

FEDERAL MMIWG2S ACTION PLAN:

ANNUAL SCORECARD

An annual report outlining the
FEDERAL GOVERNMENTS PROGRESS
on implementing the commitments made in their

MMIWG2S ACTION PLAN

— 2022-23 —



TOC



| | |
|---|----|
| EXECUTIVE SUMMARY | 3 |
| INTRODUCTION | 4 |
| A STATE OF CRISIS | 4 |
| BUDGET COMMITMENTS | 5 |
| RECOGNIZING THE <i>CALLS FOR JUSTICE</i> AS LEGAL IMPERATIVES | 7 |
| WHAT CANADIANS HAD TO SAY | 8 |
| NATIONAL ACTION PLAN | 9 |
| ANALYSIS FRAMEWORK | 10 |
| A NOTE ON TRANSPARENCY | 10 |
| SCORECARD SUMMARY | 13 |
| IMMEDIATE NEXT STEPS | 41 |
| OVERALL ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSION | 45 |
| MOVING FORWARD | 46 |
| ANNEX A: <i>CALLS FOR JUSTICE</i> NOT ADDRESSED IN <i>THE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN</i> | 48 |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Native Women's Association of Canada's (NWAC)'s annual Federal Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women, Girls and 2SLGBTQQIA+ People (MMIWG2S+) Scorecard formally tracks the Government of Canada's progress on the implementation of the *2021 Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women, Girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA+ People National Action Plan: Ending Violence Against Indigenous Women, Girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA+ People (NAP)* and the accompanying *Federal Pathways* released on June 3rd, 2021. The NAP and Federal Pathways represent the federal government's response to the *Calls for Justice* presented by the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls in June 2019. The Scorecard will evaluate action taken by the federal government to fulfill the goals outlined in the NAP, including their contribution to and creation of programs and initiatives since June 2022. Further, the scorecard will assess the implementation of actions intended to meet seven short-term goals and immediate next steps, outlined by the federal government, and provides necessary next steps for answering each of the 231 Calls for Justice.

By scoring the actions taken on the seven goals of the NAP over the last 12 months, it is clear the federal government has made little progress on its commitments. Few of the promised actions have been completed, some have seen marginal progress, however many remain untouched. This lack of concrete action and urgency to end the MMIW2GS+ genocide is alarming nearly four years after the release of the Final Report of the National Inquiry and two years following the release of the NAP, for which an implementation plan has not yet been released. Though some progress has been made this year and is reflected in the opinion of Canadians¹, the federal government has not made significant or meaningful progress this year nor has it met its legal and moral imperatives to fully implement the 231 *Calls for Justice* and end the violence against Indigenous Women, Girls, Two-Spirit, Transgender and Gender-Diverse (WG2STGD+) individuals. Rates of MMIWG2S+ continue to rise, which has recently prompted calls for a state of emergency.² Despite a slight progress compared to last year, the overwhelming lack of meaningful action, absence of accountability mechanisms, and the worsening state of crisis has led NWAC to grade the government's annual performance on the implementation of the National Action Plan as a **FAILURE**.



- 1 Canadians are over two times more likely to rate the job done by the Government of Canada as poor (32%, scores of zero to three out of ten) rather than good (15%, scores of seven to ten out of ten) when it comes to ending the ongoing national tragedy of Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls (MMIWG). Overall, scores have increased since November 2022 (mean of 4.2 in May 2023, mean of 3.8 in November 2022).
- 2 Annette Francis, "NWAC supports calls for a state of emergency on violence against Indigenous women," APTN News, May 04, 2023, [NWAC supports calls for MMIWG state of emergency \(aptnnews.ca\)](https://www.aptnnews.ca/nwac-supports-calls-for-a-state-of-emergency-on-violence-against-indigenous-women).





INTRODUCTION

The Native Women's Association of Canada (NWAC) is a national Indigenous organization that seeks to promote the social, economic, cultural, and political well-being of Indigenous Women, Girls, Two-Spirit, Transgender, and Gender-Diverse+ (WG2STGD+) People across Turtle Island and Inuit Nunangat. In doing so, NWAC is committed to advocating for and developing concrete actions to ensure the safety of the people we represent and to ending the ongoing genocide of Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women, Girls, Two-Spirit, Transgender, and Gender-Diverse People (MMIWG2S+). In keeping with this advocacy, NWAC evaluates and reports on the progress made by the Government of Canada on their commitments to end the MMIWG2S+ genocide. This Scorecard will serve as an accountability mechanism, which in the absence of an oversight body, will assess the federal government's implementation of the NAP and the *Calls for Justice*.

A STATE OF CRISIS

During the drafting of this scorecard, Ramona Peter, a 40-year-old woman from Ross River (Yukon), was reported missing by her loved ones, Cree mother Carolann Robillard (35) and her 11-year-old child Sara (Jayden) Miller were murdered outside an Edmonton school, Carsyn Seaweed (15) died under suspicious circumstances with a criminal investigation still ongoing, and the body of Linda Mary Beardy, a 33-year-old mother of four, a daughter, a cousin, an auntie, and a friend from Lake St. Martin First Nation was found in the Brady Road Landfill (Winnipeg). The remains of 24-year-old Rebecca Contois and an unidentified victim, given the name Mashkode Bizhiki'ikwe (Buffalo Woman) by her community, were also previously discovered at the Winnipeg landfill, and the remains of Morgan Harris (39) and Mercedes Myran (26) are also believed to be at the nearby Prairie Green Landfill. This past year also tragically saw the discovery of the remains of Mary Papatsie (39) in Ottawa over five years after her she was reported missing, as well as the disappearances and deaths of Savanna Pikuyak (22), Chelsea Poorman (24), Noelle O'Soup (14), Kwemcxenalqs (Kwem) Manuel-Gottfriedson (21), and many other beloved relatives stolen by violence.

The continued deaths and disappearances of Indigenous WG2STGD+ Peoples, compounded by the lack of an actionable implementation plan, has led NWAC to echo calls for the federal government to declare a state of national emergency pursuant to the federal Emergencies Act to end the cycle of violence and the MMIWG2S+ genocide.³ The declaration of a state of national emergency could help support the creation of additional legislation and expedite funds to address key areas of the crisis. However, Budget 2023 has left NWAC questioning the federal government's support for essential resources, such as emergency shelters which recent reports have noted may lose critical funding to operate violence prevention services.⁴

³ "NWAC supports call for a National State of Emergency, demands immediate action from government to end genocide," Native Women's Association of Canada. Accessed April 29th, 2023, [Native Women's Association of Canada - Native Women's Association of Canada \(nwac.ca\)](https://www.nwac.ca/).

⁴ Mona von Stackelberg, "Women's shelters across Canada are losing nearly \$150 million in federal funding", CBC News, April 0 24, 2023, [Women's shelters across Canada are losing nearly \\$150 million in federal funding | CBC News](https://www.cbc.com/news/canada-women-shelters-funding-1.6811111).



Ending the MMIWG2S+ genocide must be an immediate priority, as violence against Indigenous WG2STGD+ individuals is pervasive. Indigenous WG2STGD+ people continue to go missing and are murdered at an alarming rate. There is an urgent need for all levels of government to take swift action to end the genocide of Indigenous WG2STGD+ Peoples and this action must “demonstrate [that] Indigenous women are valued and protected” and “requires political will and sustained financial commitment” according to Nahanni Fontaine, a Member of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba.⁵

BUDGET COMMITMENTS

In 2022, we did not see urgent movement on the three critical factors that NWAC has identified as necessary to fulfill the goals outlined in the NAP as well as the full implementation of the Calls for Justice: stable, sustainable, and long-term funding; clear and achievable timelines; and measurable goals. We have seen funding released slowly in 2022 from the 2021 Federal Budget, which committed \$2.2 billion over five years to respond to the ongoing genocide by:

- Supporting the revitalization of Indigenous languages.
- Increasing access to health, wellness, and social programs.
- Investing in Indigenous-led community safety services and First Nations policing models.
- Contributing to the core funding of regional Indigenous women, girls, Two-Spirit, transgender and gender-diverse organizations.

Budget 2022 saw no additional MMIWG2S+ specific contributions, however funding was earmarked to support efforts to eliminate gender-based violence and address urgent issues, including housing, health, social services, infrastructure on reserves, and education. This funding offered some support to Indigenous WG2STGD+ Peoples, their families, and their communities, and built on previous financial commitments which could be effective in addressing violence prevention. However, funding from the 2022 federal budget did not meet expectations with critical investments needed to reduce existing gaps and barriers faced by Indigenous communities. For instance, housing was underfunded based on recommendations from the CMHC and the National Housing Advisory, who recommended 4.3 billion per year for 10 years and 6.8 billion over two years, respectively. This budget only put forward \$4 billion over 7 years.

Budget 2022 fell short of addressing the MMIWG2S+ genocide directly, as important budgetary commitments on several issues specific to Indigenous WG2STGD+ people were overlooked. Notably, the lack of funding to support the healing of MMIWG2S+ survivors and families reduced opportunities for Indigenous women and girls to partake in crucial Indigenous-based healing practices. Though some investments were made toward gender-based violence prevention, funding was not explicitly directed to accelerate the work to address the *Calls for Justice* or the NAP.

⁵ Nahanni Fontaine, @NahanniFontaine. April 5th, 2023. Twitter. <https://twitter.com/NahanniFontaine/status/1643704424970301443?s=20>.



Comparatively, NWAC was cautiously optimistic about Budget 2023, which proposed four new funding streams intended to address MMIWG2S. Highlights from the 2023 Federal Budget include:

- **\$2.2 MILLION** over five years, starting in 2023-24, to establish an oversight mechanism to monitor and report on the progress of implementation.
- **\$2.5 MILLION** over five years, starting in 2023-24, to establish the Federal Provincial Territorial Indigenous table on MMIWG2S+, this table will discuss issues such as launching a Red Dress Alert.
- **\$20 MILLION** over four years, starting in 2022-23, to support Indigenous led projects for safer communities through the Pathways to Safe Indigenous Communities Initiative.
- **\$95.9 MILLION** over five years, starting in 2023-24, and \$20.4 million ongoing to help Indigenous families access information about their missing and murdered loved ones, to enhance victim services.
- **\$2.6 MILLION** over three years, starting in 2023-24, to support the National Family and Survivor Circle in keeping families and survivors at the centre of the implementation of the National Action Plan and Federal Pathway.
- **\$1.6 MILLION** over two years, starting 2023-24, to support the Ministerial Special Representative appointed to provide advice and recommendations on the creation of Indigenous and Human Right Ombudsperson.

Funding dedicated to ending the MMIWG2S+ genocide and other urgent programs and services which focus on violence prevention are critical to respond to the Calls for Justice. However, funding is still being released without a detailed, costed, and actionable implementation plan and adequate transparency. This has made it extremely difficult to identify how, when, and where it is directed, which makes it difficult to evaluate if this funding has made a significant difference in the lives of Indigenous WG2STGD+ People. As Delilah Potts, a cultural support worker for MMIWG LGBTQ individuals with Métis Settlements General Council, shared at the Roundtable of Indigenous Leaders and representatives and federal and provincial, territorial Ministers on Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women, Girls and 2LGBTQI+ People held in January 10, 2023:

“Why can’t we have something that is viable, accountable, transparent, that families have something to wake up to every day and want to wake up to? Once you have a healthy community, you get healthy people, and your community will start to thrive”⁶.

⁶ “Report of the Roundtable on Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women, Girls and 2SLGBTQI+ People,” Government Canada–Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada, accessed May 1st, 2023, [Report of the Roundtable on Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women, Girls and 2SLGBTQI+ People \(rcaanc-cirnac.gc.ca\)](https://www.rcaanc-cirnac.gc.ca)



RECOGNIZING THE CALLS FOR JUSTICE AS LEGAL IMPERATIVES

According to the findings of the National Inquiry into MMIWG, the 231 *Calls for Justice* are legal imperatives rather than optional recommendations⁷. Indigenous women in Canada are twelve times more likely to be missing or murdered than non-Indigenous women⁸. The National Inquiry into MMIWG was tasked with uncovering and assessing the systemic and root causes of all forms of violence, including existing institutional policies and practices, against Indigenous WG2STGD+ Peoples. Its analysis showed that the ongoing violence and deliberate human and Indigenous rights violations “amount to a genocide” and that colonial violence is a root cause of the MMIWG2S+ crisis in Canada.⁹

Genocide, as defined by the UN Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (1951), an international treaty that criminalizes genocide and obligates states to pursue the enforcement of its prohibition, can take place in many forms, including but not limited to:

- Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part.
- Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group.
- Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.¹⁰

Genocide is the intentional annihilation of a group of people, and it continues to take the lives of Indigenous WG2STGD+ Peoples in various past and present iterations of colonial policies, practices, actions, and inactions including residential schools, forced sterilization, the child welfare system and MMIWG2S+. Thus, the genocide in Canada is understood as a “composite act,” which is “a breach of an international obligation by a State through a series of actions or omissions defined in aggregate” as wrongful that occurred over time and persists today.¹¹

According to the National Inquiry's supplementary report titled “A Legal Analysis of Genocide”, genocidal conduct can occur through both action and omission. As stated in the report, “the failure to act - can contribute to genocidal conduct”.¹² Inaction has a direct impact on rights to life and security, but also numerous economic, cultural, and social rights. This clearly demonstrates the responsibility of the federal government to respond and act urgently under international law as a failure to do so perpetuates the ongoing genocide.

7 National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls, *Calls for Justice* (Ottawa: Privy Council Office, 2019), https://www.mmiwg-ffada.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/Calls_for_Justice.pdf, P. 168.

8 National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls, *Final Report of the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls* (Ottawa: Privy Council Office, 2019), *Final Report | MMIWG* (mmiwg-ffada.ca), p. 7.

9 National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls, *A Legal Analysis of Genocide: Supplementary Report of the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls* (Ottawa: Privy Council Office, 2019), https://www.mmiwg-ffada.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/Supplementary-Report_Genocide.pdf, p. 1.

10 *Ibid.*, p. 3.

11 *Ibid.*, p. 10.

12 *Ibid.*, p. 4.



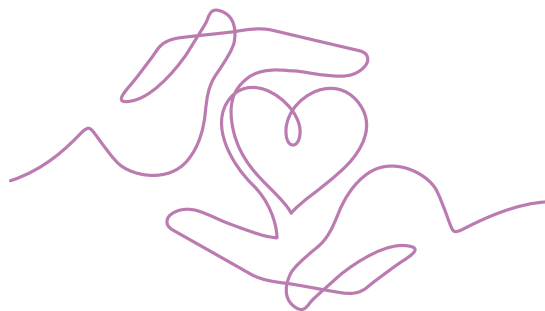
WHAT CANADIANS HAD TO SAY

According to a national survey commissioned by NWAC and conducted by **Nanos Research**, seven in ten Canadians have knowledge of the 231 *Calls for Justice* and most Canadians do not believe the federal government is doing enough to prevent violence against Indigenous WG2STGD+ Peoples¹³. Eight in ten Canadians believe it is important that the Government of Canada ends the national tragedy of MMIWG2S+ and takes action to provide justice for MMIWG2S+. We found Canadians are two times more likely to rate the job done by the Government of Canada as poor in curtailing MMIWG2S+ disappearances and deaths and increasing the safety of this marginalized demographic.¹⁴ Moreover, almost two in three Canadians, 64 per cent, rated the urgency in which the Government of Canada needs to take action to end the ongoing national tragedy of MMIWG2S+ as urgent.

This poll suggests that Canadians are aware of the MMWIG2S+ genocide and that they want the government to take urgent and meaningful action to stop the deaths and disappearances, ensuring transparency in doing so. This is consistent with previous surveys conducted by NWAC, further showing Canadians see a need for urgency in responding to the 231 Calls for Justice.

According to Lynne Groulx, the CEO of NWAC, this effective action from the federal government is a political imperative,

“The discrepancy between the public’s priorities and the government’s actions suggests there is a concerning lack of political will to end systemic racism and violence against Indigenous women, girls and 2SLGBTQQA+ people in Canada. We are deeply concern about the message this sends about Canada’s commitment to reconciliation and the value the government places on the lives of Indigenous Peoples”.



¹³ “National Survey Summary”, Conducted by Nanos for the Native Women’s Association of Canada, p.4.

¹⁴ “National Survey Summary”, Conducted by Nanos for the Native Women’s Association of Canada, p. 4.



NATIONAL ACTION PLAN

The National Action Plan was co-developed by the Government of Canada, provincial, territorial, municipal, and Indigenous governments, and Indigenous partners to address the findings of the National Inquiry into MMIWG, respond to the Calls for Justice, and to end the systemic violence against Indigenous WG2STGD+ individuals. The Core Working Group and the National Family and Survivors Circle, composed of family members, survivors, and eight sub-working groups, established the overarching vision and guiding principles, the short-term goals and priorities, and the proposed immediate next steps and monitoring progresses of the National Action Plan. The Federal Pathway to Address Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women, Girls and 2SLGBTQIA+ People is the federal government's contribution to the NAP.

When the National Action Plan was released on June 3rd, 2021, NWAC was disappointed by the lack of critical, actionable, measurable, and costed actions required to make significant change. NWAC has expressed concerns regarding the federal government's lack of an implementation plan and the ability to make transformative changes towards eliminating violence and keeping Indigenous WG2STGD+ People safe without measurable goals and accountability mechanisms. Without an implementation plan, the NAP is an aspirational document outlining high-level goals and priorities, which is inadequate to properly address the MMIWG2S+ genocide. The lives of Indigenous WG2STGD+ Peoples continue to be risked and sidelined, and they cannot wait any longer for real action to protect their rights and safety.

To ensure that immediate and transformative action would take place, NWAC released our own action plan, *Our Calls, Our Actions*, to assert our jurisdiction and sovereignty in putting an end to the violence, improve the wellbeing and support the healing of Indigenous WG2STGD+ Peoples. A holistic, decolonized and trauma-informed approach resulted in 65 concrete short-, medium-, and long-term actions with measurable and costed steps to accelerate the implementation of the *Calls for Justice* without any further delay. Our Action Plan was informed by a national roundtable to center the best practices and advice of grassroots Indigenous WG2STGD+ Peoples on how to proceed on the 231 *Calls for Justice* in ways that are grounded in healing, culture, language, and community. To hold ourselves accountable, we have also released our own annual scorecard assessing NWAC's progress on the implementation of our Action Plan.



ANALYSIS FRAMEWORK

To assess progress on each goal and immediate next steps, we will score our progress using the following criteria:

ACTION PREVIOUSLY COMPLETED.

This category is reserved for goals that were completed in the previous year (June 2021 to May 2022).

ACTION COMPLETE, PARTIALLY COMPLETED, OR SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS MADE.

This category is reserved for goals that are completed, near-completion, or have seen considerable progress in the last year (June 2022 – May 2023).

SOME PROGRESS.

This category outlines goals that have seen some progress, but more work is needed to fully complete the action and answer the targeted Calls for Justice.

LITTLE OR NO PROGRESS.

This category outlines goals that have seen little or no progress.

A NOTE ON TRANSPARENCY

In this Scorecard, we will be evaluating the actions undertaken or completed since the release of last year's Canada's MMIWG2S National Action Plan: Annual Scorecard, released on June 3rd, 2022. In doing so, it is important to acknowledge the significant actions completed in previous years; however, this Scorecard will only evaluate the actions taken since the release of our last Scorecard to determine if ongoing progress was made.

NWAC's ability to assess the progress made on implementing goals set out in the NAP and the *Calls for Justice* is limited to the information that is currently available to the public. Additional progress may currently be planned, actioned, or completed but cannot be tracked as it has not been publicly documented. During this process, we continued to see an overall lack of transparency and clarity from the federal government regarding the development and delivery of programs and other actions, ultimately limiting accountability.

This lack of transparency extends to funding allocations. While we see commitments made in the federal budgets, as well as announcements of funding programs, it is unclear how much funding is actually making its way into communities. In fact, we have seen recently that a significant amount of funding has sat untouched – including \$300 million announced in Budget



2022 to support urban, rural and northern Indigenous housing.¹⁵ Even more alarming, Indigenous Services Canada (ISC) and Crown-Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC) failed to spend \$5.6 billion on programs and services allocated in last year's budget, with \$2.2 billion of the unspent amount returned to the federal treasury by CIRNAC.¹⁶ For this reason, and as a result of a general lack of transparency on the spending, NWAC does not consider funding commitments alone as progress.

OTHER ISSUES WITH TRACKING PROGRESS

Throughout this process, we have encountered several challenges in tracking progress, such as the absence of an overarching implementation plan or centralized tracking system on the actions. Through the implementation of a consistently updated list, it would help ensure that access to information on actions and investments is readily available, serving as a much-needed accountability mechanism in the absence of an MMIWG2S+ oversight body. To track the progress without this centralized list, our methodology consisted of gathering information from and cross-referencing Budgets 2022 and 2023, press releases from the departments involved in addressing the *Calls for Justice* and the NAP, proactive disclosures of grants and contributions, and quarterly financial reports. This process made it difficult to assess the steps taken by the federal government to address the goals of the NAP and their impact as well as to identify the initiatives that are underway if they are not publicly documented.

TRACKING PROGRESS

To assess the progress made on each goal and proposed immediate next step, our analysis will go through the seven goals, as well as the immediate next steps, outlined in the National Action Plan and provide an outline on what has been completed so far. The seven goals include:



¹⁵ Fraser Needham, "Advocates say budget investments in Indigenous housing, MMIWG misses mark," APTN News, March 29, 2023, [Federal budget money promised but not spent says housing advocate \(aptnnews.ca\)](https://www.aptnnews.ca/federal-budget-money-promised-but-not-spent-says-housing-advocate).

¹⁶ The Canadian Press, "Indigenous services, CIRNAC fail to spend \$5.6 B from last year's budget" APTN News, January 30, 2023, <https://www.aptnnews.ca/national-news/indigenous-services-cirnac-fail-to-spend-5-6b-from-last-years-budget/>.





GOALS

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| <p>1</p> | <p>ACHIEVE transformative changes in attitudes, behaviours and knowledge within the broader society to prevent and end the root causes of systemic racism, inequality, injustice, and violence against Indigenous Women, Girls, Two-Spirit, Transgender, and Gender-Diverse+ (WG2STGD+) Peoples in Canada.</p> |
| <p>2</p> | <p>KEEP families and survivors at the centre of the process and provide concrete support to survivors and families of missing and murdered Indigenous Women, Girls, Two-Spirit, Transgender, and Gender-Diverse+ People.</p> |
| <p>3</p> | <p>SUPPORT the delivery of programs and services by Indigenous organizations, including at the grassroots level, to address all forms of gender- and race-based violence.</p> |
| <p>4</p> | <p>ADDRESS a national Indigenous human rights accountability mechanism focused on Indigenous human rights that include inherent, Treaty, and Constitutional rights. This mechanism will create shared accountability for upholding the human rights of Indigenous Peoples regarding gender-based violence.</p> |
| <p>5</p> | <p>DEVELOP a national Indigenous human rights accountability mechanism focused on Indigenous human rights that include inherent, Treaty, and Constitutional rights. This mechanism will create shared accountability for upholding the human rights of Indigenous Peoples regarding gender-based violence.</p> |
| <p>6</p> | <p>SUPPORT a paradigm shift in policies and systems across Canada which defines transformative change in justice, health and wellness, human security, culture, and Indigenous human rights that include inherent, Treaty and Constitutional rights.</p> |
| <p>7</p> | <p>ESTABLISH a culturally appropriate Indigenous data infrastructure reflective of Indigenous and 2SLGBTQQIA+ People, based on Indigenous data sovereignty and culturally rooted and distinctions-based indicators.</p> |



SCORECARD SUMMARY

NWAC has tracked the Federal Government's progress on implementing their National Action Plan through eight categories. Below is a summary of their progress:

SCORECARD SUMMARY

NWAC has tracked the Federal Government's progress on implementing their National Action Plan through eight categories. Below is a summary of their progress:

| | GOALS | FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S PROGRESS |
|---------|---|---|
| GOAL #1 | Achieve transformative changes in attitudes, behaviors, and knowledge within the broader society to prevent and end the root causes of systemic racism, inequality, injustice, and violence against Indigenous women, girls, Two-Spirit, transgender and gender-diverse people in Canada. | <p>This goal has seen some progress on only one action, while little or no progress has been made on the other action.</p> <p>Over the past year we have seen some progress to raise awareness around issues experienced by Indigenous people. The government has yet to tackle the acceptance and normalization of violence. Clear and measurable actions have not been taken to address trauma-informed training for those who work on the topics of history, culture, issues, anti-racism, anti-homophobia, and anti-transphobia.</p> <p>In this goal, the federal government has funded organizations to conduct critical work, however it was unclear how organizations are addressing these issues.</p> |
| GOAL #2 | Keep families and survivors at the centre of the process and provide concrete support to survivors and families of missing and murdered Indigenous women, girls, Two-Spirit, transgender and gender-diverse people. | <p>Over the past year this goal had only one action that made some progress, while other actions under this goal saw little or no progress.</p> <p>In this section, we saw that the federal government had continued critical funding for Family Information Liaison Units and support for a feasibility study of a search of the Prairie Green Landfill. However, there continues to be a lack of long-term solutions to support survivors and families of MMIWG2S+.</p> <p>Additionally, we found that there has been no action in this category for creating a national MMIWG2S+ emergency hotline or information on how the federal government is advancing continuous and accessible community-led healing programs.</p> |
| GOAL #3 | Support the delivery of programs and services by Indigenous organizations, including at the grassroots level, to address all forms of gender- and race-based violence. | <p>Under this goal both actions had little or no progress over the past year.</p> <p>Through the actions listed under this goal we have seen a considerable amount of funding allocated towards addressing MMIWG2S+. However, we were unable to identify how much of this funding was being used, and whether funded programs were truly impacting MMIWG2S+.</p> <p>Despite the May 8, 2023 announcement which will see the building and operation of new shelters and transitional housing in the next year, the federal government has made no action in last year to support the creation of shelter and transitional housing. Instead, most of the funding allocated to this particular action appears to be unused. More transparency is needed to understand progress on this action.</p> |



| GOALS | FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S PROGRESS |
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| <p>GOAL #4</p> <p>Address the broader root causes of violence against Indigenous women, girls, Two-Spirit, transgender and gender-diverse people.</p> | <p>Four actions in this section saw some progress, while three actions saw little or no progress.</p> <p>Funding has been earmarked in Budgets 2021 and 2022 to support cultural knowledge and 2SLGBTQQIA+ programs (and the funds are being released), Indigenous infrastructure, however the portions dedicated to housing are unknown, as well toward recognizing Indigenous self-determination.</p> <p>There is, once again, an overall lack of transparency for how some of these funding allocations have been announced or released, and what impact, if any, they have made at the community level.</p> |
| <p>GOAL #5</p> <p>Develop a national Indigenous human rights accountability mechanism focused on Indigenous human rights that include inherent, Treaty, and Constitutional rights. This mechanism will create shared accountability for upholding the human rights of Indigenous Peoples regarding gender-based violence.</p> | <p>Over the past year, this goal saw some progress on one action, while two actions saw little or no progress.</p> <p>In this section some progress had been made towards establishing an Indigenous and Human Rights Ombudsperson, the appointment of a Ministerial Special Representative, and having an accessible National Inquiry's public records online. However, it was also found that an independent mechanism to report to parliament on MMIWG2S+ progress has not been created over the past year. Frustratingly, no progress has been reported for the establishment of a National Task Force on MMIWG2S+.</p> <p>It is critical for the federal government to fully commit to this goal and establish critical accountability mechanisms. These resources would play a pivotal role in understanding progress and supporting survivors and families of MMIWG2S+.</p> |
| <p>GOAL #6</p> <p>Support a paradigm shift in policies and systems across Canada which defines transformative change in justice, health and wellness, human security, culture, and Indigenous human rights that include inherent, Treaty and Constitutional rights.</p> | <p>This goal saw the partial completion of one action, some progress on one action, and little or no progress on two actions.</p> <p>In this section it was clear that the federal government had made several steps to acknowledge, recognize, and protect the rights of Indigenous languages over the past year. In doing so, the federal government passed legislation to recognize National Ribbon Skirt Day (January 4, annually). Considerable strides were also made following the appointment of a Deputy Commissioner for Indigenous Corrections in March 2023, however there are concerns related to the ability of this position to make meaningful change. We continue to wait for the formation of an independent Justice Reform Committee, but in its absence other committees have been addressing MMIWG2S+ related issues.</p> <p>The federal government has continued to fail in their implementation of <i>Gladue</i> principles and addressing the overrepresentation of Indigenous WG2STGD+ Peoples in the justice system. It is critical that the federal government support Indigenous WG2STGD+ Peoples in their healing, rehabilitation and reintegration process and recognized alternative rehabilitative methods, such as Healing Lodges, as vital to this process.</p> |



| | GOALS | FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S PROGRESS |
|----------------------|--|--|
| GOAL #7 | Establish a culturally appropriate Indigenous data infrastructure reflective of Indigenous and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people, based on Indigenous data sovereignty and culturally rooted and distinctions-based indicators. | <p>This goal saw one action make some progress and two actions with little or no progress over the past year.</p> <p>Overall, some improvements have been made in this section from last year with the publication of data and reports by Statistics Canada specific to Indigenous women, girls and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people.</p> <p>However, action on accurately tracking data on MMIWG2S+ is still significantly underrepresented and additional work is still necessary to collect and report on disaggregated data related to the progress and effectiveness of laws, policies and services, and distinctions-based and intersectional data on Indigenous women, girls and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people in the criminal justice system.</p> |
| IMMEDIATE NEXT STEPS | <p>In this section, one immediate next step saw substantial progress made, five next steps saw some progress, and one next step saw little or no progress over the last year.</p> <p>While we have seen some steps towards the establishment of accountability mechanisms, we still have no clear mechanism for tracking progress and measuring outcomes. In addition to this, we still have not seen the release of an implementation plan. Significant work is still needed to ensure transparency and accountability in tracking and measuring the government's progress on acting on their National Action Plan.</p> | |
| OVERALL | <p>Over the past year, the federal government has once again failed in taking meaningful action on their NAP.</p> <p>This last year, the federal government has completed or had substantial progress on only two actions, some progress on 14 actions, and little or no progress on 14 actions.</p> <p>While we have seen some progress from the previous year's Scorecard, the continued absence of an implementation plan, as well as critical mechanisms to track progress and ensure accountability, constitutes a failure. Without a detailed, measured and costed plan, accompanied by accountability mechanisms, this genocide will only continue.</p> | |

SCORECARD ANALYSIS: TRACKING PROGRESS

Our analysis will assess the progress made on each of the seven goals, the proposed immediate next steps, outlined in the National Action Plan, and provide an overview of what has been completed so far. The seven goals include:



GOAL #1:

Achieve transformative changes in attitudes, behaviors, and knowledge within the broader society to prevent and end the root causes of systemic racism, inequality, injustice, and violence against Indigenous women, girls, Two-Spirit, transgender, and gender-diverse people in Canada.

SHORT-TERM PRIORITIES

PROGRESS

CALLS FOR JUSTICE – 1.9; 11.1; 16.23; 17.24; 18.1; 18.19-18.21

Public education/ awareness campaigns on the issues that Indigenous people experience and to challenge the acceptance and normalization of violence.

Since the release of the last Scorecard, the federal government undertook the following work on public education/awareness campaigns:

- Bill S-219, *An Act Respecting a National Ribbon Skirt Day*, received Royal Assent on December 15, 2022. On January 4, 2023, we celebrated the first National Ribbon Skirt Day, which will provide an opportunity for everyone in Canada to recognize, learn about, and celebrate the importance of Indigenous traditions and expressions of culture and honour the strength of Indigenous WG2STGD+ people.¹⁷
- The federal government announced a project in British Columbia to end GBV and negative stereotypes towards Indigenous women through film and online media.¹⁸
- Funding has been allocated (\$49.5 million over five years) starting 2023-24 to Public Safety Canada for the Action Plan to Combat Hate to enhance and expand the Communities at Risk: Security Infrastructure Program and allow it to be more responsive to the evolving security needs of communities. This is not an initiative directed towards Indigenous people, but it is inclusive of Indigenous people.

On May 2, 2023, the House of Commons unanimously consented to adopt a motion which called on the federal government to declare MMIWG2S+ as a Canada-wide emergency, while also calling on the government to provide more immediate and substantial funding to create a public alert system for missing Indigenous WG2STGD+ people.¹⁹ The recognition of MMIWG2S+ as a national emergency will impact public knowledge and awareness of the MMIWG2S+ genocide. As of May 3, 2023, the federal government has not yet recognized MMIWG2S+ as a national emergency.

While we have seen some progress on this short-term priority, we still have not seen a dedicated public education/awareness campaign to challenge the acceptance and normalization of violence. We hope through avenues such as the Action Plan to Combat Hate we will see continued effort to engage all Canadians in education/awareness campaigns on MMIWG2S+ and violence against Indigenous WG2STGD+ Peoples.

17 "Report of the Roundtable on Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women, Girls and 2SLGBTQI+ People," Government Canada-Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada, accessed May 1st, 2023, [Report of the Roundtable on Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women, Girls and 2SLGBTQI+ People \(rcaanc-cir-nac.gc.ca\)](https://www.ccaanc-cir-nac.gc.ca) "Bill S-219, An Act Respecting a National Ribbon Skirt Day, Receives Royal Assent," Government Canada-Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada, accessed May 2nd, 2023, <https://www.canada.ca/en/crown-indigenous-relations-northern-affairs/news/2022/12/bill-s-219-an-act-respecting-a-national-ribbon-skirt-day-receives-royal-assent.html>.

18 "Government of Canada announces two projects to prevent gender-based violence in British Columbia," Government Canada-Women and Gender Equality Canada, accessed May 2nd, 2023, <https://www.canada.ca/en/women-gender-equality/news/2022/12/government-of-canada-announces-two-projects-to-prevent-gender-based-violence-in-british-columbia.html>.

19 Stefanovich, Olivia. 2023. "MPs call for national emergency declaration on violence against Indigenous women, girls two-spirit people." CBC News: <https://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/ndp-mp-leah-gazan-mmiwg-national-emergency-motion-1.6829298>



GOAL 1

NO PROGRESS.

SOME PROGRESS.

ACTION COMPLETE, PARTIALLY COMPLETED, OR SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS MADE.

ACTION PREVIOUSLY COMPLETED.

SHORT-TERM PRIORITIES

PROGRESS

CALLS FOR JUSTICE – 7.6; 10.1; 3.1; 7.6; 16.27; 17.8; 17.13; 17.24; 17.29; 18.1; 18.13; 18.18-18.20; 18.26; 18.3

Trauma-informed training for those who work with Indigenous people on topics such as history, culture, issues, anti-racism, anti-sexism, anti-homophobia, and anti-transphobia.

In previous years, the federal government has committed \$1.5 billion over 6 years, starting in 2021-22, to support trauma-informed, culturally appropriate, and Indigenous-led services to improve mental wellness, including over \$825 million through Budget 2021 and Budget 2022 to support distinctions-based mental health and wellness strategies with First Nations, Inuit, and Métis. In 2021, the federal government also committed funding to the National Consortium for Indigenous Medical Education to support the development of anti-racism training tools and resources. Actions or impacts of these funding commitments are not transparent.

In 2022, the federal government announced a call for proposal to address racism and discrimination in Canada's health system, with a specific focus on projects that support Indigenous peoples through training, curriculum/accreditation programs and the integration of culturally-safe care. Although, funding was distributed, it is not clear if outcomes/impacts on this funding have been tracked.

Since the release of the last Scorecard, action on this short-term priority has been minimal. While funding organizations carry-out much of this important work is critical, we need to see clear measurable outcomes and long-term, sustainable solutions to ensure continuity of training programs. Although addressing racism and discrimination in health-care systems is critical to act on, we must also see increased training programs in other sectors and industries.



GOAL #2:

Keep families and survivors at the centre of the process and provide concrete support to survivors and families of missing and murdered Indigenous women, girls, Two-Spirit, transgender and gender-diverse people.

GOAL 2

NO PROGRESS.

SOME PROGRESS.

ACTION COMPLETE, PARTIALLY COMPLETED, OR SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS MADE.

ACTION PREVIOUSLY COMPLETED.

SHORT-TERM PRIORITIES

PROGRESS

CALLS FOR JUSTICE – 3.7

Continuous and accessible community-led healing programs and support for children of missing and murdered Indigenous women, girls, Two-Spirit, transgender, and gender-diverse people and family members.

In Budget 2021, the federal government allocated \$12.5M over five years, and \$2.5M ongoing to support Indigenous-led healing programs which support the wellbeing of survivors and families of MMIWG2S+. Through the Support for Wellbeing of Families of Survivors for MMIWG2S+ People Contribution program 20 projects were funded for the 2021 to 2022 and 2022 to 2023 fiscal year. To date, the federal government has reported providing \$6.2M to 20 projects. However, funding for these projects has not been updated since April 2022.²⁰ According to the federal government, approximately 15 organizations were expected to be funded in 2022-23, however it is unclear if and how this funding has been distributed.

The 2022 federal budget introduced \$227.6M over two years to maintain trauma-informed, culturally appropriate, Indigenous-led services to improve mental wellness and support initiatives.²¹ However, this funding was not MMIWG2S+ specific. The federal government has not introduced any new programs or initiatives to support this funding in 2022-23. On May 29th, 2023, the Department of Justice Canada announced \$20 million over five years and \$4.15 million annually on an ongoing basis to ensure families of missing and murdered Indigenous people have access to Indigenous-led, community-based healing support.²²

Over the past year, the federal government has made no further progress on this priority outside of funding allocations.

20 CIRNAC. 2022. "Support for the Wellbeing of Families and Survivors of MMIWG and 2SLGBTQIA+ People Contribution Program: funding recipients 2021 to 2023." Government of Canada: <https://www.rcaanc-cirnac.gc.ca/eng/1649190551868/1649190574211>

21 Department of Finance Canada. 2022. Budget 2022: A Plan to Grow Our Economy and Make Life More Affordable. Government of Canada: <https://www.budget.canada.ca/2022/home-accueil-en.html>

22 Department of Justice Canada. 2023. "Increased support for families of missing and murdered Indigenous people and Indigenous victims and survivors of crime." Government of Canada: www.canada.ca/en/department-justice/news/2023/05/increased-support-for-families-of-missing-and-murdered-indigenous-people-and-indigenous-victims-and-survivors-of-crime.html



SHORT-TERM PRIORITIES

PROGRESS

CALLS FOR JUSTICE – 5.6; 16.29; 17.28

Comprehensive approach to support Indigenous victims and families/friends of Indigenous murdered or missing persons, such as victim services, family information liaison units, legal services, access to coroner/hospital reports, and media.

To support efforts underway in Winnipeg by the Assembly of Manitoba Chiefs (AMC) and the families of these victims, CIRNAC announced \$500,000 in funding for the AMC to support a feasibility study to search the Prairie Green Landfill in Winnipeg.²³

On February 23, 2022, the Hon. David Lametti, Minister of Justice, and Attorney General of Canada, announced that the federal government renewed the government's commitment to provide for Family Information Liaison Units (FILUs), so they can continue to deliver critical services to families of MMIWG2S+.²⁴ It was later confirmed that this would be through funding of \$37.3 million over five years and \$7.75 million annually on an ongoing basis.²⁵ This was further accompanied by a commitment of \$38.6 million over 5 years and \$8.45 million annually on an ongoing basis to support access to Indigenous-led victims services and supports.²⁶

Supporting a feasibility study for the search of the Prairie Green Landfill and ensuring continued funding for FILUs is significant, but we still need to see clear allocations with measurable outcomes to justice supports for MMIWG2S+ and their families. We also need to see investments in long-term solutions that prevent retraumatizing families and survivors altogether. As there is no implementation plan or transparency in tracking actions, it is also unclear if all aspects needed for a comprehensive approach to support are being implemented.

9.5VII

Nationwide emergency number.

Two years after the release of the National Action Plan, the federal government has yet to establish a nationwide emergency number for MMIWG2S+. No progress has been made since the last Federal Scorecard.



23 CIRNAC. 2023. "Government of Canada announces funding for a feasibility study of searching the Prairie Green Landfill." Government of Canada: <https://www.canada.ca/en/crown-indigenous-relations-northern-affairs/news/2023/02/government-of-canada-announces-funding-for-a-feasibility-study-of-searching-the-prairie-green-landfill.html>

24 Department of Justice. 2023. "Renewed and ongoing supports for families of missing and murdered Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQI+ people." Government of Canada: <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-justice/news/2023/02/renewed-and-ongoing-supports-for-families-of-missing-and-murdered-indigenous-women-girls-and-2slgbtqi-people.html>

25 Department of Justice Canada. 2023. "Increased support for families of missing and murdered Indigenous people and Indigenous victims and survivors of crime." Government of Canada: www.canada.ca/en/department-justice/news/2023/05/increased-support-for-families-of-missing-and-murdered-indigenous-people-and-indigenous-victims-and-survivors-of-crime.html

26 Ibid.



GOAL #3:

Support the delivery of programs and services by Indigenous organizations, including at the grassroots level, to address all forms of gender- and race-based violence.

SHORT-TERM PRIORITIES

PROGRESS

Indigenous-led prevention and healing programs, education, and awareness campaigns for Indigenous families and communities related to violence prevention and lateral violence.

CALLS FOR JUSTICE – 1.8, 3.2, 3.3, 7.3, 7.9, 11.2, 16.7, 16.9, 16.22, 16.24, 17.20, 17.27

Action on this priority from previous federal government allocations:

- The Increasing Capacity of Indigenous Women’s and 2SLGBTQQIA+ Organizations to Address Gender-Based Violence program (WAGE), of which \$10.23M of \$55M was provided to 23 Indigenous organizations since June 3, 2022.
- The Supporting Indigenous Women’s and 2SLGBTQQIA+ Program (CIRNAC), saw 18 Indigenous Women’s and 2SLGBTQQIA+ organizations receive \$9.05M of the \$36.3M available.²⁷

The federal government continues to hold onto a proposed \$103.8M directed toward the development of community-based safety and wellness models.

The federal government has also continued to fund the Support for Wellbeing of Families of Survivors for MMIWG2S+ People Contribution Program. Of the \$12.5M available in funding, \$6.2M has been provided to 20 organizations to implement the program.²⁸ This funding has not been updated since April 2022.

In November 2022, the federal government adopted the National Action Plan to End Gender-Based Violence. Within the Action Plan are specific actions to implement Indigenous-led approaches to ending violence against Indigenous Women, Girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people. This followed the federal government’s announcement in Budget 2022 to provide \$539.3M over five years to address Gender-Based Violence. It is currently unclear how much of this funding will support Indigenous communities and organizations.

The 2023 federal budget has proposed two new funding streams related to this action:

- **\$20M** over four years to support Indigenous-led projects for safer communities through the Pathways Initiative
- **\$95.8M** over five years, and \$20.4M ongoing, to support Indigenous families access information about their missing and murdered loved ones and enhance victim services to support their healing journeys.²⁹

Through this action, we have seen a considerable amount of funding allocations towards addressing MMIWG2S+. However, there is an overwhelming lack of transparency on spending and impact of these funding programs. We also saw the adoption of the National Action Plan to End GBV, but once again it is unclear of how this plan, and the associated funding, will impact Indigenous WG2STGD+ Peoples. For this reason, we are unable to conclude that progress has been made since the release of the last Scorecard to address this short-term priority. For the federal government to fully realize this action, more transparency is needed to understand how these programs are influencing change.

27 CIRNAC. 2022. "Supporting Indigenous Women’s and 2SLGBTQQIA+ Organizations funding recipients 2021 to 2026." Government of Canada: <https://www.rcaanc-cirnac.gc.ca/eng/1651515092986/1651515111446#chp>

28 CIRNAC. 2022. "Support for the Wellbeing of Families and Survivors of MMIWG and 2SLGBTQQIA+ People Contribution Program: funding recipients 2021 to 2023." Government of Canada: <https://www.rcaanc-cirnac.gc.ca/eng/1649190551868/1649190574211>

29 Department of Finance Canada. 2019. *Investing in the Middle Class: Budget 2019*. Government of Canada: <https://www.budget.canada.ca/2019/docs/plan/budget-2019-en.pdf>



GOAL 3

NO PROGRESS.

SOME PROGRESS.

ACTION COMPLETE, PARTIALLY COMPLETED, OR SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS MADE.

ACTION PREVIOUSLY COMPLETED.

CALLS FOR JUSTICE - 4.7, 16.19, 18.25

SHORT-TERM PRIORITIES

PROGRESS

Creation of shelters and second-stage/transition housing.

The 2020 *Fall Economic Statement* committed \$724.1M to establish a Violence Prevention Strategy, as part of this strategy the Canadian Mortgage and Housing Commission (CMHC) is allocating \$420M over five years to support the construction of new shelters and transitional homes, and \$304.1M over five years with \$96.6M annually to support shelter and transition home operations. Additionally, in 2021, \$85M in funding and \$10.2M ongoing was announced to build and operate 12 new emergency shelters across Canada, adding to ISC's network of shelters for Indigenous WG2STGD+ Peoples.³⁰ Half of this funding will be used to fund the construction of the new shelters, while the other half will support operation costs for five years, but funding allocations for this program are not clear.

On May 8, 2023, CMHC and ISC announced a combined investment of \$103M to support the construction and ongoing operational costs of 178 new Indigenous women's shelters and transitional units (22 projects in 21 communities).³¹ This follows CMHCs previously announced funding for 9 22 emergency shelters and transitional homes in 2022.³² However, these initiatives are all funded through the \$724.1M committed in 2020 - meaning the \$103M announced is not new funding. It is also not known exactly how much funding has been spent by CMHC or to which organizations funding has gone to, but CMHC has confirmed that \$4.38M of the \$103M has been dispersed to four of the 22 projects.

Since the release of last year's Federal Scorecard there has been little progress on this action. Despite the May 8, 2023, announcement the federal governments departments and agencies have only announced the allocation of funding, however they did not provide information regarding how much of this funding is going to each community. In addition, there are still millions of dollars in funding that remain unaccounted for. In fact, MP Leah Gazan has expressed concern over the fact no shelters or transitional housing space have opened or begun construction and that only \$37.1M of the \$304.1M allocated to ISC for violence prevention and shelter and transitional housing have been spent.³³

Recent news has caused further concern pertaining to future federal funding for shelters and transitional housing, which suggests funding may decrease by \$150M in the next fiscal year as COVID-19 related funding ends.³⁴ More transparency from the federal government is critical to understand what funding is available, and how much of that funding has been provided for this action.



30 CMHC. 2021. "Expanding shelters network for Indigenous peoples." CMHC: <https://www.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/en/media-newsroom/news-releases/2021/expanding-shelters-network-indigenous-peoples>
 31 CMHC. 2023. "Supporting Indigenous Survivors of Gender-Based Violence." CMHC: <https://www.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/en/media-newsroom/news-releases/2023/supporting-indigenous-survivors-gender-based-violence>
 32 CMHC. 2022. "Indigenous Shelter and Transitional Housing Initiative." CMHC: <https://www.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/en/professionals/project-funding-and-mortgage-financing/funding-programs/all-funding-programs/shelter-and-transitional-housing-initiative-for-indigenous>
 33 Patel, Raisa. 2023. "Trudeau government says this housing plan will 'save lives.' Critics wonder why the money isn't being spent." Toronto Star: <https://www.thestar.com/politics/federal/2023/05/09/trudeau-government-says-this-housing-plan-will-save-lives-critics-wonder-why-the-money-isnt-being-spent.html>
 34 Von Stackelberg, Marina. "Women's Shelters across Canada are losing nearly \$150 million in federal funding." CBC News: <https://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/federal-shelter-funding-1.6814859>



GOAL #4:

Address the broader root causes of violence against Indigenous women, girls, Two-Spirit, transgender, and gender-diverse people.

GOAL 4

NO PROGRESS.

SOME PROGRESS.

ACTION COMPLETE, PARTIALLY COMPLETED, OR SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS MADE.

ACTION PREVIOUSLY COMPLETED.

CALLS FOR JUSTICE - 4, 6; 16, 18; 18, 25

| SHORT-TERM PRIORITIES | PROGRESS |
|---|---|
| <p>Implement initial steps to ensure stable and sustainable housing and close the housing gap between Indigenous people and non-Indigenous Canadians.</p> | <p>Budget 2022, proposed to provide \$4 billion over seven years, starting 2022-23 to ISC and CIRNAC to accelerate work in closing Indigenous housing gaps as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> \$2.4 billion over five years to support First Nations housing on reserves. \$565 million over 5 years to support housing in First Nations Self-Governing and Modern Treaty Holders communities. \$845 million over 7 years to support housing in Inuit communities. \$190 million over seven years to support housing in Inuit communities. <p>Budget 2023 proposed to invest \$4 billion to implement a co-developed Urban, Rural, and Northern Indigenous Housing Strategy. Budget 2022, proposed to invest \$300 million over 5 years, starting in 2022-23 through CMHC, to co-develop and launch an Urban Rural, and Northern Indigenous Housing strategy.</p> <p>While it has not been transparent where the funding has been allocated to, so far as of December 31, 2022, the federal government has accomplished the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3,766 housing-related infrastructure projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2,263 projects completed 1,503 projects ongoing 611 First Nations communities benefitting \$1.38 billion invested to support housing-related infrastructure projects including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,206 capacity development and innovation projects 1,068 new unit construction projects resulting in 4,673 homes 1,199-unit renovation and upgrade projects improving 10,313 homes 278 lot servicing and lot acquisition projects resulting in 1,996 lots 15 projects towards subdivisions and subdivision extensions Ugpi'ganjig First Nation and Canada announced a new addition to reserve and housing to support future housing development. The project had a federal investment of \$5.4M under the Rapid Housing Initiative (RHI) through the CMHC, which has allowed for the construction of 27 new homes in the area. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ISC has provided \$350,000 towards the construction of these homes. ISC provided approximately \$5.6M for a multi-phased subdivision infrastructure project; under this funding phase 2 will provide necessary infrastructure for an additional 21 lots for future housing developments |



GOAL 4

NO PROGRESS.

SOME PROGRESS.

ACTION COMPLETE, PARTIALLY COMPLETED, OR SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS MADE.

ACTION PREVIOUSLY COMPLETED.

| SHORT-TERM PRIORITIES | PROGRESS |
|--|---|
| <p>4.6; 16.18; 18.25</p> <p>(CONT.) Implement initial steps to ensure stable and sustainable housing and close the housing gap between Indigenous people and non-Indigenous Canadians.</p> | <p>While providing accessible and safe housing is essential to ending the ongoing violence against Indigenous WG2STGD+ people, the federal government has made some progress in addressing the housing crisis experienced by Indigenous WG2STGD+ people. However, we continue to see a lack of transparency in funding allocation and the investment in closing the housing gap between Indigenous people and non-Indigenous Canadians have not been clear. The funding commitments and project initiatives are insufficient to end the ongoing housing crisis in Indigenous communities.</p> |
| <p>CALLS FOR JUSTICE – 15.1; 16.5</p> <p>Immediate action to implement infrastructure to ensure access to high-speed internet.</p> | <p>As of December 31, 2022, the federal government has accomplished and has the following ongoing projects to closing the digital gaps in Indigenous communities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 43 connectivity projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 27 projects completed 16 projects ongoing 287 First Nations communities benefitting \$83.4 million invested to support connectivity-related infrastructure projects including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 41 connectivity infrastructure projects 2 feasibility study and design projects³⁵ |
| <p>4.5; 16.20</p> <p>Guaranteed annual livable income.</p> | <p>There has not been any progress or initiative targeted at developing a guaranteed annual livable income for Indigenous WG2STGD+ people.</p> |



³⁵ Indigenous Services Canada. 2023. "Investing in Indigenous community infrastructure." Government of Canada: <https://www.sac-isc.gc.ca/eng/1526995988708/1526996020578>



GOAL 4

NO PROGRESS.

SOME PROGRESS.

ACTION COMPLETE, PARTIALLY COMPLETED, OR SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS MADE.

ACTION PREVIOUSLY COMPLETED.

CALLS FOR JUSTICE – 2.4; 2.5; 16.4; 17.7; 17.25; 17.26; 18.1; 18.7; 18.17

SHORT-TERM PRIORITIES

Support Indigenous-led initiatives for Indigenous individuals, families, and communities to access cultural knowledge and programs and services for women, Two-Spirit, transgender and gender-diverse+ people.

PROGRESS

Budget 2021 announced \$108.8 million over 2 years, starting in 2021 to 2022, to re-establish and revitalize Indigenous cultural spaces. As of April 2023, the federal government has invested approximately \$4.8 million into multiple Indigenous-led initiatives that provide cultural knowledge, and programs and services to Indigenous WG2STGD+ people.

The following are some examples of projects funding by the Cultural Spaces in Indigenous Communities program that supports Indigenous communities in re-establishing and revitalizing cultural spaces:

- Canada and the Métis Nation of Ontario advance to next step in the culture and language camps project. Contribution of \$348,150 through the Cultural Spaces in Indigenous Communities Program to support the Métis Nation in the design and feasibility of building two culture and language camps. The two camps will provide community members with trauma-informed healing and support in space that is culturally, emotionally, spiritually, and physically safe for Métis women, girls, and 2SLGBTQI+ people.
- Berens River First Nation and the Government of Canada launch Chief Elsie Bouchie Cultural Camp to Revitalize Anishinaabe Culture. The Government of Canada is providing \$2.85M towards the camp through the Cultural Spaces in Indigenous Communities Program. Anishinaabe thought, practices and ways of being will be at the core of the camp's approach to supporting women, girls, and 2SLGBTQI+ people on their journey to restore, reclaim, and strengthen their identity.
- Canada and the Meadow Lake Tribal Council Advance the Meadow Lake Tribal Cultural Centres Project. GoC contribution of \$142,313 through the Cultural Spaces in Indigenous Communities Program to support the scope, design, and feasibility for two new cultural centres. Provide indoor and outdoor spaces for events, cultural gatherings, cultural teachings, and ceremonies. Designed to support women and youth in the communities.
- Canada and the Peskotomuhkati Nation at Skutik partner to launch the Camp Chiputneticook Centre of Excellence Project. GoC providing \$634,039 through the Cultural Spaces in Indigenous Communities Program (CSICP). Will be a safe space of belonging for Peskotomuhkati members, especially women, girls, and 2SLBTQI+ peoples, to gather to explore and learn about their history, traditions, and culture.
- Canada and the Gwich'in Tribal Council move forward on Gwich'in Wellness Camp renovation. \$2.3M in funding for renovations of the Gwich'in Wellness Camp through the Cultural Spaces in Indigenous Communities Program - prioritizing the needs of women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people. Budget 2021 announced \$108.8M over two-years for cultural spaces in Indigenous communities programs.
- Canada and Fisher River Cree Nation partner to launch the Red Turtle Lodge Cultural Centre. GoC providing \$1.24M towards construction of the centre through the Cultural Spaces in Indigenous communities program. The centre will be a hub where Fisher River Cree Nation will gather, learn, and share traditional practices with a special focus on the needs of women, girls, and 2SLBTQQIA+ people.



GOAL 4

NO PROGRESS.

SOME PROGRESS.

ACTION COMPLETE, PARTIALLY COMPLETED, OR SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS MADE.

ACTION PREVIOUSLY COMPLETED.

| SHORT-TERM PRIORITIES | PROGRESS |
|---|---|
| <p>3.4; 16.7; 17.23; 18.27</p> <p>24-hour in-person support system for Indigenous women, girls, Two-Spirit, transgender and gender-diverse people, such as wraparound mental health services, trauma, and addictions.</p> | <p>There has not been a public update on the development of a 24-hour in-person support system. It is critical that 24-hour, in-person support system is available to support Indigenous women, girls and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people and prevent violence across Canada.</p> |
| <p>CALLS FOR JUSTICE - 1.2; 2.2; 12.1; 12.10; 17.17</p> <p>Governments recognize Indigenous self-determination and inherent jurisdiction over child welfare and support enhancements for child and family services.</p> | <p>While the federal government had made some progress with the passing of Bill C-92, <i>An Act respecting First Nations, Inuit and Métis children, youth and families</i>, not enough has been done since. There has been a poor implementation plan for establishing self-determination over child welfare and support to ensure Indigenous children are given primary consideration. Thus far, we were able to only track some progress with the British Columbia government. The B.C. government is changing provincial legislation to remove barriers for Indigenous Peoples exercising jurisdiction over child and family services, recognizing the inherent right within provincial legislation. However, there needs to be a government-wide implementation plan to support Indigenous self-determination and inherent jurisdiction over child welfare and support.</p> <p>Budget 2023 committed \$171M in 2022-23 to ISC to ensure continued support for First Nations children through Jordan's Principle. In addition to this, \$444.2M over three years was committed to support Peguis First Nation and Louis Bill Tribe First Nation to exercise jurisdiction over their child welfare systems. While the latter commitment speaks to the ongoing implementation of Bill C-92, additional work is still necessary to fully realize Indigenous self-determination and inherent jurisdiction over child and family services.</p> <p>While we wait to see the full implementation of Bill C-92, the number of Indigenous children in the child welfare system continues to rise. In April, a report tabled to the Yukon Legislative Assembly showed that 95% of children and youth in out-of-home care in the Yukon were Indigenous.³⁶</p> <p>As this crisis continues, we must see urgent and immediate action to support Indigenous self-determination and inherent jurisdiction to end the ongoing overrepresentation of Indigenous children in Canada's child welfare system. While some progress has been made to implement Bill C-92, significantly more work is needed.</p> |

³⁶ Hatherly, Dana. 2023. "Indigenous people represent 95% of children, youth in out-of-home care in the Yukon: report." Yukon News: <https://www.yukon-news.com/local-news/indigenous-people-represent-95-of-children-youth-in-out-of-home-care-in-the-yukon-report/>



GOAL #5:

Develop a national Indigenous human rights accountability mechanism focused on Indigenous human rights that include inherent, Treaty, and Constitutional rights. This mechanism will create shared accountability for upholding the human rights of Indigenous Peoples regarding gender-based violence.

GOAL 5

NO PROGRESS.

SOME PROGRESS.

ACTION COMPLETE, PARTIALLY COMPLETED, OR SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS MADE.

ACTION PREVIOUSLY COMPLETED.



| SHORT-TERM PRIORITIES | PROGRESS |
|--|---|
| <p>CALLS FOR JUSTICE – 1.7; 5.7; 16.43</p> <p>Oversight bodies, such as an Indigenous Ombudsperson, Human Rights Tribunal, or civilian police oversight bodies to represent the interests of families, survivors, and communities by investigating and addressing complaints of mal-administration or violation of rights.</p> | <p>The federal government recently appointed Jennifer Moore Rattray as Ministerial Special Representative to engage with communities and develop recommendations to create an Indigenous and Human Rights Ombudsperson. In addition to this, Indigenous organization Innovation 7 has been selected to develop recommendations for an oversight mechanism to enhance accountability and progress in ending violence against Indigenous women, girls, 2SLGBTQI+ people.³⁷ The work to develop these accountability mechanisms was also reflected in Budget 2023.</p> <p>However, these accountability mechanisms still do not exist, and we continue to see the mishandling of MMIWG2S+ cases. Recently, the families of Chelsea Poorman, Tatyanna Harrison, Noelle O'Soup and Ramona Wilson spoke out about the lack of support or communication with police in the investigation of their loved ones' cases.³⁸</p> <p>Without urgent action to establish critical accountability mechanisms that seek to support survivors and their families, we will only continue to see the mishandling of MMIWG2S+ cases. This must be prioritized.</p> |
| <p>CALLS FOR JUSTICE – 9.9; 9.10</p> <p>National task force to review and re-investigate unresolved files of missing and murdered Indigenous women, girls, Two-Spirit, transgender and gender-diverse people; and police services to provide unresolved cases of missing and murdered Indigenous women, girls, Two-Spirit, transgender and gender-diverse people to the task force.</p> | <p>A national task force to review and re-investigate unresolved files of MMIWG2S+ has not been established.</p> <p>Without a mechanism to ensure the high volume of unresolved MMIWG2S+ cases are reviewed and re-investigated, families will continue to go without answers or justice for their missing or murdered loved ones.</p> |
| <p>CALLS FOR JUSTICE – 1.10; 1.11</p> <p>Make the National Inquiry's public record accessible and report annually to Parliament on the Calls for Justice; implement LFMO Calls for Miskotaha.</p> | <p>An independent mechanism to report to Parliament on the implementation of the Action Plan has yet to be created. Additionally, while the federal government released an annual report on progress made on the NAP, this was not reported to Parliament. Further, Budget 2021 proposed \$20.3M over five years towards establishing an appropriate monitoring mechanism to track progress on the Calls for Justice, it was unclear if any of this funding allocation has been spent.</p> <p>While we have yet to see movement on reporting progress to Parliament, many of the documents from the National Inquiry continue to be accessible through the National Inquiry's website. These reports are also available on the Library and Archives Canada website.</p> <p>Without an independent mechanism to report to Parliament, it is difficult to judge actual progress on Calls for Justice. The implementation of an independent mechanism will be critical to understanding how much work has been done on MMIWG2S+ Action Plan. As such, we have only seen little progress on this goal in the past year and significant action is still required to ensure accountability on progress.</p> |

37 CIRNAC. 2023. "Government of Canada appoints a Ministerial Special Representative and an Indigenous-led organization to address Calls for Justice." Government of Canada: <https://www.canada.ca/en/crown-indigenous-relations-northern-affairs/news/2023/01/government-of-canada-appoints-a-ministerial-special-representative-and-an-indigenous-led-organization-to-address-calls-for-justice.html>

38 Deer, Ka'nhehs'io. 2022. "Families of MMIWG say police neglected, mishandled investigations in their cases." CBC News: <https://www.cbc.ca/news/indigenous/mmiwg-vigil-poorman-osoup-harrison-wilson-1.6604705>



GOAL #6:

Support a paradigm shift in policies and systems across Canada which defines transformative change in justice, health and wellness, human security, culture, and Indigenous human rights that include inherent, Treaty and Constitutional rights.

GOAL 5

NO PROGRESS.

SOME PROGRESS.

ACTION COMPLETE, PARTIALLY COMPLETED, OR SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS MADE.

ACTION PREVIOUSLY COMPLETED.

SHORT-TERM PRIORITIES

PROGRESS

Justice Reform Committee to review legislation regarding gender-based violence, including missing persons legislation.

CALLS FOR JUSTICE – 5.2; 5.3; 5.8; 5.14; 5.16-5.20; 14.3

There have been no updates on the establishment of Justice Reform Committee in the House of Commons or Senate. In the absence of a Justice Reform Committee, other committees have taken on work to look at legislation related to MMIWG2S+. Some of the studies and bills examined in the House of Commons Standing Committees regarding GBV, including MMIWG, include:

- Towards a Violence-Free Canada
- **Preventing Harm in the Canadian Sex Industry: A Review of the Protection of Communities and Exploited Persons Act** (June 22, 2022)
- Bill S-224 An Act to amend the Criminal Code (trafficking in persons) (ongoing)
- The Shadow Pandemic: Stopping Coercive and Controlling Behaviour in Intimate Relationships (April 7, 2022)
- Human Trafficking of Women, Girls, and Gender Diverse Peoples (ongoing)
- Towards a Violence-Free Canada: Addressing and Eliminating Intimate Partner and Family Violence (June 17, 2022)
- Responding to the Calls for Justice: Addressing Violence Against Indigenous Women and Girls in the Context of Resource Development Projects

Some of the studies and bills examined in the Senate Standing Committees include:

- Bill C-233 An Act to amend the Criminal Code and the Judges Act (violence against an intimate partner) (ongoing)
- Bill C-5, *An Act to Amend the Criminal Code and the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* (October 26, 2022)
- Bill S-224 An Act to amend the Criminal Code (trafficking in persons) (June 13, 2022)

The establishment of a Justice Reform Committee to review legislation related to MMIWG2S+ and violence prevention is critical to achieving this goal. Despite the work of other committees, the success of this action relies solely on the establishment of the Justice Reform Committee. We must see action on this short-term priority to ensure a dedicated committee to review legislation related to MMIWG2S+, gender-based violence and missing persons.



GOAL 6

NO PROGRESS.

SOME PROGRESS.

ACTION COMPLETE, PARTIALLY COMPLETED, OR SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS MADE.

ACTION PREVIOUSLY COMPLETED.

CALLS FOR JUSTICE - 2.1

SHORT-TERM PRIORITIES

Acknowledge, recognize, and protect the rights of Indigenous Peoples to their cultures and languages as inherent rights.

PROGRESS

Previous work on Indigenous language and culture rights includes:

- On June 21, 2019, the *Indigenous Languages Act* received Royal Assent, officially recognizing, and supporting Indigenous languages in Canada.³⁹
- Budget 2019 proposed to invest \$333.7 million over five years, starting in 2019-20, with \$115.7M per year ongoing.⁴⁰ As of April 2023, Canadian Heritage has provided approximately \$341M to 446 First Nations, Métis, and Inuit communities and Indigenous organizations through the Indigenous Languages and Cultures program.⁴¹
- The first Commissioner of Indigenous Languages (Ronald Ignace) and Director's office in July 2021.⁴²

Ongoing work is also taking place on upholding Indigenous language rights. Through the implementation of the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act* (UNDRIP Act), the Government of Canada has committed to the protection of Indigenous languages and cultures (Articles 11, 13-15, and 31).⁴³ As a result of this commitment, Justice Canada has been engaging with Indigenous communities and partners on how to implement the UNDRIP Act. As part of Justice Canada's work, the Department is providing \$31.5M over two years to engage with Indigenous partners on its implementation. As of April 2023, Justice Canada has made \$26.33M available to 146 Indigenous partners to perform grassroots consultation.⁴⁴ In March 2023, Justice Canada released their draft action plan, and plans to release the UNDRIP Action Plan in June 2023.⁴⁵

Additionally, on December 15, 2022, the federal government officially recognized January 4th as National Ribbon Skirt Day.⁴⁶ Accordingly, January 4th will be a day to recognize culture as an inherent right and provide opportunities to learn about and celebrate Indigenous cultures, pride and diversity.

In the past year, the federal government continued to work on many of their previous commitments to acknowledge, recognize and protect the rights of Indigenous peoples to their culture and language as an inherent right. Unfortunately, due to the nature of the contributions made by the federal government, we are unable to determine how funding is truly being implemented. The planned release of the UNDRIP Action Plan in June 2023 will help to further protect and revitalize Indigenous language and culture across Canada. Further, the recognition of National Ribbon Skirt Day is critical to the recognition and revitalization of Indigenous cultures across Canada.



39 Canadian Heritage. 2019. "The Indigenous Languages Act Receives Royal Assent." Government of Canada: <https://www.canada.ca/en/canadian-heritage/news/2019/06/the-indigenous-languages-act-receives-royal-assent.html>

40 Department of Finance Canada. 2019. *Investing in the Middle Class: Budget 2019*. Government of Canada: <https://www.budget.canada.ca/2019/docs/plan/budget-2019-en.pdf>

41 Canadian Heritage. 2023. "Indigenous Languages and Cultures Program." Government of Canada: <https://www.canada.ca/en/canadian-heritage/services/funding/aboriginal-peoples.html>

42 Office of the Commissioner of Indigenous Languages. 2023. "Who We Are: Our Story." Office of the Commissioner of Indigenous Languages: <https://commissionofindigenouslanguages.ca/about>

43 United Nations. 2018. *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*. UN: https://www.un.org/development/desa/indigenespeoples/wp-content/uploads/sites/19/2018/11/UNDRIP_E_web.pdf

44 Department of Justice Canada. 2023. *What we learned to date report on the implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act*. Government of Canada: <https://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/declaration/wvl-cna/ccp-pcc/index.html>

45 Department of Justice Canada. 2023. "Implementing United Nations Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act: Next phase of co-development." Government of Canada: <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-justice/news/2023/03/implementing-united-nations-declaration-on-the-rights-of-indigenous-peoples-act-next-phase-of-co-development.html>

46 Parliament of Canada. 2022. Bill S-219: *An Act respecting a National Ribbon Skirt Day*. Parliament of Canada: <https://www.parl.ca/DocumentViewer/en/44-1/bill/S-219/royal-assent>



GOAL 6

NO PROGRESS.

SOME PROGRESS.

ACTION COMPLETE, PARTIALLY COMPLETED, OR SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS MADE.

ACTION PREVIOUSLY COMPLETED.

SHORT-TERM PRIORITIES

PROGRESS

Implement *Gladue* principles that contribute to addressing systemic barriers, increase the involvement of Indigenous communities and organizations in rehabilitating offenders, and reduce the risk of future harm.

CALLS FOR JUSTICE – 5.15, 14.5

In April 2022, the Office of the Correctional Investigator announced the number of incarcerated Indigenous women in Canada had reached 50% in federal correction facilities, additionally 65% of women classified as maximum security were Indigenous.⁴⁷ The Office of the Correctional Investigators Annual Report (November 2022) made it clear that the “promise of administering an Indigenous person’s sentence through a *Gladue*-informed lens has not materialized, and, in practice, family and community histories of fragmentation, dislocation and dispossession are too commonly used to validate higher security classifications and lower reintegration potential scores.”⁴⁸ The report from the Office of the Correctional Investigator also highlighted the importance of healing lodges (Section 81) and community release (Section 84) in the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act (CCRA)*, while noting little progress has been made to prioritize these correctional settings.⁴⁹

Since the release of the *Calls for Justice* in 2019 there has been some action to support the implementation of the *Gladue* principles by the federal government. Specifically, the 2020 *Fall Economic Statement* provided \$49.3M over five years and \$9.7M ongoing to the implementation of *Gladue*. Since the release of the National Action Plan, Justice Canada has provided approximately \$38.5M to 55 organization through the Indigenous Justice program to support *Gladue*. An additional \$622,894 in funding from the Indigenous Courtwork Program has also been provided to support *Gladue* report and principles. However, no new funding was announced in Budget 2023 to implement *Gladue* Principles.

In July 2022, the Commissioner of Correctional Services Canada released Directive 543 CCRA Section 81 Agreements. Through this directive, CSC is expected to provide a framework for negotiation, management, and delivery of correction services and programs to offenders.⁵⁰ This includes working with Indigenous governing bodies and organizations to establish section 81 agreements to ensure the utilization of healing lodges.

Despite programs to implement the *Gladue* principles and the involvement of Indigenous communities and organizations to address the overrepresentation of Indigenous Women and 2SLGBTQQIA+ offenders through rehabilitation and reintegration, there are still major discrepancies in Correctional Services. As outlined in the Office of the Corrections Investigators reports, the overrepresentation of Indigenous Women and 2SLGBTQQIA+ offenders in Canada continues to rise, however many of these sentences continue to be filled in regular detention facilities. More work must be done to support Indigenous Women and 2SLGBTQQIA+ offenders across Canada.

47 Zinger, Ivan. Annual Report 2021-2022. Office of the Correctional Investigator: <https://www.oci-bec.gc.ca/cnt/rpt/pdf/annrpt/annrpt20212022-eng.pdf>

48 Ibid.

49 Ibid.

50 Correctional Services Canada. 2022. “Commissioner’s Directive 543 CCRA Section 81 Agreements.” Government of Canada: <https://www.csc-cc.gc.ca/politiques-et-lois/543-cd-en.shtml>



GOAL 6

NO PROGRESS.

SOME PROGRESS.

ACTION COMPLETE, PARTIALLY COMPLETED, OR SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS MADE.

ACTION PREVIOUSLY COMPLETED.

CALLS FOR JUSTICE – 5.15, 14.5

SHORT-TERM PRIORITIES

Create Deputy Commissioner for Indigenous Corrections and address issues for Indigenous women and 2SLGBTQQIA+ offenders, such as prohibiting transfer of women prisoners to male treatment centers; and increase opportunities for education/training in prison.

PROGRESS

On March 27, 2023, Correctional Services Canada (CSC) introduced Kathy Neil as the first Deputy Commissioner for Indigenous Corrections (DCIC), assuming their role in May 2023. According to CSC, Neil will play a significant role in addressing issues facing Correctional Services, especially the disproportionate overrepresentation of Indigenous peoples in the corrections system.⁵¹ In November 2022, Dr. Ivan Zinger, Canada's correctional investigator, noted that the new DCIC will not have the necessary power to make real change, as the position is at the Director General level.⁵² Upon the announcement of the role, Zinger was critical of CSC suggesting that the organization were coerced into creating the role.⁵³

In November 2022, Bill C-5, *An Act to amend the Criminal Code and the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act*, received Royal Assent. Bill C-5 has repealed certain mandatory minimum penalties, allows for greater use of conditional sentences, and establishes diversion measures for certain offences.⁵⁴

On March 21, 2023, the federal government launched the ICCI, to support grassroots efforts to expand alternatives to custody and support the reintegration of Indigenous offenders.⁵⁵ In total, the federal government committed \$5.21M in funding for 2023/24, with \$12M ongoing to support grassroots organizations. This follows the Government of Canada's 2022 commitment of \$56M in grants and contributions over five-years, and \$15.2M ongoing, to renew and expand ICCI.⁵⁶ This funding is expected to provide additional support for women and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people. It is currently unclear where/to whom the federal government has provided contributions.

In 2022-23, CSC contributed \$600,000 to the Indigenous Offender Reintegration Program, which supports communities that rehabilitate and reintegrate Indigenous offenders. The program expects to provide \$900,000 in 2023-24, and \$1.5M in 2024-25.⁵⁷ It is unclear how and where CSC distributes this funding.

Appointing Kathy Neil to DCIC within CSC is a significant step towards achieving this goal. However, based on analysis provided by Dr. Ivan Zinger, Canada's Corrections Investigator, this new role is limited in power and may not be able to enact real change in the corrections services. The past year has also seen some work to undress underlying issues impacted incarcerated Indigenous WG2STGD+ people, however many of these actions are not MMIWG2S+-specific.



51 Correctional Services Canada. 2023. "The Correctional Services of Canada announces Deputy Commissioner for Indigenous Commissioner for Indigenous Corrections." Government of Canada: <https://www.canada.ca/en/correctional-service/news/2023/03/the-correctional-service-of-canada-announces-deputy-commissioner-for-indigenous-corrections.html>

52 Needham, Fraser. 2022. "Correctional investigator says prison agency is spending its dollars poorly." APTN National News: <https://www.aptnnews.ca/national-news/correctional-investigator-says-prison-agency-is-spending-its-dollars-poorly/#:~:text=Zinger%20released%20his%20annual%20report%20on%20Nov.%201,while%20failing%20to%20include%20Indigenous%20groups%20in%20planning.>

53 Blackburn, Mark. 2023. "Can Kathy Neil fix Canada's prison system for Indigenous inmates? Some people aren't so sure." APTN National News: <https://www.aptnnews.ca/national-news/indigenous-corrections-kathy-neil-correctional-service-of-canada-section-81/>

54 LEGISinfo. 2022. C-5: *An Act to amend the Criminal Code and the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act*. Parliament of Canada: <https://www.parl.ca/legisinfo/en/bill/44-1/c-5>

55 Public Safety Canada. 2023. "Government of Canada takes steps to address overrepresentation of Indigenous, Black, and racialized people in the criminal justice system." Government of Canada: <https://www.canada.ca/en/public-safety-canada/news/2023/03/government-of-canada-takes-steps-to-address-overrepresentation-of-indigenous-black-and-racialized-people-in-the-criminal-justice-system.html>

56 Ibid.

57 Correctional Services Canada. 2022. "Reintegrating Indigenous Offenders." Government of Canada: <https://www.csc-scc.gc.ca/002/003/002003-0005-en.shtml>



GOAL #7:

Establish a culturally appropriate Indigenous data infrastructure reflective of Indigenous and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people, based on Indigenous data sovereignty and culturally rooted and distinctions-based indicators

| | SHORT-TERM PRIORITIES | PROGRESS |
|---|--|--|
| NO PROGRESS. | <p>Address issues related to the accurate tracking of data on MMIWG2S</p> <p>CALLS FOR JUSTICE – 5.2; 5.3; 5.8; 5.14; 5.16-5.20; 14.3</p> | <p>While last year we reported on the federal government’s investments to establish an Indigenous Data Advisory Group, we are unable to find any updates on actions taken by or roles played by the advisory group in addressing data-related issues.</p> <p>While we saw increased collection of disaggregated data in the 2021 Census (see following short-term priority), we have not seen changes to address root causes of issues related to accurate tracking of MMIWG2S+ data in police and justice institutions.</p> <p>The Indigenous-Led Data Research Projects⁵⁸, announced in Budget 2021, has the goal of increasing access and data sovereignty in respect to MMIWG2S+ data collection. Impacts or results of project spending in the 2021-22 and 2022-23 fiscal years to improve tracking of MMIWG2S+ data is not transparent.</p> <p>This requires urgent and immediate action. It is not acceptable to see a continued lack of action to ensure accurate and accessible MMIWG2S+ data, especially after it was outlined as a priority in the government’s 2022 progress report on the implementation of their National Action Plan.</p> |
| SOME PROGRESS. | | |
| ACTION COMPLETE, PARTIALLY COMPLETED, OR SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS MADE. | <p>Collect disaggregated data to report on violence against Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people, and on progress and the effectiveness of laws, policies and services</p> <p>CALLS FOR JUSTICE – 16.6; 16.44; 17.2; 18.3; 18.4</p> | <p>Through the Disaggregated Data Action Plan⁵⁹, we saw increased collection of disaggregated data in the 2021 Census. As a result of that, Statistics Canada has released more detailed reports that outline specific data on violence against Indigenous women, girls and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people.⁶⁰ This includes reports on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homicide in Canada, 2021 (released November 21, 2022) • Shelters for victims of abuse with ties to Indigenous communities or organizations in Canada, 2020/2021 (released September 16, 2022) • Number and rate of solved homicides, by gender, Indigenous identity, and type of accused-victim relationship (released August 2, 2022) • Victimization of First Nations people, Métis, and Inuit in Canada (released July 19, 2022) • Violent victimization and perceptions of safety: experiences of First Nations, Métis, and Inuit women in Canada (released April 26, 2022) <p>We have not seen evidence of disaggregated data collection related to progress and the effectiveness of laws, policies, and services.</p> |
| ACTION PREVIOUSLY COMPLETED. | | |

58 Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada. 2023. “Indigenous-Led Data Research Projects Program.” Government of Canada: [Indigenous-Led Data Research Projects Program application guidelines \(rcaanc-cirnac.gc.ca\)](#).
 59 Statistics Canada. 2021. “Disaggregated Data Action Plan: Why it matters to you.” Government of Canada: [www150.statcan.gc.ca/nl/pub/11-627-m/11-627-m2021092-eng.htm](#)
 60 Statistics Canada. 2023. “Victimization and Crime.” Government of Canada: [https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/nl/en/subjects/indigenous_peoples/victimization_and_crime](#).



GOAL 7

NO PROGRESS.

SOME PROGRESS.

ACTION COMPLETE, PARTIALLY COMPLETED, OR SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS MADE.

ACTION PREVIOUSLY COMPLETED.

CALLS FOR JUSTICE - 5.15; 14.5

SHORT-TERM PRIORITIES

Collect distinctions-based and intersectional data about Indigenous women, girls and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people in the criminal justice system

PROGRESS

Like above, Statistics Canada has released reports that outline specific data about Indigenous Peoples in the criminal justice system.⁶¹ This includes reports on:

- Adult custody admissions to correctional services by Indigenous identity (released February 23, 2023)
- Adult admissions to community services by Indigenous identity (February 23, 2023)
- This data, however, is neither distinctions-based nor intersectional.

Additionally, the Office of the Correctional Investigator's (OCI) outlined concerns around lack of data, tracking and transparency throughout their Annual Report (released November 21, 2022).⁶² This was particularly highlighted in their findings of an overrepresentation of Indigenous women in Structured Intervention Units (SIUs) and secure units. In addition to this, the report outlined low participation in the Mother-Child Program and a need for increased data, tracking and reporting on participation in the program.

There continues to be a lack of available distinctions-based and intersectional data and transparency from the federal government on Indigenous women, girls and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people in the criminal justice system. With the annual report from the OCI outlining concerns on a lack of data collection, coupled with a failure to collect distinctions-based and intersectional data, has resulted in the determination that little progress has been made since the release of the last Scorecard. Consistent and transparent processes to ensure data accessibility are critical.

⁶¹ Ibid.

⁶² Zinger, Ivan. 2022. Office of the Correctional Investigator Annual Report 2021-2022. Office of the Correctional Investigator: www.oci-bec.gc.ca/cnt/rpt/annrpt/annrpt20212022-eng.aspx



IMMEDIATE NEXT STEPS

IMMEDIATE NEXT STEP

NO PROGRESS.

SOME PROGRESS.

ACTION COMPLETE, PARTIALLY COMPLETED, OR SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS MADE.

ACTION PREVIOUSLY COMPLETED.

| IMMEDIATE NEXT STEPS | PROGRESS |
|---|--|
| <p>Immediate support services for survivors and family members</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide funding to establish accessible healing and support services for survivors and family members of missing and murdered Indigenous women, girls, Two-Spirit, transgender, and gender-diverse people wherever they are. • Develop a comprehensive approach for providing support to Indigenous and women, girls, Two-Spirit, transgender and gender-diverse victims and families/ friends of Indigenous missing or murdered Indigenous women, girls, Two-Spirit, transgender, and gender-diverse people. | <p>Additional funding for support was committed in Budget 2023 to support healing and support services for survivors and families of MMIWG2S+. This includes:</p> <p>Expanding and renewing existing programming to provide "\$95.8 million over five years, starting in 2023-24, and \$20.4 million ongoing to help Indigenous families access information about their missing and murdered loved ones, and to enhance victim services to support their healing journeys."⁶³</p> <p>Due to the absence of an implementation plan, a comprehensive approach for providing support has not been established.</p> |
| <p>Continued involvement of survivors and family members in the implementation of the National Action Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With adequate funding, the National Family and Survivors Circle will develop and implement an engagement strategy that provides further opportunity for family and survivors to provide insight and input into the National Action Plan's next steps. • The contributing partners will continue to complete their action and implementation plans based on their engagement with survivors and family members. | <p>\$2.6 million over three years was committed in Budget 2023 to support the National Family and Survivors Circle (NFSC) to ensure involvement of families and survivors in the implementation of the National Action Plan and Federal Pathway.⁶⁴ Additionally, in reporting on progress made on the NAP on June 3, 2022, the voices of the NFSC were amplified at the federal government's press conference. NFSC Chair, Hilda Anderson-Pyrz, called the lack of progress "a national shame" and spoke to a need for political will to reach the transformational change outlined by the Calls for Justice.⁶⁵</p> <p>While these indicate some progress, we have yet to see the federal government release an implementation plan with support of the NFSC. We hope to see continued support provided to the NFSC to ensure the voices of survivors and their families remain at the center of the implementation of the National Action Plan.</p> |

63 Department of Finance Canada. 2023. *Budget 2023: A Made-in-Canada Plan: Strong Middle Class, Affordable Economy, Healthy Future*. Government of Canada: www.budget.canada.ca/2023/home-accueil-en.html

64 Ibid.

65 Deer, Ka'nhehsí:io. 2022. "A national shame,' says advocates about lack of progress on MMIWG action plan." CBC News: <https://www.cbc.ca/news/indigenous/mmiwg-action-plan-update-1.6476685>



IMMEDIATE NEXT STEP

NO PROGRESS.

SOME PROGRESS.

ACTION COMPLETE, PARTIALLY COMPLETED, OR SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS MADE.

ACTION PREVIOUSLY COMPLETED.

| IMMEDIATE NEXT STEPS | PROGRESS |
|---|--|
| <p>Create an oversight body</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The oversight body would represent the interests of families, survivors, and Indigenous communities by investigating and addressing complaints of mal-administration or a violation of right. | <p>On January 10, 2023, Innovation 7 was chosen to develop recommendations for an oversight mechanism that monitors progress on action to end violence against Indigenous women, girls and 2SLGBTQIA+ people.⁶⁶</p> <p>Additionally, Budget 2023 committed \$2.2 million over five years to establish an oversight mechanism to monitor and report on progress of the implementation of the National Action Plan.⁶⁷</p> <p>While these are tangible steps towards the creation of an oversight mechanism, we still have no oversight mechanism two years after the initial release of the National Action Plan. This must be acted on with urgency to ensure transparency and accountability for progress.</p> |
| <p>Public awareness and training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Begin immediate work to develop a public education/ awareness campaign on the issues that Indigenous people experience and to challenge the acceptance and normalization of violence against Indigenous women, girls, Two-Spirit, transgender, and gender-diverse people. Implement trauma-informed training for those who work with Indigenous people on topics such as history, culture, issues, anti-racism, anti-sexism, anti-homophobia, and anti-transgender. | <p>Several courses and training opportunities remain available for public servants on a wide range of topics outlined in the Government of Canada's School of Public Service's course catalogue. This year, a new course entitled "Overcoming Adversity and Reclaiming Power as Indigenous Women" took place on May 5th in honour of the National Day of Awareness for MMIWG2S+.⁶⁸ It is unclear if these are trauma-informed programs.</p> <p>We can find no evidence that work has been done to develop a public education/awareness campaign.</p> <p>With minor changes from last year, it is critical to see action and transparency on public education and awareness campaigns that are accessible to all Canadians.</p> |



66 CIRNAC. (2023). "Government of Canada appoints a Ministerial Special Representative and an Indigenous-led organization to address Calls for Justice." Government of Canada: www.canada.ca/en/crown-indigenous-relations-northern-affairs/news/2023/01/government-of-canada-appoints-a-ministerial-special-representative-and-an-indigenous-led-organization-to-address-calls-for-justice.html

67 Department of Finance Canada. 2023. *Budget 2023: A Made-in-Canada Plan: Strong Middle Class, Affordable Economy, Healthy Future.*

68 Canadian School of Public Service. 2022. "Learning Catalogue." Government of Canada: <https://csp-s-efpc.gc.ca/catalogue/topics-eng.aspx>



IMMEDIATE NEXT STEPS

PROGRESS

Immediate development of an implementation plan

- Develop an implementation plan for the National Action Plan that includes the short-term priorities identified in the National Action Plan, as well as medium- and long-term priorities that will lead to real systemic change.
- Each priority will include specific actions, expected outcomes, timelines, and resources.
- Determine mechanisms and processes for national independent oversight and coordination of the National Action Plan, that includes contributing partners and governments with financial support.
- Continuance of contributing partners to continue to develop their implementation plans.
- Clearly define the roles and responsibilities of all governments (federal, provincial/territorial, municipal, Indigenous) and Indigenous organizations to implement the 231 *Calls for Justice* and 62 *Calls for Miskotahâ*.
- Develop an accountability/results structure for the National Action Plan.

An Indigenous and gender-based analysis plus (GBA Plus) lens will be applied to the implementation plan.

Despite the fact this was listed as an immediate priority, two years after the release of the National Action Plan we still have not seen the development of an implementation plan.

An implementation plan is critical to outlining the clear, costed actions and measurable outcomes that are critical to ending this genocide.

Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls Federal/Provincial/Territorial Table

- Create a Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls Federal/Provincial/Territorial Table to provide a specific forum to consider and coordinate intergovernmental collaboration and discussion on various areas such as administrative issues, policy, resourcing, resolution of interjurisdictional responsibilities, and processes that emerge from the implementation of the National Action Plan

On January 10, 2023, CIRNAC Minister Marc Miller held a national Federal/Provincial/Territorial/Indigenous (FPTI) roundtable on MMIWG2S+.⁶⁹ Budget 2023 also committed \$2.5 million over five years to establish a standing FPTI table on MMIWG2S+.⁷⁰

We are happy to see movement on this Immediate Next Step and hope to see the continuation of these engagements through the establishment of a standing FPTI table on MMIWG2S+.

IMMEDIATE NEXT STEP

NO PROGRESS.

SOME PROGRESS.

ACTION COMPLETE, PARTIALLY COMPLETED, OR SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS MADE.

ACTION PREVIOUSLY COMPLETED.



69 CIRNAC. 2023. "Minister Miller convenes national roundtable on missing and murdered Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQI+ people." Government of Canada: www.canada.ca/en/crown-indigenous-relations-northern-affairs/news/2023/01/minister-miller-convenes-national-roundtable-on-missing-and-murdered-indigenous-women-girls-and-2slgbtqi-people.html

70 Department of Finance Canada. 2023. *Budget 2023: A Made-in-Canada Plan: Strong Middle Class, Affordable Economy, Healthy Future.*



IMMEDIATE NEXT STEP

NO PROGRESS.

SOME PROGRESS.

ACTION COMPLETE, PARTIALLY COMPLETED, OR SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS MADE.

ACTION PREVIOUSLY COMPLETED.

IMMEDIATE NEXT STEPS

PROGRESS

Create accountability mechanisms for the reporting on the 231 *Calls for Justice* and the 62 *Calls for Miskotahâ*

- Create broad accountability mechanisms rooted in Indigenous data sovereignty focused on truth-telling to ensure the National Inquiry's 231 *Calls for Justice* and LFMO's 62 *Calls for Miskotahâ* are implemented by all governments (federal, provincial/territorial, municipal, Indigenous) and organizations, and that their outcomes are measured for effectiveness in creating transformative change and achieving decolonization. This could be part of the responsibilities of the independent committee or working group.
- Create data accountability mechanisms rooted in Indigenous data sovereignty.
- Create an independent web portal to post annual reports to track the progress on responding to the *Calls for Justice* and *Calls for Miskotahâ*.
- By June 2022, publish the first annual report on progress in responding to the *Calls for Justice* and the *Calls for Miskotahâ*.

On June 3, 2022, the federal government released their first annual progress report.⁷¹

On January 10, 2023, Innovation 7 was chosen to develop recommendations for an oversight mechanism that monitors progress on action to end violence against Indigenous women, girls and 2SLGBTQIA+ people.⁷² Budget 2023 also committed \$2.2 million over five years to establish an oversight mechanism to monitor and report on progress of the implementation of the National Action Plan.⁷³

Additionally, on January 10th, 2023, Jennifer Moore Rattray was appointed as the Ministerial Special Representative to provide advice and recommendations to create an Indigenous and Human Rights Ombudsperson.⁷⁴ Budget 2023 committed \$1.6 million over two years to support the appointment of the Ministerial Special Representative to provide advice and recommendations on establishing an Indigenous and Human Rights Ombudsperson.⁷⁵

These are simply first steps - we have yet to see the establishment of both the oversight mechanism and the Indigenous and Human Rights Ombudsperson. We have also seen no action on data accountability mechanisms and the creation of an independent web portal. Despite hopes to see increased transparency and accountability in 2022/2023, we are facing the same barriers as last year as we are still missing the critical mechanisms needed to monitor progress accurately and transparently.



71 CIRNAC. 2022. 2021-2022 *Federal Pathway Annual Progress Report: Summary*. Government of Canada: www.rcaanc-cirnac.gc.ca/en-g/1654106027477/1654106059774#cp4

72 CIRNAC. (2023). "Government of Canada appoints a Ministerial Special Representative and an Indigenous-led organization to address Calls for Justice."

73 Department of Finance Canada. 2023. *Budget 2023: A Made-in-Canada Plan: Strong Middle Class, Affordable Economy, Healthy Future*.

74 CIRNAC. (2023). "Government of Canada appoints a Ministerial Special Representative and an Indigenous-led organization to address Calls for Justice."

75 Department of Finance Canada. 2023. *Budget 2023: A Made-in-Canada Plan: Strong Middle Class, Affordable Economy, Healthy Future*.



OVERALL ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSION

Since the release of the *Calls for Justice* (2019) and the NAP (2021), the federal government has failed to make substantial progress toward creating transformational change and ending the MMIWG2S+ genocide. Frustratingly, the past year has been no different, and the cycle of violence against Indigenous WG2STGD+ people has continued. Closely analyzing each short-term goal shows that significant work is still necessary to fully complete the government's proposed actions and realize all 231 Calls for Justice, which it is legally obligated to do. Additionally, many of the federal government's responses relied heavily on funding allocations instead of addressing action through internal means. Thus, the allocation of funding does not equate to progress on MMIWG2S+, as it is not possible to quantify how funded programs/projects influence progress at the community level. It remains unclear what actions have been taken outside of budget allocations, including action on the creation of oversight bodies, committees, and working groups.

Concernedly, there needs to be more progress from the federal government in creating an implementation plan and establishing critical accountability and transparency mechanisms (i.e., oversight bodies, committees, working groups). After four years since the release of the National Inquiry's Final Report and 231 Calls for Justice, we are still waiting for the federal government to release an implementation plan establishing a costed, actionable, and measurable guideline to their approach. Without a concrete implementation plan, the federal government cannot properly implement the Calls for Justice. Further, the federal government continues to stall on the creation of critical accountability and transparency mechanisms. After two years of operating under the NAP, the federal government has failed to establish a National Taskforce on MMIWG2S+, the Justice Reform Committee, or an independent mechanism to report on progress within the NAP. These mechanisms are not only necessary to tracking change and supporting families and survivors of MMIWG2S+, but also creating a future that is safer for Indigenous WG2STGD+ Peoples.

In some instances, the inaction of the federal government on the NAP has contributed to the deterioration of safety of Indigenous WG2STGD+ people. Most notably, over the past year much attention has been drawn towards the overrepresentation of Indigenous Women in federal custody, with Indigenous women reaching 50% of the female population in federal correctional facilities in 2022. In particular, the federal government has failed in ensure *Gladue* principles and alternative sentencing opportunities are being utilized, further contributing to the overrepresentation of Indigenous WG2STGD+ people. Similarly, the child welfare system continues to fail Indigenous children and their families, with fears of the system becoming much worse. It is imperative that all governments in Canada respond swiftly and act to address the safety of Indigenous WG2STGD+ Peoples in an accountable and transparent way.

As highlighted in our first Annual Scorecard (2022), a lack of transparency from the federal government continued to inhibit our ability to assess progress on the NAP and 231 Calls for



Justice. Due to the lack of transparent and accessible reporting on the NAP over the past year, many of our findings were identified using the proactive disclosure webpage, department media releases and advisories, and Budget/Fiscal Update announcements. Although this process uncovered significant disparities in funding promises and allocations, it was also clear that many projects and programs with released funding were often not identified or included. The creation of a transparent and accessible NAP tracking platform would improve federal accountability on the NAP.

Considering each goal and immediate next steps, the federal government has FAILED to make significant progress on the NAP and *Calls for Justice* over the past year. In accounting for each goal, the federal government has failed to make meaningful advancements on six of the seven overarching goals, making little or no progress on 15 of the listed actions. The continued absence of an implementation plan, as well as other critical mechanisms to track progress and ensure accountability, constitute as a FAILURE. The federal government must release a detailed, measured and costed plan, accompanied by much needed accountability mechanism neglecting to do so will only allow for this genocide to continue.

MOVING FORWARD

Moving forward, we hope to see accelerated action from the federal government to implement every Call for Justice. Specifically, we must see immediate action to:

1. Release an implementation plan that is costed, measurable and actionable to accelerate the fulfillment of the NAP and increase transparency and accountability around the release of funds and the development of programming to address the MMIWG2S+ genocide.
2. Establish the Red Dress Alert, an alert system that would function in a similar way to an Amber Alert, used for the recovery of a missing child, which would send emergency notifications to the public when an Indigenous WG2STGD+ relative is reported missing or is endangered. The Red Dress Alert will support an immediate, more thorough and effective search and would increase the possibility of bringing them home safely.
3. Accelerate the introduction of an oversight body, including the creation of an Ombudsperson's office monitoring, reporting, accountability, and an enforcing role at the federal level and an advisory and/or consultative role for provinces and municipalities. The oversight entity should be an Indigenous-led independent human rights ombudsperson's office composed primarily of family members and survivors who are the most impacted by the MMIWG2S+ genocide and guided by their lived experience and knowledge and its purpose will be to ensure transparency in reporting and should be responsible for ensuring regular updates are available and accessible.



4. Additional support, most notably emergency funding, from the federal government in searches for MMIWG2S+. We can no longer wait for feasibility studies to be conducted for searches for missing relatives. Priority must be given to recovering missing Indigenous WG2STGD+ Peoples, and extensive searches of the Prairie Green and Brady landfills must be undertaken immediately.
5. Increase access to healing and violence prevention services. The data collected through NWAC's Safe Passage website on MMIWG2S+ cases and the community resources available, we have seen a connection between a lack of adequate and culturally-safe community resources and higher rates of MMIWG2S+. This need was also brought to NWAC's attention by the Indigenous Women's Safety Council (IWSC) composed of 18 members of our Provincial Territorial Member Associations (PTMAs).
6. To address the disproportionately high rates of incarcerated Indigenous WG2STGD+ individuals, legislation must be passed to implement *Gladue* principles by removing remaining mandatory minimum sentences in the Criminal Code, a change reflects NWAC's positions appearing before the Senate committee studying Bill C-5. Additionally, more services must be offered to incarcerated Indigenous WG2STGD+ individuals including mental health and trauma support as well as cultural and spiritual support.
7. NWAC also calls for positive representation of Indigenous WG2STGD+ Peoples within the media, law enforcement and the justice, health care, and education systems to ensure address negative and discriminatory authentic and appropriate representations and to restore their place as sacred and valued family members, friends, life-givers, healers, leaders, Knowledge-Keepers and Elders.

We demand that the government finally take action that matches the severity of this ongoing genocide, by acting upon the legal imperatives outlined by the National Inquiry into MMIWG and fulfilling their national and international human rights obligations of fully implementing the 231 Calls for Justice, upholding the inherent rights of Indigenous WG2STGD+ Peoples and ending the MMIWG2S+ genocide. Canada is at a crisis point as violence against Indigenous WG2STGD+ Peoples continues at a disproportionate rate. We call upon the federal government to declare a national state of emergency and immediately implement a public alert system for MMIWG2S+.

Though policies and funding help to bridge the gaps in programs and services that support for Indigenous WG2STGD+ Peoples, that is not enough to meeting the transformational change called for by the National Inquiry into MMIWG. We must see accountability and transparency from the government to ensure funding allocations are reaching communities and reducing violence. In addition to this, the federal government must prioritize the protection and safety of Indigenous WG2STGD+ Peoples through a fundamental shift in structures and institutions and systemic change.



ANNEX A: CALLS FOR JUSTICE NOT ADDRESSED IN *THE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN*

In the federal government's National Action Plan, every goal listed the *Calls for Justice* that were being addressed. However, a significant number of *Calls for Justice* were not included or mentioned. These are legal imperatives that must be responded to.

While these are not included in the National Action Plan, there may have been activities that relate to some of the calls listed below. However, without transparency or accountability, it is difficult to determine with certainty what action has been taken, if any. Below is an overview of the *Calls for Justice* that were not included or mentioned in the National Action Plan.

HUMAN AND INDIGENOUS RIGHTS AND GOVERNMENTAL OBLIGATIONS

- 1.1** | Develop and implement a costed, measurable and actionable national action plan
- 1.3** | Pursue prioritization and resourcing of the measures required to eliminate the social, economic, cultural, and political marginalization of Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people when developing budgets and determining government activities and priorities
- 1.4** | Take urgent and special measures to ensure that Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people are represented in governance and that their political rights are respected and upheld
- 1.5** | Take all necessary measures to prevent, investigate, punish, and compensate for violence against Indigenous women, girls and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people
- 1.6** | Eliminate jurisdictional gap and neglect that result in the denial of services, or improperly regulated and delivered services, that address the marginalization of, and violence against, Indigenous women, girls and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people

CULTURE

- 2.3** | Ensure all Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people have access to safe, no-barrier, permanent, and meaningful access to their cultures and languages



HEALTH AND WELLNESS

- 3.5** | Establish culturally competent and responsive crisis response teams in all communities and regions to meet the immediate needs of an Indigenous person, family, and/or community after a traumatic event
- 3.6** | Ensure substantive equality for Indigenous-run health services



HUMAN SECURITY

- 4.1** | Uphold the social and economic rights of Indigenous women, girls and 2SLGBTQQIA people by ensuring services and infrastructure that meet their social and economic needs
- 4.2** | Recognize Indigenous Peoples' right to self-determination of economic social development
- 4.3** | support programs and services for Indigenous women, girls and 2SLGBTQQIA people in the sex industry to promote their safety and security
- 4.4** | Provide supports and resources for educational, training, and employment opportunities for all Indigenous Women, Girls and 2SLGBTQQIA People
- 4.8** | Ensure adequate plans and funding are put into place for safe and affordable transit and transportation services and infrastructure

JUSTICE

- 5.1** | Immediately implement the recommendations in relation to the Canadian justice system
- 5.4** | Immediately and dramatically transform Indigenous policing from its current state as a mere delegation to an exercise of self-governance and self-determination over policing
- 5.5** | Fund the provision of policing services within Indigenous communities in Northern and remote areas in a manner that ensures those services meet the safety and justice needs of the communities and the quality of policing services is equitable to that provided to non-Indigenous Canadians



- 5.9** | Ensure that protection orders are available, accessible, promptly issued, and effectively serviced and resourced
- 5.10** | Recruit and retain more Indigenous justices of the peace
- 5.11** | Increase accessibility to meaningful and culturally appropriate justice practices
- 5.12** | Increase Indigenous representation in all Canadian courts, including within the Supreme Court of Canada
- 5.21** | Fully implement the recommendations in the reports of the Office of the Correctional Investigator and the Auditor General of Canada (Preparing Indigenous Offenders for Release, Fall 2016);
- *Calls to Action of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada* (2015);
 - report of the *Standing Committee on Public Safety and National Security, Indigenous People in the Federal Correctional System* (June 2018);
 - report of the *Standing Committee on the Status of Women, A Call to Action: Reconciliation with Indigenous Women in the Federal Justice and Corrections Systems* (June 2018);
 - and *Commission of Inquiry into certain events at the Prison for Women in Kingston* (1996, Arbour Report) in order to reduce the gross over-representation of Indigenous women and girls in the criminal justice system
- 5.22** | Return women's corrections to the key principles set out in *Creating Choices* (1990)
- 5.23** | Create a Deputy Commissioner for Indigenous Corrections to ensure corporate attention to, and accountability regarding, Indigenous issues
- 5.24** | Amend data collection and intake-screening processes to gather distinctions-based and intersectional data
- 5.25** | Resource research on men who commit violence against Indigenous women, girls and 2SLGBTQQIA People

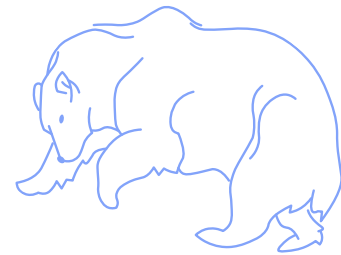


OTHER CALLS FOR JUSTICE THAT CALL ON THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

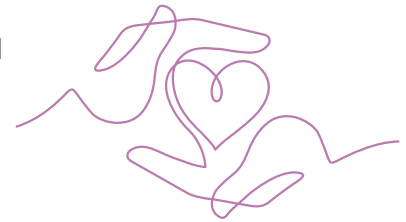
- 7.1** | Recognize that Indigenous Peoples are the experts in caring for and healing themselves and that health and wellness services are most effective when designed and delivered by them
- 7.2** | Ensure that health and wellness services for Indigenous Peoples include supports for healing from all forms of unresolved trauma
- 7.4** | Provide necessary resources, including funding, to support the revitalization of Indigenous health, wellness, and child and Elder care practices
- 7.5** | Support and provide permanent and necessary resources for specialized intervention, healing and treatment programs, and services and initiatives offered in Indigenous languages
- 7.7** | Encourage, support, and equitably fund Indigenous people to train and work in the area of health and wellness We have seen funding toward encouraging and supporting Indigenous people to train in the area of health and wellness including the Aboriginal Student Employment Program
- 7.8** | Create effective and well-funded opportunities, and socio-economic incentives, to encourage Indigenous people to work in the health and wellness field and in their communities
- 9.3** | Fund an increase in recruitment of Indigenous Peoples to all police services
- 12.2** | Transform current child welfare systems fundamentally so that Indigenous communities have control over the design and delivery of services for their families and children
- 12.3** | develop and apply a definition of “best interests of the child” based on distinct Indigenous perspectives, world views, needs, and priorities
- 12.4** | Prohibit the apprehension of children on the basis of poverty and cultural bias
- 12.5** | Provide financial resources and support to family or community members of children of MMIWG2S



- 12.6** | Ensure child welfare services prioritize and ensure that a family member or members, or a close community member, assumes care of Indigenous children
- 12.7** | Ensure the availability and accessibility of distinctions-based and culturally safe culture and language programs for Indigenous children in the care of child welfare
- 12.9** | Establish a National Child and Youth Commissioner to strengthen the framework of accountability for the rights of Indigenous children in Canada
- 12.11** | Reform laws and obligations with respect to youth “aging out” of the system
- 12.13** | Fully implement the Spirit Bear Plan
- 12.14** | Provide appropriate care and services for children who have been exploited or trafficked while in care
- 12.15** | Fully investigate deaths of Indigenous youth in care
- 13.2** | Complete gender-based socio-economic impact assessments on all proposed projects as part of decision-making and ongoing monitoring of projects
- 13.4** | Fund further inquiries and studies to better understand the relationship between resource extraction and other development projects and violence against Indigenous women, girls and 2SLGBTQQIA people
- 13.5** | Anticipate and recognize increased demand on social infrastructure because of development projects and resource extraction
- 16.2** | Create laws and services to ensure the protection and revitalization of Inuit culture and language
- 16.8** | Invest in the recruitment and capacity building of Inuit in the medical, health, and wellness service fields
- 16.10** | Develop policies and programs to include healing and health programs within educational systems



- 16.12** | Ensure that Inuit men and boys are provided services that are gender- and Inuit-specific to address historic and ongoing trauma
- 16.13** | Take all measures required to implement the National Inuit Suicide Prevention Strategy
- 16.14** | Review and amend laws in relation to child and family services to ensure they uphold the rights of Inuit children and families and conform to Inuit laws and values
- 16.15** | Establish an Inuit Child and Youth Advocate with jurisdiction over all Inuit children in care
- 16.16** | Enumerate and report on the number of Inuit children in their care using disaggregated data
- 16.17** | Prioritize supporting Inuit families and communities to meet the needs of Inuit children
- 16.21** | Ensure equitable access to high-quality educational opportunities and outcomes from early childhood education to post-secondary education within Inuit communities
- 16.26** | Establish more post-secondary options in Inuit Nunangat
- 16.28** | Invest in Inuit-specific treatment and rehabilitation services
- 16.33** | Invest in capacity building, recruitment and training to achieve proportional representation of Inuit in the public service in Inuit homelands
- 16.34** | Fully implement the principles and objectives of Article 23 of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement
- 16.35** | Ensure that the intent and objectives of the policing provisions of the James Bay Northern Quebec Agreement are fully implemented
- 16.36** | Ensure there are police services in all Inuit communities



- 16.39** | Support and fund the establishment of culturally appropriate and effective child advocacy centres throughout the Inuit homeland
- 16.40** | Focus on the well-being of children and develop responses to adverse childhood experiences that are culturally appropriate and evidence-based
- 16.41** | Work with Inuit women, girls and 2SLGBTQQIA people to identify barriers and promote equal representation within governance bodies
- 16.42** | Ensure long-term, sustainable, and equitable funding of Inuit women's, youth's, and 2SLGBTQQIA people's groups
- 16.45** | Acknowledge the findings of the Qikiqtani Truth Commission and work to implement its recommendations
- 16.46** | Support the work of the Nanivalut project on a long-term basis with sustained funding
- 17.1** | Uphold its constitutional responsibility to Métis people and to non-Status people in the provision of all programs and services that fall under its responsibility
- 17.3** | Ensure equitable representation of Métis voices in policy development, funding, and service delivery, and include Métis voices and perspectives in decision-making
- 17.4** | Fund and support Métis-specific programs and services that meet the needs of Métis people in an equitable manner, and support dedicated Métis advocacy bodies and institutions
- 17.5** | Eliminate barriers to accessing programming and services for Métis
- 17.6** | Pursue the implementation of a distinctions-based approach that takes into account the unique history of Métis communities and people



- 17.7** | Fund and to support culturally appropriate programs and services for Métis people living in urban centres, including those that respect the internal diversity of Métis communities with regards to spirituality, gender identity, and cultural identity
- 17.8** | In partnership with Métis communities, organizations, and individuals, design mandatory, ongoing cultural competency training for public servants (including staff working in policing, justice, education, health care, social work, and government)
- 17.9** | Provide safe transportation options, particularly in rural, remote, and Northern communities, including “safe rides” programs, and monitor high recruitment areas where Métis women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA individuals may be more likely to be targeted.
- 17.10** | Respect Métis rights and individuals’ self-identification as Métis
- 17.11** | Support and fund dialogue and relationships between Métis and First Nations communities
- 17.12** | Build partnerships with Métis communities, organizations, and people to ensure culturally safe access to police services
- 17.13** | Engage in education about the unique history and needs of Métis communities
- 17.14** | We call upon police services to establish better communication with Métis communities and populations through representative advisory boards that involve Métis communities and address their needs
- 17.15** | Fund the expansion of community-based security models that include Métis perspectives and people, such as local peacekeeper officers or programs such as the Bear Clan Patrol.
- 17.16** | Provide support for self-determined and culturally specific needs-based child welfare services for Métis families that are focused on prevention and maintenance of family unity
- 17.17** | Provide more funding and support for Métis child welfare agencies and for child placements in Métis homes



- 17.18** | Establish and maintain funding for cultural programming for Métis children in foster care, especially when they are placed in non-Indigenous or non-Métis families
- 17.19** | Address Métis unemployment and poverty as a way to prevent child apprehension
- 17.20** | Fund and support programs for Métis women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people, including more access to traditional healing programs, treatment centres for youth, and family support and violence prevention funding and initiatives for Métis
- 17.21** | Recognize and fulfill obligations to the Métis people in all areas, especially in health, and further call upon all governments for services such as those under FNIHB to be provided to Métis and non-status First Nations people in an equitable manner consistent with substantive human rights standards
- 17.22** | Respect and uphold the full implementation of the Jordan's Principle with reference to the Métis
- 17.23** | Provide Métis-specific programs and services that address emotional, mental, physical, and spiritual dimensions of well-being, including coordinated or co-located services to offer holistic wraparound care



- 17.24** | Fund and establish Métis-led programs and initiatives to address a lack of knowledge about the Métis people and culture within Canadian society
- 17.25** | Develop programs and initiatives that create greater access to cultural knowledge and foster a positive sense of cultural identity among Métis communities





- 17.26** | Fund and support cultural programming that helps to revitalize the practice of Métis culture, including integrating Métis history and languages in elementary and secondary school curricula
- 17.27** | Pursue the development of restorative justice and rehabilitation programs, including within correctional facilities, specific to Métis needs and cultural realities, to help address root causes of violence
- 17.28** | Provide increased victim support services specific to Métis needs to help Métis victims and families navigate the legal system and to support their healing and well-being throughout the process of seeking justice
- 17.29** | Engage in education and training regarding the history and contemporary realities of Métis experiences
- 18.2** | Be inclusive of all perspectives in decision making, including those of 2SLGBTQQIA people and youth
- 18.5** | Ensure all programs have 2SLGBTQQIA front-line staff and management and culturally-specific support
- 18.6** | Fund and support youth programs that are broadly accessible and reach out to 2SLGBTQQIA individuals
- 18.8** | Support networking and community-building for 2SLGBTQQIA people
- 18.10** | Provide safe and dedicated ceremony and cultural places and spaces for 2SLGBTQQIA youth and adults, and advocate for 2SLGBTQQIA inclusion in these spaces
- 18.11** | Accommodate non-binary gender identities in program and service design, and offer gender-neutral washrooms and change rooms in facilities



- 18.15** | Support and conduct research gathering on pre-colonial knowledge and teachings about the place, roles, and responsibilities of 2SLGBTQQIA people
- 18.16** | Fund and support specific Knowledge Keeper gatherings on the topic of reclaiming and re-establishing space and community for 2SLGBTQQIA people
- 18.24** | Address homelessness, poverty, and other socio-economic barriers to equitable and substantive rights for 2SLGBTQQIA people
- 18.28** | Fund and support expanded, dedicated health services for 2SLGBTQQIA individuals
- 18.29** | Create roles for Indigenous health care workers who would hold the same authority as community mental health nurses and social workers in terms of advocating for 2SLGBTQQIA clients
- 18.30** | Reduce wait times for sex-reassignment surgery
- 18.31** | Provide education for youth about 2SLGBTQQIA health





FEDERAL MMIWG2S ACTION PLAN:

ANNUAL SCORECARD ✓

An annual report outlining the
FEDERAL GOVERNMENTS PROGRESS
on implementing the commitments made in their

MMIWG2S
ACTION PLAN

2022-23



Native Women's Association of Canada

L'Association des femmes autochtones du Canada