



Aboriginal Shelters of Ontario
MMIWG SURVEY REPORT
**National Inquiry on Missing and Murdered
Indigenous Women**

ASOO is a collaboration of 23 Member organizations and 26 Associate Members that are specifically mandated to provide coordination, training, research and support to shelters and to provide family violence prevention and intervention services to Aboriginal families in the Province of Ontario. Attached to this report is Appendix A which lists the Member organizations and Associate organizations and demonstrates the growth of ASOO since 2014.

A Survey was sent to all members of the Aboriginal Shelters of Ontario with staff members from each Shelter providing answers to the Survey. In some Shelters, more than one staff member provided answers. The following Shelters provided feedback:

Abbey House (Niagara Falls)
Anishnaabe Kwewag Gamig Inc. (Alderville First Nations)
Beendigen (Thunder Bay District)
Ezhignowenmindwaa Women's Shelter (Walpole Island First Nations)
Kapuskasing
Minwaashin Lodge (Ottawa)
Moosonee Family Resource Centre
Atlohsa (London)
Ganohkwasra (Six Nations Grand River Territory)
Oneida Family Healing Lodge (Oneida First Nations)

I. Has Shelter Been Impacted by MMIWG?

The first question that was asked was whether the respective Shelter had been impacted by the issue of Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls (MMIWG) in their communities

and asked whether they were aware of clients who had accessed shelter services and who had become murdered and/or missing at some point afterwards.

- Staff at ABBEY HOUSE did not know of any MMIWG.
- ANISHNAABE KWEWAG GAMIG INC have not been impacted directly.
- At BEENDIGEN, there were approximately 15 women who accessed its shelter and who did end up murdered and/or missing.
- At EZHIGNOWENMINDWAA WOMEN'S SHELTER, the staff are compassionate and as a team, they did discuss and debrief this question. One staff member knew of one MMIWG. One staff member was not aware of any former clients who had been murdered or gone missing. Five staff members was aware of three women; one from Walpole Island First Nations and two from Wikwemikong.
- At KAPUSKASING, to the best of the staff member's knowledge, there were no MMIWG. The staff member did state that because there is no database of the missing women, it was impossible to search historical data to verify if services were accessed in the past.
- At MINWAASHIN LODGE, there were three women who resided in its Shelter who are now part of the Missing and Murdered. The impact on this shelter has been significant at any one time; there is at least one woman who has lost an auntie and a sister. A mother of one of the MMIWG stayed at the shelter. Approximately five years ago, MINWAASHIN LODGE attended a meeting with representatives from the UN whose mandate was Violence against Indigenous Women. On that day, out of 20 shelter residents, five (5) identified that they had lost a close relative in the Missing and Murdered.

- At the MOOSONEE FAMILY RESOURCE CENTRE, there have been a few women within its community that have been murdered. Its shelter has an event called 'Sisters in Spirit' that is held every year to honour the missing and murdered women.
- At the OJIBWAY WOMEN'S LODGE, its community suffered the loss of a young woman; however, she was not a client. Each year they organize a Sisters in Spirit walk in her memory.
- On average, at ATLOHSA, the Zhaawanong Shelter completes two missing person reports with the London Police Services on a weekly basis.
- At GANOHWASRA, they did have one Indigenous woman who was planning to come to the shelter for emergency safety and protection services. They were told this after she was murdered by her partner. There was no record that she called GANOHWASRA at all, but she did apparently tell her niece what her plans were. She apparently did try to access another non-native shelter but she was denied. It can only be assumed that their shelter was full at the time. She was staying at a motel in Brantford when her partner found her. He brutally murdered her when he found her at the motel. To date, GANOHWASRA has worked with immediate family members of those who were murdered. They have estimated that they have worked with 15 family members of Six Nations women who were murdered.
- At ONEIDA FAMILY HEALING LODGE, this statistic is unknown.

II. Number of women/men/youth and children who accessed shelter services for support after the murder of their loved one.

- ABBY HOUSE has one documented family member who accessed shelter services for support after the murder of their loved one.
- ANISHNAABE KWEWAG GAMIG INC is currently unaware of any missing and murdered women that have been a resident of AKG or accessed our services at any time.
- BEENDIGEN is a crisis home and has serviced 4700 women since the instalment of a database system. The number of women who accessed directly after a murder is unknown. Unfortunately, it is not a statistic accounted for, but every woman who has entered the crisis home have been directly or indirectly impacted to some level from missing and murdered family member.
- One staff member at the EZHIGNOWENMINDWAA WOMEN'S SHELTER was not aware of any family member accessing services. Five staff members were aware of one woman who accessed its services after the murder of a loved one.
- The response from the staff member at KAPUSKASING was that they were unsure how to answer this question because they felt this may be confidential information that they do not have access to. This staff member stated that women are more reserved because they don't trust society, making it harder to really find the suitable help they need. They act like it is just a life milestone, like if one their family members aren't missing or murdered it's not normal. This staff member did not know the exact numbers.

- At MINWAASHIN LODGE, a quarter (25%) of the women it served lost a member of their family and are now a part of the statistics of Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women.
- The response from the MOOSONEE FAMILY RESOURCE CENTRE was that they were unsure if any of the women accessed its shelter but they do work with some of the relatives. They have one of the women's sisters speak at their event.
- At the OJIBWAY WOMEN'S LODGE, the great niece of the young woman whose memory is now part of its Sisters in Spirit, has accessed its shelter for services.
- At least 75% of Zhaawanong and ATLOHSA clients who access services have been directly or indirectly impacted by missing and murdered Indigenous female family members, friends or community members.
- At GANOHKVASRA, four (4) family members of MMIWG accessed shelter for safety and protection support. The rest attended weekly sessions in its Community Counselling Unit. They also work with eight (8) family members called the "Embrace Her With Love" families. These members present to the community and educate on MMIWG.
- At ONEIDA FAMILY HEALING LODGE, this statistic is unknown.

III. Identified Gaps And Barriers

Shelters identified gaps and barriers that prevented women from accessing services. They were also asked that if these services were available, would this have prevented women from being victims of murder. The following lists their responses:

ABBEY HOUSE

Abbey House is a transitional shelter for Indigenous women and their children. Most have experienced trauma and violence. The support offered at Abbey House for a year helps to prevent women from becoming victims of murder. The biggest barrier to accessing service is that there are only eight (8) beds available. Many women are on waiting lists. Limited staffing provides outreach as much as they can. Many women disappear or the contact number changes within a week. Mainstream shelters are full locally. A limited number of options are available. Time is needed to develop innovative solutions. Women may not access services because of the fear that they live with. They are reluctant to report abuse. They do not trust mainstream supports. With the duty to report to child welfare services, mothers fear that they will lose their children so they are reluctant to report abuse. Childcare is also lacking. There are not enough beds and women assume that there is nowhere to go. There are mental health and addictions problems so more resources are needed. Community is dealing with much more issues than ever before (ie. sex trade, human trafficking, impacts of 60's scoop and reconnecting with family/community, Elder abuse).

ANISHNAABE KWEWAG GAMIG INC.

Transportation is often a challenge for women accessing services especially those who are on the methadone program and require daily medication from the closest town. Alternate services may need to be referred. Police response time could be a gap as a woman is at an extremely high risk and she doesn't feel safe in a rural area. Police are apprised of any high risk clients without breaching confidentiality. There is still a lot of shame attached for some women to come into a shelter, especially for women from within the community. Women may choose

to stay living in an urban area versus being at AKG in a rural environment. Although there may be gaps or barriers to accessing our services, we will often make the appropriate referrals to keep a woman safe.

BEENDIGEN

Gaps in available services are multiple. Often what they see and experience within the crisis home is the coping mechanisms of vulnerable women and their families due to their varied experiences and the recall of the traumas. Their specified service is to assist women and their dependents who are fleeing abuse. They are aware that often the abuse experienced can be correlated to being kin to a missing or murdered woman. There are so many gaps in services when the women who are accessing services are also dealing with compounded issues such as the impacts of the residential school system, poverty, homelessness, mental health, addictions, aggression, violence and lack of a spiritual connectiveness. Even though they have a wide variety of staff with specialized skills, they do not have enough staff to be able to provide one on one to each woman. They do not have the ability to amend or prescribe medications and the ability to forcibly prevent harm. They rely on 911 services. Women and their dependents are triggered regularly by the behaviours of other residents. They lack a long-term healing centre. Time and resources are required to assist many women with deinstitutionalization and to empower them to a living a better life.

EZHIGNOWENMINDWAA WOMEN'S SHELTER

When a woman comes to the shelter intoxicated, she is denied entry which puts her at risk and may cause her not to utilize the shelter in the future. She walks away down the road in this condition. When police bring a client to the shelter because they may have found her alongside

of the road or in an unsafe place, and again, if she has been drinking or is not in an abusive situation, she is denied entry which, again, puts her at risk of abuse. In the case of police assistance, they may take her to the Island Police Station to sleep it off. This is traumatizing to wake up behind bars in a cell.

Other barriers include lack of transportation, child custody issues, legal aid support and/or lawyer. Another gap is that women are not able to come in if they are homeless. This puts them out on the streets to face harder times. They may become victims of sexual violence. Taking them in may prevent this.

The solution to this is to change their mandate to include a safe place for women at risk of going missing or sexually abused or with nowhere safe to sleep that night. Let's help our women and young girls. Maybe they do not want to disclose abuse right away. This can open the door to dialogue and trust and then we could assist them with support or information and compassion. They need to know that someone cares about them. We could talk about safety, encourage them to be safe and alert them to the dangers (ie. drinking with guys; going to parties alone; careful of a drink or drugs at a bar or house; know the people you are with; tell someone where you are going; do not get in a car of people you don't know; don't get in a car on pretense of a destination; if you get drunk or high and are not feeling safe, call someone to come and get you or leave unnoticed till you get a safe distance away; go to the shelter).

Other solutions include having an in-house service with a lawyer coming in to visit to assist the women living in the Shelter, to educate women (ie. awareness programs about human

trafficking, sexual violence and prevention, presentations by police) and to provide self-defense programs.

KAPUSKASING

Many barriers are common such as a lack of transportation. There are long stretches of uninhabited roads on along Hwy #11. The shelter is far for most women to travel to. They have no money to get to the shelter and many do not have access to a phone to call the Shelter for help or to call OPP. Most of the women do not have money for transportation to get out of reserve for help needed. Women with children may decide to stay where they are instead of asking help for transportation.

There is minimal space for shelter needs. The shelter is predominantly for abuse. There is a lack of knowledge of available services or knowledge about how to access services. There is stigma associated with accessing services.

There are language and cultural barriers. Although the majority of women and children that access their shelter are Aboriginal, there are no Aboriginal workers. Aboriginal women are not applying to work there. It would be an asset to the shelter to have Aboriginal workers so that they could offer Cree lessons to workers to address language barriers. We could offer Aboriginal cultural workshops for the staff and general population to stop stereotypes.

Other barriers include communication, developing trust and a lack of support from community.

Solutions include building more local services and shelter and training provided to the OPP training to understand violence against Aboriginal women. Training is also required for women to be educated about healthy relationships and to understand boundaries.

MINWAASHIN LODGE

Gaps in service that are most acute are services for women who have a concurrent disorder or have serious addiction issues. There are not enough beds to offer Indigenous specific supports to these women. More safe space would keep more women safe.

MOOSONEE FAMILY RESOURCE CENTRE

A gap in service includes the lack of housing. The wait list is typically over a year for housing. It is difficult for women to come to the shelter for help.

A solution may be to hire a staff person that can travel into the community to continue follow up with women after they receive housing or are discharged. If this funding existed, that staff person could do routine check-ins at a women's residence and the women may be more likely to continue with counselling.

OJIBWAY WOMEN'S LODGE

The guidelines are too strict for accessing services. Solutions include the need for transitional housing and allowing for longer stay times.

ATLOHSA

Barriers preventing women from accessing services include:

1. Transportation from rural to urban sites resulting in increased rates of hitchhiking and unsafe travel;
2. Systemic racism and lack of cultural awareness within mainstream organizations resulting in lack of understanding and supportive environments ie. with police services/victim services – women are not feeling comfortable to report crimes;
3. Lack of mobile unit to do street level outreach and support;

4. Lack of safe space for women at risk for HT. Our shelter is small and unable to dedicated beds for HT survivors when full;
5. Lack of understanding with police services. Missing person reports are not taken seriously.

GANOHKWASRA

- More funding is desperately needed to provide family violence prevention education to Indigenous communities about the effects of violence and the tragic possibility that family violence can escalation to homicide.
- More funding is desperately needed to hire Community Counsellors to work with the family members of those who have been tragically murdered due to family violence.
- More funding to hire male counsellors to work exclusively with Indigenous men and boys who have been impacted by this horrendous trauma.
- Shelters need to be the primary recipients of these increased funds since shelters' primary mission is to provide safety and protection to Indigenous women/families impacted by violence.
- Because the issue is Murdered and Missing Indigenous Women, enhanced funding needs to go to the Indigenous Shelters. Mainstream Shelters are funded more than Indigenous Shelters in Ontario and Canada. With proper funding, Indigenous Shelters can save more lives.
- Many Indigenous clients are fearful of the Child Welfare system. Because of this fear, many women do not want to access shelter services. Shelter staff are conflicted because they are supportive of the resident and the children but child welfare is only

about safety and protection of the children. Shelter workers are always “bumping heads” with Child Welfare workers.

ONEIDA

- Suitable safe housing in the community. On-going mental health services (ie. for drug addictions) is required both in and out of the community. This is for the overall safety of all women.

IV. Gaps preventing services to family members of MMIWG

Shelters identified gaps that prevented service to family members of MMIWG who accessed their shelter for support. These gaps included lack of space (ie. beds, housing), staffing (low pay), education and awareness.

V. Shelters provided recommendations for change as follows:

ABBEY HOUSE

- Increased staff education
- Increased staff wages and benefits
- Men’s programs
- Anger Management
- Funding for Anti-Human Trafficking Awareness
- Street Teams
- Must stop turning people away
- Need housing
- Outreach
- Immediate assistance
- Collaboration among service providers (ie creating teams).

ANISHNAABE KWEWAG GAMIG INC.

AKG stays active in providing awareness to community members and women from the surrounding area on MMIW and shelter services. It is pertinent for all VAW agencies to stay active and to provide pertinent information to keep women and their children safe (ie. awareness events).

BEENDIGEN

Recommendations would be to provide shelter services to adult males or adults who identify as males. Our mandate and services would also need to be amended to be able to provide shelter services for complete families who may not necessarily be fleeing abuse but require shelter due to the traumas that they have experienced. We would require various buildings to house the families while being able to provide ongoing and consistent support services for an extended period of time. A long-term healing shelter that encompasses 24 hr support which also includes medical care and a return to cultural teachings.

EZHIGNOWWEMINDWAA WOMEN'S SHELTER

- Awareness and education about anti-human trafficking, sexual exploitation, domestic violence
- Continued counselling services to cope with trauma.

KAPUSKASING

- Awareness and education about healthy relationships and types of violence (ie sexual violence). Often Aboriginal women minimize the abuse they have been through.

- Education about healthy relationships should be taught in school for both young women and men.
- Awareness of services available to a family if a situation occurs.
- Hire a support worker to specialize in providing awareness and education to community members, families, young people.

MINWAASHIN LODGE

- Services for children who witness violence
- Cultural specific services for psychological support and addiction supports.

MOOSONEE FAMILY RESOURCE CENTRE and OJIBWAY WOMEN'S LODGE

- Hire a Family Support Worker that is available for the families.

GANOHKWASRA

- Better collaboration with the police services and victim services to ensure victims of violence are brought directly to the shelter. This has been improved but there is still room for improvement.
- There needs to be more fully funded Indigenous Partner Assault Response (PAR) Groups (annualized funding) for Indigenous men to attend. These funds need to be dedicated solely to the Indigenous Shelters.

ONEIDA

- No identified access for this purpose.

VI. Final Comments

A final open question was asked of the participants which was to add anything else they wanted to include as a service provider/shelter regarding their experience with the missing and murdered Indigenous Women and their families from their community.

At ABBEY HOUSE, they had encountered three (3) families of MMIWG in recent years. One of the MMIWGs was a victim of Robert Pickton. They felt that there are many more cases that are unknown and it was not a number their organization counts. "Maybe it's because we know it's there but we are reluctant to 'count' and document the devastating reality. It's painful and touches all our families."

ANISHNAABE KWEWAG GAMIG INC. stated that it is pertinent for all VAW agencies to stay active and participate in awareness activities and provide awareness about MMIWG. No step is too small. They continue to provide a crisis line, support and shelter for women in need which is pertinent to keep women safe and off the streets. AKG clients receive in-house programming, education on safety planning and tools to help keep them safe.

In the Thunder Bay District, the gaps and lack of viable services of BEENDIGEN are becoming more and more evident. Addictions, mental health, violence, homelessness are increasing at a higher rate than our population. Our increasing population are people and families who have experienced consistent trauma and loss of life. The population of those affected by missing and murdered Indigenous women and girls is growing. The money and resources to provide services are greatly lacking.

At EZHIGNOWENMINDWAA WOMEN'S SHELTER, they felt that it would be a good idea to support women by having her whole family support them by providing transportation or money for gas. Another way to support the women is to hire trained staff to be available to them during difficult times or connect them to other healing programs and services.

EZHIGNOWENMINDWAA WOMEN'S SHELTER is a women's shelter so their services are limited to women. One night, a man came running to the shelter asking for help. They did help him by referring to another agency that assists men and he did find a safe place to go that night. However, another night he came back and the staff did not allow him in or refer him. He returned home and he was murdered by his partner who was abusive to him all the time. His life ended tragically that night. Services are needed for the men as well. Awareness, support groups and counselling are needed for families and for all ages.

At KAPUSKASING, they felt that they needed better data collection and tracking of clients. They also stated that more shelters are needed in isolated areas and a need for better access to transportation. More awareness of services and safe spaces are required. A better reporting system for police and protection services is also required. Women do not want to report abuse because it makes them relive the abuse. If they do report abuse to the OPP, the consequences for the abuser is not appropriate (ie. may re-offend as there was no legal punishment or have minimal jail time) or it causes more consequences to the women than the abuser. For example, if they have children together, the men are mad and try everything in their power to cause her hardship in the legal process either by making false accusations to OPP or calling CAS with false information. Women have the tendency to keep secrets or stay silent to keep themselves safe. When they do come forward with any type of information, they are treated like the aggressors

and not victims. They become even more stressed or worried about their own safety. Anxiety arises and they are often not equipped emotionally to cope. In most instances, there are very few resources available so it is easier for them to keep their mouth shut. Once women do begin to trust, many open up and talk about being victims of abuse (sexual, physical, etc.) when they were a child. As a result of the lack of housing, they ended up living in already overcrowded housing with other relatives which is unfortunately where the abuse happens. Too many Aboriginal women have this reality as a child. Protection of children from sexual abuse or any abuse is required.

At MINWAASHIN LODGE, there is not enough funding for cultural specific services such as ceremonies and wellness programs for the families. These services and support need to be in place for as long as the family requires and many times, the services are time limited. There needs to be recognition that housing for Indigenous families need to be more flexible.

At MOOSONEE FAMILY RESOURCE CENTRE, more support is needed to assist grieving families. They also want to have the ability to be more present within the community and to have staff that could spend more time out in the community that can offer support and to provide awareness of its services so that women are not hesitant to use its services. There is also a need to have staff on-call during the evenings so that they can attend to meet with women after the usual business hours.

At the OJIBWAY WOMEN'S LODGE, they require stronger supports for families.

At ATLOHSA, they have an installation that is dedicated to MMIWG. They educate and provide outreach services to children, youth, and community. They also participate in the number of

awareness events in the London area to support families of MMIWG and honour the missing and murdered Indigenous women and girls. ATLOHSA staff have been directly impacted by the loss of missing and murdered Indigenous women and girls within their own community and families and they are dedicated to addressing the gaps.

At GANOHKWASRA, there is a need to focus on the missing and murdered Indigenous men. The most recent two (2) Six Nations homicides were men. More resources are required to educate and to provide counselling to men as well. One staff member regularly works with the “Embrace Her With Love” families; however, this is really a full time position so the services to the families are not what they deserve. The families would like to meet regularly as a group and present more as group, however, because the one staff member does not have the time and resources to coordinate this, the families are not meeting. There needs to be funds available to fund such positions to work with the families. This needs to be a funded position. Indigenous Shelters need to be funded properly and equally compared to mainstream Shelters. The fact that they are doing this work for free is not good business and is likely a human rights issue.

At ONEIDA, more staff training (which requires more funding) is required to ensure more community involvement for VAW and awareness of the issues related to MMIWG.



APPENDIX A

LIST OF MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS AND ASSOCIATE NAMES

Year	Mbr	Member Names	Assoc	Associate Names
2014	9	1) Beedigen 2) Mississauga First Nation Women's Shelter 3) Red Cedars Shelter 4) Nimkii-Naawbkwagen Family Crisis Shelter 5) Ezhignowenmindwaa Walpole Island 6) Onyota'a:ka Family Healing Lodge 7) Minwaashin Lodge Aboriginal Women's Support Centre 8) Kitchenuhmaykoosis Inninuwug FN 9) Kiikeewanniniikaan Southwest Regional Healing Lodge	15	1) Women's Rural Resource Centre 2) Domestic Abuse Services Oxford 3) H.E.R. Place (Timmins) 4) Interim Place 5) The Redwood 6) Violence Against Women, Services Elgin County 7) WoodGreen Red Door Family Shelter 8) Kingston Interval House 9) Halton Women's Place 10) Ajax-Pickering Women's Centre Inc. 11) The Good Shepard Centre Hamilton 12) Women's Habitat of Etobicoke 13) Hoshizaki House 14) North York Women's Shelter 15) Women's Shelter, Saakaate House Inc.
2015	10	1) Ganohkwasra Family Assault Support 2) Minwaashin Lodge Aboriginal Women's Support Centre 3) Atlohosa Native Family Healing Services Inc. 4) Miisssauga Women's Shelter 5) Native Women's Centre, Hamilton 6) Onyota'a:ka Family Healing Lodge 7) Batchewana First Nation 8) Nimkee-Naabkwagan Family Crisis Shelter 9) Beendigen Inc. 10) Kitchenuhmaykoosib Equaygamik	24	1) Woodgreen Red Door Family Shelter 2) Yellow Brick House 3) Kingston Interval House 4) Guelph Wellington Women in Crisis 5) Good Shepherd Centre Hamilton 6) Huronia Transition Homes 7) Mattawa Women's Resource Centre 8) Rainy River District Women's Shelter 9) People in Transition 10) Interim Place 11) Lanark County Interval House 12) Domestic Abuse Services Oxford 13) Faye Peterson House 14) Women's Community House 15) Women's Place of South Niagara Inc. 16) Pavilion Women's Centre 17) Ernestein Women's Shelter 18) Women and Children's Shelter Barrie 19) Violence Against Women Services Elgin

				20) Lennox and Addington Interval House 21) Hiatus House 22) The Redwood 23) Haldimand and Norfolk Women's Services 24) Elliot Lake Women's Group Inc.
2016	12	1) Kitchenuhmaykoosib Equaygamik 2) Ganohkwasra 3) Saugeen First Nation 4) Oneida of the Thames 5) Minwaashin Lodge 6) First Step Women's Shelter 7) Fort Albany First Nation 8) Beedigen Inc. 9) Atlohsa 10) Hamilton Native Women's Centre 11) Nimkii-Naaabkwagan, Batchenwana FN 12) Ojibway Women's Lodge	38	1) The Redwood 2) Yellow Brick House 3) Guelph Wellington Women in Crisis 4) Anduhyaun Inc. 5) Women's Place South Niagara 6) Kingston Interval House 7) Lanark County Interval House 8) Women's Community House 9) Family Transition Place 10) Haldimand Norfolk Women's Services 11) Leeds Grenville Interval House 12) Women's Rural Resource Centre 13) The Denise House 14) Ernestein 15) Nova Vita 16) Faye Peterson House 17) Marjorie House 18) Interim Place Mississauga 19) Lennox Addington Interval House 20) Three Oaks Foundation 21) Maplegate House for Women 22) Violence Against Women – Elgin County 23) Interval House – Hamilton 24) Greenstone/Geraldton Family Resource Centre 25) CHAWIC Women in Crisis Inc. 26) Hiatus House 27) People in Transition Alliston 28) Chrysalis House Western Ottawa 29) Women and Children Shelter – Barrie 30) The Good Shepherd Hamilton 31) Timmins Women in Crisis 32) Domestic Abuse Services Oxford 33) YMCA Peterborough 34) Huronia Transition House 35) Rainy River District Women's Shelter of Hope 36) Women's Shelter, Saakaate House 37) Women's Place – Gillian's Place 38) WoodGreen Red Door Family Shelter
2017	23	1) Abbey House (Niagara Regional Native Centre) 2) Anishnaabe Kwewage Gamig Inc. 3) Atlohsa Native Family Healing Services Inc.	26	1) Anishinabek Nation 2) Anova: A Future Without Violence 3) CHADWIC Home 4) Crisis Homes Inc (Faye Peterson House)

4) Beending Incorporated	5) Domestic Abuse Services Oxford
5) Ezhignowenmindwaa Women's Shelter	6) Elliot Lake Women's Group
6) First Step Women's Shelter	7) Family Transition Place
7) Fort Albany Women's Shelter	8) Geraldton Family Resource Centre
8) Ganohkwasra Family Assault Support Services	9) Gillian's Place
9) Hearst, Kapuskasing, Smooth Rock Fall Counselling Services	10) Guelph Wellington Women in Crisis
10) Minwaashin Lodge – Aboriginal Women's Support Centre	11) Haldimand and Norfolk Women's Services
11) Mishkeegogamang Safe House	12) Interim Place
12) Mississauga First Nation Women's Shelter	13) Interval House of Hamilton
13) Na-Me-Res (Native Men's Residence)	14) Leeds and Grenville Interval House
14) Naotkamegwaning Women's Shelter	15) Marjorie House
15) Native Women's Centre, Hamilton	16) Nova Vita Women's Shelter Inc.
16) New Starts for Women	17) My Sister's Place
17) Minkee-Naabkawagan Family Crisis Shelter	18) Rainy River District Women's Shelter of Hope
18) Onyota'a:ka Family Healing Lodge	19) Saakaate House Women's Shelter
19) Red Cedars Shelter	20) The Good Shepard Centre Hamilton
20) Saugeen	21) Three Oaks Foundation
21) Timmins	22) Violence Against Women, Services Elgin County
22) Wulaaswikaan Shelter	23) Western Ottawa Community Resource Centre/Chrysalis
23) Wikwekimong Women's Shelter	24) Women's Place of South Niagara Inc.
	25) Yellow Brick House
	26) YMCA Hamilton

Exhibit: *National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls*

Location/Phase: Part 2: Calgary

Witness: Sandra Montour

Submitted by: Christa Big Canoe, Commission

Add'l info: P02 P01 P0401

Date: MAY 31 2018

Initials

63

I/D

Entered

48