



National Aboriginal Women's Summit II Strong Women, Strong Communities

Summary Report

**Yellowknife, NT
July 29-31, 2008**



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Foreword

The second National Aboriginal Women's Summit (NAWS II) was held on Dene land in Yellowknife, Northwest Territories (NWT). This was a very appropriate place to work together to develop strategic actions that will potentially improve the lives of Aboriginal women across Canada.

The Aboriginal women delegates who attended this Summit came from as far away as Newfoundland and as close as small communities within the NWT. Together, they worked, discussed and developed a set of strategic actions that will enable partners to develop action plans.

This report provides a summary of the NAWS II meeting and an important foundation for the continued work that will take place at NAWS III.

The Premier of the Northwest Territories, the Honourable Floyd Roland and Ms. Beverley Jacobs, President of the Native Women's Association of Canada, co-chairs for the Summit, would like to thank the women who travelled to the Northwest Territories from far and near to share their knowledge and experience.

The National Planning Committee and the NWT Planning Committee are also thanked for their dedication. The Committees worked to ensure that the Summit was well organized, that the women who travelled to Yellowknife were well cared for and that the issues facing Aboriginal women across Canada were addressed and advanced.



Native Women's Association of Canada President Beverley Jacobs with
Northwest Territories Premier Floyd Roland



**Message From The Honourable Floyd Roland
Premier of the Northwest Territories**

In July 2008, I was honoured to co-host the second National Aboriginal Women's Summit (NAWS II) with President Beverley Jacobs of the Native Women's Association of Canada in Yellowknife, Northwest Territories. It was a pleasure to welcome over 270 delegates from all jurisdictions of Canada, representing Aboriginal women's organizations and governments, who are working to address the concerns facing Aboriginal women.

We began planning the NAWS II with a number of objectives in mind. We wanted to continue to focus on and discuss the experiences of and challenges currently faced by Aboriginal women in Canada, building on the momentum generated by the first National Aboriginal Women's Summit (NAWS I) held in Newfoundland and Labrador in June 2007. Advancing the principles and recommendations developed at the NAWS I through the discussion of key actions and strategies was seen as the next critical step. Hosting the NAWS II in Yellowknife also gave us the opportunity to examine issues and recommendations from our unique Northern, rural and remote perspectives and to share successful ideas, actions and programs.

Given the broad and far-ranging nature of issues facing Aboriginal women, strong partnerships between organizations, government and individuals are necessary to positively affect the lives of First Nation, Métis and Inuit women, their families and their communities across Canada. Summit delegates demonstrated the benefits of talking and listening to one another with respect and appreciation as they developed action steps that can be taken individually and in partnership.

I believe that the action steps developed at NAWS II and outlined in this report will help to advance a goal shared by all delegates: to continue to work towards the full participation and equality of Aboriginal women in all aspects of Canadian society. We must ensure that the voices of Aboriginal women continue to be heard and that their concerns remain on the national stage in order to continue to make progress on this goal.

I am confident that this summary report on the work that took place at NAWS II will be helpful to the planning that is undertaken for the next National Aboriginal Women's Summit in Manitoba.

Message from the President Beverley Jacobs Native Women's Association of Canada

It was a pleasure and an honour to co-host the Second National Aboriginal Women's Summit with Premier Floyd Roland in the Northwest Territories. The hospitality and cultural diversity of the North provided an excellent backdrop as we continued the historic work that began at the First National Aboriginal Women's Summit, co-hosted by Premier Danny Williams in Newfoundland and Labrador.

A resounding message came through from the Second National Aboriginal Women's Summit: in order to achieve concrete changes in the lives of Aboriginal women we must all work towards the implementation of the recommendations from the First National Aboriginal Women's Summit. Aboriginal women called for action to achieve:

- Close the social and economic gap between Aboriginal women and their families and non-Aboriginal Canadians;
- Address the legacy of the residential and day school systems imposed on First Nations, Métis and Inuit Peoples;
- Make reforms to the criminal justice system;
- Embrace holistic approaches to healthy communities, which means addressing the root causes of violence and discrimination in all aspects of life, including housing, education, employment and health services;
- Protect cultural and traditional knowledge, particularly Aboriginal languages and environmental stewardship;

To achieve these necessary changes, participants called for an integrated framework of action for all levels of governments, Aboriginal Peoples and Aboriginal women's organizations. This will lead to the establishment of a systematic approach to the path forward in achieving equality and wellness for Aboriginal women, their families, their communities, and indeed, Canadian society overall. The application of a culturally relevant gender based analysis to all legislative and policy initiatives affecting Aboriginal women will be required. This will also necessarily involve partnerships between all levels of governments and Aboriginal Peoples, including representative Aboriginal women's organizations, on the basis of equality and full participation.

The Second National Aboriginal Women's Summit has set the stage for a new level of engagement between all partners who have demonstrated the commitment to improving the lives of Aboriginal women, their families and communities. Together, we can move forward on the basis of the fundamental principles of equality, justice, non-discrimination and self-determination. This will be the challenge facing us as we move forward to holding NAWS III in Manitoba and NAWS IV in Nova Scotia. Nia:wen (thank you) to all who made this Summit a success!



INTRODUCTION

The Native Women's Association of Canada (NWAC) and the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) with funding support from the Government of Canada were pleased to partner in hosting the second National Aboriginal Women's Summit (NAWS II). The Summit was held in Yellowknife, Northwest Territories, from July 29 to 31, 2008. The Honourable Floyd Roland, Premier of the Northwest Territories and Ms. Beverley Jacobs, President of the Native Women's Association of Canada, co-chaired this event.

Over 150 women from every jurisdiction in Canada attended NAWS II. The purpose of the Summit was to develop strategic actions to aid in the implementation of the twenty-nine priority recommendations that were the result of the first National Aboriginal Women's Summit in June 2007.

The objectives of NAWS II included:

- To maintain the profile of the issues currently faced by Aboriginal women in Canada, building on the momentum generated by the first National Aboriginal Women's Summit (NAWS I).
- To build on and advance the overarching principles and recommendations of NAWS I, and on this basis, to develop strategic action items.
- To examine and focus on issues and recommendations from a northern, rural and remote perspective.
- To share among jurisdictions best practices for legislation, policy development and effective services and programs developed for and by Aboriginal women.

To meet the objectives of NAWS II, the focus of the second Summit echoed that of NAWS I: *Strong Women, Strong Communities* and developed plenary sessions and breakout discussions based on the three theme areas and the recommendations from the first Summit. The three themes were:

- Strength, Balance and Honour
- Health, Safety and Wellness, and
- Equality and Empowerment

Planning for NAWS II was overseen by a National Planning Committee, which was co-chaired by Gail Cyr, Special Advisor to the Minister Responsible for the Status of Women, GNWT and Celeste McKay, NWAC. In addition to GNWT and NWAC, the National Planning Committee included representatives from:

- Indian and Northern Affairs Canada;
- Status of Women Canada;
- Assembly of First Nations;
- Congress of Aboriginal Peoples;
- Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami;
- Métis National Council;
- National Association of Friendship Centers;
- Pauktuutit Inuit Women of Canada;
- Women of the Métis Nation Les Femme Michif Otipemisiwak;
- Native Women’s Association of the Northwest Territories;
- The NWT Status of Women Council;
- Department of Aboriginal Affairs and Intergovernmental Relations (GNWT).

A local planning committee was established in the Northwest Territories and chaired by the Native Women’s Association of the NWT. Representatives on this committee included:

- Native Women’s Association of the NWT;
- Status of Women Council of the NWT;
- The Department of Aboriginal Affairs and Intergovernmental Relations (GNWT);
and
- The Department of the Executive (GNWT).

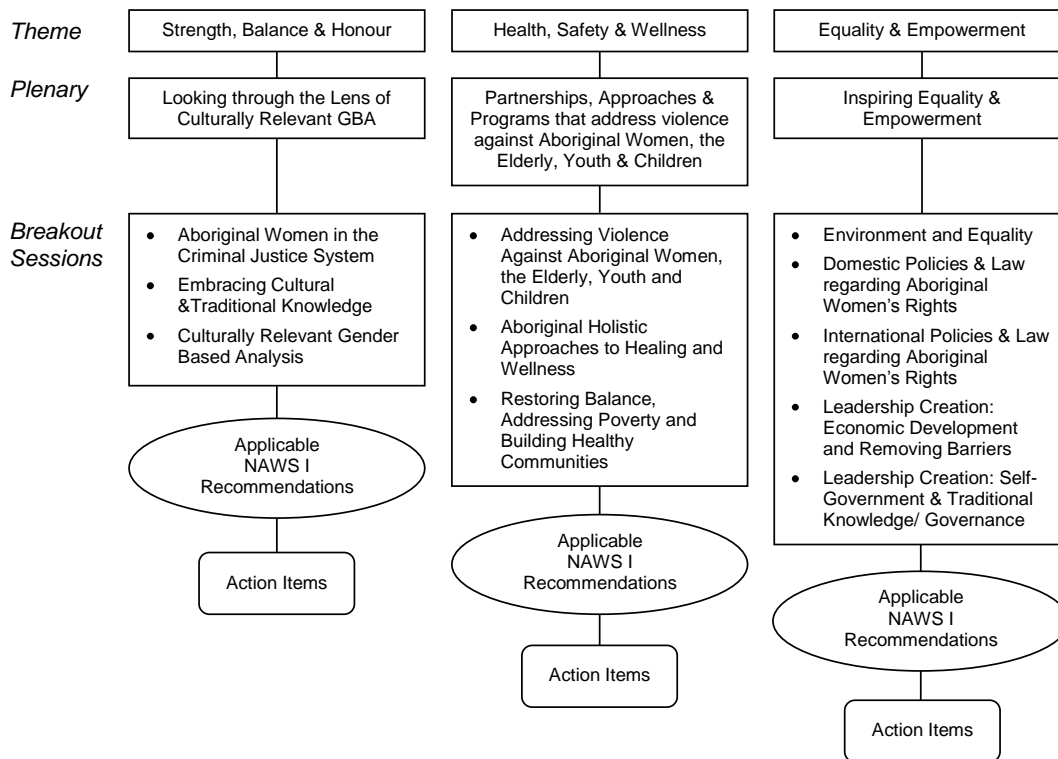
SUMMIT ORGANIZATION

The experiences and wisdom of Aboriginal women from across Canada provided the focal points of this Summit. To meet the goal of developing strategic actions that may be implemented by jurisdictions, the Government of Canada and National Aboriginal Organizations, it was important to hear what actions the Aboriginal women delegates suggested for the 29 priority recommendations from the first Summit. Throughout this document, the term “Aboriginal” is used to refer to Métis, First Nations and Inuit Peoples.

Plenary topics and breakout sessions were organized around the three themes from NAWS I. Care was taken to ensure that all recommendations from NAWS I were covered

and that time was given to allow Aboriginal women delegates to share their thoughts and experiences.

The sessions were broken down as follows:



Each plenary session had a panel of five speakers who shared their knowledge on the particular subject area.

Theme: Strength, Balance and Honour

Plenary Topic – Culturally Relevant Gender Based Analysis

Speaker Panel:

- Ms. Lea Nicholas-MacKenzie, International Indigenous Women’s Forum
- Ms. Kathleen McHugh, Assembly of First Nations Women’s Council
- President Rhoda Innuksuk, Pauktutit Inuit Women of Canada
- Ms. Erin Wolski, Native Women’s Association of Canada
- Ms. Sylvia Maracle, National Association of Friendship Centres

Theme: Health, Safety and Wellness

Plenary Topic: Successful and Innovative Partnerships, Approaches and Programs that address violence against Aboriginal Women, the Elderly, Youth and Children.

Speaker Panel:

- Ms. Elizabeth Bastien, Native Women’s Association of Canada
- Ms. Jacqueline Agtuca, National Congress of American Indians Task Force on Violence Against Native Women
- Ms. Tracy Friedel, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Alberta
- Ms. Iga Atagootak, Pauktuutit Inuit Women of Canada
- Ms. Pauline Gordon, Former Student, Residential School

Theme: Equality and Empowerment

Plenary Topic: Inspiring Equality and Empowerment

Speaker Panel:

- Deputy Grand Chief RoseAnne Archibald, Nishnawbe Aski Nation
- Ms. Jocelyn Formsma, National Association of Friendship Centres
- Dr. Cora Voyageur, Professor, University of Calgary
- Ms. Violet Ford, Vice-President, Inuit Circumpolar Conference
- Ms. Jennifer Adese, Ph.D. Candidate, McMaster University
- Chief Ruth Massie of the Taan First Nation, Yukon

In addition, a Journey for Change and Sisters in Spirit Initiative Walk was held to involve all participants in an awareness-raising event about addressing violence against Aboriginal women, highlighting two key initiatives: the Native Women’s Association of the NWT’s *Journey for Change* initiative and the Native Women’s Association of Canada’s *Sisters In Spirit* initiative.

Breakout Sessions

The facilitated breakout sessions that followed each plenary session were organized around the priority recommendations from NAWS I. Each recommendation was

categorized according to theme and placed under the appropriate subject area. Members in each breakout session were asked to suggest and outline strategic actions by recommendation and then provide the top three priority strategic actions. Each facilitated group was asked to report back to the main plenary session at the conclusion of the Summit. It should be noted that out of 150 participants, ten were Inuit women. Thus, it was felt that there was not an equitable representation of Inuit in all breakout sessions.

SUMMARY OF DISCUSSIONS AND PRIORITY STRATEGIC ACTIONS

This section summarizes the discussions associated with each of the three themes addressed at NAWS II. As noted the Summit participants in each breakout session were asked to identify three priority strategic actions associated with recommendations from NAWS I. A chart of the strategic actions identified by participants of NAWS II is presented in Appendix A.

Theme: Strength, Balance and Honour

This theme addresses the areas of Aboriginal women in the criminal justice system, embracing cultural and traditional knowledge and the application of a culturally relevant gender based analysis.

Participants were concerned about the need for greater attention to helping Aboriginal girls and Youth stay in school and stay connected to their educational aspirations and to help them resist the lure of gangs. It has been established that the most common reason for Aboriginal girls to leave school is the need to take care of children. Participants called for greater support for young women as mothers.

It was noted that Aboriginal communities are still dealing with the impacts of residential and day schools while at the same time being denied adequate resources to meet the needs of the next generation of children and young people. The result is the breaking apart of families and communities. Participants stressed the importance of culturally relevant supports such as family healing centers within Aboriginal communities to meet the needs of children and Youth within their families. Participants also talked of the need for healthy rites of passage activities to guide the development of young women and men.

Participants called for traditional and restorative justice principles to be incorporated into community responses to bullying and racism in schools. The *Hope Project* curriculum in Prince Albert, Saskatchewan and the *Nunavut Family Abuse Intervention Act* were cited as models to be implemented nationally.

Participants were concerned about ensuring that social workers, police, judges and lawyers receive mandatory and adequate cross-cultural training relevant to their work. Participants also called for increased numbers of Aboriginal women in influential positions in the justice system, such as lawyers and judges. Participants called for a joint committee of Aboriginal peoples' organizations and representatives of the federal, provincial and territorial governments to look at victim services from an Aboriginal perspective, that would, for example, meet and respect the diverse needs of Aboriginal peoples living in remote and urban areas.

Recognition of cultural and traditional knowledge, particularly languages, is of central importance to advancing the role of Aboriginal women – from re-training in the workforce, to policy development (including in relation to NAWS itself), to adequate focus on the unique roles of Elders and Youth. Multi-year funding is needed for the promotion of Métis, Inuit and First Nations languages and cultures. Recommendations from the Task Force on Aboriginal Languages and Culture should be implemented. Cultural and traditional knowledge and methods should be reflected in a culturally relevant framework that respects the diversity of Aboriginal peoples. One example of this would be the development of an off-reserve Aboriginal health policy that emphasizes increasing accessibility and relevancy of health policies for Aboriginal women and children.

Participants strongly voiced the need for Aboriginal women to direct the national policy agenda in order for a Culturally Relevant Gender Based Analysis (CRGBA) to be fully defined from a community-based perspective. This can be facilitated through education, mentorship and leadership development. The process necessary for the development of a CRGBA framework is critical – one in which Aboriginal women and men reclaim their roles and Aboriginal women establish partnerships and address barriers at all levels within and outside Aboriginal communities. An interagency group reflective of all Aboriginal women should be committed to by all levels of government, through enabling legislation and supported by adequate resources. It is important to establish accountability mechanisms to ensure gender equality for all Aboriginal women is achieved.

Theme: Health, Safety and Wellness

This theme addresses violence against Aboriginal women, the elderly, Youth and children and seeks to promote Aboriginal holistic approaches to healing and wellness, through cultural approaches and addressing the legacy of the residential and day school systems. This theme also examines systemic ways of restoring balance, addressing poverty and building healthy communities.

Participants called for all levels of government to work with Aboriginal women's groups and communities to address the root causes of Aboriginal women's inequalities related to violence, health, justice, housing and other key areas. This can be done through the development of national strategies to stop violence against Aboriginal women and resourcing of the existing *National Strategy to Prevent Abuse in Inuit Communities* to ensure its continued implementation. Strategies must build on traditional teachings and cultural identities.

Participants called for an Aboriginal Housing Strategy focused on access to safe and affordable housing and which would assist communities in establishing and maintaining transitional and second stage housing for women escaping violence.

Prevention of violence against Aboriginal women and girls must be a priority in all policy areas. In health care, for example, this means providing sexual education programs, HIV/AIDS awareness and other sexual and reproductive health services. In education, this means supporting the unique needs of Aboriginal students to help them stay in school and reduce their vulnerability to violence. Funding support for violence prevention and healing initiatives needs to be multi-year, sustainable and open to all Aboriginal Peoples and organizations.

Aboriginal holistic approaches to healing and wellness need to be fostered through funding research on Métis, First Nations and Inuit cultures and histories by Aboriginal Nations and by rebuilding intergenerational connections between the Youth and Elders. Such cultural and traditional approaches can lay the foundation for educational programs that rectify problems created by colonization/acculturation, including the residential and day schools (which existed in many regions, including Labrador) and mission schools attended by Inuit and Métis people. This includes promoting accurate accounts of history in the educational system.

Participants believe that implementation of the *Kelowna Accord* will ensure a comprehensive approach to addressing Aboriginal women's well-being, including poverty, lack of housing, sexualized and racialized violence, employment, education, single parent families, healthcare and urban and remote issues. This should include, for example, parenting skills training, addictions prevention education and a dedicated child advocate.

Participants called for the establishment of an agreement between federal, provincial and territorial governments to resolve jurisdictional problems in health. This is modeled after *Jordan's Principle*, which was established after an Aboriginal boy named Jordan spent his five years of life living in a hospital. The reason he remained in the hospital was because of unresolved jurisdictional disputes between the federal and provincial governments that exist only in the context of care provided to on-reserve First Nations children.

Theme: Equality and Empowerment

This theme identified strategic actions linked to the environment (climate change) and equality, domestic and international policies and laws related to Aboriginal women's

rights and leadership creation through economic development and removing barriers and self-government and traditional knowledge/governance.

Aboriginal Peoples need to be able to participate fully in processes and decisions that affect their lives and their lands, whether these are local, regional, national or international processes. The people most directly affected have too little say. The power must shift to their hands. Particular attention must be paid to ensuring equal representation of Aboriginal women in decision-making bodies involved in environmental stewardship. Capacity building for effective participation is crucial. Participants stressed the importance of recognition of customary laws in environmental stewardship. The traditional knowledge, medicines and intellectual property of Aboriginal peoples must be recognized and protected.

Specific actions were identified in relation to *Indian Act* reforms, the repeal of section 67 of the *Canadian Human Rights Act* and matrimonial real property reforms. Participants called for an Aboriginal Commission to reform the registration system under the *Indian Act*, the restoration of *Court Challenges Program* funding, clarification of roles between federal, provincial and territorial jurisdictions in relation to human rights legislation and adequate consultation with Aboriginal women before policy and legislative reforms are implemented. Human rights education was also identified as important.

The integration of Indigenous women's perspectives at the international level was also identified by participants as important, as a means of addressing human rights violations through international fora, including at the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the Human Rights Council, including the Special Rapporteur on the situation of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous peoples, using the United Nations *Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* as a framework for analysis.

Participants stressed the importance of Canada endorsing and implementing the United Nations *Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* and recommended devising a virtual Aboriginal Member of Parliament in each federal constituency to raise the importance of the Declaration.

The participants identified, as a priority item to be immediately established, a National Steering Committee to guide a national, long-term strategic plan for Aboriginal women in all spheres. This Committee would be composed of representatives from Aboriginal organizations, with the Native Women's Association of Canada taking a lead role, alongside the Assembly of First Nations, the National Association of Friendship Centres, Women of the Métis Nation – Les Femmes Michif Otipemisiwak, and Pauktutit Inuit Women of Canada, including Youth representation.

Several programs were identified as necessary to promote Aboriginal women's economic development, including the reinstatement of the *Federal Equity Program*, entrepreneurial training programs, adaptation of the existing Aboriginal Business Canada and *Aboriginal Human Resource Development Strategy* (AHRDS) through the application of an Aboriginal women's GBA, maintenance of AHRDS funding specifically to Aboriginal women, increased representation of Aboriginal women on the Canadian Executive Service Organization Board and reinstatement of Heritage Canada funding on Aboriginal languages. Cultural camps for the Youth and other best practices need to be further developed.

In order to promote Aboriginal women taking their rightful place in self-determination and processes, strategic integration of traditional leadership practices must be institutionalized, which requires increased funding of Métis, First Nations and Inuit women's representative organizations. Community coalition partnerships focused on developing community expertise and building alliances with government and business and fostering unity among Aboriginal women across geographic lines were identified as solutions. Provincial and regional summits, conferences, community consultation and research developed by Aboriginal women's groups, in partnership with governments, the private sector and Aboriginal governments and communities, were identified as key avenues for facilitating governance, building capacity and accountability in the support of Aboriginal women's positions.

CONCLUSION

The National Aboriginal Women's Summit II was successful in identifying a comprehensive set of strategic actions recommended by delegates. These strategic actions can be used as a guide as governments and National Aboriginal Organizations develop their own plans for implementation.

Many of the strategic actions focus on Youth, equal representation for Aboriginal women on boards, agencies and in elected positions, additional research done by and for Aboriginal women and on preserving the languages and cultural and traditional knowledge of Aboriginal peoples. Action plans should reflect these priority areas.

The next steps will be to encourage governments and National Aboriginal Organizations and other Aboriginal organizations to build their own implementation plans in a way that will be effective in their respective jurisdictions. These plans should include identifiable outcomes and performance measures. It is expected that this will be followed by the creation of an overall comprehensive action plan at NAWS III. It is hoped that this will provide for outcomes and performance measures to be tracked to ensure sustainable, long-term improvements to the lives of Aboriginal women, their families and

communities. The principle of inclusivity towards all Aboriginal people should be foundational to the implementation plans – including considerations related to meeting the needs of Inuit, Métis and First Nations women, representative of varying ages, geographic locations, ability/disability and sexual orientations. Violence against Aboriginal women, the perspectives of the elderly, Youth and children should be included in a comprehensive manner that addresses the tolerance and incidence of family violence and the root causes of the inequalities that lead to alarmingly high rates of violence.

The third National Aboriginal Women’s Summit to be held in Manitoba will take on the role of developing outcomes and performance measures. Governments and National Aboriginal Organizations and other Aboriginal organizations will be expected to report at this upcoming Summit on progress made in implementing the strategic actions. Participants stressed the importance of noting that adequate resources must be made available for effective implementation of the action plans.

As we move forward, we will change the frequency of the Summits to be every two years. This will give jurisdictions and organizations the time required to make progress and to positively change Aboriginal women’s position in society, restoring it to one of equality. This vision is one where Canadian society values Aboriginal women, where violence against Aboriginal women, Elders and children is no longer tolerated and where Aboriginal women are welcomed as contributing members of Canada. It is one where the land, lives, and rights of Aboriginal women and their Nations are promoted, resulting in strong women and strong communities.

NAWS II Communications Synopsis

Media coverage for the National Aboriginal Women's Summit (NAWS II) in Yellowknife, Northwest Territories grew significantly from NAWS I. The Native Women's Association of Canada (NWAC) embarked on a media tour in the lead up to NAWS II. Also engaged in this media process were other National Aboriginal Organizations. For example, Pauktuutit Inuit Women of Canada President Rhoda Innuksuk and Pauktuutit board members in Yellowknife were interviewed by various media.

The Government of the Northwest Territories hosted the NAWS II Summit, which provided a unique opportunity to have a Northern, rural and remote focus brought to the NAWS II Summit as a quarter of the population in the Northwest Territories is made up of Aboriginal women. Due to the remote location, fewer media were able to attend, though all local media in Yellowknife participated and a number of interviews with outside media were also done such as Radio-Canada, radio Alberta and various newspapers and radio stations. The local media covering NAWS II included APTN, CBC TV, CBC radio, Taiga radio, CJCD radio, CKLB radio live, and the Yellowknifer and l'Aquilon newspapers. Further, a story by Canadian Press was distributed across the country both before and following the end of the Summit. Some media outlets conducted repeated interviews.

Hosting a *Journey for Change* and *Sisters In Spirit* initiative walk through the streets in a sea of blue balloons helped to draw public attention to the issues being discussed but it also aided with uniting the delegates and providing media, APTN and CJCD News, with a unique and colourful photo opportunity.

It is estimated NWAC President Beverley Jacobs, Premier Floyd Roland along with NWAC Board Members and technicians and other National Aboriginal Organizations (NAO's) participated in more than 55 various interviews throughout this time.

The value of the media attention cannot be underestimated from several different perspectives. First, this is a cost-effective way to draw public awareness to the critical concerns of Aboriginal women. Further, the value of spreading the word about Aboriginal issues to the general public is priceless as we strive to draw attention to the critical issues facing Aboriginal communities from coast to coast to coast.

Media Relations:

Two joint media advisories were released by the Government of the Northwest Territories and the NWAC regarding NAWS II. The first was issued two months before the Summit to officially announce and alert media to the Summit taking place and the NAWS II website, as well as to highlight the release of the final report from NAWS I. The second media advisory was issued a week before the Summit to provide final logistical details. NWAC issued its own press release following the conclusion of the Summit. The media advisories included key NAWS messaging highlighting significant grassroots issues to be discussed by nearly 300 delegates attending the Summit.

NAWS Website:

A new stand alone NAWS website was developed by the Government of the Northwest Territories: <http://www.naws-sfna.ca>. This website will allow future host provinces and territories the opportunity to promote the work of the Summit on its own instead of having to rely on a changing website domain year after year. Leading up to NAWS II, during and following, visitors to the site swelled to over 850 a day with strong attention paid to the agenda, news releases, and position papers.

NAWS Communications Sub-Committee:

The communications team began meeting by teleconference in January, a full six months before the Summit, to begin the long process of managing overall communications. The team consisted of representatives from all NAO's, in addition to representatives from Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Status of Women Canada, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, and Government of the Northwest Territories. The team became a partnership driven by common challenges and goals.

Video Proceedings:

NAWS II included a video component that was accessible through the NAWS website. The opening remarks, plenary sessions, as well as strategic summaries and closing remarks from both days of the Summit were recorded and these specific segments were edited and uploaded onto the website at the end of each day. The aim was to provide briefings and updates to visitors to the site and for those who were not able to actively participate in the Summit.

APPENDIX A

PRIORITY STRATEGIC ACTIONS BY THEME AND BREAKOUT SESSION

Members in each breakout session were asked to brainstorm strategic actions by recommendation and then provide the top three priority strategic actions and report back on them. The following are the priority strategic actions by breakout session and recommendation as recorded by the facilitators – broad editing or clarifications with participants was not undertaken.

Priority Strategic Actions by Recommendation and Breakout Session	
Theme: Strength, Balance and Honour	
NAWS I Recommendation	Strategic Action from Breakout Session
A1. Aboriginal Women in the Criminal Justice System	
<p>23 All levels of government in partnership with all Aboriginal organizations should take the necessary steps to address the root causes leading to the over-representation of Aboriginal women as victims and offenders within the criminal justice system.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Education: Develop a national program focused on Aboriginal women that enables them to get at least their grade 12 education, including post-secondary education. Literacy programs need to be established. Need features that address their individual needs and strengthening tools to recapture their role as women, mothers, wives, sisters and community members. Women need to be educated on family issues, law, community issues, more specifically: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Conflict Management b. Homemakers c. Traditional pride d. Healthy choices e. Educators (including those focused on literacy) 2. Counselling/Community resources: <p>Lack of funding in small communities – where there is a need for greater availability of counseling services</p> <p>The effects of the residential school system must be adequately addressed through counseling as well as community-based programs and services, including cultural programs</p> <p>Social workers with culturally relevant experience need to be employed – the result will be that the focus of child welfare services will be on keeping children in the home while families receive support to fix problems i.e. Abuse (physical or alcohol/drugs)</p> <p>Family healing centres in communities</p> 3. Better representation of Aboriginal women in the criminal justice system. i.e. Judges, lawyers
A1. Aboriginal Women in the Criminal Justice System continued	
<p>25 A strategic approach to minimize the growth and impact of gangs in First Nations, Inuit and Métis communities and urban centres as</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Money, resources, energy spent to ensure that Aboriginal Youth stay connected to schools and their educational aspirations supported. Use of youth camps, theatrical groups, sports, cultural and artistic camps.

<p>well as to minimize the continued recruitment of Aboriginal youth into gangs must be developed.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. More research needs to be conducted in order to identify root causes. Fact based research needs to be conducted in order to identify root causes – Youth involved in gangs need to be included in identifying the issues and developing the solutions. 3. Rites of Passage – identify each community -rites passage and involved Youth -in perpetuating them. Without the practice of Rites of Passage, our children are developing their own ego gangs whether in communities or urban centres. Rites of Passage provide guidance, identity community support, recognizes positive contributions and recognizes them through celebration; rites of passage also set a standard of manhood and womanhood. Note: Aboriginal people recognize 8 different genders and that the world is made up of the feminine and masculine rather than woman/man genders. We must recognize the contributions of the 6 other genders.
<p>A2. Aboriginal Women in the Criminal Justice System</p>	
<p>26 Aboriginal communities must be supported for the continued implementation and expansion of collaborative and cooperative Restorative Justice approaches where this is appropriate and supported by the Aboriginal community.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Come up with National Legislation similar to the <i>Nunavut Family Abuse Intervention Act</i> (before a criminal matter) and introduce it to other jurisdictions in Canada. Community Intervention orders and community based healing must be emphasized. 2. Education – Traditional practices need to be incorporated. Begin to address bullying and racism in the schools then take it to the community at large. 3. Introduce National Restorative approaches into the schools to teach respect. Introduce curriculum materials based on non-violence. There is the “Hope Project” – curriculum is developed in Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.
<p>24 All NAO’s and other Aboriginal organizations must work in partnership with all levels of government, mainstream organizations and each other to ensure:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) that existing victims services are adaptable to needs of Aboriginal victims of crime; b) that existing services and structures are respectful of traditional approaches to justice. <p>Police officers, judges and lawyers must learn about the legislative and policy- related history that impact only Aboriginal peoples in Canada, especially Aboriginal women and the key factors which lead Aboriginal women into the justice system.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Profile a committee in a remote community and, in a larger urban centre. Develop a protocol that identifies roles and responsibilities of all the partners – confidentiality is important. Form a National committee of mainstream NAO’s, other Aboriginal organizations and Government that looks at victim assistance from an Aboriginal perspective. 2. Determine the most effective way to work with children, Youth and families (child sexual abuse). This will require financial support for training for Aboriginal counselors. 3. Make it mandatory that all levels of government employees (federal, provincial and territorial) participate in a cross cultural course (not just one day). It also needs to be developed differently for each province and territory and federal government. All employees must complete the course. Safety. Mandatory training for police, judges and lawyers. Officers need to have sensitivity training – officers to spend more time in shelters and rape crisis centres.
<p>B1. Embracing Cultural and Traditional Knowledge</p>	
<p>29 Develop a strategy to allow Aboriginal women to reclaim</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Looking at Traditional (role) and knowledge and recognizing

<p>their traditional roles, pass on traditional knowledge, and revitalize their cultures and communities through increased research and educational opportunities.</p>	<p>the importance of Elders/Youth (financial compensation).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Training programs so that women can re-enter the workforce after fulfilling traditional roles of raising a child. 3. Share resources and create partnerships including equitable funding for NAWS and be able to claim planning.
<p>28 Provide support and recognition to traditional healers, opportunities for Aboriginal women to help develop traditional healing policies and programs, and encourage meaningful dialogue between Aboriginal healers and non-Aboriginal health care providers.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Governments to pay due credit to the legitimacy of traditional methods and customs, including the development of a culturally-based, ethical framework that is respectful of First Nations, Inuit and Métis peoples. 2. Develop an off-reserve Aboriginal health policy that insists federal, provincial and territorial programs are designed for and accessible to Aboriginal people, with a particular emphasis on women and children. 3. All recommendations of the task force on Aboriginal languages and cultures are implemented starting with reinstating the \$160 million taken from the Aboriginal languages initiative.
<p>B2. Embracing Culture and Traditional Knowledge</p>	
<p>27 The federal government (as a result of the previous assimilation policies of residential school that negatively impacted on languages) must fund the revitalization of Aboriginal indigenous languages through programs dedicated to adults, youth and children.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Government must commit to multi-year funding to address these issues of language support for First Nations, Métis and Inuit. 2. Government resources allocated to this issue needs to include Métis and Inuit; work collaboratively towards multi-year funding. 3. Aboriginal language speakers need to be supported and these languages need to be recorded and preserved; it shows language in use.
<p>C1. Culturally Relevant Gender Based Analysis</p>	
<p>19 NAO's, Federal, Provincial, Territorial, and all governments ensure that Culturally-Relevant GBA processes are established, and that Aboriginal women be resourced to define for themselves the impact of any proposed legislation, policy, programs and services.</p> <p>Protection of intellectual property and Indigenous knowledge transmission must be included and respected through the GBA.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Define CRGBA and a process for establishing it: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Refining it and using own language. b. Discussion of terminology from the bottom up vs. the top down e.g. Community long-term to governments and NAO's. c. Control our own agenda. 2. Establish partnerships. 3. Address barriers.
<p>20 Implementing a Culturally-Relevant Gender Based Analysis (CRGBA) framework in all legislative, policy and programming at all government levels will provide critical insight into the current situation forcing</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Defining world view on GBA in accordance with Aboriginal women's perspectives. 2. Develop the "process" that will lead to Indigenous women's framework (for GBA). 3. Change our way of thinking – taking ownership and reclaiming male and female roles.

outcomes to be more holistic and inclusive.	
C2. Culturally Relevant Gender Based Analysis	
21 Full participation of Aboriginal women at all decision making tables is needed so they are well served in all legislative, policy and programming initiatives affecting Aboriginal people.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Policy within all levels of government to commit to have First Nations, Métis and Inuit women interagency group(s). 2. Aboriginal women's commission to be government legislated. 3. Developing a framework that would allow for increased opportunities for Aboriginal women to be engaged in capacity development, i.e. Education, mentorship and developing leadership. 4. Mechanisms in place regarding advisory boards to ensure that there is representation of Aboriginal women.
14 Gender equity is a right and must guide all policies and legislation while taking into account the distinctiveness of First Nations, Métis and Inuit women.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CRGBA adopted by all levels of government internal and external to Aboriginal communities. 2. Adequate resources for the integration of CRGBA. 3. Accountability mechanism to ensure CRGBA is adopted.

Theme: Health, Safety and Wellness

NAWS I Recommendation

Strategic Action from Breakout Session

A1. Addressing Violence Against Aboriginal Women, the Elderly, Youth and Children

<p>2 Make addressing violence against Aboriginal women and girls a priority in all areas. In health, this includes providing sexual and reproductive health services, particularly sexual health education programs, HIV/AIDS awareness, education and health prevention and promotion services. In education, particularly post-secondary education, this means supports that meet the unique needs of Aboriginal women, such as child care and housing, to decrease their vulnerability to violence and increase their opportunities for economic opportunities. In housing, this means ensuring that emergency shelters, second stage housing and transition shelters are adequately funded in areas where these services are currently not accessible to Aboriginal women.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Government must work in partnership with Aboriginal women's groups and communities to address root causes (violence, health, justice etc.) and this must be done through the development of Aboriginal Women's Strategy on Violence in Canada, which -will be based on traditional teachings and cultural identities. 2. Develop an Aboriginal housing strategy that doesn't discriminate; that accommodates the on reserve Aboriginal peoples who have lived there the longest, that focus on providing affordable and safe housing that would assist communities in the maintenance and maintaining of second stage housing. 3. All educational programs need to incorporate traditional teachings and cultural values as part of the curriculum to recapture their roles, inclusive of all genders. <p>Additional Points:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. There is already a National Strategy to Prevent Abuse in Inuit Communities in place. Resources are needed locally, regionally and nationally for its effective implementation.
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A2. Addressing Violence Against Aboriginal Women, the Elderly, Youth and Children

<p>1 Federal/Provincial/Territorial governments must increase financial resources for family violence initiatives and abuse prevention programs; provide more national financial and policy support for enhanced programming regarding family violence and abuse for prevention, care, healing initiatives/treatment and support; and increase resources for child sexual abuse and Elder abuse programs and services.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. INAC open up dollars to all Aboriginal groups in an inclusive, equitable manner. 2. Need increased funding that is multi-year and sustainable. 3. Establish and build upon existing healthy and supportive partnerships
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B1. Aboriginal Holistic Approaches to Healing and Wellness

<p>22 A lifelong learning strategy must be developed in key areas of early childhood development, primary, secondary, and post-secondary education, and skills development, and retention, which addresses the unique</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Aboriginal Nations and Aboriginal organizations need funding to research, Métis, Inuit and First Nation cultures and history. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. After school programming aimed at children 6-12. 2. Rewriting the history books to address/correct colonization approach to or perspective on Aboriginal history.
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<p>circumstances of Aboriginal women.</p>	<p>3. F/P/T agreement to resolve the jurisdictional issues in relation to education based on “Jordan’s Principle”</p>
<p>B2. Aboriginal Holistic Approaches to Healing and Wellness</p>	
<p>3 Ensure that resources be available to address all issues that negatively impact on Aboriginal women’s well-being, including poverty, lack of housing, sexualized and racialized violence, employment, education, single parent families, healthcare, urban and remote issues, etc.</p>	<p>1. Implement the Kelowna Accord. 2. The significant intergenerational issues must be addressed to ensure that critical connections are re-established between young and older to preserve culture and tradition. 3. Include Labrador as a place where there were residential schools; Inuit and Métis people went to mission schools (which had the same impact).</p>
<p>27 The federal government (as a result of the previous assimilation policies of residential school that negatively impacted on languages) must fund the revitalization of Aboriginal languages through programs dedicated to adults, youth and children.</p>	<p>No time to do this recommendation. -Participants invited to submit written comments. See B2 of Embracing Culture and Traditional Knowledge for related action items.</p>
<p>C1. Restoring Balance, Addressing Poverty and Building Healthy Communities</p>	
<p>4 Ensure economic opportunity strategies consider all the socio-economic conditions that are required to create the right environment for Aboriginal women to participate in the economy. For example, child care, adequate housing, strategies to combat gendered racism, and ensuring that the right and fundamental freedom to live free from violence are all factors to be considered. Existing inequities facing Aboriginal women must be removed in all sectors. This requires the application of a Culturally-Relevant gender-based analysis.</p>	<p>1. Eliminate/re-visit the 4 current silo’s established. 2. Establish an Aboriginal women’s magazine. 3. Define socio-economic cultural development.</p>
<p>9 Federal, provincial and territorial governments must address jurisdictional issues so that programs and services are provided irrespective of status and residency with specific agreements for delivery.</p>	<p>1. Recognition of Aboriginal women as independent entrepreneurs. 2. There is a need for a dedicated child advocate. 3. There is a need for social policy to move away from models of dependency to self-sufficiency.</p>

C2. Restoring Balance, Addressing Poverty and Building Healthy Communities	
<p>5 Recognize and understand the role and value of traditional Aboriginal reproductive, pregnancy and birthing knowledge; the loss of continuity of family and community care and involvement for women who must leave their communities during late pregnancy to give birth; the importance of Aboriginal Women’s roles in teaching young women about the physical aspects of womanhood and holding related ceremonies; and develop and implement a comprehensive strategy that promotes the inclusion of Aboriginal Youth in the design and delivery of policy, programs and services.</p>	<p>1. Build community capacity education, including Elder and Youth teachings. This can include out of school traditional Aboriginal Health Care and Aboriginal Wellness Centres that will encourage healthy lifestyles for Aboriginal girls.</p> <p>2. Parenting skills training, addictions prevention education, awareness, residential school discussions are needed.</p> <p>3. Support solutions that address the importance of youth space, sense of identity and belonging.</p>

Theme: Equality and Empowerment

NAWS I Recommendation

Strategic Action from Breakout Session

A1. Environment (e.g. climate change) and Equality

6 Aboriginal women must be engaged fully within environmental stewardship issues including water, land, food, air quality, medicines and access and benefit sharing of traditional knowledge on the use of resources, consistent with traditional and modern responsibilities.

1. Encourage Canada to commit to respecting our Protocol through international commitments.
2. Lobby for private policy change.
3. Canada has to recognize customary law.

A2. Environment (e.g. climate change) and Equality

6 Aboriginal women must be engaged fully within environmental stewardship issues including water, land, food, air quality, medicines and access and benefit sharing of traditional knowledge on the use of resources, consistent with traditional and modern responsibilities.

1. Identify/research why there is not equal Aboriginal women representation on boards (health, environment, development). Address and resolve resulting issues that will result in equal opportunity and representation.
2. Major human capacity and resource building through funding, government and private partnerships.
3. Establish and protect traditional knowledge, medicines and intellectual property.
4. Protection mechanisms so those affected participate fully in process and decisions; locally, nationally, internationally, UN, etc.
5. Education on all levels of the awareness, impacts of community capacity, development on Aboriginal communities.

Additional Points:

Women to be involved in the implementation of international environmental treaties.

Aboriginal women to be part of government delegations negotiating these treaties.

Aboriginal women to participate in the WIPO Intergovernmental Committee on traditional knowledge and genetic resources.

B1. Domestic Policies and Law regarding Aboriginal Women's Rights

8 Action be taken on a full suite of legislative initiatives including addressing the gender bias under the *Indian Act*, customary and family law reform, Bill C-31 membership and identity and the *Canadian Human Rights Act*. Participants want to ensure that the Aboriginal and Treaty

1. An Aboriginal Commission to review and make recommendations regarding registration under the *Indian Act*.
2. Restore funding to Court Challenges Program.

<p>rights of Aboriginal women under Section 35(4) are recognized and protected.</p>	
<p>10 Prior to the repeal of Section 67 of the <i>Canadian Human Rights Act</i>, a comprehensive multi-year plan must be developed for community education and consultation in order to define next steps.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clarify F/P/T jurisdictional issues. 2. Develop a defined consultation process respectful of Aboriginal women. 3. Educate women, the public and Aboriginal communities about their human rights after an 18 month preparation period to meet standard.
<p>B1. Domestic Policies and Law regarding Aboriginal Women’s Rights continued</p>	
<p>15 Federal legislation related to Matrimonial Real Property (MRP) on-reserve must be enacted in order to ensure that the property rights of Aboriginal women are recognized and meaningfully respected, upon marital breakdown. The proposed solutions must be reviewed to ensure that they do not result in inequitable impacts on Aboriginal women.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Immediate intervention to cease current MRP process and fund NAO’s to work on this issue of MRP. 2. Lobby Members of Parliament about the impacts and not to vote for MRP until adequate consultation/education of community members and Members of Parliament.
<p>B2. International Policies and Law regarding Aboriginal Women’s Rights</p>	
<p>16 The federal government must adopt the United Nations <i>Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples</i> and must work with Permanent Forum and Indigenous Peoples’ organizations.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Request a virtual Aboriginal Member of Parliament in each federal constituency to raise awareness and pressure the federal government to adopt and endorse the UN <i>Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples</i>. 2. Request NAWS II to put forth a summit resolution to ask the permanent forum on Indigenous issues to undertake GBA research on the impact of the UN Declaration and to submit a list of violations to the Special Rapporteur. 3. More education and practical information on how domestic and international governments/bureaucracies/mechanisms work including decision making.
<p>C1. Leadership Creation: Economic Development and Removing Barriers</p>	
<p>7 National and regional Aboriginal women’s organizations must be provided appropriate resources for the development, implementation and monitoring of a national, long-term strategic plan for Aboriginal women in all spheres (social and economic development, etc.). -Resources must reflect the unique circumstances of each group or</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Steering Committee representative of Aboriginal women. -The Native Women’s Association of Canada takes the lead. 2. The Steering Committee includes representation from: the Assembly of First Nations, National Association of Friendship Centres, Women of the Métis Nation, Pauktuutit Inuit Women of Canada, minimum 1 Youth. 3. Establish the committee within three months from today. NWAC takes the lead on getting the committee established <p>Additional Point:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Ensure necessary supports are in place for the education of young women (elementary, secondary and post-secondary).

geographical area.	
12 Economic development for First Nation, Métis and Inuit women is a priority.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reinstate Federal Equity Program. 2. Develop an entrepreneurial training program, successful completion gets \$10,000; development of a resource kit where they can access funding, juried by successful Aboriginal women business people. 3. Revisit the guidelines of Aboriginal Business Canada, put it through an Aboriginal women's Gender-Based Analysis lens, mentorship program needs to be put back in place; ABC should look at skills of women business person.

C1. Leadership Creation: Economic Development and Removing Barriers cont.	
13. Educational outcomes for Aboriginal women must be improved through accessible affordable educational opportunities and increased financial resources.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Still need an Aboriginal Human Resources Development Agreement (AHRDA) that is specifically geared to women, self AHRDA employment assistance should have a defined amount of money. 2. Encourage retired Aboriginal women to join Canadian Executive Services Organization (CESO) in order to ensure representation and access to their expertise. -Forming our own CESO would be reinventing the wheel when we could build upon the successes of CESO. 3. Ensure that Aboriginal women are consulted on redesign of ARDHA.
18 Aboriginal languages are a significant part of identity. Language program funds need to be increased to allow for retention of the language from various nations and Aboriginal groups. This is a vital part of maintaining cultures.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Heritage Canada funding, needs to be reinstated. 2. Research needs to be done on language, best practices, highlight successes, partnerships with universities. <p>Need to develop more cultural camps for the Youth, so we can retain, promote and preserve Aboriginal languages and culture.</p>
C2. Leadership Creation: Self-Government and Traditional Knowledge/Governance	
11 Aboriginal women must be actively involved and take their rightful place in self-determination and processes must be developed to ensure that their unique and important roles in Aboriginal governments be recognized.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recognition of traditional practices needs to be funded, supported and recognized as an institution. -A minimum of 25% increase by 2010. 2. Aboriginal organizations need financial resources and supports to develop programs and supports to assist Aboriginal women necessary to encourage them. -This should include support and recognition to participate in traditional practices, training opportunities based on individual community needs and culture. 3. Develop best practices for self-determination and sharing resources.
17 Governments must work jointly with First Nation, Métis and Inuit to facilitate governance, capacity building and accountability with an emphasis on supporting the roles of Aboriginal women.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop community coalition partnerships; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and develop experts in our communities; • Unity of First Nations, Inuit and Métis women on/off-reserve and on/off settlement working together to build our communities; • Aboriginal women's organizations be supported to develop negotiation teams and strategies to enter partnerships with government and business. The Native Women's Association of Canada should take the lead. 2. Financial supports for Aboriginal institutional development and change for ongoing development that is inclusive for all Aboriginal women. 3. Develop strategies with Aboriginal women's groups for provincial and regional summits, conferences, community consultation and research, in partnership with governments, business, Aboriginal groups and communities to secure

	resources.
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APPENDIX B

NATIONAL ABORIGINAL WOMEN'S SUMMIT 2007 (NAWS I) PRIORITY RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Federal/Provincial/Territorial governments must increase financial resources for family violence initiatives and abuse prevention programs; provide more national financial and policy support for enhanced programming regarding family violence and abuse for prevention, care, healing initiatives/treatment and support; and increase resources for child sexual abuse and Elder abuse programs and services.
2. Make violence against Aboriginal women and girls a priority in all areas. In health, this includes providing sexual and reproductive health services, particularly sexual health education programs, HIV/AIDS awareness, education and health prevention and promotion services. In education, particularly post-secondary education, this means supports that meet the unique needs of Aboriginal women, such as child care and housing, to decrease their vulnerability to violence and increase their opportunities for economic opportunities. In housing, this means ensuring that emergency shelters, second stage housing and transition shelters are adequately funded in areas where these services are currently not accessible to Aboriginal women.
3. Ensure that resources be available to address all issues that negatively impact on Aboriginal women's well-being, including poverty, lack of housing, sexualized and racialized violence, employment, education, single parent families, healthcare, urban and remote issues, etc.
4. Ensure economic opportunity strategies consider all the socio-economic conditions that are required to create the right environment for Aboriginal women to participate in the economy. For example, child care, adequate housing, strategies to combat gendered racism, and ensuring that the right and fundamental freedom to live free from violence are all factors to be considered. Existing inequities facing Aboriginal women must be removed in all sectors. This requires the application of a culturally relevant gender-based analysis.
5. Recognize and understand the role and value of traditional Aboriginal reproductive, pregnancy and birthing knowledge; the loss of continuity of family and community care and involvement for women who must leave their communities during late pregnancy to give birth; the importance of Aboriginal women's roles in teaching young women about the physical aspects of womanhood and holding related ceremonies; and develop and implement a comprehensive strategy that promotes the inclusion of Aboriginal youth in the design and delivery of policy, programs and services.

6. Aboriginal women must be engaged fully within environmental stewardship issues including water, land, food, air quality, medicines and access and benefit sharing of traditional knowledge on the use of resources, consistent with traditional and modern responsibilities.
7. National and regional Aboriginal women's organizations (NAO's) must be provided appropriate resources for the development, implementation and monitoring of a national, long-term strategic plan for Aboriginal women in all spheres (social and economic development, etc.). Resources must reflect the unique circumstances of each group or geographical area.
8. Action be taken on a full suite of legislative initiatives including addressing the gender bias under the *Indian Act*, customary and family law reform, Bill C-31 and Canadian Human Rights legislation. Participants want to ensure that the Aboriginal and Treaty rights of Aboriginal women under Section 35(4) are recognized and protected.
9. Federal, provincial and territorial governments must address jurisdictional issues so that programs and services are provided irrespective of status and residency with specific agreements for delivery.
10. Prior to the repeal of Section 67 of the *Canadian Human Rights Act*, a comprehensive multi-year plan must be developed for community education and consultation in order to define next steps.
11. Aboriginal Women must be actively involved and take their rightful place in self-determination and processes must be developed to ensure that their unique and important roles in Aboriginal governments be recognized.
12. Economic development for First Nation, Métis and Inuit women is a priority.
13. Educational outcomes for Aboriginal women must be improved through accessible affordable educational opportunities and increased financial resources.
14. Gender equity is a right and must guide all policies and legislation while taking into account the distinctiveness of First Nations, Métis and Inuit women.
15. Federal legislation related to Matrimonial Real Property (MRP) on-reserve must be enacted in order to ensure that the property rights of Aboriginal women are recognized and meaningfully respected, upon marital breakdown. The proposed solutions must be reviewed to ensure that they do not result in inequitable impacts on Aboriginal women.
16. The Federal Government must adopt the United Nations *Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* and must work with Permanent Forum and Indigenous Peoples' organizations.

17. Governments must work jointly with First Nation, Métis and Inuit to facilitate governance, capacity building and accountability with an emphasis on supporting the roles of Aboriginal women.
18. Aboriginal languages are a significant part of identity. Language program funds need to be increased to allow for retention of the language from various nations. This is a vital part of maintaining cultures.
19. NAO's, Federal, Provincial, Territorial, and all governments ensure that "culturally-based" GBA processes are established, and that Aboriginal women be resourced to define for themselves the impact of any proposed legislation, policy, programs and services.

Protection of intellectual property and indigenous knowledge transmission must be included and respected through the GBA.

20. Implementing a culturally relevant gender based analysis (CRGBA) framework in all legislative, policy and programming at all government levels will provide critical insight into the current situation forcing outcomes to be more holistic and inclusive.
21. Full participation of Aboriginal women at all decision making tables is needed so they are well served in all legislative, policy and programming initiatives affecting Aboriginal people.
22. A lifelong learning strategy must be developed in key areas of early childhood development, primary, secondary, and post-secondary education, and skills development, and retention, which addresses the unique circumstances of Aboriginal women.
23. All levels of government in partnership with all Aboriginal organizations should take the necessary steps to address the root causes leading to the over-representation of Aboriginal women as victims and offenders within the criminal justice system.
24. All NAO's must work in partnership with all levels of government, mainstream organizations and each other to ensure: a) that existing victims services are adaptable to needs of Aboriginal victims of crime; b) that existing services and structures are respectful of traditional approaches to justice. Police officers, judges and lawyers must learn about the legislative and policy- related history that impact only Aboriginal peoples in Canada, especially Aboriginal women and the key factors which lead Aboriginal women into the justice system.
25. A strategic approach to minimize the growth and impact of gangs in First Nations communities and urban centres as well as to minimize the continued recruitment of Aboriginal youth into gangs must be developed.

26. Aboriginal communities must be supported for the continued implementation and expansion of collaborative and cooperative Restorative Justice Approaches where this is appropriate and supported by the Aboriginal community.
27. The Federal Government (as a result of the previous assimilation policies of residential school that negatively impacted on languages) must fund the revitalization of indigenous languages through programs dedicated to adults, youth and children.
28. Provide support and recognition to traditional healers, opportunities for Aboriginal women to help develop traditional healing policies and programs, and encourage meaningful dialogue between Aboriginal healers and non-Aboriginal health care providers.
29. Develop a strategy to allow Aboriginal women to reclaim their traditional roles, pass on traditional knowledge, and revitalize their cultures and communities through increased research and educational opportunities.

APPENDIX C - AGENDA



National Aboriginal Women's Summit II

Strong Women, Strong Communities

AGENDA

July 29, 2008

6:30 PM **Opening Reception – St. Patrick High School**
Reception Program provided on page 9.

July 30, 2008

8:00 – 8:30 AM **Continental Breakfast**

8:30 – 8:45 AM **Opening Prayer by Elder Barbara Charlie**

8:45 – 9:15 AM **Opening Remarks**

President Beverley Jacobs, Native Women's Association of Canada

Premier Floyd Roland, Northwest Territories

President Terry Villeneuve, Native Women's Association of the Northwest Territories

9:15 – 10:30 AM

Plenary Session – Theme: Strength, Balance & Honour

Topic: Looking Through the Lens of Culturally Relevant Gender Based Analysis

The purpose of this plenary session is to provide delegates with current models, perspectives and approaches to the application of a culturally relevant gender based analysis in order to approach laws, policies and programs in a manner that reflects and respects Aboriginal women's realities.

Panelists:

Ms. Lea Nicholas-MacKenzie, International Indigenous Women's Forum

Ms. Kathleen McHugh, Assembly of First Nations Women's Council

President Rhoda Innuksuk, Pauktuutit Inuit Women of Canada

Ms. Erin Wolski, Native Women's Association of Canada

Ms. Sylvia Maracle, National Association of Friendship Centres

Questions and Answers

10:30 – 10:45 AM

Break

Note: In all breakout sessions, the facilitators will provide an overview of relevant recommendations from NAWS I, which will be used as the basis for discussion of action items at NAWS II.

10:45 – 12:15 PM

Breakout Discussions - Theme: Strength, Balance & Honour

Aboriginal Women in the Criminal Justice System

This breakout session will focus on identifying key action items needed to address the concerns facing Aboriginal women involved in the criminal justice system, as victims, offenders and professionals.

Embracing Cultural and Traditional Knowledge

This breakout session will focus on action items that will embrace, support and utilize cultural and traditional knowledge in all avenues through the implementation of recommendations aimed at addressing Aboriginal women's issues, such as health, healing, self-determination and sustainable development.

Culturally Relevant Gender Based Analysis

This breakout session will focus on action items aimed at promoting methodologies employed to apply a CRGBA at all levels.

12:15 -1:30 PM **Lunch provided on site**

1:30 – 2:45 PM **Plenary Session – Theme: Health, Safety and Wellness**

Topic: Successful and Innovative Partnerships, Approaches and Programs that address violence against Aboriginal Women, the Elderly, Youth and Children. (This includes social determinants of health.)

Panelists in this plenary session will provide a broad overview of the critical components of addressing violence against Aboriginal women, the elderly, youth and children.

Panelists:

Ms. Elizabeth Bastien, Native Women’s Association of Canada
Ms. Jacqueline Agtuca, National Congress of American Indians
Task Force on Violence Against Native Women
Ms. Tracy Friedel, PhD Candidate, University of Alberta
Ms. Iga Atagootak, Pauktuutit Inuit Women of Canada
Ms. Pauline Gordon, Former Student, Residential School

Questions and Answers

2:45 – 3:00 PM **Break**

3:00 – 4:30 PM **Breakout Discussions – Theme: Health, Safety and Wellness**

Addressing Violence Against Aboriginal Women, the Elderly, Youth and Children

This breakout session will focus on action items that can lead to the implementation of recommendations that address violence against Aboriginal women, the elderly, youth and children. Discussion will include addressing underlying causes of violence.

Aboriginal Holistic Approaches to Healing and Wellness

One breakout group will focus on action items aimed at promoting cultural approaches to healing and wellness. The other group will focus on Aboriginal holistic approaches to healing and wellness in the context of addressing the residential school legacy.

Restoring Balance, Addressing Poverty and Building Healthy Communities

The breakout sessions will focus on systemic ways to restore balance, address poverty and build healthy communities. Using a social determinants approach, one of the groups will identify action items related to recommendations on impacting determinants, including those regarding affordable and accessible housing, homelessness, shelters and transitional housing. The other group will identify action items related to recommendations aimed at improving health, through such means as ensuring access to health care and midwifery, implementing Jordan's Principle, addressing teen suicide and addressing the health needs of Aboriginal women with disabilities.

4:30 – 4:40 PM

Closing Prayer by Elder Koonoo Muckpaloo

4:45 PM

Journey for Change and Sisters In Spirit Initiative Walk

The purpose of this Walk is to involve all participants in an awareness-raising event about addressing violence against Aboriginal women, highlighting two key initiatives: the Native Women's Association of the NWT's *Journey For Change* initiative; and the Native Women's Association of Canada's *Sisters In Spirit Initiative*.

Gather at St. Patrick School – 44th Street Entrance and walk to the Legislative Assembly.

Speakers:

Ms. Marie Speakman, Native Women's Association of the NWT,
Journey for Change

Ms. Jennifer Lord, Native Women's Association of Canada,
Sisters In Spirit Initiative

Transportation will be provided from the Legislative Assembly to the Yellowknife River.

6:30 PM

Feast and Celebration – Yellowknife River

Feast and Celebration Program provided on page 10.

Casual wear and flat shoes highly recommended.

July 31, 2008

8:00 - 8:30 AM Continental Breakfast

8:30 – 8:45 AM Opening Prayer by Elder Marge Friedel

8:45 – 10:00 AM Plenary Sessions Panel – Theme: Equality and Empowerment

Topic: Inspiring Equality and Empowerment

The purpose of this plenary is to provide participants with examples of Aboriginal women who inspire equality and empowerment in the areas of the environment (e.g. climate change), domestic and international policies and law regarding Aboriginal women's rights, and leadership creation (including in the contexts of economic development, removing barriers to participation, and self-government and traditional knowledge/governance).

Panelists:

Deputy Grand Chief RoseAnne Archibald, Nishnawbe Aski Nation

Ms. Michelle LeClair-Harding, Métis Rights Advocate

Ms. Jocelyn Formsma, National Association of Friendship Centres

Dr. Cora Voyageur, Professor, University of Calgary

Ms. Violet Ford, Vice-President, Inuit Circumpolar Conference

Questions and Answers

10:00 – 10:15 AM Break

10:15 – 11:45 AM Breakout Discussions – Theme: Equality and Empowerment

Environment and Equality

This breakout discussion will focus on identifying action items related to recommendations on the environment (e.g. climate change) and its inter-relationship with promoting equality of Aboriginal women.

Domestic Policies and Law regarding Aboriginal Women's Rights

This breakout discussion will focus on identifying action items related to recommendations promoting Aboriginal women's rights through domestic policies and law, including matrimonial property, membership, and human rights protections.

International Policies & Law regarding Aboriginal Women's Rights

This breakout discussion will focus on identifying actions items related to recommendations promoting Aboriginal women's rights through international policies and law, including the United Nations *Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, climate change standards and other relevant conventions, treaties and declarations.

Leadership Creation: Economic Development & Removing Barriers

This breakout session will identify action items aimed at recommendations that promote Aboriginal women in leadership and decision-making through economic development initiatives and through the removal of barriers to participation in governance at the local, regional, provincial/territorial, federal and Aboriginal levels.

Leadership Creation: Self-Government & Traditional Knowledge/Governance

This breakout session will identify action items aimed at recommendations that promote Aboriginal women in leadership and decision-making, in the context of traditional governance, self-government, and, more broadly, promotion of traditional knowledge.

11:45 – 1:00 PM **Lunch provided on site**

1:00 – 2:00 PM **Summary of Strategic Actions identified in NAWS II**

2:00 – 2:15 PM **Break**

2:15 – 3:25 PM **Closing Remarks**

President Beverley Jacobs, Native Women's Association of Canada

Premier Floyd Roland, Northwest Territories

Provincial and Territorial Ministers & National Aboriginal Leaders

3:25 – 3:30 PM Presentation of National Aboriginal Women’s Summit Talking Stick

3:30 PM Closing Prayer by Elder Margaret Leishman, accompanied by the other Elders

3:40 PM Media Opportunity

Participants of the NAWS II

The following list of participants was identified by the registration list.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES / TERRITOIRES DU NORD-OUEST

Premier's Office

The Honourable Floyd Roland - Premier
Brad Poulter – Cabinet Communications Assistant

Health and Social Services

The Honourable Sandy Lee – Minister Responsible for the Status of Women

Executive

David Stewart – Assistant Deputy Minister
Gail Cyr – Special Advisor to the Minister Responsible for the Status of Women
Karen Willy – Conference Coordinator – Local Logistics

Justice

Shirley Kemeys-Jones – Director – Community Justice and Community Policing
Doreen Reid – FASD Project Coordinator

Aboriginal Affairs and Intergovernmental Relations

Gabriela Sparling – Deputy Minister
Andy Bevan – Director
Kathy Bentley – Intergovernmental Relations Analyst
Lindsey Ossenbrug-Tringh – Jr. Intergovernmental Relations Analyst

Aboriginal Women Delegates

Agnes Kuptana – Beaufort Regional Director for the Native Women's Association
Tina Gargan – Dehcho Health and Social Service Authority
Gloria Villebrun – Vice President – Native Women's Association
Florence Barnaby – Board Member – Native Women's Association
Ethel Jean Gruben – Member – Status of Women Council of the NWT
Olive Itsi –
Margaret Leishman – Elder

CANADA

House of Commons

The Honourable Anita Neville – Member of the House of Commons – Winnipeg South Centre
The Honourable Jean Crowder – Member of the House of Commons – Nanaimo-Cowichan

Status of Women – Canada

Gail Bradshaw – Director General
Valerie Lavergne – A/Policy Analyst – Policy Directorate
Clare Beckton – Coordinator
Teresa Edwards – Senior Policy Analyst in Aboriginal Affairs

Canadian Heritage

Teresa Dore - Director – Aboriginal People's Program

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada

Sandra Dykxhoorn – Special Assistant
Lila Duffy – Director – Women's Issues and Gender Equality
Line Paré – A/Director General – External Relations and Gender Issues Branch
Pamela Canning-Boisvert – Policy Advisor – Intergovernmental Relations
Angela Singh – Policy Advisor Office of the Federal Interlocutor
Audrey-Maani Hannigan-Patterk – Policy Analyst – Women's Issues and Gender Equality

Diane Webster – Policy Analyst – Inuit Relations Secretariat
Julie McGregor- Policy and Planning Officer, Women’s Issues and Gender Equality
Petra White – Communications Officer

Health Canada

Ellisa Johnson – Aboriginal Women’s Health Analyst – Bureau of Women’s Health and Gender Analysis

Human Resources and Social Development Canada

Ashley Lynn Crossley – Analyst

Justice Canada

Lisa Micucci – Counsel, Children’s Law and Family Violence Policy Unit

Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Barbara McMorrow – Constable – National Aboriginal Policing Services

Public Health Agency of Canada

Heather Mack

ONTARIO

Children and Youth Services

The Honourable Deb Matthews – Minister, Minister Responsible for Women’s issues

Aboriginal Affairs

Alison Pilla – Assistant Deputy Minister, Minister of Aboriginal Affairs

Pamela Wheaton – Director – Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs

Susan Seaby – Executive Director, Ontario Women’s Directorate

Aboriginal Women Delegates

Elize Hartley – Elder, Grandmother’s Council Board of Directors

Shauna Neil – Ontario Native Women’s Association

Mandy Berglund – Ontario Native Women’s Association

Claudia Le Garde – Ontario Native Women’s Association

Cora-Lee McGuire – Ontario Native Women’s Association

Chief Donna Simon – Chiefs of Ontario

France Picotte – Métis Nation of Ontario

QUÉBEC

Culture , Communications et Condition féminine

Maryse Gaudreault, Députée Adjointe parlementaire

Valérie Rodrigue – Attachée de presse de la ministre

Catherine Girard-Lamoureux – Secrétariat à la condition féminine

Secrétariat aux affaires autochtones

Andrée Bélanger

Aude Tremblay

Secrétariat aux affaires intergouvernementales canadiennes

Matilde Thérout-Lemay – Conseiller

NOVA SCOTIA – NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE

Nova Scotia Public Service Commission

The Honourable Carolyn Bolivar-Getson – Minister

Dan Hennessey

Department of Intergovernmental Affairs

Albert Walzak – Director - Environmental and Social Affairs

Advisory Council on the Status of Women

Brigitte Neumann – Executive Director

Denise Moore – Provincial Coordinator

Office of Aboriginal Affairs

Gordon Johnson

Aboriginal Women Delegates

Alice Abram – Mi'kmaq Legal Support Network, Confederacy of Mainland Mi'kmaq

Loraine Etter – Health Technician, Atlantic Policy Congress of First Nations Chiefs Secretariat Inc.

Cheryl Maloney – Legal Advisor, Nova Scotia Native Women's Association

Lee Paul – Native Council of Nova Scotia

NEW BRUNSWICK / NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK

Aboriginal Affairs Secretariat

The Honourable Ed Doherty – Minister, Aboriginal Affairs Secretariat

Patrick Francis – Deputy Minister

Madelyn Hennessey – Relations Development Officer

Department of Social Development

The Honourable Mary Schryer – Minister and Minister Responsible for the Status of Women

Department of Intergovernmental Affairs

Anne Macies – Senior Policy Advisor

Department of the Executive Council

Norma Dubé – Assistant Deputy Minister, Women's Issues Branch

Margaret Malone Currie – Senior Policy Advisor, Women's Issues Branch

Aboriginal Women Delegates

Patsy McKinney – Aboriginal People's Council

Sarah Rose – Union of New Brunswick Indians

Margaret Paul (Elder) – New Brunswick Aboriginal women's Council

Tamara Polchies – Fredericton Native Friendship Centre

MANITOBA

Department of Healthy Living

The Honourable Kerri Irvin-Ross – Minister

Department of Aboriginal and Northern Affairs

Kurt Penner – Special Assistant

Kim McPherson – Senior Policy Analyst

Tanis Wheeler – Secretary to Aboriginal Issues Committee of Cabinet

Aboriginal Women's Delegates

Lucille Bruce – Executive Director – Native Women's Transition Centre

Rita Lynn Emerson – Executive Director – Mother of Red Nations

Cheyenne Henry – Program Manager – Ndinawemaaganag Endaawaad Inc.

Keely Ten Fingers – Women’s Issues Policy Analyst – Assembly of Manitoba Chiefs
Denise Thomas – Vice President of Southeast Region, Co-chair Lands Claims; Minister of Tri-
partite Self-Government Negotiations, Co-chair Executive Policy Committee and Alternate to
President David Chartrand on the Métis National Council, Manitoba Métis Federation
Charlene Lafrenière – Manitoba Keewatinook Ininew Okimowin/City Councillor of Thompson

BRITISH COLUMBIA / COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE

Ministry of Healthy Living and Sport

Susanne McLachlan – Manager – Ministry of Healthy Living and Sport, Senior’s and Women’s
Partnerships and Information Branch

Ann Horan – Manager – Ministry of Healthy Living and Sport, Senior’s and Women’s
Partnerships and Information Branch

Ministry of Technology, Trade and Economic Development

Allison Beardsworth – Policy Advisor

Aboriginal Women Delegates

Carly Cunningham – Intern – British Columbia Aboriginal Internship Program

Paula Amos – Aboriginal Tourism Association of British Columbia

Chief Kim Baird – Tsawwassen First Nation

Chief Sophie Pierre – St. Mary’s Indian Band

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND / ÎLE-DU-PRINCE-ÉDOUARD

Department of Tourism

Michelle Harris-Genge – A/Director, Interministerial Women’s Secretariat

Department of Communities, Cultural Affairs and Labour

Helen Kristmanson – Aboriginal Affairs Development Consultant

Department of Public Works

Paula Biggar – Member, Legislative Assembly – Tyne Valley –Linkletter

Aboriginal Women’s Delegates

Barbara Bernard – NADAP-Abegweit – Abegweit First Nation

Judy Clark – Vice-President – Abegweit First Nation

Matilda Lewis – AWAPEI - Lennox Island First Nation

Julie Pellissier-Lush – PEI Aboriginal Women’s Association

Nancy MacLean

Deana Bernard – Native Council of PEI

SASKATCHEWAN

Ministry of First Nations and Métis Relations

Jan Joel – Senior Policy Analyst – Aboriginal Policy and Operations

Megan Lazeski – Ministerial Assistant

Department of Advanced Education, Employment and Labour

Pat Faulconbridge – Executive Director – Status of Women Office

Saskatchewan Legislative Assembly

Joceline Schriemer – Member Legislative Assembly, Saskatoon-Sutherland

Aboriginal Women’s Delegates

Chief Sarah Gopher – Saulteaux First Nation
Darlene McKay – Métis Nation of Saskatchewan
Cheryl Quewezance – Saskatchewan Aboriginal women’s Circle Corporation

ALBERTA

Children and Youth Services

Suzanne Anselmo – Director – Intergovernmental Affairs

Aboriginal Relations

Kristina Midbo – Manager – First Nations Initiatives

Lori Sololuk – Policy coordinator – First Nation Relations

Aboriginal Provincial Women’s Delegates

Jo-Ann Daniels – Policy Analyst / Researcher – Institute for the Advancement of Aboriginal Women

Josie (Shirley) Nepinak – Board Member – Institute for the Advancement of Aboriginal Women

Muriel Stanley-Venne – President – Institute for the Advancement of Aboriginal Women

Jessica Daniels – Executive Director – Institute for the Advancement of Aboriginal Women

Danika (Billie) Littlechild – Member – Institute for the Advancement of Aboriginal Women

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR / TERRE-NEUVE-ET-LABRADOR

Department of Labrador and Aboriginal Affairs

The Honourable Patty Pottle – Minister -

David Hughes – Assistant Deputy Minister – Policy and Planning

Women’s Policy Office

Heather MacLellan – Assistant Deputy Minister – Executive Support

Department of Innovation, Trade and Rural Development

Donna Stokes – Economic Development Officer

Aboriginal Women’s Delegates

Litty MacDonald – Federation of Newfoundland Indians

Tammy Drew – Miawpukek First Nation Government

Charlotte Wolfrey – Sikumiut Environmental Management Ltd.

Katie Rich –

Melita Paul – Labrador Métis Nation

YUKON

The Honourable Elaine Taylor – Minister – (Acting for Minister Marian C. Horne)

Sheila Clark – Executive Assistant Premier’s Office

Women’s Directorate

Charlene Beauchemin – Acting Director

Aboriginal Women’s Delegates

Chief Diane Strand – Champagne and Aishihik First Nations

Chief Ruth Massie – Ta’an Kwach’an Council

Jacqueline Basett – Ta’an Kwach’an Council Member

Billie Maje – (Youth) Ross River Dene Council Member

Shirley Dawson – Kwanlin Dun First Nation Member

Phyllis Smith – (Elder) Champagne and Aishihik First Nation

Sheila Clark –

NUNAVUT

Community Government and Services

The Honourable Levinia Brown – Deputy Premier and Minister Responsible for the Status of Women

Paula McRae – Executive Assistant

Department of Health and Social Services

Rian Van Bruggen – Manager - Nunavut Women's Secretariat

Department of Justice

Alysa D'Argencourt – Director of Policy & Planning

Aboriginal Women's Delegates

Neevee Wilkins – Acting President, Qullit Nunavut Status of Women Council

NATIVE WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF CANADA / ASSOCIATION DES FEMMES AUTOCHTONES DU CANADA

Judy Hughes – President – Saskatchewan Aboriginal Women's Circle Corporation

Agnes Potter – East Elder Director – Nova Scotia Native Women's Association

Dorothy George – President – Newfoundland Native Women's Association

Rob McDonald – Director of Communications and Education – Native Women's Association of Canada

Joshua Kirkey – Media Coordinator – Native Women's Association of Canada

Neegann Aaswaakshin – National Aboriginal Women's Summit Coordinator – Native Women's Association of Canada

Elizabeth Bastien – Policy Analyst – Native Women's Association of Canada

Jeanette Corbiere-Lavell – Ontario Native Women's Association

Verna Flett – Mother of Red Nations Women's Council of Manitoba

Ellen Gabriel – President – Femmes Autochtones du Québec/Quebec Native Women Inc.

Karen Green – Executive Director – Native Women's Association of Canada

Ruth Kidder – President – Alberta Aboriginal Women's Society

Kiera Kolson – North Youth Director – Native Women's Association of the NWT

Rose Kushniruk – President – Yukon Aboriginal Women's Council

April Maloney – Nova Scotia Native Women's Association

Presley Martin – Youth Council, Ontario Native Women's Association

Celeste McKay – Co-Chair National Planning Committee

Gale Nicholas – New Brunswick Native Women's Association

Paulette Tremblay – National Aboriginal Health Organization

Kara Dawn Zemel – Youth Council – Femmes Autochtones du Québec/Quebec Native Women Inc.

Annie Ste. Georges – Elder – Native Women's Association of Canada

Jennifer Lord – Community Development Coordinator – Native Women's Association of Canada

Terry Villeneuve – President – Native Women's Association of the NWT

Erin Wolski – Senior Health Advisor – Native Women's Association of Canada

INUIT TAPIIRIT KANATAMI

Heather Campbell – Language and Culture Coordinator
Violet Ford – Executive Council Member & Vice President on International Affairs – Inuit Circumpolar Council

CONGRESS OF ABORIGINAL PEOPLES / CONGRÈS DES PEUPLES AUTOCHTONES

Lillian George – President – United Native National Society
Betty Ann Lavallée – President & Chief – New Brunswick Aboriginal Peoples Council
Grace Conrad – Chief and President – Native Council of Nova Scotia
Terri Blanchard – Representative – Federation of Newfoundland Indians
Jamie Gallant – Chief and President – Native Council of Prince Edward Island
Irene Goodwin – Youth Intervenor – Congress of Aboriginal Peoples
Christine Tomah Plume – Youth Representative – Congress of Aboriginal Peoples
Barbara Charlie – Elder – British Columbia
Andrea Fiss – Representative – Aboriginal Affairs Coalition of Saskatchewan

ASSEMBLY OF FIRST NATIONS / ASSEMBLÉE DES PREMIÈRES NATIONS

RoseAnne Archibald – Deputy Grand Chief
Marie Frawley-Henry – Assembly of First Nations Health and Social Secretariat
Chief Teresa Hall – Attawapiskat First Nation
Annie Cheezo – Conseil de la Nation Anishnabe de Lac Simon
Melissa Deleary – Junior Policy Analyst – Assembly of First Nations
Christine Kataquapit – Attawapiskat First Nation
Shana Manson – BC. Assembly of First Nations Women’s Council Delegate
Rita Martin – New Brunswick/Prince Edward Island Assembly of First Nations Women’s Council Delegate
Kathleen McHugh – Siksika Nation – Chair of the Assembly of First Nations Women’s Council
Karyn Pugliese – Communications Officer – Assembly of First Nations
Sasha Maracle – Six Nations – Assembly of First Nations – National Youth Council
Anne-Marie Paul – Alberta Assembly of First Nations Council Delegate
Rose Julian – Nova Scotia Assembly of First Nations Women’s Council Delegate
Christine Simard – Director of Women’s Development – Nishnawbe Aski Nation
Donna Simon – Senior Policy Director – Nishnawbe Aski Nation
Adeline Webber – Yukon – Assembly of First Nations Women’s Council
Alice Liske – Administrative Assistant – Assembly of First Nation

WOMEN OF THE MÉTIS NATION / LES FEMMES MICHIF OTIPEMISIWAK

Rosemarie McPherson – National Spokesperson – Women of the Métis Nation
Jennifer Adese – Youth – Women of the Métis Nation
Rose Bertolin – British Columbia Representative – Women of the Métis Nation
Lorelei Chernow – Alberta Representative – Women of the Métis Nation
Marge Friedel – Elder – Women of the Métis Nation
Jeannette Johnson – Manitoba Representative – Women of the Métis Nation
Sharon McBride – Ontario Representative – Women of the Métis Nation
Julie Pitzel – Saskatchewan Representative – Women of the Métis Nation
Victoria Pruden – British Columbia Representative – Women of the Métis Nation

MÉTIS NATIONAL COUNCIL

France Picotte – Métis National Council
Lynn Pantuso – Métis National Council
Claire Riddle – Métis National Council
Kim Stephen – Métis National Council
Denise Thomas – Métis National Council
Helene Johnson – Métis National Council

PAUKTUUTIT INUIT WOMEN OF CANADA

Rhoda Innuksuk – President
Mary Matoo – Vice-President
Koonoo Muckpaloo - Elder
Meeke Otway – Board Member (Urban)
Elisapee Sheutiapik – Board Member (Iqaluit)
Iga Atogootak – Board Member (Yellowknife)
Anne Curley – Board Member (North Baffin)
Rebecca Kudloo – Board Member (Kivalliq)
Annie Lidd – Board Member (Nunatsiavut)
Leesie Nagitarvik – Interim Manager – Abuse Issues

Tracy O’Hearn – Interim Executive Director
Mina Battye – Executive Assistant
Suzie Napayok – Interpreter/Translator
Mary Nashook – Interpreter/Translator

**NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FRIENDSHIP CENTRES /
L'ASSOCIATION NATIONALE DES CENTRES D'AMITIÉ**

Vera Pawis-Tabobondung – President
Peter Dinsdale – Executive Director
Sylvia Maracle – Executive Director – Ontario Federation of Indian Friendship Centres
Ella Mayer – Executive Director – Manitoba Association of Friendship Centres
Yvonne Oshanyk – Vice-President – Alberta Native Friendship Centres
Marjorie White – Senator – National Association of Friendship Centres
Nicole Calihoo – Program Manager – National Association of Friendship Centres
May Henderson – Executive Director – Saskatoon Indian and Métis Friendship Centre
Geraldine King – Communications Officer – National Association of Friendship Centres
Chelsea Legge – Aboriginal Youth Council – National Association of Friendship Centres
Edith Squirrel –
Paschalina Thurber – President – NWT/Nunavut Council of Friendship Centres

**THE NATIONAL ABORIGINAL CIRCLE AGAINST FAMILY VIOLENCE /
LE CERCLE NATIONAL AUTOCHTONE CONTRE LA VIOLENCE FAMILIALE**

Sheila Swasson – Vice-President – National Aboriginal Circle Against Family Violence

FACILITATORS / MODÉRATEURS

Ann Firth Jones	Susan Ashton
Denyse Nadon Holder	Terri Brown
Nancy Peel	Rita Chretien
Julia Pokiak Trennert	Lani Cooke
Dollie Simon	Charlene Doolittle
Linda Todd	Cec Heron
Karen Wright-Fraser	

SPEAKERS / CONFÉRENCIÈRES

Jacqueline Agtuca – National Congress of American Indians Task Force of Violence Against Women
Dr. Cora Voyager – Professor – University of Calgary
Michelle LeClair Harding – Métis Rights Advocate
Lea Nicholas- Mackenzie –
Jocelyn Formsma –
Pauline Gordon – Former Student – Residential School Survivor
Sylvia Maracle –
Rhoda Innuksuk – President – Pauktuutit Inuit Women of Canada
Iga Atagootak – Board Member

**CANADIAN INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCE SECRETARIAT /
SÉCRÉTARIAT DES CONFÉRENCES INTERGOUVERNEMENTALES
CANADIENNES**

Pierre-Luc Perrier
Conference Coordinator / Coordonnateur de conférences



Performers During Opening Ceremony