Eagle Award from the Native Women's Association of Canada, the International Women's Day Award from the Barreau du Québec/Québec Bar Association, and also the recipient of the Indigenous Women's Initiative “Jigonsaseh Women of Peace Award” for her advocacy work.