

A
PARADIGMATIC SHIFT
IN
JUSTICE RESPONSES
TO
MISSING & MURDERED
INDIGENOUS WOMEN & GIRLS
IN
CANADA



RECOMMENDATIONS

FROM THE INAUGURAL JUSTICE PRACTITIONERS' SUMMIT ON
MISSING & MURDERED INDIGENOUS WOMEN & GIRLS IN CANADA

JANUARY 7-8, 2016 • WINNIPEG, MB



“

J

USTICE MUST ALWAYS
QUESTION ITSELF, JUST AS
SOCIETY CAN EXIST ONLY
BY MEANS OF THE WORK IT
DOES ON ITSELF AND ON ITS
INSTITUTIONS.

”

— MICHEL FOUCAULT (1983)

REPORT INTRODUCTION

In February 2015, families of Canada's missing and murdered Indigenous women and girls (MMIWG) — alongside national Indigenous leadership; Premiers; and provincial, territorial and federal Ministers and/or their respective representatives — gathered in Ottawa for the inaugural *National Roundtable on MMIWG*.

At, and from, this *Roundtable*, a commitment emerged from the Province of Manitoba to host the first-of-its-kind national summit meeting in respect of justice practitioners' Best Practices in support of improved national information-sharing and judicial responses regarding MMIWG cases/files and in working with MMIWG families.

As such — and in advance of February 2016's 2nd National Roundtable on MMIWG — the Province of Manitoba convened the premiere **National Justice Practitioners' Summit on MMIWG in Canada**, which was assembled in Winnipeg, MB from January 7-8, 2016.

Over the course of two rigorous and, at times, wearing days, the Summit gathered together nearly two-hundred (200) participants from across the country representing MMIWG-focused Victim Services, Policing and Prosecutions sector experts and practitioners. Alongside these Justice professionals — which included a geographically diverse representation of policing, victim services advocates and crown attorney authorities — the Summit hosted six MMIWG family members (representing provinces and territories across the nation), each of whom presented experiential, impassioned and emotionally unencumbered narratives regarding their missing or murdered loved one(s) and their own respective journeys as MMIWG family members, particularly in reference to their personal interactions with victim services, policing and prosecutions officials.

The Summit's second and final day of meetings included the convening of in camera, secure and professionally facilitated discussion opportunities for participants to unrestrictedly engage with one another in matters relating to their respective and specific areas of expertise. What's more, all participants were hitherto provided, on the Summit's first day, with updates (via presentation and panel discussion formats) on the current standings of recent MMIWG findings and reports, as well as receiving critical Best Practices information in each of the three identified Victim Services, Policing and Prosecutions sectors.

At length, the Summit's breakout sessions, in each of the three identified areas of Victim Services, Policing and Prosecutions, developed a series of sector-specific MMIWG-themed recommendations — all of which are contained within this report as calls to action to be delivered to the *2nd National Roundtable on MMIWG*, which is scheduled to take place in Winnipeg, Manitoba on February 24-26, 2016.

Alongside these justice practitioners' admonitions, this report includes critically imperative recommendations developed by national MMIWG family members, which were derived and delivered from the Province of Manitoba's September 2015 *Wiping Away the Tears (WATT): National MMIWG Families Gathering*. Each of these MMIWG family recommendations speak to the overarching, systemic discrimination and structural, socioeconomic marginalization of Indigenous Peoples (women and girls, in particular). Indeed, these MMIWG families' calls to action — both reactive and preventative in scope and design — seek to improve the manner in which MMIWG family members are received and supported by Victim Services, Policing and Prosecutions sectors.

Taken together, the 52 recommendations* contained herein — which, again, represent a Canadian concord of justice professionals' expert opinions, alongside MMIWG families from across country — affirm a great need for reform particular to national MMIWG case and file management, and which, therefore, must enjoy prodigious consideration in advance of both February 2016's *2nd National Roundtable on MMIWG* and, moreover, Canada's forthcoming *National Inquiry on Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women*.

Meegwetch!

NAHANNI FONTAINE

*Summit Lead, National Justice Practitioners' Summit on Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls in Canada:
January 7-8, 2016, Winnipeg, Manitoba*

*Special Advisor on Aboriginal Women's Issues
Indigenous Issues Committee of Cabinet, Province of Manitoba*

* All Report Recommendations apply to First Nation, Métis and Inuit Peoples.



MISSING & MURDERED INDIGENOUS WOMEN & GIRLS (MMIWG) NATIONAL FAMILIES' RECOMMENDATIONS

From September 9-11, 2015, the Province of Manitoba — in partnership with Winnipeg-based, Indigenous-led social service agencies Ka Ni Kanichihk Inc. and Onashowewin Inc. — convened its *6th Annual Wiping Away the Tears (WATT): National Gathering for Families of Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls (MMIWG)*.

Alongside offering a variety of critical, healing and compassionate MMIWG family supports and services, WATT's 2015 Fall gathering was tasked with establishing a national MMIWG consensus of recommendations from families to be presented to participants of both January 2016's *Justice Practitioners' Summit on MMIWG* and, what's more, February 2016's *2nd National Roundtable on MMIWG*.

Indeed, more than two hundred (200) WATT Gathering MMIWG family attendees from across Canada engaged in a productive, unrestricted, bare and painfully rendered sharing circle on the effects of trauma sustained owing to the loss of their missing or murdered loved one(s).

Delegates were asked by WATT facilitators and organizers to account freely of their individual experiences in respect of their engagement with Victim Services, Policing and Prosecutions agencies and other related bodies, from where the following twenty-one (21) recommendations/observations, have arrived.

RECOMMENDATION 1: It is recommended that increased inter-jurisdictional or inter-agency information sharing — in respect of MMIWG investigations amongst all provinces and territories, all levels of government, therein, and all service providers — occur immediately. Specific federal funding towards the establishment of multipartite coordination is imperative.

RECOMMENDATION 2: It is recommended that improved and shared statistical/data gathering and publication of said in respect of MMIWG be evidenced and made available.

RECOMMENDATION 3: It is recommended that compulsory, culturally sensitive education and training amongst Victim Services, Prosecutions, Policing and evidence-gathering agencies transpire as a means of improving relationships between said and MMIWG family members. One delegate recounted, with flummoxed horror, the blithe, careless and insensitive manner in which she was gruesomely made to receive her daughter’s physical remains via coroner services.

RECOMMENDATION 4: It is recommended that education and training amongst Justice Practitioners address structurally-held biases and assumptions regarding MMIWG (to wit, involvement in “illicit, self-endangering ‘at-risk’ behaviours”) and that practitioners recognize all MMIWG are loved, longed-for and valued by their respective families. Justice Practitioners must maintain a consistent response protocol when engaging with MMIWG family members from initial engagement through towards all investigation practices and procedures.



RECOMMENDATION 5: While it is recommended that violent and repeat offenders serve appropriate sentences, MMIWG family members recommend increased supports for community-based, restorative justice programs.

RECOMMENDATION 6: It is recommended that increased funding be specifically sourced and provided towards the improvement of Indigenous-specific programs established to address the originating causes of violence against Indigenous women and girls, and, alongside, that funding for services to Indigenous women and girls (and their families) who have experienced violence be augmented, as well.

RECOMMENDATION 7: It is recommended that Indigenous Peoples, overall, and MMIWG family members, specifically, be engaged, consulted and, at length, administrate the development and delivery of violence prevention programs in respect of Indigenous women and girls.

RECOMMENDATION 8: It is recommended that funding be sourced in respect of the development of a National MMIWG families “Toolkit” – similar to Ka Ni Kanichihk’s *Missing Persons & Persons at Risk Toolkit* — whose parts service supports in respect of families’ rights, legal resources information, on-an-off reserve victim services contacts, media response recommendations, and a host of necessary checklist items, which otherwise may not occur to MMIWG family members given the immediate trauma and shock presented circumstances.

RECOMMENDATION 9: It is recommended that a dedicated police and/or victim services liaison be established to work directly with MMIWG families in all cases as they present themselves. What's more, MMIWG families recommend access to victims' files and that measures be enacted to buttress the privacy concerns of family members.

RECOMMENDATION 10: It is recommended that funded supports be established for community-based initial response, search and rescue initiatives.

RECOMMENDATION 11: It is recommended that improvements to physical access to shelters and safe housing accommodations — this, alongside transport services to said — be funded and enhanced in support of Indigenous women and girls confronting violence or threats of violence.

RECOMMENDATION 12: It is recommended that the degree to which Indigenous women and girls confront violence, and the structural, socioeconomic and historical-colonial causes for said form a compulsory part of secondary education curriculum as a means of early public awareness-raising in respect of MMIWG.

RECOMMENDATION 13: It is recommended that funding supports be established and made accessible to MMIWG families towards the development and presentation of media campaigns for MMIWG — including the promulgation of radio/television/internet advertisements, billboard placements and the like.

RECOMMENDATION 14: It is recommended that funding supports be established for children affected by the loss of missing and murdered loved ones in a variety of anticipated capacities —including financial and emotional deficits owing to the loss of their respective mothers/caregivers — such that these traumatized children are able to prevail, despite the incalculable loss of their loved one.

RECOMMENDATION 15: It is recommended that several areas of domestic law reform, in respect of violence against all women and girls, transpire such that Indigenous women and girls' rights via protection orders, anti-stalking/harassment legislation and the like are ensured.

RECOMMENDATION 16: It is recommended that the all levels of government enhance funding to programs, which empower Indigenous women and girls through economic opportunities, skills development and employment options as a means of combating poverty and socioeconomic marginalization.

RECOMMENDATION 17: It is recommended that the federal government fully fund and implement a national DNA-based missing person's index and that said be prioritized in the in the investigation of MMIWG cases.





RECOMMENDATION 18: It is recommended that the federal government continue enacting laws and measures to reduce the human trafficking of Indigenous women and girls and to abridge the harm and violence associated with sexual exploitation and prostitution.

RECOMMENDATION 19: It is recommended that Canada ratify and endorse all international covenants, instruments and recommendations in respect of the security and enforcement of Indigenous Peoples' rights — this, including the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*.

RECOMMENDATION 20: In respect of legal responses to MMIWG, families affirmed a great need for *Criminal Code* reformation, which explicitly recognizes and addresses the vulnerability of victims, and which, what's more, provide a clear denunciation of crimes and violence perpetrated against persons working and involved in the exploitative sex trade. Recommended *Criminal Code* reformations proffered to this end include: (a) the conferral of automatic 1st Degree murder charges in the murder of persons working in the sex trade; (b) the mandatory consideration of Aggravating Circumstances in cases involving assault charges (sexual assault, aggravated sexual assault, multiple assault, etc.); and (c) Reverse Onus on Bail, wherein the Crown assumes full responsibility in proving to the court why offenders SHOULD NOT be granted bail.

RECOMMENDATION 21: It is recommended that the primacy of MMIWG families — as a collective resource and consultative voice — be honoured, championed and upheld in respect of the establishment of a National Inquiry on Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls.



MMIWG VICTIM SERVICES RECOMMENDATIONS

While MMIWG-specific Victim Services support varies nationally between provinces and territories, in general, said services comprise a host of supports for victims' rights as their respective cases move throughout the multi-level, varied and complicated criminal justice system.

Common Victim Services supports include, but are not limited to: court and criminal justice system information; counselling referrals; court preparation and familiarization; safety and protection planning; information on possible financial assistance, which may be made available to victims of crime; information regarding Victim Impact Statement preparation; information on offender's sentences once convicted and how best to contact correctional facilities if said offender receives a jail sentence; and information on how best to determine offender release dates from provincial jails.

The *National Justice Practitioners' Summit on MMIWG* Victim Services sector-specific breakout session discussed a number of nationally shared themes in relation to MMIWG, including: the need for MMIWG family liaisons in historical files; supports

to MMIWG families in no-charge cases; supports for MMIWG family members when confronting and accessing media; the status and current applicability of past inquiry and task force recommendations to improve victim services; and MMIWG families' needs regarding pre-trial, trial and post-trial supports.

What's more, the Province of Manitoba was recognized by sector deliberators as a leader in respect of Victim Services' collaboration with both Prosecution Services and Indigenous-led social services agencies like Winnipeg's Ka Ni Kanichihk Inc. — this, in view of the development Ka Ni Kanichihk's *Missing Persons & Persons At-Risk Toolkit* – and Manitoba's Family Liaison Contact with Project Devote. To the former's efforts, the importance of developing a similarly conceived resource toolkit at a national level, alongside the sharing information regarding "lessons learned" from various Pickton-related cases, was especially noted as paramount.

From these discussions, the *National Justice Practitioners' Summit on MMIWG* Victim Services sector-specific breakout session delivered to all Summit participants the following twelve (12) MMIWG-themed recommendations for consideration:

RECOMMENDATION 1: It is recommended that the creation of an ongoing National Justice Practitioners' Network in support of sharing resources, information and other supports related to MMIWG cases be of requisite consideration.

RECOMMENDATION 2: It is recommended that the development and improvement of partnerships between First Nation, Inuit and Métis Peoples with all levels of government — as a means to ensure that action is taken to implement these and other past, equally relevant recommendations— receive imperative attention.

RECOMMENDATION 3: It is recommended that the means to identify and implement concrete ways to bring much needed victim support services to Northern and remote rural areas (for example, funding community-based/led programs and counselling through services like *Telehealth*) be of paramount consideration.

RECOMMENDATION 4: It is recommended that building trusting relationships between Indigenous Peoples and Justice Practitioners must begin with information sharing in a respectful manner. While one must invariably be mindful of the need for confidentiality of certain information, information sharing protocols ought to be developed between police, prosecutions and victim services programs, such that frontline staff are able to support MMIWG families in the best way possible. What's more, although court proceedings are unpredictable at times, MMIWG families ought to be informed of the progress of matters well in advance where possible.

RECOMMENDATION 5: It is recommended that special consideration be given to who defines “family members” and how said members are delineated, such that vested individuals are not denied services. It should be well understood that Indigenous conceptions and socially constructed norms of “family” include a vast range of members, and are all deemed equally important and valued in respect of the lives and contexts of the MMIWG.





RECOMMENDATION 6: It is recommended that a focus on prevention and empowerment of MMIWG families —through the delivery of holistic, culturally appropriate supports, which consider the impact of the 60s Scoop and Indian Residential Schools — be regarded as crucial.

RECOMMENDATION 7: It is recommended that Indigenous responses led by Indigenous Peoples — specifically community services and government/system based services —be tailored to, and led by, Indigenous Peoples. It is further recommended that this may be accomplished through partnerships with both communities and government to ensure resources are made available during the hours wherein MMIWG families elect to access supports. Funding must be provided to communities to ensure that this critical piece is made available.

RECOMMENDATION 8: It is recommended that Victim Services programs support MMIWG families through media training — including use of social media.

RECOMMENDATION 9: It is recommended that funding be made available to support MMIWG families to attend trials and court proceedings.

RECOMMENDATION 10: It is recommended that, depending on the size and set-up of the given courtroom, a separate area or room where trials can be observed through CCTV ought to be considered as a means of further buttressing MMIWG families' needs. MMIWG families ought to be able to smudge in a designated, secure and culturally safe area of the court building.

RECOMMENDATION 11: It is recommended that funding ought to be made available to support more victim services staff in regards to the mitigation of “burn out” and sustained vicarious trauma.

RECOMMENDATION 12: It is recommended that a comprehensive review of the Canadian Victims Bills of Rights, and how said legislation specifically applies to First Nations, Métis and Inuit Peoples, be undertaken.

MMIWG POLICING RECOMMENDATIONS

The *National Justice Practitioners' Summit on MMIWG in Canada* Policing sector-specific breakout session deliberated upon several consistently shared themes in respect of MMIWG, including, but not limited to: jurisdictional case reviews; investigative best practices; use of advanced forensic techniques; police identification of prevention and intervention options; and reviews of recommendations and strategies from inquiries and reviews that warrant further consideration. The following thirteen (13) MMIWG-themed Policing recommendations were arrived at and developed by sector participants:



RECOMMENDATION 1: It is recommended, at the direction of, and reporting to, Federal-Provincial-Territorial (FPT) Deputy Ministers of Justice and Public Safety, that an immediate review be undertaken in respect of the funding parameters for biology casework agreements — including the pending Missing Persons DNA Database, in a Federal-Provincial-Territorial-Municipal forum, and with input from police and other key stakeholders. This review must be undertaken before the new Missing Persons DNA Database Regulation is finalized.

RECOMMENDATION 2: It is recommended that the review referenced above must include ensuring that adequate funding is in place to cover the costs of DNA and other forensic testing, so that police alone must not choose whether or not to submit testing owing to cost concerns. Furthermore, efforts ought to be undertaken to examine methods of working collectively — not just federally — to reduce forensic testing costs.

RECOMMENDATION 3: It is recommended that a prioritization process be confirmed and communicated to police services for the triage and submissions of DNA and other forensic testing in MMIWG cases — including the pending Missing Persons DNA Database — before it is in place in 2017.

RECOMMENDATION 4: It is recommended that a communication strategy be developed with MMIWG families and be in place before the Missing Persons DNA Database is established. Furthermore, consultations with MMIWG families, regarding the design and development of this strategy, is imperative.

RECOMMENDATION 5: It is recommended that that an immediate examination of enacting legislation or regulations take place such that it is provincially and territorially mandatory to submit information to Violent Crime Linkage System (ViCLAS) in MMIWG investigations.

RECOMMENDATION 6: It is recommended that a National Major Case Management (MCM) strategy be required to respond to MMIWG cases and files. FPT Deputy Ministers of Justice and Public Safety should assign this assessment to the appropriate FPT forum of officials for immediate review and report back to FPT Deputy Ministers.

RECOMMENDATION 7: It is recommended that a national repository be established to house Best Practices, policies and protocols to deal with police investigations of MMIWG. This should include:

- proactive strategies within First Nations, Métis and Inuit communities to prevent violence against Indigenous Women and Girls; and
- collecting and reviewing all information, policies, protocols and policing standards to identify the Best Practices for the investigation of MMIWG cases.

RECOMMENDATION 8: It is recommended that federal funding be made available to Canadian police service agencies to establish a multi-jurisdictional investigation strategy for historical homicides across Canada.

RECOMMENDATION 9: It is recommended that the federal government fund historical homicide units on MMIWG.

RECOMMENDATION 10: It is recommended that family liaison/victim service workers be made responsible for stakeholder consultations and information sharing with victims' families in MMIWG cases. Face-to-face, consistent and ongoing communication with MMIWG family members is imperative in establishing trust and confidence in Canadian police service agencies.

RECOMMENDATION 11: It is recommended that all Canadian police service agencies examine specialization models and form collaborative efforts in investigating MMIWG cases.

RECOMMENDATION 12: It is recommended that full and equitable funding be provided for policing in Indigenous communities in support of facilitating enhanced investigations, reporting and security.

RECOMMENDATION 13: It is recommended that provinces and territories examine and consider adopting, as Best Practice, a similar protocol as developed between Yukon RCMP and Yukon-based Indigenous women's organization, Liard Aboriginal Women's Society — this, as a means of both enhancing community safety planning and attending to specific incidents of violence against Indigenous women and girls.





MMIWG PROSECUTIONS RECOMMENDATIONS

The *National Justice Practitioners' Summit on MMIWG* Prosecutions sector-specific breakout session deliberated upon several nationally shared concerns in respect of MMIWG, including, but not limited to: challenges in prosecuting historical cases; witness reliability and tendering of historical evidence; and the status and current applicability of past inquiry and task force recommendations to improve prosecutions of MMIWG cases. Prosecutions sector participants also considered the need for cultural competency and education awareness and training for lawyers from all recognized Law Societies and, indeed, judges in all jurisdictions.

Members of the Prosecutions sector specific breakout developed six (6) recommendations that fall under the rubric of two larger themes related specifically to MMIWG files and Best Practices, and which are detailed as follows:

DATA RETENTION AND COMMUNICATION

RECOMMENDATION 1: It is recommended that all provinces work towards their individual data systems being created or modified so that data exchange can occur for prosecutors across Canada on information relating to outstanding charges and offenders' records.

RECOMMENDATION 2: It is recommended that the Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) be allocated the necessary resources so that it can be accurately updated by December 31, 2016 to fulfill its mandate of protecting public safety.

RECOMMENDATION 3: It is recommended that the *FPT Coordinating Committee of Senior Officials (Criminal) Missing Women Working Group 2012 Report Recommendation #41*, which reads as follows, be adopted:

"The [Missing Women Working Group] recommends that jurisdictions review their record retention policies for police, prosecutions and courts with a view to assessing the extent to which access to historical records would assist in solving cases, such as the identification leading to new DNA samples being collected for those historical cases and thus linking them to DNA crime scenes on other unsolved cases."

— *Federal-Provincial-Territorial (FPT) Coordinating Committee of Senior Officials (Criminal) Missing Women Working Group (MWWG): Report and Recommendations on Issues Related to the High Number of Murdered and Missing Women in Canada (January 2012). Recommendation #41, p. 61.*

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

RECOMMENDATION 4: It is recommended that all Law Societies and all Attorneys-General across Canada mandate by the end of 2016 all lawyers be trained in culturally specific and safe communication with all members of the public with a specific focus on the *Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada's (TRC's) Call to Action no. 27 (Justice section)*, which reads as follows:

“We call upon the Federation of Law Societies of Canada to ensure that lawyers receive appropriate cultural competency training, which includes the history and legacy of residential schools, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Treaties and Aboriginal rights, Indigenous law, and Aboriginal– Crown relations. This will require skills-based training in intercultural competency, conflict resolution, human rights, and anti-racism.”

— *Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada: Calls to Action (2015). Call to Action: Justice: no. 27, p. 3.*

RECOMMENDATION 5: It is recommended that similar education be mandated by the Chief Justices of all the jurisdictions in Canada for their respective judges.

RECOMMENDATION 6: It is recommended that all Prosecution Services work with local communities and Indigenous resources to engage in and enhance mutual educational opportunities.





AGENDA: THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 2016

7:00AM-8:30AM	Breakfast
8:30AM-9:00AM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening Prayer: <i>Elder Leslie Spillett</i> • Honour Song: <i>Roger Greene</i> • Opening Remarks: <i>The Honourable Greg Selinger</i>, Manitoba Premier • Welcoming: <i>Bernadette Smith</i>, Coalition for Manitoba MMIWG Family Members/MMIWG Family Member • Summit Vision and Overview: <i>Nahanni Fontaine</i>, Manitoba Special Advisor on Aboriginal Women's Issues
9:00AM-10:30AM	<p>MMIWG Families' Perspectives on Policing, Victim Services and Prosecutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Bella Bresse</i>, Yukon MMIWG Family Member • <i>Michele Pineault & Lorelei Williams</i>, British Columbia MMIWG Family Members • <i>Bernadette Smith</i>, Manitoba MMIWG Family Member
10:30AM-10:45AM	Health Break
10:45AM-12:15PM	<p>MMIWG Families' Perspectives on Policing, Victim Services and Prosecutions (continues):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Laurie Odjick</i>, Ontario MMIWG Family Member • <i>Melanie Morrison</i>, Quebec MMIWG Family Member
12:15PM-1:30PM	Lunch
1:30PM-1:45PM	<p>6th Wiping Away the Tears: National MMIWG Families Gathering — Justice Summit Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Bernadette Smith</i>, Coalition for Manitoba MMIWG Family Members/MMIWG Family Member • <i>Nahanni Fontaine</i>, Manitoba Special Advisor on Aboriginal Women's Issues
1:45PM-2:30PM	<p>Summary of Previous Findings, Reports and Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Victim Services: <i>Janelle Braun</i>, Acting/Executive Director, Victim Services, Manitoba Justice • Policing: <i>Kevin Brosseau</i>, Assistant Commissioner, RCMP "D" Division • Prosecutions: <i>Lorraine Prefontaine</i>, Director of Specialized Prosecutions, Manitoba Justice
2:30PM-2:45PM	Health Break
2:45PM-4:30PM	<p>Best Practices, Policies and Initiatives Panel:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Victim Services: <i>Rhonda Fiddler</i>, Missing Persons Liaison Team, Saskatchewan Victim Services & <i>Trent Stevely</i>, Staff Sergeant, Regina Police Service Major Crimes Unit • Policing: <i>Dave Truax</i>, Detective Superintendent, Criminal Investigation Services, Ontario Provincial Police • Prosecutions: <i>Jay Fogel</i>, Crown Counsel, Ministry of Justice, Port Coquitlam, British Columbia <i>Ashley Finlayson</i>, Crown Prosecutor, Specialized Prosecution Branch, Alberta Justice <i>James E. Stewart</i>, Crown Prosecutor, Specialized Prosecutions Branch, Alberta Justice
4:30PM	Closing Remarks



AGENDA: FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 2016

7:00AM-8:30AM	Breakfast
8:30AM-10:15AM	Facilitated Sector-Specific Breakout Sessions: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Victim Services: <i>Shannon McCorry</i>, Family Liaison Contact, Project Devote & <i>Angie Hutchinson</i>, Family Support Coordinator, Medicine Bear Counselling Support and Elder Services, Ka Ni Kanichik• Policing: <i>David Morissette</i>, Senior Representative, National DNA Databank• Prosecutions: <i>Jay Fogel</i>, Crown Counsel, Ministry of Justice, Port Coquitlam, British Columbia <i>Ashley Finlayson</i>, Crown Prosecutor, Specialized Prosecution Branch, Alberta Justice <i>James E. Stewart</i>, Crown Prosecutor, Specialized Prosecutions Branch, Alberta Justice
10:15AM-10:30AM	Health Break
10:30AM-12:15PM	Facilitated Sector-Specific Breakout Sessions (continues): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Victim Services: <i>Freda Ens</i>, Caseworker, B.C. Victim Services and Crime Prevention Division• Policing: <i>Project Devote: Sergeant Rob Lasson & Sergeant Shawn Pike</i>• Prosecutions: <i>Jay Fogel</i>, Crown Counsel, Ministry of Justice, Port Coquitlam, British Columbia <i>Ashley Finlayson</i>, Crown Prosecutor, Specialized Prosecution Branch, Alberta Justice <i>James E. Stewart</i>, Crown Prosecutor, Specialized Prosecutions Branch, Alberta Justice
12:15PM-1:30PM	Lunch
1:30PM-2:15PM	Sector-Specific Report Backs
2:15PM-2:30PM	Health Break
2:30PM-3:15PM	Discussion: Recommendations to the 2nd National Roundtable on MMIWG: February 24-26, 2016
3:15PM-3:30PM	Wrap-up and Closing Prayer

SUMMIT ROOM ASSIGNMENTS

BREAKFAST & LUNCH: SASKATCHEWAN ROOM

VICTIM SERVICES BREAKOUT SESSION: MANITOBA ROOM

POLICING BREAKOUT SESSION: ALBERTA ROOM

PROSECUTIONS BREAKOUT SESSION: WINNIPEG ROOM

JUSTICE PRACTITIONERS' SUMMIT ON MISSING AND MURDERED INDIGENOUS WOMEN AND GIRLS IN CANADA (WINNIPEG, MB, 2016): LIST OF ORGANIZATIONAL PARTICIPANTS

Aboriginal Justice – Ministry of the Attorney General
Alberta Crown Prosecution Service
Alberta Victim Services
Assembly of First Nations
Brandon Police Service
British Columbia Ministry of Justice and Attorney General – Justice Services Branch
British Columbia Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General
British Columbia Victim Services & Crime Prevention
Chiefs of Ontario
Congress of Aboriginal Peoples
Congress of Aboriginal Peoples
Cree Women of Eeyou Istchee Association (CWEIA)
Crown Dryden/Kenora, North Region
Crown Thunder Bay, North Region
Eyaa-Keen Healing Centre
File Hills Qu'Appelle Tribal Council
Ka Ni Kanichihk Inc.
Kwanlin Dun First Nation
Lac Seul Police Service
Manitoba Department of Justice
Manitoba Indigenous Issues Committee of Cabinet
Manitoba Prosecution Service
Manitoba Victim Services
Métis Nation of Ontario
MMIWG Families from the Yukon; British Columbia; Manitoba; Quebec & Ontario
Newfoundland Public Prosecutions
Nishnawbe-Aski Police Service
NorthWest Territoires Department of Justice
Nova Scotia Department of Justice
Okanese First Nation
Onashowewin Inc.
Ontario Ministry of the Attorney General
Ontario Provincial Police
Pasqua First Nation
Prince Edward Island Department of Justice & Public Safety
Public Prosecution Service of Canada
Public Prosecution Service of Nova Scotia
Rama Police Service
RCMP “D” Division
RCMP “E” Division
RCMP “F” Division
RCMP “K” Division
RCMP “M” Division
RCMP National Division — Aboriginal Policing & Crime Prevention Services
Regina Police Service
Regina Treaty Status Indian Service
Saskatchewan Ministry of Justice
Saskatchewan Victim Services
Saskatoon Police Service
Secrétariat aux affaires autochtones — Ministère du Conseil exécutif
Thompson (MB) Crowns Office
Thunder Bay Police Force
Toronto Police Service
Treaty Three Police Service
Whitehorse Aboriginal Women's Circle
Yukon Department of Justice
Yukon Public Prosecution Service of Canada

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Meegwetch to the *inaugural Justice Practitioners' Summit on Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls in Canada's* TEAM of organizers, MMIWG family supports, facilitators, notetakers, resource back-ups and Summit Elder without whom this report's writing and delivery would not have been possible.

Meegwetch, as well, to our Summit's sector leads: Janelle Braun (Summit Victim Services Lead); Glen Lewis (Summit Policing Lead); and Lorraine Prefontaine (Summit Prosecutions Lead).

What's more, Meegwetch to Manitoba's Premier, the Honourable Greg Selinger, and to Manitoba's Minister of Justice, the Honourable Gord Mackintosh, for their continued support of families of missing and murdered Indigenous women and girls in Manitoba and, indeed, across Canada.

Finally, and most especially, Chi-Meegwetch to our Summit's MMIWG family member representatives — and, indeed, to all MMIWG families across Canada — whose strength, courage, ceaseless resilience, candor and pursuit of justice for their missing or murdered loved one(s) have, from start-to-finish, guided and shaped the whole of January 7-8, 2016's inaugural National MMIWG Justice Practitioners' Summit and, moreover, the recommendations contained within this report:

Bella Bresse (Yukon MMIWG Family Member):
Mother of [EVANGELINE BILLY, 28: murdered \(July 21, 2008\)](#)

Michele Pineault (British Columbia MMIWG Family Member):
Mother of [STEPHANIE LANE, 20: murdered \(January 2007\)](#)

Lorelei Williams (British Columbia MMIWG Family Member):
Cousin of [TANYA HOLYK, 23: murdered \(1996\)](#)
Niece of [BELINDA WILLIAMS: missing \(1977\)](#)

Bernadette Smith (Manitoba MMIWG Family Member):
Sister of [CLAUDETTE OSBORNE, 21: missing \(July 25, 2008\)](#)

Laurie Odjick (Ontario MMIWG Family Member):
Mother of [MAISY ODJICK, 16: missing \(September 6, 2008\)](#)

Melanie Morisson (Quebec MMIWG Family Member):
Sister of [TIFFANY MORRISON, 24: murdered \(2006\)](#)



Never Forgotten



© January 2016

REPORT PREPARED BY:

Nahanni Fontaine

Summit Lead and Special Advisor on Aboriginal Women's Issues, Indigenous Issues Committee of Cabinet, Province of Manitoba

Krishna Lalbiharie

Summit Communications Consultant and Summit Report Writer, Photographer & Graphic Designer

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHY BY:

Nadya Kwandibens, Red Works Photography

