

A dedicated hospital-based role providing cultural, emotional, and advocacy support to Indigenous Lifegivers throughout pregnancy, birth, and postpartum



Sarah McElroy HLTH 5200 Dr. Anila Virani November 12, 2025







Eloy Bida, 2025

Existing Supports in hospital:

Indigenous Patient

Navigator. Hours: Monday-

Friday (8am-6pm/7am-5pm)

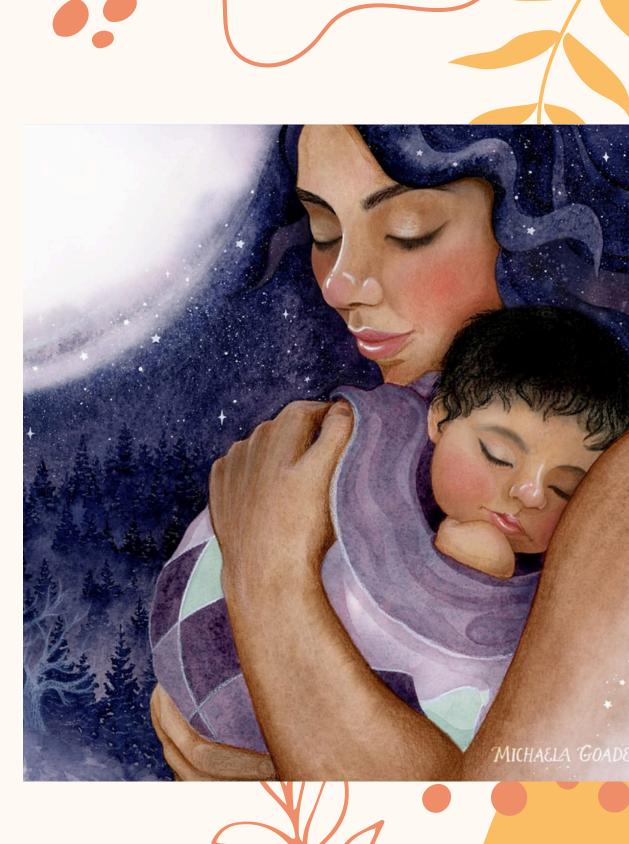
Gap: Not perinatalspecific role



INDIGENOUS MATERNAL LIAISON (IML)

- Bridge between families and hospital staff
- Facilitate ceremony, Elder connection, and traditional practices
- Provide advocacy for culturally safe care
- Support during labour, birth, and postpartum period

- Support hospital staff around cultural safety and humility education
- Strengthen community-hospital relationships
- Social referrals based on needs that are culturally appropriate (collaboration with KAFS, TteS, Métis Nation BC)









Indigenous Birth Support
 Worker (Saskatoon) →
 evaluated; improved
 advocacy, reduced
 isolation

Surrey IML → newer role
focused on ceremony,
community connection,
staff education

No evaluation yet





RATIONALE





Historical & Ongoing Harms

- Child apprehension, forced/ coerced sterilization, birth evacuation policies
- Ongoing systemic racism documented in In Plain Sight (2020)
- IML can help disrupt some of this

"Birthing should be sacred, not medicalized. Giving birth should be your greatest experience, not your greatest fear." - Elder True Thomas

Current Care Gaps

- IPNs too broad and limited in availability due to large coverage area
- Not maternity-specific Indigenous role

Evidence Supports Indigenous Maternal Roles

- Indigenous Birth Support Workers in Saskatchewan
- the In Plain Sight Report (2020) recommend roles like this to combat systemic racism, support selfdetermination and birth sovereignty

Systems-Level

- Relationships and trust can drive systemic change in complex problems
- IML is a small but powerful relational intervention



Sarah McElroy HLTH 5200 Dr. Anila Virani November 12, 2025

(Turpel-Lafond, 2020; Boyer & Bartlett, 2017; Senate of Canada, 2019; Bacciaglia et al., 2023; Doenmez et al., 2022; Pandey et al., 2023; Fraser Health, 2023)

MPLEMENTATION



- Elders, Ttes, KAFS, IH, Indigenous
 Health & Cultural Safety teams
- Define responsibilities, appropriate salary, ceremony protocols, possible community pathways



Evaluate

- anonymous feedback surveys from clients and staff
- Community advisory circle
- Feedback to refine IML role

Hire & Train

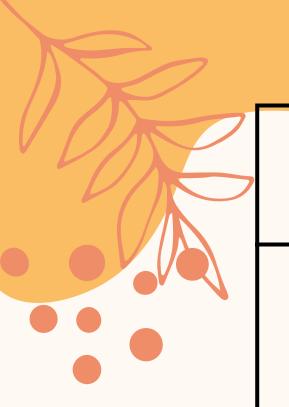
- Preference to Indigenous candidate
- orientate to hospital
- Shadowing with other staff/disciplines

Integrate into RIH Maternity Unit

- Orientation for new and existing staff on IML role
- Orientation: IML scope, boundaries, and cultural role

Sarah McElroy HLTH 5200 Dr. Anila Virani November 12, 2025

(Turpel-Lafond, 2020; Doenmez et al., 2022; Pandey et al., 2023; FNHA, 2019; Melnyk & Seymour, 2025; Bacciaglia et al., 2023; Fraser Health, 2023; Smylie & Phillips-Beck, 2019; Churchill et al., 2020)





Challenges	Recommendations
Funding for new role	 Advocate for funding through partnership with FNHA, TteS, IH Indigenous Partnerships, RIH Foundation Leverage maternal care crisis and IH's focus on frontline care for funding
Recruiting Indigenous staff with cultural and perinatal experience	 Work with KAFS, TteS, MNBC, and Indigenous dould networks; offer training supports; prioritize cultural knowledge in hiring.
Staff buy in	 Provide staff orientation on the IML's scope; create clear workflows; offer education sessions.
Infection control limits not aligning with ceremony	 Co-develop ceremony guidelines with Elders and infection- control teams; formalize cultural exemptions within policy.



Sarah McElroy HLTH 5200 Dr. Anila Virani November 12, 2025

