

ANNUAL SCORECARD:

The Federal Government's MMIWG2S+ National Action Plan

June 3, 2026



Native Women's
Association of Canada

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L'Association des  
femmes autochtones  
du Canada



The Native Women's Association of Canada (NWAC) is a national Indigenous advocacy organization representing the political voices of Indigenous women, in all their diversities, in Canada. NWAC advocates for and works with Métis, Inuit and First Nations - on- and off-reserve, status and non status, disenfranchises - across Canada. NWAC works to enhance, promote and foster the social, economic, cultural, and political well-being of Indigenous women, in all their diversities, within their respective communities and Canadian society.

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Crown-Indigenous Relations  
and Northern Affairs Canada  
Relations Couronne-Autochtones  
et Affaires du Nord Canada

## ANNUAL SCORECARD:

The Federal Government's MMIWG2S+ National Action Plan

## Introduction

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This scorecard, developed by the Native Women's Association of Canada (NWAC), offers an independent, distinctions-based assessment of the federal government's implementation of the National Action Plan and the Federal Pathway. It has been seven years since the National Inquiry into MMIWG released the 231 Calls for Justice, and 5 years since the release of the National Action Plan to answer the Inquiry's calls. Despite half a decade passing since the release of the National Action Plan, the implementation of the 231 Calls for Justice has been insufficient. While lives of Indigenous Peoples continue to be lost, Canada has continually failed to deliver on its promises.

Across the country, Indigenous women in all their diversities continue to experience disproportionate rates of violence, trafficking, disappearances, and systemic harm. At the same time, families and communities continue to carry the emotional, political, and cultural burden of pushing governments toward meaningful action and accountability. Even still, many federal commitments remain delayed, fragmented, or difficult to measure in ways that reflect the realities Indigenous communities continue facing every day. Right now, the ongoing genocide continues extending beyond individual acts of violence and into the systems, policies, and institutional failures that continue placing Indigenous women in all their diversities at risk.

We cannot afford to wait any longer. Every day costs lives. Every omission widens the gap between words and action. This Scorecard, guided by NWAC's independent analysis, evaluates only those initiatives that directly respond to the crisis of MMIWG2S+, and highlights the areas where urgent correction is required. The genocide is ongoing, and Canada's response must meet the scale of that truth.

*Disclaimer: NWAC's approach to analyzing the federal government's progress is narrow in scope - only including initiatives specifically designed in response to the National Action Plan and the 231 Calls for Justice. As such, this report reflects the limited information that the federal government has reported since June 2025. This means that planned, ongoing, or already completed actions that have not been publicly reported on since June 2025 are not included in our analysis.*





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### Analysis of Progress: Goal #1

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Achieve transformative changes in attitudes, behaviours, and knowledge within the broader society to prevent and end the root causes of systemic racism, inequality, injustices, and violence against Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA+ People in Canada.

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Progress towards achieving transformative change in attitudes behaviours, and knowledge in Canada under Goal #1 continue to rely largely on the extension of existing initiatives rather than the introduction of new investments or expanded programming.

Over the last year, no new federal funding was announced specifically to advance this goal. Some programs were maintained, including the Addressing Systemic Racism in Canada's Health System initiative, which continues to support efforts to confront anti-Indigenous racism. However, this represents the continuation of previously committed funding rather than new investment or scaling of efforts.

At the same time, other key initiatives have not seen renewed or additional funding. Notably, the Increasing Capacity of Indigenous Women and 2SLGBTQQIA+ Organization to Address Gender-Based Violence Program, which was originally funded through Budget 2021, has not received new budget allocation to sustain or expand this work.

Looking ahead, Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs has indicated that a Call for Proposal under the Wellbeing of Families Initiatives is expected in 2026-27, with projects beginning in 2027-28. While this may contribute to future programming, it also highlights a gap in immediate investment, with a reliance on forthcoming initiatives rather than sustained or expanded funding in the most recent year.

While some initiatives remain operational, the federal response under Goal #1 continues to rely heavily on maintaining existing programming rather than advancing transformative change. Without sustained investments, transparent reporting, and measurable outcomes, it remains difficult to assess whether these efforts are



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meaningfully addressing racism, violence, and inequalities experienced by Indigenous women in all their diversities across Canada.



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## Analysis of Progress: 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, and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people.

Since June 2025, the federal government has continued providing funding and support for survivors and families of MMIWG2S+. Notably, the federal government has continued progress towards the implementation of the Red Dress Alert system and continuing to fund 227 projects under the Community Support and Healing for Families Initiative. While several initiatives continued over the last year, families and survivors continue facing barriers in accessing timely, distinctions-based, and trauma informed supports across Canada.

The federal government has also worked towards supporting Goal #2 through the following initiatives:

- Since June 2025, \$9.9M in new funding was announced for three Family Information Liaison Units, bringing the total funding to approximately \$32.2M since April 2025.
- The humanitarian search at the Prairie Green Landfill, which recovered the remains of Morgan Harris and Mercedes Myran, has concluded and the site has been decommissioned. The search officially ended on July 9, 2025, with a reported final cost of \$1.4M.<sup>1</sup>
- Last year, the Red Dress Alert Final Report was released, outlining a comprehensive blueprint for a province-wide Red Dress Alert system in Manitoba.<sup>2</sup>
- In the Spring Economic Update, the federal government announced \$40M over five years, beginning in 2026-27, for the Public Prosecution Service of Canada to support its MMIWG initiative.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Government of Manitoba. (2026). "Prairie Green Landfill Search Bulletin #7." Government of Manitoba: <https://news.gov.mb.ca/news/?item=73579>

<sup>2</sup>Giganawenimaanaanig. (2026). "Red Dress Alert Pilot Project." Giganawenimaanaanig: <https://www.giganawe.ca/red-dress-alert>

<sup>3</sup>Department of Finance Canada. (2026). Canada Strong For All – Spring Economic Update. Government of Canada (pp. 138): <https://budget.canada.ca/update-miseajour/2026/report-rapport/pdf/update-miseajour2026-eng.pdf>



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Although some progress has been made over the last year, families and survivors continue carrying the emotional and political burden of pushing governments toward accountability. The Prairie Green Landfill search reflected years of advocacy from families, grassroots organizers, and Indigenous communities who refuse to allow their loved ones to be ignored or forgotten. Even still, many supports remain inconsistent or difficult to access, reinforcing the need for long-term, distinctions based, Indigenous-led services and supports. It is critical that the voices of survivors and families are included at every level of the decision-making process.



## Analysis of Progress: 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.

Since June 2025, the federal government has continued to support Indigenous organizations through the extension of existing programs. While some new funding was introduced, most of the funding was provided through established programs. The following developments reflect the current federal activity under this goal.

- In the Spring Economic Update, the federal government committed \$3M over three years to support the National Family and Survivors Circle in working with families and survivors of violence.<sup>4</sup>
- On May 5, the federal government announced \$300,000 to Giganawenimaanaanig to support the next steps in the development and implementation of the Red Dress Alert pilot in Manitoba.<sup>5</sup>
- Through the Indigenous Shelter and Transitional Housing Initiative, as of December 2025 the federal government has committed \$395.5M to support 38 shelter units and 42 transitional homes. This represents one additional shelter unit and 6 additional transitional homes since June 2025.<sup>6</sup>
- Through the Sport for Social Development in Indigenous Communities (Stream 3), the federal government has funded \$5M to support 34 organizations since June 2025. These projects are expected to end in March 2028.
- Under the Indigenous Justice Program, \$9M in funding has been announced since June 2025 for 76 organizations, alongside 140 ongoing projects funded in the prior year across the Community-Based Justice Fund, Capacity-Building Fund, and Indigenous Engagement Fund.
- Since June 2025, the Indigenous Courtwork Program invested \$1.85M to support 20 organizations.

<sup>4</sup>Government of Canada (Prime Minister's Office). (2026). "Statement by Prime Minister Carney, on the National Day of Awareness for Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women, Girls, and 2SLGBTQI+ People." <https://www.pm.gc.ca/en/news/statements/2026/05/05/statement-prime-minister-carney-national-day-awareness-missing-and>

<sup>5</sup>Ibid.

<sup>6</sup>Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada. (2026). "Progress on the National Housing Strategy." Government of Canada: <https://housing-infrastructure.canada.ca/housing-logement/ptch-csd/nhs-progress-progres-snl-eng.html>



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Programs such as the Family Violence Prevention Program and Pathways to Safe Indigenous Communities did not introduce any new funding over the last year. In addition, the Pathways initiative was set to sunset in March 2026,<sup>7</sup> further limiting ongoing continuity in community-led safety work.

Although the Red Dress Alert pilot and the National Survivors Circle received some federal funding, serious concerns remain about the lack of sustainable, long-term investment to support this work beyond its initial stages. Once again, Indigenous-led initiatives are being expected to respond to a national crises with limited and short-term funding, despite communities consistently identifying the urgent need for sustained support, prevention efforts, survivor services, and emergency response systems. Without meaningful and ongoing investment, these initiatives risk becoming symbolic commitments rather than fully supported, life-saving mechanisms that communities can rely on. Long-term accountability must include sustainable long-term funding that reflects the severity, urgency, and ongoing realities of the MMIWG2S+ crisis.



<sup>7</sup> Indigenous Services Canada. (2026). "Appearance before the House of Commons Standing Committee on Indigenous and Northern Affairs (INAN) – Budget 2025 – The Honourable Many Gull-Masty (November 17, 2025)." Government of Canada: <https://www.sac-isc.gc.ca/eng/1764710220479/1764710243259>



## Analysis of Progress: Goal #4

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Address the broader root causes of violence against Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people.

Like our previous reports, the federal government continues to address broader root causes of violence, such as housing insecurity, infrastructure, and child welfare. However, while some progress is being made in these areas, other commitments, such as guaranteed income, have not been advanced. While the overall response has been fragmented, the following actions were taken over the previous year:

- As of June 2025, the First Nations Infrastructure Fund had allocated an additional \$8.54M into infrastructure on reserve. Since 2016, the program has invested over \$330M across 800 projects, include 327 ongoing projects.<sup>8</sup>
- Launched in September 2025, Build Canada Homes now serves as the federal mechanism for delivering Indigenous housing investments, following the decision not to proceed with a standalone National Indigenous Housing Centre.<sup>9</sup> Through these initiatives, nearly \$1.7B is being directed to Indigenous housing providers.<sup>10</sup>
- As of March 18, 2026, the CRTC Broadband Fund has connected 139 Indigenous communities to high-speed internet and cellular services, including 25 communities in Nunavut.<sup>11</sup>
- In February 2026, Jordan's Principle was renewed by the federal government with \$1.55B in funding through March 2027.<sup>12</sup> However, there is currently no publicly confirmed plan for its continuation beyond March 2027.

<sup>8</sup>Indigenous Services Canada. (2025). "2024-25 Details on transfer payment programs." Government of Canada: <https://www.sac-isc.gc.ca/eng/1752155909653/1752155974370>

<sup>9</sup>Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada. (2026). "Delivering on Funding for Urban, Rural and Northern Indigenous Housing." Government of Canada: <https://www.canada.ca/en/housing-infrastructure-communities/news/2026/04/delivering-on-funding-for-urban-rural-and-northern-indigenous-housing.html>

<sup>10</sup>Ibid.

<sup>11</sup>Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission. (2026). "CRTC making it easier to connect Indigenous communities to high-speed internet and cellphone services." Government of Canada: <https://www.canada.ca/en/radio-television-telecommunications/news/2026/03/crtc-making-it-easier-to-connect-indigenous-communities-to-high-speed-internet-and-cellphone-services.html>

<sup>12</sup>Indigenous Services Canada. (2026). "Minister Gull-Masty announces \$1.55 billion for Jordan's Principle." Government of Canada: <https://www.canada.ca/en/indigenous-services-canada/news/2026/02/minister-gull-masty-announces-155-billion-for-jordans-principle.html>



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- In 2026-27, Transport Canada is expected to allocate \$45.4M to support remote passenger rail operations in Quebec and Manitoba.<sup>13</sup>

Although funding streams continue, most remains project-based, creating ongoing challenges for Indigenous communities. Indigenous women in all their diversities continue experiencing disproportionate rates of housing insecurity, poverty, transportation barriers, and systemic displacement, all of which continue increasing vulnerability to violence. Short-term funding cycles often lead to fragmented service delivery, as complex issues like MMIWG2S+ - which require sustained, long-term investment to achieve meaningful change - are addressed through disconnected and time-limited initiatives. It is therefore imperative that Indigenous communities and organizations receive stable, sustained funding to support transformative, community-led change on MMIWG2S+.



<sup>13</sup>Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada. (2026). "2026-27 Departmental Plan - Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women, Girls, and 2SLGBTQI+ People." Government of Canada: <https://www.rcaanc-cirnac.gc.ca/eng/1768405803104/1768405830679>



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### Analysis of Progress: 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 those rights regarding gender- and race-based violence.

The progress outlined below highlights how the federal government has approached reporting and accountability over the last year. While progress has been made key mechanisms remain missing to fully address the implementation of Goal #5. Key initiatives include:

- In June 2025, the federal government released the 2024-25 Federal Pathway Annual Progress Report, outlining actions and progress made over the previous fiscal year in advancing the Federal Pathway.
- In February 2026, Ottawa hosted the 4<sup>th</sup> Annual National Indigenous-Federal-Provincial-Territorial (IFPT) Roundtable on MMIWG2S+, where governments and partners advanced discussions on the Red Dress Alert system, and strengthening safety, prevention, and mitigation measures linked to major resource projects.<sup>14</sup>
- In June 2025, the federal government published updates to the Calls for Justice Reporting Tool, reflecting action taken on the Federal Pathway between 2024-25.

Overall, major gaps remain in advancing independent accountability mechanisms connected to MMIWG2S+. More specifically, despite the Final Report on Call for Justice 1.7 recommending the establishment of a National Indigenous and Human Rights Ombudsperson and Tribunal, and setting a December 2025 deadline to appoint the position, the federal government has not taken steps to establish and the fill role. Meanwhile, there has been no progress on creating an oversight body to monitor implementation of the National Action Plan. Collectively, these gaps continue undermining transparency, accountability, and enforceable action on the 231 Calls for Justice.

<sup>13</sup>Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada. (2026). "2026-27 Departmental Plan - Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women, Girls, and 2SLGBTQI+ People." Government of Canada: <https://www.rcaanc-cirnac.gc.ca/eng/1768405803104/1768405830679>

<sup>14</sup>Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada. (2026). "Co-chairs convene the fourth annual National Indigenous-Federal-Provincial-Territorial Meeting on Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women, Girls and 2SLGBTQI+ People." Government of Canada: <https://www.canada.ca/en/crown-indigenous-relations-northern-affairs/news/2026/02/co-chairs-convene-the-fourth-annual-national-indigenous-federal-provincial-territorial-meeting-on-missing-and-murdered-indigenous-women-girls-and-2.html>



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### Analysis of Progress: Goal #6

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Support transformed change in laws, policies, and systems across Canada in justice, health and wellness, human security, culture, and Indigenous human rights that include inherent, Treaty, and Constitutional rights.

The federal government continues to make progress on Goal #6, with several programs, such as the Indigenous Health Equity Fund, supporting multi-year projects with Indigenous communities and organizations. While no new funding agreements were announced under the Indigenous Health Equity Fund between June 2025 and May 2026, the program continues to operate through ongoing agreements. Over the last year, the federal government has also funded the following new initiatives and projects:

- Since June 2025, the federal government has invested approximately \$180.7M through the First Nations and Inuit Policing Program across 29 communities and organizations delivering policing services. Of this amount, approximately \$129M was allocated to the Nishnawbe Aski Police Service Board. Moreover, an additional 83 previously funded programs remained operation over the last year.
- Through the Aboriginal Community Safety Planning Initiative, the federal government has invested approximately \$19.3M into 10 projects since June 2025, while an additional 7 projects continued from the previous year.
- Over the last year, Canadian Heritage funded 39 new Indigenous Language and Culture Projects, representing a total investment of \$30.9M.

While several programs and initiatives continue under Goal 6, key structural commitments have stalled. In particular, the co-development of distinctions based Indigenous health legislation has seen no reported progress since 2024, despite prior federal commitments to introduce such legislation. At the same time, progress cannot be measured through budget commitments alone. Although funding agreements provide important insights into where resources are being directed, it remains critical that the federal government report on the effectiveness, outcomes, and long-term impacts of these programs.



## Analysis of Progress: Goal #7

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

The Government of Canada has made several steps towards the establishment of a culturally appropriate Indigenous data infrastructure in Canada. Key initiatives that took place since June 2025 are outlined below:

- Statistics Canada released the Framework for the Use, Analysis, Interpretation and Dissemination of Police-reported Indigenous and Racialized Identity Data Through the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey in July 2025.<sup>15</sup> The initiative is a response to longstanding overrepresentation of Indigenous and racialized people in the criminal justice system and focuses on improving the collection and reporting of identity-based police data.
- In summer 2025, Statistics Canada concluded the Survey of Safety in Public Spaces (SSPPS) which collected data on Indigenous identity and experiences of violence. Early findings released in March 2026, including Gender differences in experiences of violence and unwanted sexual behaviour in Canada, 2025, provided important distinctions in experiences of violence among Indigenous women in all their diversity.<sup>16</sup>
- In December 2025, Statistics Canada released the Disaggregated Data Action Plan Accomplishments Report 2024-25: From Commitment to Continuity, outlining insights from disaggregated data analysis and its use in police and program decisions.<sup>17</sup>

<sup>15</sup>Statistics Canada. (2025). "Missing Persons data Standards Consultative Engagement." Government of Canada: <https://www.statcan.gc.ca/en/consultation/2023/missing-persons-data-standards>

<sup>16</sup>Cotter, A., Burczycka, M. (2026). "Gender differences in experiences of violence and unwanted sexual behaviour in Canada, 2025." Statistics Canada: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/85-002-x/2026001/article/00004-eng.htm>

<sup>17</sup>Statistics Canada. (2025). "Disaggregated Data Action Plan Accomplishments Report 2024-2025: Form Commitment to Continuity." Government of Canada:

<https://www.statcan.gc.ca/en/about/transparency/disaggregated-data-accomplishments/2024-2025>

<sup>18</sup>Statistics Canada. (2025). "Missing Persons data Standards Consultative Engagement." Government of Canada: <https://www.statcan.gc.ca/en/consultation/2023/missing-persons-data-standards>





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Notably, last year we noted that national consultations in response to Call for Justice 9.5v had concluded in December 2024; however, as of May 2026, the results of these consultations have still not been released.<sup>18</sup> The release of this data is critical to understanding of the distinct realities faced by Indigenous women in all their diversities, without this data policies, programs, and funding decisions remain poorly informed and fail to address the systemic roots of MMIWG2S+.

In the five years since the release of the National Action Plan, the Government of Canada has yet to establish a culturally appropriate, distinctions-based data system grounded in Indigenous data sovereignty. At the same time, accurate, disaggregated, and community-controlled data remains critical to addressing MMIWG2S+ and supporting effective community responses to violence. Without Indigenous-led data infrastructure, Indigenous communities and organizations continue facing barriers in understanding and responding to the full scope of violence impacting Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people.

Key challenges include:

- Indigenous-specific data systems remain disconnected and uneven across Canada.
- Indigenous Peoples continue to face barriers to exercising control and ownership over their own data.
- Indigenous communities do not have access to reliable data to guide community safety initiatives and services.

Indigenous data sovereignty is vital to safety, justice and accountability. The federal government must continue to invest in Indigenous data infrastructure and sovereignty. The right to define and measure safety must rest with the communities most impacted by violence. Ultimately, the federal government and Indigenous communities cannot effectively address violence without adequately measuring the scope and impacts of the ongoing MMIWG2S+ genocide.

<sup>16</sup>Cotter, A., Burczykca, M. (2026). "Gender differences in experiences of violence and unwanted sexual behaviour in Canada, 2025." Statistics Canada: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/85-002-x/2026001/article/00004-eng.htm>

<sup>17</sup>Statistics Canada. (2025). "Disaggregated Data Action Plan Accomplishments Report 2024-2025: Form Commitment to Continuity." Government of Canada: <https://www.statcan.gc.ca/en/about/transparency/disaggregated-data-accomplishments/2024-2025>

<sup>18</sup>Statistics Canada. (2025). "Missing Persons data Standards Consultative Engagement." Government of Canada: <https://www.statcan.gc.ca/en/consultation/2023/missing-persons-data-standards>



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## Moving Forward

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Five years since the release of the National Action Plan and seven years since the release of the 231 Calls for Justice, Indigenous women in all their diversities continue experiencing disproportionate rates of violence, trafficking, disappearances, and systemic harm across Canada. While governments continue announcing initiatives, extending programs, and reporting incremental progress, implementation of the Calls for Justice remains fragmented, delayed, and difficult to measure in ways that reflect realities Indigenous communities continue facing every day.

Across the country, families, survivors, grassroots organizations, and Indigenous communities continue carrying the burden of advocacy, accountability, prevention, and healing work despite inconsistent federal action and ongoing jurisdictional gaps. At the same time, the continued reliance on short-term funding, project-based initiatives, and government-led reporting mechanisms has limited meaningful progress and undermined trust in Canada's response to MMIWG2S+.

Moving forward, Canada must move beyond symbolic commitments and demonstrate measurable, transparent, and Indigenous-led action. More importantly, addressing the ongoing genocide of Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people requires long term investments, enforceable accountability mechanisms, and immediate implementation of the Calls for Justice.

- **Establish an Indigenous-led National Indigenous and Human Rights Ombudsperson and Tribunal.** The federal government must immediately implement Call for Justice 1.7 and establish independent accountability mechanisms that are Indigenous-led, distinctions-based, and enforceable. Without independent oversight, governments continue monitoring and evaluating their own implementation efforts, limiting transparency, accountability, and public trust. Ultimately, Indigenous women in all their diversities deserve accountability systems grounded in Indigenous human rights, community realities, and meaningful enforcement mechanisms.
- **Fully implement a national, Indigenous-led Red Dress Alert system.** Currently, families and communities continue waiting for a coordinated emergency response system that is trauma-informed, distinctions-based, and operational across all regions. While pilot initiatives have advanced important work, national implementation remains to be seen.





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- **Provide long-term, stable, and predictable funding for Indigenous-led organizations and grassroots initiatives.** Across Canada, Indigenous communities and organizations continue to lead frontline responses to violence while operating within short-term, project-based funding models that do not reflect the scale, complexity, or continuity of their work. Sustained, long-term investments are essential to supporting prevention efforts, healing initiatives, and community-led safety and wellness.
- **Advance Indigenous data sovereignty and distinctions-based data systems.** Indigenous communities must be resourced to lead the collection, governance, and use of data grounded in Indigenous data sovereignty. Community-controlled, distinctions-based data systems are essential for prevention, safety planning, informed policy and accountability of MMIWG2S+. Without Indigenous-led data infrastructure, governments will continue to misunderstand and inadequately respond to the needs of Indigenous women in all their diversities across Canada.
- **Address the systemic root causes of violence through transformative investments.** Ending MMIWG2S+ requires more than symbolic commitments and broad funding announcements. Instead, governments must address the systemic conditions that continue placing Indigenous women in all their diversities at increased risk of violence, including housing insecurity, transportation barriers, poverty, lack of culturally grounded mental health supports, and ongoing systemic inequities impacting Indigenous communities. Fundamentally, root causes are not secondary issues; they remain central to ending violence.
- **Advance Indigenous-led health, justice, and child welfare reforms.** The federal government must stop delaying distinctions-based Indigenous health legislation and continue advancing Indigenous jurisdiction over child welfare systems. Indigenous communities cannot continue navigating systems that fail to uphold safety, self-determination, culturally grounded care, and Indigenous human rights. Transformative change requires systems designed alongside Indigenous Peoples and grounded in Indigenous-led approaches to wellness, safety, and justice.





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- **Ensure federal reporting moves beyond broad progress updates and demonstrates measurable outcomes.** Federal reporting on the National Action Plan and Federal Pathway must include transparent timelines, measurable outcomes, distinctions-based implementation, and public accountability mechanisms developed alongside Indigenous communities, families, survivors, and organizations. Too often, reporting continues focusing on funding announcements and program extensions while communities continue questioning what measurable changes are occurring on the ground. Going forward, accountability must be measured through outcomes rather than commitments alone.
- **Advance Bill S-2 and eliminate the remaining sex and race-based discrimination within the Indian Act.** Indigenous women and their descendants continue experiencing long-term impacts of discriminatory registration systems that affect identity, belonging, community connection, and access to rights and services. These ongoing inequities remain connected to the broader systemic and colonial conditions that continue contributing to the marginalization and vulnerability of Indigenous women in all their diversities. Moving forward, the federal government must act with urgency to eliminate the remaining discriminatory provisions within the Indian Act, including the ongoing impacts of second-generation cut-off.

The continued violence against Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people is not inevitable. Rather, it is the result of ongoing systemic failures, delayed implementation, and political inaction. Across communities, Indigenous women, families, survivors, and grassroots organizations continue leading the work of prevention, advocacy, healing, and accountability despite these ongoing barriers.

In the context of shifting federal priorities and the advancement of major developmental projects, including Bill C-5, it is critical that governments meaningfully engage with Indigenous communities and organizations to ensure that policy and economic agendas do not further increase risks of violence and undermine community safety. In these uncertain times, economic development must not come at the expense of lives and safety of Indigenous women in all their diversities. Instead, governments must pursue approaches to economic growth and sustainability that are developed in partnership with Indigenous women and communities.



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Even still, Indigenous communities continue creating pathways forward rooted in Indigenous knowledge, community care, cultural revitalization, and self-determination. The solutions have long been identified through the voices of families, survivors, grassroots advocates, and the Calls for Justice themselves. What continues to be missing is sustained political will, enforceable accountability, and action that matches the scale of this ongoing genocide.

Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people deserve more than promises, pilot projects, and delayed commitments. They deserve safety, justice, accountability, and the right to live free from violence.

We carry forward not only the memory of those we have lost, but also the strength, leadership, and resistance of those who continue fighting for justice. The path forward has already been identified through the voices of families, survivors, and Indigenous communities across the country. The responsibility now lies with Canada to act with the same urgency, accountability, and purpose Indigenous Peoples have carried for generations.



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