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INUIT TAPIRIIT KANATAMI

National Inuit Action Plan
on Missing and Murdered Inuit Women,
Girls and 2SLGBTQQIA+ People
Annual Progress Report 2025

2025

About Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami

Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami (ITK) is the national, democratic Inuit representative organization whose mandate is determined by Inuvialuit Regional Corporation, Nunavut Tunngavik Inc., Makivvik, and Nunatsiavut Government. These four Inuit Treaty Organizations have each signed one or more modern treaties with the Crown. They are the only Section 35 Inuit rights holding organizations in the country and their members include all Inuit.

Inuit are one of three Indigenous Peoples recognized by Section 35 of Canada's Constitution. Our homeland, Inuit Nunangat, makes up 40 percent of the country's land area, 72 per cent of its coastline, 32 percent of Canada's surface water, and significant marine areas. Our people monitor, use and manage all of it.

Inuit Treaty Organizations form the voting members of the Board of Directors of ITK and Inuit Circumpolar Council Canada. ITK works closely with ICC Canada, whose mandate is to strengthen unity among Inuit internationally. Pauktuutit Inuit Women of Canada and the National Inuit Youth Council are also members of the ITK and ICC Canada Boards serving non-voting roles.

Vision

Canadian Inuit are prospering through unity and self-determination.

Mission

Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami is the national voice for protecting and advancing the rights and interests of Inuit in Canada.

Introduction

On June 3, 2021, Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami (ITK) and Pauktuutit Inuit Women of Canada released the National Inuit Action Plan on Missing and Murdered Inuit Women, Girls and 2SLGBTQQIA+ People in response to the Inuit-specific Calls for Justice in the Final Report of the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls (MMIWG). The National Inuit Action Plan was developed by the Inuit Working Group on MMIWG, co-chaired by ITK and Pauktuutit Inuit Women of Canada and comprised of representatives from Inuvialuit Regional Corporation (IRC), Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. (NTI), Makivvik, Nunatsiavut Government (NG), the Family and Survivors Circle, Tungasuvvingat Inuit, AnanauKatiget Tumingit, and Saturviit Inuit Women's Association of Nunavik.

The National Inuit Action Plan is a holistic approach to ending violence against Inuit women, girls and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people. The plan outlines 187 actions under 14 themes: Shelters & Housing, Infrastructure, Education, Economic Security, Health & Wellness, Justice & Policing, Children & Youth, Anti-Racism & Reconciliation, Governance, Inuktitut, Data & Research, Urban Inuit, Men & Boys and Family Violence. Each theme has federal-led, provincial/territorial-led and Inuit-led actions.

This progress report describes the implementation status of the federal-led and Inuit-led actions since the release of the action plan. Progress status of the provincial/territorial-led actions will be included in future progress reports. The report was drafted by the Inuit-Crown Partnership Committee (ICPC) Reconciliation Measures and MMIWG Inuit Caucus with support and input from other ICPC co-leads, ITK file leads, Inuit Treaty Organizations (ITOs) staff and key federal partners. This report includes updates up to June 30, 2025.

Each action has been assigned a progress status. These statuses are:



Implemented and Ongoing: an action that is long-term or evergreen.



Complete: an action that is fully implemented.



Partially Complete: an action that is nearly fully implemented.



In Progress: an action that is currently in implementation.



Stalled: an action that has progressed but is currently facing challenges or delays.



Planned or Started: an action that is part of a current workplan or action plan but has not seen significant implementation to date.



Not Started: an action that has not made any progress towards its implementation and is not part of a current workplan.











Abandoned: one federal-led action has been assigned a status of Abandoned due to a change of approach by the federal government.

Progress Summary

Since the National Inuit Action Plan on MMIWG was released on June 3, 2021, Inuit and government partners have worked to advance the implementation of the 187 actions.

Of the 73 federal-led actions:

-  **3** are Implemented and Ongoing
-  **1** is Complete
-  **4** are Partially Complete
-  **37** are In Progress
-  **7** are Stalled
-  **9** are Planned or Started
-  **11** are Not Started
-  **1** is Abandoned

While it is positive that close to three-quarters of the federal-led actions have had some progress since 2021, there is still significant work needed to complete the actions. Continued work and commitment by federal partners is required to ensure there are ongoing advancements. In addition, 11 actions are not started. Additional work is needed to start the implementation of these actions. For the actions that have not started, barriers to progress include capacity challenges at Inuit organizations and limited engagement from federal partners to date.

The 48 Inuit-led actions call for ITOs to advance work related to violence against women, girls and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people. Many of the Inuit-led actions highlight the need to prioritize key issues. In some cases, ITK and ITOs are working on implementing certain actions together through ICPC or other working groups; however, in most cases, each ITO has advanced implementation of actions at different rates. As a result, in this report, the overall status assigned to an Inuit-led action represents the most advanced status of all four ITOs. For example, if one ITO has identified an action as “In Progress” and the other three ITOs have assigned the status “Not Started”, the overall action reported in this document is “In Progress”.

Of the 48 Inuit-led actions:

-  **7** are Implemented and Ongoing
-  **1** is Complete
-  **35** are In Progress
-  **1** are Stalled
-  **1** are Planned or Started
-  **3** are Not Started

Through the development of this report, it was found that the actions in the National Inuit Action Plan related to holistic elements of safety for Inuit women, girls and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people, such as health, education, children & youth services, Inuktitut, housing, and infrastructure, are progressing steadily through various ICPC Working Groups or relevant file areas. Notable accomplishments to date include the completion of one federal-led action in the Children & Youth theme related to the national Early Learning and Childcare Framework.

Conversely, the areas with the greatest gaps in implementation to date are identified as those most closely linked to violence against women, girls and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people, which include human trafficking, family violence, justice and policing, and corrections.

Summary of Progress by Thematic Area

The following sections summarize the implementation progress by thematic area.



Shelters & Housing

Federal-led: The federal-led Shelters & Housing actions are all in progress. Work has advanced through the ICPC Housing Priority Area, including the implementation of the 2019 Inuit Nunangat Housing Strategy, and through the ICPC Infrastructure Priority Area. Since Budget 2022, approximately \$1 billion in housing funding has flowed to ITOs, including distinctions-based allocations in the National Housing Strategy. There have also been investments in shelters, emergency safe spaces and transitional housing. Despite the promising progress to date, continued progress is needed to address the core housing needs in Inuit Nunangat.

 **5/5** In Progress

Inuit-led: All the Inuit-led actions in the Shelters & Housing theme are in progress, including one action related to advocating for government investments into housing, which is implemented and ongoing. All ITOs are partnering with government to build and administer shelters and safe houses, including investing their own resources where feasible. The development of measures that support Inuit self-determination in the delivery of housing alongside leasing Inuit-owned lands for new housing are two major areas of which ITOs are making progress to help end the housing crisis across Inuit Nunangat.

 **1/6** Implemented and Ongoing

 **5/6** In Progress

Infrastructure

Federal-led: The federal-led Infrastructure actions have progressed through federal investments into fibre optic and telecommunications infrastructure in Inuit Nunangat.

 **3/3** In Progress

Inuit-led: The Inuit-led Infrastructure actions are related to partnering and advocating for government investments into fibre projects. There has been progress on these actions by each ITO despite challenges, notably Bell Canada cancelling its partnership with Nunatsiavut Government to improve broadband in Northern Labrador.

 **1/2** Implemented and Ongoing





 **1/2** In Progress






Education

Federal-led: Of the federal-led actions under Education, one action is complete, one partially complete, while others are either stalled or have not yet been initiated. The action to integrate the Inuit Early Learning and Childcare Framework into the federal early learning and childcare system, was completed through the Canada Early Learning and Childre Care Act Section 6 (e) that recognizes the importance of culturally appropriate and Inuit-led programing. The action related to educational supports and services for inactive status Nunavik Inuit students has progressed through investments in the Inuit Post Secondary Education Strategy. Through the ICPC Education, Early Learning and Skills Development Priority Area, work has advanced on the Inuit Federal Education Policy, however progress is currently stalled. Work is also currently stalled on Inuit teacher recruitment, training and retention. Work has not started on the actions related to expanding eligibility of Indigenous Services Canada education programs to include Inuit communities or federal support of wrap around trauma-informed services and supports for Inuit children.



-  **1/6** Complete
-  **1/6** Partially Complete
-  **2/6** Stalled
-  **2/6** Not Started

Inuit-led: Work on the Inuit-led actions has advanced, including through the development of the Inuit Federal Education Policy through the ICPC Education, Early Learning and Skills Development Priority Area. However, progress on this policy has stalled. ITOs are advancing initiatives in their regions to secure greater Inuit self-determination in education. Work is in progress to support Inuit students with disabilities through the development of the Inuit Nunangat Disabilities Strategy and ITOs continue to prioritize advocacy and support for Inuit students with disabilities.

-  **1/4** Implemented and Ongoing
-  **2/4** In Progress
-  **1/4** Stalled



Economic Security

Federal-led: Progress is mixed on the federal-led actions under Economic Security. There have been advancements in the implementation of the Inuit Nunangat Food Security Strategy, particularly through the ICPC Food Security Working Group. However, the actions related to poverty reduction have not started. There is work led by ITK that is underway related to the development of an Inuit Nunangat poverty reduction strategy. This strategy should inform future federal efforts. The action related to the Action Plan for Women in the Economy has been abandoned as this initiative was implemented by the federal government via a Task Force whose mandate ended in late 2021.

 **1/4** In Progress

 **2/4** Not Started

 **1/4** Abandoned

Inuit-led: The Inuit-led Economic Security actions cover food security, childcare, and employment skills programming. Implementation has advanced on all actions. Notably, the Nunatsiavut Government and Makivvik have completed the action related to providing funding and support for childcare to Inuit women enrolled in post-secondary education. All ITOs are working to implement the Inuit Nunangat Food Security Strategy through the ICPC Food Security Working Group as well as region-specific initiatives. Each ITO also has initiatives in progress to support literacy and employment skills development.

 **1/3** Implemented and Ongoing

 **1/3** Complete

 **1/3** In Progress

Health & Wellness

Federal-led: There has been some progress on the federal-led Health & Wellness actions. The actions related to distinctions-based health legislation and the implementation of Inuit-specific standards for health services has advanced through the co-development of Inuit-specific health legislation. However, this process has encountered significant challenges and is currently stalled. There is work in progress to support mental health services through investments in the National Inuit Suicide Prevention Strategy and the development of an Inuit health workforce through the Inuit Health Human Resources and Paraprofessional Workforce project. Work has not started on the creation of a distinctions-based program to improve access to substance use and mental health services. Implementation also has not started on the establishment of an Inuit Health and Wellness Fund.



 **2/6** In Progress

 **2/6** Stalled

 **2/6** Not Started

Inuit-led: There has been progress on the Inuit-led Health & Wellness actions. ITOs have advanced the implementation of the National Inuit Suicide Prevention Strategy and have supported programs and initiatives related to early childhood development. ITOs have advanced initiatives to secure greater self-determination over the delivery of health services, although work on the Inuit-specific health legislation stalled over the last year. ITOs have each implemented initiatives to support Inuit-specific training and degree programs including through the Inuit Health Human Resources and Paraprofessional Workforce project. Two Inuit-led actions are specific to Nunatsiavut Government. These two actions, related to wraparound services for survivors of violence and early childhood preventative health interventions, are in progress.

 **6/6** In Progress



Justice & Policing

Federal-led: While work has progressed on the federal-led Justice & Policing actions, many actions are still at the planning stage. ITK and the RCMP have been working together since 2022 through a co-developed workplan to advance shared priorities. Many actions under this theme are included in the workplan, yet they have not seen substantial progress to date. Additionally, many actions in Justice & Policing are included in the of the Indigenous Justice Strategy Inuit Priorities Chapter. The actions that are planned or started include creating a multi-agency community policing model, establishing an RCMP detachment in Postville, Nunatsiavut, localizing police dispatch systems in Inuit communities, implementing region-specific cultural competency training for police, and establishing regional consultative bodies and civilian oversight bodies between ITOs and RCMP. Some actions are in progress, including improved training for justice system personnel, Inuit recruitment strategies for the RCMP, compensation for Inuktitut-speaking RCMP, revised investigative strategies for gender-based violence and sexual offences, revised screening tools for police applicants and improved support for the Nunavik Police Service. The action that is the most progressed is establishing civilian oversight over the RCMP, which was partially completed with the passing of An Act establishing the Public Complaints and Review Commission that received royal ascent on October 31, 2024.

 **1/15** Partially Complete

 **8/15** In Progress

 **6/15** Planned or Started

Inuit-led: Of the two Inuit-led Justice & Policing actions, one is specific to Makivvik. Work is in progress to support Inuktitut interpretation protocols with the Nunavik Police Service. In most regions, work related to gender violence prevention liaison position is in progress or is planned. Makivvik has implemented the action through a frontline team in Montreal that provides support to Inuit in the airport and in key urban areas. This team acts as a liaison between Inuit and service providers, including the police.

 **2/2** In Progress

Children & Youth

Federal-led: The federal-led actions under Children & Youth have progressed. There has been progress on the implementation of an Inuit Nunangat school food program through the Inuit Nunangat Food Security Strategy, the implementation of An Act respecting First Nations, Inuit and Métis children, youth and families including the creation of information sharing agreements between ITOs and provinces/territories and the co-development of a shared responsibility model for the Inuit Child First Initiative. Action has not started on federal governments encouraging the provincial/ territorial governments to provide evidence-based early childhood intervention programs.



4/5 In Progress



1/5 Not Started

Inuit-led: The Inuit-led actions in the Child & Youth theme are in progress. All ITOs are advancing work related to child and family services, although each ITO is pursuing exercising jurisdiction in unique approaches, depending on the region's governance context and needs. Each ITO has invested or supported land-based programming for children and youth. Some regions have work in progress to take action to address child abuse including NTI who advocated for sexual abuse prevention to be incorporated into Nunavut's newest suicide prevention action plan. Work is planned or is in progress on improved health data collection and information sharing between provincial or territorial governments and ITOs.



4/4 In Progress



Anti-Racism & Reconciliation

Federal-led: Most of the actions in the Anti-Racism & Reconciliation theme are in progress or implemented and ongoing. The actions related to the federal government participating in ICPC and partnering through ICPC to implement the National Inuit Action Plan are implemented and ongoing, as well as the action related to implementing the recommendations from the Qikiqtani Truth Commission. Progress has also been made on the Nanilavut Initiative and the development of Inuit-specific curriculum for federal civil servants. Work has not started on Inuit employment plans for federal government departments.

➤ **3/6** Implemented and Ongoing

➤ **2/6** In Progress

⊖ **1/6** Not Started

Inuit-led: There is one Inuit-led action in the Anti-Racism & Reconciliation theme that is related to establishing permanent partnership tables between ITOs and government. This action is implemented and ongoing through the Inuit-Crown Partnership Table. NTI also has a partnership table established with the Government of Nunavut through the Katujjiqatigiiniq Policy.

➤ **1/1** Implemented and Ongoing

Governance

Federal-led: While there has been advancement in the federal-led actions under governance, three actions are currently stalled. Work on the Commissioner for Modern Treaty Implementation advanced with legislation introduced, but not passed, in the 44th Parliament. Similar legislation is expected to be reintroduced. The work on an independent oversight mechanism for monitoring Canada's human rights obligations and an independent Indigenous human rights commission and tribunal progressed through the release of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act (UNDA) Action Plan but has since stalled. There have been investments in the Inuit Labour Market Strategy through the Indigenous Skills and Employment Training Program but progress has been limited due to capacity constraints. The action with the most progress to date is related to funding for Inuit women's, youths' and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people's groups and community-based projects.



2/5 In Progress



3/5 Stalled

Inuit-led: The Inuit-led action under Governance is related to promoting and improving representation of Inuit women and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people within ITO governance structures. NG has made progress on this action through the Nunatsiavut Elections Act that outlines a process to support the nomination of at least one female candidate per constituency.



1/1 In Progress



Inuktitut

Federal-led: There has been progress on the federal-led actions in the Inuktitut theme. The action related to replacing the Aboriginal Languages Initiative has been partially completed through the development of the Inuit Languages Funding model, which has led to Inuktitut languages funding going directly to the ITOs. Ongoing funding to support Inuktitut immersion programs for children, youth and adults is required to complete this action. Work is also in progress through the ICPC Inuktitut Priority Area to ensure equitable funding for Inuktitut in Inuit Nunangat, and to ensure access to federal services for Inuktitut speakers.



1/4 Partially Complete



3/4 In Progress

Inuit-led: The Inuit-led Inuktitut actions have progressed. Work through the ICPC Inuktitut Priority Area has advanced the assessment of financial needs to support Inuktitut revitalization, strengthening, protection and maintenance. Some ITOs have implemented work related to supporting dialect-specific translation and interpretation services through partnerships and developing internal capacity. All ITOs have also invested in and supported the development of Inuktitut language initiatives.



2/3 Implemented and Ongoing



1/3 In Progress

Data & Research

Federal-led: Of the three federal-led actions in the Data & Research theme, one is in progress. The implementation of the National Inuit Strategy on Research has been supported through investments in Budget 2021 and Budget 2024. These investments have supported the development of an Inuit Data Strategy and the creation of the Inuit Research Network. However, no work has started for the action related to a national Inuit-specific health data system or the action related to analyzing the effectiveness of mandatory charging and prosecution policies.



 **1/3** In Progress

 **2/3** Not Started

Inuit-led: Work has progressed to implement the Inuit-led Data & Research actions. Through the Qanuippitaa? National Inuit Health Survey, ITOs and ITK are working with urban Inuit organizations in the National Capital Region to gather health-related urban Inuit data. ITOs are also advocating for the collection of Inuit-specific data and developing data-sharing protocols with governments, especially for data related to child and family services. The ICPC Reconciliation Measures and MMIWG Priority Area has started work related to human trafficking including planning future data and information-sharing work. Work related to analyzing the effectiveness of mandatory charging and prosecution policies with the Nunavik Police Service has not started.

 **3/4** In Progress

 **1/4** Not Started



Urban Inuit

Federal-led: Two federal-led actions under Urban Inuit are in progress while one has not started. Work has advanced on funding for urban Inuit organizations including capacity funding through various federal funding programs. Long-term, sustainable funding still continues to be required. Work has not started on the action related to urban Inuit data collection in the long-form census.

 **2/3** In Progress

 **1/3** Not Started

Inuit-led: The majority of the Inuit-led actions in the Urban Inuit theme are advancing. The recently created ITK Urban Inuit Sub-Committee is focusing on compiling statistics concerning the urban Inuit population. Further work is advancing through the Qanuippitaa? National Inuit Health Survey urban data collection in the National Capital Region. Through the ICPC Reconciliation Measures and MMIWG Priority Area, work is in progress on human trafficking prevention as well as partnerships with government, police services and service delivery organizations. Makivvik has initiatives in progress related to collaborating with urban Inuit service delivery organizations to improve safety of urban Inuit women, girls and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people.

 **3/4** In Progress

 **1/4** Planned or Started

Men & Boys

Federal-led: Many of the federal-led actions under the Men & Boys theme are included in the Indigenous Justice Strategy Inuit Priorities Chapter. While some actions are in progress including the actions related to section 84 release plans, rehabilitative services for Inuit offenders and violence prevention measures focused on men and boys, there are challenges or gaps that remain. The action related to information sharing agreements between ITOs and governments regarding Inuit enrolled under an Inuit Treaty who are incarcerated or on mandatory release, as well as the action related to the provision of halfway houses in Inuit communities, are planned.



3/5 In Progress



2/5 Planned or Started

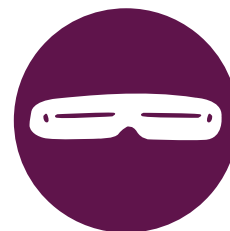
Inuit-led: In the Men & Boys section, all ITOs have advanced work related to supporting and promoting programs that focus on healing and healthy development of men and boys. Some ITOs also provide supports to Inuit in the corrections system including reintegration supports. Further work related to reintegration supports is planned through the Indigenous Justice Strategy Inuit Priorities Chapter. Makivik has advanced the action related to ITO-specific hiring and election eligibility policies, by implementing background checks for all candidates and a code of conduct policy agreement for all employees. Work on the action to recognize men and organizations that positively contribute to preventing gender-based violence has not started yet.



3/4 In Progress



1/4 Not Started





Family Violence

Federal-led: There has been progress on the federal-led actions under the Family Violence theme. Pauktuutit has developed a public education campaign funded by the Government of Canada that aims to de-normalize domestic violence. In addition, the Indigenous Services Canada Family Violence Prevention Program has expanded eligibility to Inuit, including the creation of an Inuit-specific shelter initiative in 2021 that funded shelters in Inuit Nunangat and an Inuit-specific urban shelter in Ottawa. However, the Family Violence Prevention Program is still application based. Further work is planned related to the development of federal Violence Against Women legislation.

 **1/3** Partially Complete

 **1/3** In Progress

 **1/3** Planned or Started

Inuit-led: Work has advanced for the Inuit-led Family Violence actions. Work is in progress related to advocating for and leading implementation measures to end violence against Inuit women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people, through the ICPC Reconciliation Measures and MMIWG Priority Area. ITOs support or deliver parenting and child-rearing programs. In most regions, work related to a gender violence prevention liaison position is in progress or is planned. Work related to strengthening existing family abuse protection legislation has not started to date.

 **3/4** In Progress

 **1/4** Not Started

The Year Ahead

In the upcoming year, the ICPC Reconciliation Measures and MMIWG Working Group will continue to monitor the implementation of the National Inuit Action Plan. Actions that are currently not started or are stalled will be a focus in the upcoming year. The working group will also focus on developing relationships with provinces and territories to advance implementation of and monitor progress of the provincial/territorial-led actions, with the goal of including a progress update on these actions in 2026.

The ICPC Reconciliation Measures and MMIWG Working Group will also focus its efforts this year on human trafficking-related actions, with three focus areas:

- 1) prevention and intervention initiatives,
- 2) public education for Inuit and for service providers, and
- 3) information and data sharing with law enforcement, governments, and service providers.








Appendix:

Federal-Led and Inuit-Led Actions Implementation Summary Table



Shelter & Housing

Number	Lead	Action	Status
1.1	Federal-led	To increase housing stock and critical housing support programs across Inuit Nunangat's housing continuum, the federal government must adopt an Inuit Nunangat Policy whose elements include a policy of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) implementing housing-related obligations in Inuit-Crown Treaties areas; b) allocating federal funding intended to benefit Inuit directly to Inuit Treaty Organizations (ITOs) in federal budgets, including federal funding for the provision of housing; and c) establishing Inuit-specific funding envelopes in programs of national application, including housing-related programs. 	
1.2	Federal-led	To provide emergency safe spaces, the federal government must fund the establishment of shelters or other safe spaces in each community in Inuit Nunangat and in urban centres where there is significant need. The uses of the shelters and safe spaces will be determined by the needs of each community, and might include women and their children fleeing violence, homeless youth, those in need of respite, and those living with addictions. The federal government must provide sustainable annual funding for the shelters and safe spaces including operating, repairs and maintenance expenses, staffing, recruitment and training of staff, programming and services, indexed each year to the cost of living in that community. Indigenous Services Canada must fund shelters and safe spaces in Inuit Nunangat and Inuit-focused shelters in urban centres.	
1.3	Federal-led	To provide transition and second-stage housing in each community in Inuit Nunangat and in urban centres where there is significant need, the federal government must provide funding to ITOs for this housing including operating, repairs and maintenance expenses, staffing, recruitment and training of staff, programming and services, indexed each year to the cost of living in that community.	
1.4	Federal-led	To improve safety for people fleeing violence, the federal government must recognize that existing Inuit-specific housing investments are insufficient to close the Inuit Nunangat housing gap, and commit to making additional, transformational investments in Inuit Nunangat housing through a distinctions-based granting mechanism directed towards Inuit-specific needs for capital, as well as operational and maintenance investments to increase housing stock and the availability of critical support programs across the housing continuum.	

Number	Lead	Action	Status
1.5	Federal-led	To ensure that federal investments in housing are effective for supporting the housing needs of Inuit, the federal government must implement the 2019 Inuit Nunangat Housing Strategy.	
1.13	Inuit-led	To help keep Inuit safe, Inuit Treaty Organizations (ITOs) or their designates must partner with governments to develop regional strategies and cost-sharing agreements for building and administering safe houses, shelters and other safe spaces in each Inuit community.	
1.14	Inuit-led	To help keep Inuit safe, ITOs must invest their own resources, whenever feasible, in the development and administration of new safe houses, shelters, transition and second-stage housing.	
1.15	Inuit-led	To help end the housing crisis in Inuit Nunangat and support Inuit home ownership, ITOs must seek to contribute to investments made by governments in housing including, but not limited to, the investment of their own resources in the development of new housing, as well as Inuit-led initiatives to support home ownership and the promotion of access to other housing options along the housing continuum.	
1.16	Inuit-led	To help end the housing crisis in Inuit Nunangat and support Inuit home ownership, ITOs must invest their own resources, wherever feasible, through partnership and collaboration, in measures that support Inuit self-determination in the delivery of housing, including in innovative housing design, financing arrangements and maximizing housing options along the housing continuum.	
1.17	Inuit-led	In order to support new and more affordable housing builds, ITOs must lease, where feasible, Inuit-owned lands and structures for new housing, shelter and social infrastructure developments.	
1.18	Inuit-led	To help end the housing crisis in Inuit Nunangat and support Inuit home ownership, ITOs must actively advocate for new and significant investments by governments and others in the housing continuum.	











Infrastructure

Number	Lead	Action	Status
2.1	Federal-led	To improve access to education, health and justice services in Inuit Nunangat, the federal government must create new funding envelopes that encourage and support investments in the use of videoconferencing and telehealth technologies by education, justice and healthcare systems, including investments in the capital costs associated with telecommunications infrastructure builds and videoconferencing facilities.	
2.2	Federal-led	To close the digital divide between Inuit Nunangat and the rest of Canada, the federal government must partner with Inuit Treaty Organizations (ITOs) and provincial, territorial and regional governments to develop and fund the implementation of a strategy for connecting all Inuit communities to the country's fibre optic network.	
2.3	Federal-led	To ensure that Internet and telephone services are accessible to Inuit women and 2SLGBTQIA+ people fleeing violence, the federal government must invest in connectivity infrastructure.	
2.7	Inuit-led	To improve access to services and close the digital divide between Inuit Nunangat and the rest of Canada, ITOs must partner with others in developing procurement strategies for connecting their respective communities to high speed broadband.	
2.8	Inuit-led	To improve access to services and close the digital divide between Inuit Nunangat and the rest of Canada, ITOs must advocate for new investments by governments in fibre projects.	



Education

Number	Lead	Action	Status
3.1	Federal-led	To help improve educational attainment and prosperity, the federal government must use its federal spending authority to ensure that provinces and territories with significant Inuit populations prioritize the introduction of evidence-based, wraparound trauma-informed services and supports.	
3.2	Federal-led	To help enable Inuit students to access an education provided in Inuktitut, the federal government must invest in initiatives supporting Inuit teacher recruitment, training and retention.	

Number	Lead	Action	Status
3.3	Federal-led	To support efforts to improve educational attainment in Inuit Nunangat and reduce poverty, the federal government must partner with Inuit to develop common education standards and use its spending authority to ensure that provincial and territorial governments prioritize investments to uphold them.	
3.4	Federal-led	To help ensure that children have the best possible start in life, the federal government must integrate Inuit Early Learning and Child Care Framework priorities and strategies into Canada's forthcoming nationwide early learning and childcare system.	
3.5	Federal-led	To enable Inuit to access existing education services provided by the federal government, eligibility for education programs administered by Indigenous Services Canada must be expanded to include Inuit communities.	
3.6	Federal-led	To close gaps in access to educational services and supports for inactive status Nunavik Inuit students, the federal government must partner with Makivvik to enable the provision of such services and supports.	
3.16	Inuit-led	To prevent human rights violations against students living with disabilities, ITOs must prioritize sustained advocacy and support for Inuit students living with disabilities.	
3.17	Inuit-led	To ensure that Inuit students living with disabilities have equitable access to education and the services they require, ITOs must endeavor to carry out or support independent research on access to education and service delivery for Inuit students living with disabilities and engage governments or the regional school board in the development of solutions for improving support for these particular students.	
3.18	Inuit-led	To help monitor and improve educational attainment among Inuit, ITOs must prioritize the development of national educational standards and advocate for their implementation through existing and new legislative and policy measures.	
3.19	Inuit-led	To support the development of the education systems we want for our children, ITOs must prioritize securing greater Inuit self-determination in the administration of schooling where there is a willingness or interest to exercise jurisdiction in the delivery of education services, including through the delivery of services that are currently administered by provincial and territorial governments, as well as through collaboration with regional schools boards to draw down specific areas of jurisdiction or responsibility.	



Economic Security

Number	Lead	Action	Status
4.1	Federal-led	To reduce poverty and improve food security among Inuit, the federal government must partner with Inuit and implement the 2021 Inuit Nunangat Food Security Strategy, including implementing a national Inuit-specific, evidence-based food security program and support for initiatives that strengthen food sovereignty.	
4.2	Federal-led	To reduce poverty among Inuit, the federal government must develop a national basic income model in partnership with Inuit that, when implemented, will support Inuit families living around or below a jurisdiction's poverty line.	
4.3	Federal-led	To support the participation of Inuit women in the economy, the federal government must partner with Inuit to develop Inuit-specific actions for inclusion in its forthcoming Action Plan for Women in the Economy.	
4.4	Federal-led	To reduce poverty and risk of violence, the federal government must build on the positive and collaborative work undertaken between the province of Quebec and Nunavik entities by implementing similar cost-of-living reduction measures across Inuit Nunangat.	
4.9	Inuit-led	To support educational attainment and economic security, Inuit Treaty Organizations (ITOs) must provide funding and support for affordable early learning and child care to Inuit women enrolled in post-secondary education programs. This funding must be adequate and reflect regional costs of living.	
4.10	Inuit-led	To help improve food security, strengthen food sovereignty and reduce poverty, ITOs must prioritize implementation of the Inuit Nunangat Food Security Strategy.	
4.11	Inuit-led	To help Inuit secure employment and improve economic security, ITOs must support — and wherever feasible lead — existing initiatives focused on teaching literacy, numeracy and employability skills.	



Health & Wellness







Number	Lead	Action	Status
5.1	Federal-led	To help introduce and sustain innovative and evidence-based substance abuse and mental health services programs and interventions in Inuit communities, the federal government must establish a distinctions-based program to be administered by the First Nations and Inuit Health Branch of Indigenous Services Canada. Program funding must be allocated to improve access to the full continuum of services for mental and substance use disorders, and support interventions and services for preventing and treating traumatic stress in Inuit children, youth and adults.	
5.2	Federal-led	To help introduce and sustain innovative and evidence-based substance use and mental health services programs and interventions in Inuit communities, as well as in urban centres with significant Inuit populations, the federal government must support the provision of services through contribution agreements with service providers, where appropriate.	
5.3	Federal-led	To support access to health services by Inuit as well as to create mechanisms enabling Inuit self-determination in the delivery of health services, the federal government must co-develop distinctions-based national Indigenous health legislation, in partnership with Inuit.	
5.4	Federal-led	To encourage provincial and territorial governments to implement evidence-based, preventative health measures that improve Inuit health, as well as to support access to health services in Inuktitut, the federal government must use its spending authority to support implementation and enforcement of Inuit-specific standards for health service delivery.	
5.5	Federal-led	To improve recruitment of Inuit into the health profession, the federal government must establish a distinctions-based grant program offered to colleges and universities to support the enrollment of Inuit to pursue careers in health care.	
5.6	Federal-led	To restore federal support for grassroots and community-led programs, the federal government must work in partnership with Inuit to establish an Inuit Healing and Wellness Fund.	







Number	Lead	Action	Status
5.16	Inuit-led	To support positive lifelong outcomes, Inuit Treaty Organizations (ITOs) must broker partnerships with governments to support and fund interventions, programs and initiatives that foster early childhood development, as well as healing and coping skills in children and youth.	
5.17	Inuit-led	To prevent suicide among Inuit, ITOs must support, partner, co-lead and invest in the development of evidence-based, culturally appropriate suicide prevention interventions, programs and initiatives that align with the National Inuit Suicide Prevention Strategy.	
5.18	Inuit-led	To improve the quality and effectiveness of healthcare systems, ITOs must prioritize securing greater self-determination in the delivery of health services where there is a willingness or interest to exercise jurisdiction in the delivery of such services, including through national legislation.	
5.19	Inuit-led	To increase the number of Inuit working in the health profession, including the number of trained midwives in each region, ITOs or their designates must broker partnerships with post-secondary institutions to develop and administer Inuit-specific training and degree programs.	
5.20	Inuit-led	To support healing among survivors of violence and their families, the Nunatsiavut Government must bridge gaps in service delivery by co-developing and funding wraparound services for survivors of violence. These services include general health services, counselling, life-skills, and Inuktitut-speaking health system navigators (e.g., Umingmak Centre in Iqaluit, NU).	
5.21	Inuit-led	To better support families in preventing traumatic experiences, the Nunatsiavut Government must adapt and implement preventative health interventions, including nursing home visits as well as prenatal to early childhood health surveillance systems.	



Justice & Policing

Number	Lead	Action	Status
6.1	Federal-led	To eliminate systemic racism in the justice system, the federal government must implement mandatory education and training for RCMP, crown attorneys, defence lawyers, court staff, justices of the peace, judges and correctional services workers in the areas of: a) anti-racism and anti-discrimination; b) cultural competence and awareness; c) trauma-informed provision of services; d) gender-based violence; e) harm reduction approach; and f) victim-centred services.	
6.2	Federal-led	To enable the provision of more effective police services, the federal government must implement the model of community policing by having the RCMP align, integrate and mobilize with community members (and other existing service agencies) through the development of multi-agency teams dedicated to addressing concerning situations and emerging problems where the likelihood of harm is looming. A successful example of community policing is the Mobile Intervention Team approach established in Nunavik.	
6.3	Federal-led	To help keep Inuit women and children safe, the federal government must take measures to ensure that police detachments are stationed in all Inuit communities under its jurisdiction, and take immediate action to open an RCMP detachment specifically in Postville, Nunatsiavut.	
6.4	Federal-led	To prevent delays in response to emergency calls, the federal government must localize dispatch systems in Inuit communities under its jurisdiction so victims of violence can contact local RCMP detachments directly.	
6.5	Federal-led	To improve Inuit representation and retention within the RCMP and bring policing closer to Inuit communities, the federal government must broker partnerships between police services and Inuit Treaty Organizations (ITOs) to develop regional Inuit recruitment, training and retention strategies that guide recruitment activities and support measures to retain members. Strategies may build on the Assisted Application Training Program administered by the RCMP in Nunavut in 2021, which supports recruitment of Inuit into the RCMP through the provision of literacy and numeracy skills, as well as other supports that reduce barriers which may exist in the application process.	





Number	Lead	Action	Status
6.6	Federal-led	To improve access to justice for Inuktitut speakers in Inuit Nunangat, the federal government must implement Inuit language policies in partnership with ITOs and P/T governments, and allocate resources for the provision of Inuktitut language services where demand exists. Inuit language policies shall be implemented through partnerships between RCMP detachments and ITOs, as well as through tripartite funding arrangements where applicable. The provision of Inuktitut language services by the RCMP and Nunavik Police Service shall be supported where demand exists in accordance with sections 10.1 and 10.2 of the Indigenous Languages Act.	
6.7	Federal-led	To improve the effectiveness and responsiveness of RCMP members to gender-based violence, the federal government must revise investigative strategies to protect Inuit women from bias and discrimination, and provide RCMP members with training in trauma-informed approaches and responses to policing, specialized education on the dynamics of gender-based violence, and effective investigative strategies.	
6.8	Federal-led	To improve the effectiveness of RCMP response to sexual assault and domestic violence, the federal government must revise investigative strategies to protect Inuit from bias and discrimination, and support protocols that are both culturally-appropriate and victim-centered.	
6.9	Federal-led	To facilitate trusting relationships between the RCMP and Inuit communities and improve the effectiveness of police services, the federal government must ensure that police officers receive ongoing, in-depth competency training on Inuit culture, history, and community and regional challenges and priorities. Training must be region-specific and developed and led in partnership with ITOs.	
6.10	Federal-led	To ensure that Inuit in Nunavik have access to substantively equitable police services and to prevent funding for the provision of those services from lapsing, the federal government must undertake negotiations with the Government of Quebec, Makivik and Kativik Regional Government to develop a funding formula that enables recurring and sustainable funding for the provision of substantively equitable police services in the region.	
6.11	Federal-led	To support Inuit recruitment and retention into the Nunavik Police Service and improve access to training, the federal government must provide the resources necessary to ensure that regular and continuing education at the École nationale de police du Québec is fully accessible in English and/or Inuktitut, as demand requires.	

Number	Lead	Action	Status
6.12	Federal-led	To improve the transparency and accountability of the RCMP, the federal government must introduce new federal legislation that amends the RCMP Act, placing the RCMP under effective civilian oversight and requiring the RCMP to report annually on the implementation of recommendations brought forward by the Civilian Review and Complaints Commission. The federal government further commits to ensuring that such legislation amends the establishment provisions (45.29(3)) of the Act in order to ensure that the Commission includes representation from First Nations, Inuit, and Métis peoples.	
6.13	Federal-led	To help prevent racist and discriminatory police conduct against Inuit, the federal government must implement modern screening tools during recruitment and onboarding that detect racist and discriminatory attitudes and beliefs.	
6.14	Federal-led	To improve trusting relationships and collaboration between RCMP and Inuit communities, the federal government must establish bilateral consultative bodies with Inuvialuit Regional Corporation, Nunavut Tunngavik Inc., and Nunatsiavut Government to share information and advance work on shared priorities.	
6.15	Federal-led	To improve trusting relationships and collaboration between RCMP and Inuit communities, as well as to enable effective Inuit civilian oversight of policing in Inuit Nunangat, the federal government must establish bilateral bodies with Inuvialuit Regional Corporation, Nunavut Tunngavik Inc., and Nunatsiavut Government with the authority to oversee the implementation of recommendations.	
6.19	Inuit-led	To improve access to justice and enable Inuktitut-speaking Inuit in Nunavik to communicate with police, Kativik Regional Government and Makivvik must actively advocate for and support development, implementation and resourcing of Inuktitut interpretation protocols and policies by the Nunavik Police Service.	
6.20	Inuit-led	To provide Inuit harmed by gendered violence with dedicated support, Inuit Treaty Organizations (ITOs) must advocate for the implementation of community-based, gendered violence prevention liaison positions tasked with coordinating access to resources offered by police and other social service agencies.	



Children & Youth

Number	Lead	Action	Status
7.1	Federal-led	In order to help reduce hunger among Inuit children, the federal government must, in partnership with Inuit, co-develop programs that help end Inuit child hunger, such as an Inuit Nunangat school food program, while also enhancing the impacts of existing initiatives and programs such as food banks, community freezers and kitchens, through greater federal investment and support.	
7.2	Federal-led	In order to ensure that Inuit Treaty Organizations (ITOs) have access to data and information about the placement of members who are taken into care, the federal government must commit, as per section 28 of the Act Respecting First Nations, Inuit, and Métis children, youth and families, to prioritizing on an urgent basis the work of entering into information-sharing agreements with Inuit governing bodies and provincial governments respecting the child and family services that are provided in relation to Inuit children.	
7.3	Federal-led	In order to support wraparound services that systematically prevent adversity and/or to support healing and coping skills for children who have experienced adversity, the federal government must ensure that the Inuit Child First Initiative prioritizes group requests focused on targeted, evidence-based interventions, services, and programs that are designed to meet these needs, including by empowering ITOs to approve requests.	
7.4	Federal-led	In order to prevent trauma and abuse as well as to help children heal who have experienced adversity, the federal government must develop an Inuit-specific equivalent to Jordan's Principle whose focus shall include support for wraparound services that systematically prevent adversity and/or to support healing and coping skills for children who have experienced adversity.	
7.5	Federal-led	In order to prevent violence and improve social and economic outcomes, the federal government must use its federal spending authority to encourage provincial governments to prioritize the provision of nurse-family home visitation programs, maternal child-health monitoring information systems, as well as other innovative, evidence-based programs and interventions designed to create foundations for lifelong health and wellness.	

Number	Lead	Action	Status
7.16	Inuit-led	In order to help end child abuse and prevent suicide, Inuit Treaty Organizations (ITOs) must work to ensure that ending child abuse is part of the applicable policy agenda in every region of Inuit Nunangat as well as in urban centres with significant Inuit populations, and must take further action to de-normalize abuse, including through public messaging campaigns, Inuit-led training and interventions, and advocacy.	
7.17	Inuit-led	In order to help improve monitoring of the health status of Inuit children and youth, ITOs must advocate with provincial and territorial governments to collect, document, monitor, and share data and information. The ITOs must collaborate with service delivery organizations to support the children and youth who are accessing services.	
7.18	Inuit-led	In order to exercise self-determination over Inuit child welfare, ITOs must prioritize developing and exercising their legislative authority over Inuit child welfare and child and family services under section 20 of the Act Respecting First Nations, Inuit, and Métis children, youth and families, and/or through other legislative and policy mechanisms of application in their respective regions.	
7.19	Inuit-led	In order to support cultural continuity and improve food security among Inuit children and youth, ITOs must invest in and support, where feasible, land-based programming for children and youth.	



Anti-Racism & Reconciliation

Number	Lead	Action	Status
8.1	Federal-led	To help end violence against Inuit women, girls and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people, the federal government must partner with Inuit Treaty Organizations (ITOs) through the Inuit-Crown Partnership Committee to implement the National Inuit Action Plan.	
8.2	Federal-led	To improve the effectiveness of the civil service in addressing Inuit priorities, the Canada School of Public Service must develop an Inuit-specific curriculum for educating federal civil servants about Inuit rights, governance frameworks and areas of Inuit jurisdiction, as well as secure the resources required to support its implementation.	
8.3	Federal-led	To improve Inuit representation in the civil service, the federal government must help remove barriers to Inuit employment by coordinating and funding the development and implementation of Inuit employment plans by departments.	
8.4	Federal-led	To ensure the success of the Nanilavut initiative, the federal government must work through the Inuit-Crown Partnership Committee to determine outstanding needs associated with the Nanilavut initiative and provide corresponding support for the continued work of this important initiative.	
8.5	Federal-led	To build on Canada's 2019 apology to Qikiqtaaluk Inuit for forced relocations and sled dog killings, the federal government must work in partnership with Qikiqtani Inuit Association to implement any outstanding recommendations made by the Qikiqtani Truth Commission.	
8.6	Federal-led	To effectively advance shared Inuit-Crown priorities, the federal government must continue to fund and participate fully in the Inuit-Crown Partnership Committee.	
8.11	Inuit-led	To help advance Inuit priorities and reconciliation in each Inuit region, Inuit Treaty Organizations (ITOs) must prioritize brokering cabinet-level partnerships with governments that include permanent tables for shared decision-making on Inuit and government priorities.	



Governance

Number	Lead	Action	Status
9.1	Federal-led	To support capacity-building and skills development among Inuit, the federal government must continue to implement and support improvements to the Inuit Labour Market Strategy and to support and resource the Urban Inuit Labour Market Strategy.	
9.2	Federal-led	To improve monitoring and implementation of Inuit-Crown land claims agreements, the federal government must partner with Inuit Treaty Organizations (ITOs) to establish a Modern Treaties Implementation Review Commission as an adjunct office within the Office of the Auditor General.	
9.3	Federal-led	To hold governments accountable for implementing Canada's human rights obligations, the federal government must establish an independent oversight mechanism within the Office of the Auditor General for monitoring implementation of Canada's human rights obligations by federal, provincial and territorial governments, and whose mandate includes a focus on the specific situation of Inuit.	
9.4	Federal-led	To implement the United Nations (U.N.) Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and ensure that Inuit and other Indigenous peoples have access to recourse and remedies for human rights violations, the federal government must establish an independent Indigenous human rights commission and tribunal.	
9.5	Federal-led	To support sustained interventions and measures that help prevent and protect Inuit women, girls and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people from violence, the federal government must invest long-term, sustainable and equitable funding in Inuit women's, youths' and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people's groups, as well as community-based projects and initiatives.	
9.8	Inuit-led	In order to improve representation of Inuit women and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people within Inuit governance structures, Inuit Treaty Organizations (ITOs) must take positive and constructive measures to promote and improve representation of Inuit women and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people within their governance structures.	



Inuktitut

Number	Lead	Action	Status
10.1	Federal-led	To improve the effectiveness and impacts of federal investments in initiatives to revitalize, maintain and promote Inuktitut, the federal government must develop a new evidence- and distinctions-based program to replace the Aboriginal Languages Initiative and prioritize investments that develop, support and maintain Inuktitut immersion programs and initiatives for Inuit children, youth and adults.	
10.2	Federal-led	To improve access to federal services for Inuktitut speakers, the federal government must partner with Inuit on the development of regulations, as per paragraph 45(1)(a.2) of the Indigenous Languages Act, to define the scope and meaning of access to services in Inuktitut in section 10.1 of the Act ("Access to federal services in Indigenous languages"). The federal government further commits, in accordance with the regulations, to supporting the provision of services in Inuktitut by federal institutions.	
10.3	Federal-led	To help close the statutory gap in access to Inuktitut services in Nunavut, the federal government must comply with its service delivery obligations under the Inuit Language Protection Act.	
10.4	Federal-led	To end discriminatory funding practices and provide for the equitable resourcing and support for Inuktitut in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, the federal government must enact a policy of aligning per capita funding allocations for Inuktitut with those for French as a baseline investment in the language, complemented by additional investments in Inuktitut reflecting variance in the availability of language materials and needs.	
10.7	Inuit-led	To help develop capacity for specialized and dialect-specific translation and interpretation services, Inuit Treaty Organizations (ITOs) must advocate for and, where feasible, broker the partnerships required for the development and provision of accredited Inuktitut translation and interpretation training services.	
10.8	Inuit-led	To more effectively advocate for the delivery of government and para-governmental services in Inuktitut, ITOs must complete detailed analysis about the demand for Inuktitut service delivery in their respective regions as well as the service types and levels required to meet that demand.	
10.9	Inuit-led	To help revitalize, maintain and support Inuktitut, through partnership and collaboration ITOs must, wherever feasible, invest in and support the development and implementation of Inuktitut revitalization, maintenance and promotion of initiatives.	



Data & Research

Number	Lead	Action	Status
11.1	Federal-led	To ensure that research conducted in Inuit Nunangat is impactful and beneficial to Inuit as well as to governments, the federal government must support implementation of the 2018 National Inuit Strategy on Research, including through Inuit-specific investments that support the development of the capacity required to complete its objectives and actions.	
11.2	Federal-led	To close gaps in the national public health surveillance system and ensure that public health measures can be effectively targeted, monitored and evaluated, the federal government must lead the development of a national data system whose repository of comprehensive, centralized Inuit-specific health data is accessible to public governments and Inuit Treaty Organizations (ITOs).	
11.3	Federal-led	To improve the effectiveness of policing policies for preventing violence against Inuit women, girls and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people, the federal government must partner with ITOs or their designates to analyze the effectiveness of mandatory charging and prosecution policies for preventing violence in cases of domestic violence and abuse, and determine whether these policies are implemented in Inuit Nunangat.	
11.5	Inuit-led	To improve the effectiveness of advocacy for Inuit women, girls and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people, Inuit Treaty Organizations (ITOs) must advocate for the collection and disaggregation of Inuit-specific data, and partner with governments to develop data-sharing protocols.	
11.6	Inuit-led	To support and inform evidence-based actions for preventing violence, ITOs must develop new research on violence against Inuit women, girls and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people, including research focused on trafficking.	
11.7	Inuit-led	To help secure accurate urban Inuit population data, ITOs must partner with urban Inuit organizations to develop effective strategies for gathering and utilizing urban Inuit population data.	
11.8	Inuit-led	To improve the effectiveness of policing policies for preventing violence against Inuit women, girls and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people in Nunavik, Makivvik with the Kativik Regional Government should partner in analyzing the effectiveness of mandatory charging and prosecution policies for preventing violence in cases of domestic violence and abuse, and determining whether these policies are implemented in Nunavik.	






Urban Inuit

Number	Lead	Action	Status
12.1	Federal-led	To determine accurate population counts of urban Inuit, the federal government must work in partnership with Inuit Treaty Organizations (ITOs) to ensure that the long-form Census administered in 2026 reflects priorities in relation to urban Inuit data collection, as well as to support more effective outreach to urban Inuit.	
12.2	Federal-led	To improve support for urban Inuit organizations as well as to help prevent violence against Inuit women, girls and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people, the federal government must provide urban Inuit organizations that deliver services to urban Inuit with adequate, sustainable and long-term funding.	
12.3	Federal-led	To enable the provision of consistent, quality, long-term programs and supports for Inuit women, 2SLGBTQQIA+ people and their families, Inuit organizations require long-term funding from the federal government that meets the reality of costs in their locations. This includes substantive equality of funding for core services with capacity funding to ensure the ability to hire and retain long-term, qualified Inuit employees.	
12.9	Inuit-led	To improve advocacy and support for urban Inuit, Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami's interim Urban Inuit Sub-Committee must prioritize targeted research on trafficking and measures needed to help prevent violence against urban Inuit women, girls and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people.	
12.10	Inuit-led	To improve support for urban Inuit, Inuit Treaty Organizations (ITOs) must prioritize measures for supporting urban Inuit organizations, including by partnering with urban Inuit organizations to develop accurate and up-to-date urban Inuit population data and information.	
12.11	Inuit-led	To help prevent Inuit women, girls and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people from being trafficked, ITOs must partner with provincial and territorial governments — as well as police services and service delivery organizations — to identify and implement prevention measures.	
12.12	Inuit-led	To improve the safety of urban Inuit women, girls and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people, ITOs must collaborate with urban Inuit service delivery organizations to promote awareness and utilization of urban-based Inuit-specific resources, services and supports, as well as the provision of basic safety programs targeting urban Inuit women, girls and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people, including self-defence.	



Men & Boys

Number	Lead	Action	Status
13.1	Federal-led	To help provide for the continuity of rehabilitative programming and services and to reduce recidivism among Inuit men, the federal government must enter into information sharing agreements with provincial governments and Inuit governing bodies. Such agreements must facilitate information sharing about Inuit beneficiaries who are incarcerated or on mandatory release between federal and provincial corrections systems and Inuit Treaty Organizations (ITOs).	
13.2	Federal-led	To reduce recidivism among Inuit men and protect victims from being revictimized, the federal government must enter into agreements with ITOs to advise on and support the provision of correctional services to Inuit offenders as per section 81 of the Corrections and Conditional Release Act, as well as to financially support implementation of reintegration plans brought forward by Inuit communities under section 84 of the Act that take into account the housing or other needs of offenders.	
13.3	Federal-led	To break cycles of intergenerational violence, the federal government must prioritize investments in violence prevention measures focused on youth, men and boys, including by funding relevant Inuit-specific initiatives through The Gender-Based Violence Strategy as well as by prioritizing youth, men and boys in national legislation addressing violence against Indigenous women, girls, 2SLGBTQQIA+ people and their families.	
13.4	Federal-led	To improve rehabilitation among Inuit male offenders in the federal corrections system and to prevent violence against Inuit women, girls and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people, the federal government must provide inmates with access to all rehabilitative programming and services to which they are legally entitled, as well as provide provincial and territorial governments and corrections systems with adequate and sustained funding to administer Inuit-specific rehabilitative programming and services.	
13.5	Federal-led	To help support rehabilitation, healing, and reduce recidivism among Inuit men transitioning back into their communities from the corrections system, the federal government must invest in and provide ongoing support for the provision of halfway houses and transition housing in Inuit communities.	

Number	Lead	Action	Status
13.9	Inuit-led	To hold perpetrators of violence accountable, Inuit Treaty Organizations (ITOs) must implement policies that discourage abusers from holding leadership positions, including by explicitly defining unacceptable behaviour and conduct in job descriptions and elections eligibility criteria.	
13.10	Inuit-led	To recognize and support men and organizations that positively contribute to preventing violence against Inuit women, girls and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people and supporting healthy families, ITOs must take measures to formally recognize and support such individuals and organizations.	
13.11	Inuit-led	To support the work of community-based organizations focused on healing and healthy development of men and boys, ITOs must invest their own resources, whenever feasible, in promoting and supporting such programs and initiatives.	
13.12	Inuit-led	To help reduce recidivism and support rehabilitation and healing among Inuit men returning to their communities from corrections systems, ITOs must partner with service providers to strengthen supports for offenders and advocate for the continuity of relevant services and access to relevant supports, including transition and halfway housing.	




Family Violence

Number	Lead	Action	Status
14.1	Federal-led	To support comprehensive, efficient and effective responses to domestic violence, sex trafficking, sexual assault, dating violence and stalking, the federal government must partner with Inuit and other Indigenous peoples in the development of national legislation that addresses these forms of violence against Indigenous women, 2SLGBTQIA+ people and their families. This legislative initiative must result in the provision of federal resources to encourage community-coordinated responses to combating violence, including programming to prevent violence, housing protections for survivors, funding for advocates and rape crisis centres, as well as culturally- and linguistically-specific services.	
14.2	Federal-led	To ensure that Inuit have equitable access to available family violence prevention programs, services and funding, the federal government must expand eligibility for Indigenous Services Canada's Family Violence Prevention Program to include distinctions-based support for Inuit.	
14.3	Federal-led	To denormalize domestic violence and promote healthy families and relationships across Inuit Nunangat, the federal government must fund the design and implementation of a multi-year public education campaign targeting Inuit men and boys, as well as women and girls.	
14.8	Inuit-led	To help provide the parenting skills needed to support healthy families, Inuit Treaty Organizations (ITOs) must invest in and support, where feasible, parenting and child-rearing programs and initiatives, including formal support for parents or caregivers of children living with disabilities.	
14.9	Inuit-led	To provide Inuit harmed by gendered violence with dedicated support, ITOs must advocate for the implementation of community-based, gendered violence prevention liaison positions tasked with coordinating access to resources offered by police and other social service agencies.	
14.10	Inuit-led	To improve the effectiveness of family abuse protection legislation, ITOs must advocate for the inclusion of provisions that strengthen existing measures and help prevent violence by addressing its root causes.	
14.11	Inuit-led	To help de-normalize domestic and sexualized violence and abuse, ITOs and their leaders must speak out about, advocate for, and lead implementation of measures within their respective areas of jurisdiction that help end violence against Inuit women, children and 2SLGBTQIA+ people.	




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