



WAAWAASHKESH NEWS

The official newsletter of the Anishinabek Nation's Social Development Department



Cultural teachings are a main component of the Youth Culture Camps hosted by the Anishinabek Nation's Youth Program (Weshkiniijig).

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Indigenous youth connect through Youth Culture Camp

By Victoria Racette

This summer, a group of Indigenous youth left Weshkiniijig's Youth Culture Camp carrying with them new knowledge, skills, and connection. An empowering, enriching and exciting camp experience that will continue to resonate with all of the participants who came together at the retreat, sharing the common desire to connect with other Indigenous youth and the Anishinaabe culture.

The three-day retreat, hosted by the Anishinabek Nation Social Development Department, was held at the Ecology Retreat Centre in Mono, Ont. The retreat provided Indigenous youth aged 15-29 with a new opportunity to build their leadership skills by participating in hands-on, culturally-based teachings.

"Youth Culture Camps continue to provide an engaging, in-person opportunity for participants to make new friends and practice their leadership skills," said Sally Dokis, Youth Program Manager for the Anishinabek Nation. "It is great to see them connecting with each other and their Anishinaabe ways of being".

Throughout the retreat, participants engaged in various indoor and outdoor activities that included cultural teachings, drum making, beading, making salves and candles, hiking, and identifying traditional medicine(s).

"The Weshkiniijig Program hosts two Youth Culture Camps per year. At the last Camp, youth were open in sharing their desire to continue connecting with the land and their culture," added Dokis. "Working closely with the Youth Planning Circle, comprised of Anishinaabe youth and an Elder, we are working towards continuing to incorporate more outdoor, land-based activities and teachings in future Camps."



First Claims Period for First Nations Child and Family Services and Jordan's Principle Settlement to Open

[In December of 2024] National Chief Cindy Woodhouse Nepinak [announced] that the first two Claims Processes for the Removed Child and the Removed Child and Family Classes are confirmed to launch on March 10, 2025. This announcement signifies a major advancement in the effort to deliver compensation to First Nations children and families who experienced discrimination through the First Nations Child and Family Services (FNCFS) Program and narrow application of Jordan's Principle.

"This announcement is a significant step forward in ensuring compensation reaches those who have experienced harm," said [the] National Chief. "We have come very far in a decades-long fight for recognition and protection of our children."

The Removed Child Class and Removed Child Family Classes include First Nations individuals who, while living [on-reserve] or in the Yukon, were removed from their homes as children and placed into care funded by Indigenous Services Canada between April 1, 1991, and March 31, 2022, as well as their Caregiving Parents or Caregiving Grandparents.

Individuals who were adults (Age of Majority) as of March 10, 2025, will have until March 9, 2028, to submit their Claim. Minors (those who have not reached Age of Majority as of March 10, 2025) will have three years from the date they reach the Age of Majority to submit their Claim.

General information and updates about the Settlement and the Claims Process are available at: www.fnchildclaims.ca

Class members who have questions about Settlement can also contact the Administrator at 1-833-852-0755.

Mental health counselling and crisis support is available to Class Members 24 hours a day through the Hope for Wellness Helpline at 1-855-242-3310 or online at: www.hopeforwellness.ca

Source: Assembly of First Nations

CHRT 41 FUNDING FOR CAPITAL ASSETS

Through the 2021 Canadian Human Rights Tribunal (CHRT) order 41, First Nations can now access funding for the purchase, construction or renovation of capital assets that are needed to:

- Support the delivery of Child & Family Services to First Nations children
- Provide safe, accessible, confidential, cultural and age-appropriate spaces that are needed to support the delivery of Jordan's Principle services
- Provide First Nation representative services

Funding applications to buy, build or renovate capital assets or carry out a needs assessment for a feasibility study can be made by:

- First Nation Representative Services
- Prevention Programs
- Indigenous Child Welfare Agencies
- Jordan's Principle Service Providers

"Capital Funding Request" forms are available online at: www.sac-isc.gc.ca

Completed forms can be submitted via email to: chrt41-tcdp41@sac-isc.gc.ca

CONTACT

Indigenous Services Canada

Email: chrt41-tcdp41@sac-isc.gc.ca

Post-Majority Care Services Toolkit



Communication resource to inform First Nations youth and young adults who are or have been in care, First Nations, and First Nations Child and Family Services (FNCFS) Providers, of the tools and supports available to them when navigating and accessing post-majority care services.

Last updated:

RESOURCE: Post-Majority Care Services Toolkit

"To inform First Nations youth and young adults who are or have been in care, First Nations, and First Nations Child and Family Services (FNCFS) Providers, of the tools and supports available to them when navigating and accessing post-majority care services."

Visit: https://ancfsao.ca/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/PMC-Toolkit-Version-1_-ENG_.pdf

Update on Long-Term Reform of First Nations Child and Family Services

[During] the October 2024 Special Chiefs Assembly, the Chiefs-in-Assembly rejected the Draft Agreement on proposed reforms to the First Nations Child and Family Services [FNCFS] Program.

[In January of 2025], the Assembly of First Nations [AFN] was informed that Canada's mandate does not permit further national-level negotiations on the reform of the FNCFS Program. Instead, Canada

advised it will negotiate an Ontario regional specific agreement with Chiefs of Ontario (COO) and Nishnawbe Aski Nation (NAN), whose assemblies supported the Draft Agreement. These Ontario-specific discussions will be based on the terms of the existing Draft Agreement.

Source: Assembly of First Nations

Ontario introduces legislation to support the futures of children and youth

In April of 2024, the Ontario government introduced legislation that, if passed, would further improve the safety, well-being and privacy of children and youth in care and other licensed out-of-home care settings.

The *Supporting Children's Futures Act*, 2024, and other proposed changes include:

- Strengthening the ministry's oversight of foster care and group homes, including stronger licensing enforcement tools to hold them accountable to the high standards and safeguards in place to help keep children and youth safe and healthy.
- Enhancing privacy protections of those who are currently or were formerly in the child welfare system by further restricting access to personal childhood histories and protection records.
- Increasing the frequency that children's aid societies are required to visit children in care, such as children in foster homes and group homes, to support their continued safety and well-being.
- Expanding the type of information individuals working with vulnerable children and youth can be required to provide beyond formal police records checks, such as an offence declaration.
- Ensuring children's aid societies and out-of-home care licensees provide children and youth with information about the Ombudsman and how to contact their office.
- Looking at ways to give placing agencies more flexibility to ensure siblings can stay together in the same foster home when possible.

In 2023, Ontario launched the Ready, Set, Go program to improve long-term outcomes for youth leaving the child welfare system by investing \$170 million over three years. The program helps youth access supports to achieve financial independence through life skills development and supports to pursue post-secondary education, training and pathways to employment.

Source: Ontario News





Provincial First Nation Representative Conference

On behalf of Koganaawsawin, the coordinating body of the Anishinabek Child, Youth, and Well-Being System, we would like to extend our appreciation to everyone who attended this year's Provincial First Nation Representative Conference, held October 8-10, 2024, at the Holiday Inn Toronto International Airport.

The annual Conference continued to be technician-led, with the overall goal to hear First Nations share their successes and challenges in enhancing their community's First Nations Child and Family Services (FNCFS) Program. A special thank you to the communities of Long Lake #58, Six Nations, Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory, and Biigtigong Nishnaabeg for sharing their stories.

Agenda topics at this year's Conference included: suicide prevention and life promotion, litigation strategies: duty to consult, self-care for frontline workers using the medicine wheel, Kids Help Phone, Moushoom and Trout Case Class Action Settlement, FNCFS Program funding, an update on the Long-Term Reform of the FNCFS Program, Jordan's Principle, and repatriation.

A special thank you also goes to our Master of Ceremonies Nicole Richmond, who also took the time to make ribbon skirts for those participating in the Conference scavenger hunt.

The invaluable best practices shared throughout the three-day Conference will support communities in overcoming barriers - further enabling them to access and deliver the programs and services needed for First Nation children and families to thrive.

Noreen Conway
Band Representative Liaison

FAMILY WELL-BEING PROGRAM



CONTACT US

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Child Well-Being Working Group



Anishinabek Nation Deputy Grand Council Chief Plain, Chippewas of the Thames Chief Miskokomon, and Director of Social Development and Koganaawsawin Stan Cloud.

During a two-day hybrid meeting, hosted by Chippewas of the Thames First Nation on November 26-27, 2024, the Anishinabek Nation Child Well-Being Working Group discussed the Anishinabek Nation Family Well-Being Program, the proposed final settlement agreement for the Long-Term Reform of the First Nations Child and Family Services (FNCFS) Program, repatriation, the Anishinabek Nation Child Well-Being Working Group's terms of reference, the *Anishinabek Nation Child Well-Being Law*, the Anishinabek Nation Circle Process, and negotiations in the area of child, youth, and family well-being.

"[We] want what's best for our communities and our children. Reintegration and healing is needed in our communities, along with protection and prevention - we focus on [this] quite often. In my experience, there's nothing anybody from the outside can do. [We must] do it ourselves."

"We [must] elevate our children out of the societies, and look for a different way of treating our people - [understanding] the challenges that many of our people are going through," expressed Chippewas of the Thames Chief Miskokomon. "The challenges [are] still based around the overall issue of poverty. There are huge gaps between our communities and mainstream. Systemic social inequality has been pervasive in our communities for generation after generation. The challenge going forward is in how we bridge those gaps. [We have to] build systems that integrate."

"Leadership all across Turtle Island commonly say that we have never given up our jurisdiction over the care of our families or children, and that's true," shared Director of Social Development and Koganaawsawin Stan Cloud. "Before [Bill] C-92, the Anishinabek Nation was given direction to go forward and reassert jurisdiction in child welfare. We are [working towards] systemic change - really [making] a difference, and creating an opportunity for communities to lead what the programs and services look like for our families."

OFFICE OF THE CHILDREN'S COMMISSIONER | ABINOOJINYAN ONJI E-BIMI KANG

Appointed at the Anishinabek Fall Assembly in 2019, Anishinabek Nation Children's Commissioner Duke Peltier is an independent voice for Anishinabek children and youth, advocating for their best interest(s), rights and well-being.

Questions? Want to learn more about the Office of the Children's Commissioner? In need of advocacy or support?

 koganaawsawin@anishinabek.ca

WWW.KOGANAAWSAWIN.CA



ABOUT CHILD WELL-BEING WORKING GROUP MEETINGS

Virtual or In-Person*
Attendance Options

The Anishinabek Nation Child Well-Being Working Group is comprised of representatives from the 39 member Anishinabek First Nations and six affiliated Anishinabek child well-being agencies. The Group holds meetings a minimum of four times per year to discuss child well-being initiatives.

Anishinabek Chiefs, council members, child well-being technicians, and citizens are welcome and encouraged to attend.

Travel expenses for two in-person registrants is available for each of the 39 member Anishinabek First Nations - priority for in-person registration will be given to Chiefs and child well-being technicians.*

Online registration!

***If you are registering for in-person attendance, an authorization form will be emailed to your Chief. Authorization can be given for more than two (2) in-person registrants, however travel expenses can only be provided by the Anishinabek Nation for a maximum of two (2) participants. If you are not authorized to attend in-person, you can attend virtually.*



Artwork by Zoey Wood-Salomon

Questions?

Contact:
Christine Babinski,
Office Administrator

 christine.babinski
@anishinabek.ca



Through a seven-year community consultation process, the Anishinabek Nation drafted the *Anishinabek Nation Child Well-Being Law* under First Nations' inherent jurisdiction to child and youth well-being, and family unity.

In 2015, the Chiefs-in-Assembly approved the Law in-principle and directed the Anishinabek Nation to present the Law to its 39 member First Nations for their individual review and approval.

To date, 22 Anishinabek First Nations have chosen to enact the Law.

Is your community interested in learning more about the Law, and System?
Our Team is ready to meet with you!

To request a presentation, contact us:



koganaawsawin
@anishinabek.ca

ENACTING

the *Anishinabek Nation Child Well-Being Law*, and the Anishinabek Child, Youth, and Family Well-Being System

1. MEET

Koganaawsawin meets with Anishinabek Chiefs, Councils and communities to provide information and answer questions about the Law.



2. DECIDE

Anishinabek First Nation Chiefs and Councils decide to enact the Law through their community's law-making process.



3. SIGN

Koganaawsawin and the Anishinabek First Nation sign a community agreement, outlining the responsibilities of Koganaawsawin and the community.



4. ESTABLISH

Koganaawsawin works with Anishinabek communities to establish community standards, and a Child & Family Services Committee.



5. RATIFY

Ratification of the Agreement, following the conclusion of negotiations with Canada and Ontario in the area of child, youth, and family well-being.



6. IMPLEMENT

Begin implementation of the System.

**Implementation of the Law can begin at any step of this process after signing a community agreement (step three).*



7. SELF-GOVERN

Become self-governing in the area of child, youth, and family well-being.



FIRST NATION PATHS TO JURISDICTION OVER CHILD WELL-BEING

The below chart sets out two (2) processes for Anishinabek First Nations to exercise inherent jurisdiction over child, youth, and family well-being.

Tripartite Self-Government Agreement

An agreement between Anishinabek First Nations, the Government of Canada, and the Government of Ontario - recognizing the First Nation's law-making power and authority over child, youth, and family well-being.

The Tripartite Self-Government Agreement sets out:

- (a) the scope of law-making power;
- (b) the relationship of the First Nation, provincial, and federal laws;
- (c) the structures of the Anishinabek Child, Youth, and Family Well-Being System;
- (d) the fiscal arrangements; and
- (e) any other matter(s) agreed to by the parties.

The Anishinabek Nation Chiefs-in-Assembly approved a draft law (the *Anishinabek Nation Child Well-Being Law*) for the 39 member First Nations of the Anishinabek Nation. Each Nation can choose to enact the Law, and revise it to meet their individual community's needs.

The Ngo Dwe Waangizid Anishinaabe, and sections of the Law that set out the System's structures are consistent across all Nations implementing the Law.

The Law must be approved by the First Nation using their respective community's law-making process. The Law applies to the First Nation's e'dbendaagzijig (member) regardless of where they reside.

Step One: Decision to Exercise Jurisdiction

The Anishinabek First Nation has decided to exercise their inherent jurisdiction in the area of child, youth, and family well-being, and have notified Canada and Ontario of their decision to negotiate a Self-Government Agreement.

Step Two: Negotiate

Participating Anishinabek First Nations are currently engaged in main table tripartite negotiations, and supporting bilateral fiscal negotiations with Canada, and Ontario. Tentative date of completion: December of 2024.

Step Three: Approval

The Anishinabek First Nation approves the Self-Government Agreement through a community-based process, funded by the Government of Canada.

Step Four: Implementation

An Act Respecting First Nations, Inuit and Métis children, youth and families (Bill C-92: Coordination Agreements)

An agreement between an Indigenous governing body, the Government of Canada, and a provincial government in relation to the Indigenous governing body's exercise of jurisdiction in:

- (a) providing emergency services to ensure the safety, security, and well-being of Indigenous children;
- (b) support measures to enable Indigenous children to exercise their rights effectively;
- (c) fiscal arrangements; and
- (d) any other coordination measure related to the effective exercise of legislative authority (subsection 20(2)).

All coordinating agreements are subject to sections 10 through 15 of the federal law.

The First Nation must develop and approve its law in accordance with its law-making process.

An Anishinabek First Nation may use the draft *Anishinabek Nation Child Well-Being Law* as the basis of its law.

Step One: Decide to Exercise Jurisdiction Under the Federal Law

Provide notice under sub-section 20(1) to provide notice of the intention to exercise legislative authority.

Step Two: Provide Notice

Under sub-section 20(1) request that Canada and Ontario enter into a Coordination Agreement with the First Nation.

Step Three: Negotiate and Approval

The First Nation negotiates the Coordination Agreement with the federal and provincial governments.

If no agreement is reached and "reasonable efforts were made to reach an agreement" within 12 months of the request, then "Indigenous laws would have the force of federal law and would prevail over conflicting federal, provincial, and territorial laws in the event of a conflict or inconsistency". If the Coordination Agreement is negotiated, the First Nation, Canada, and Ontario approve the agreement for implementation.

Step Four: The Coordination Agreement is Implemented according to the arrangements confirmed by the parties of the agreement.



UPCOMING 2025
YOUTH CULTURE CAMP



Pros

1. Under self-government, First Nations move out from under the *Indian Act*, and an *Act respecting First Nations, Inuit, and Métis children, youth and families*.
2. Funding agreements are negotiated and approved by the First Nations, Canada, and Ontario.
3. The self-government funding flows as a grant to the First Nations to support the implementation of the First Nation Law, and the Anishinabek Child, Youth, and Family Well-Being System.
4. The First Nation approves the self-government agreement under a community-approved process, which is evidence of community support.
5. Arrangements recognize and respect the different historical, cultural, political, and economic circumstances of the First Nations and regions within the Anishinabek Child, Youth, and Family Well-Being System.
6. First Nations laws will prevail over federal and provincial legislation once the Self-Government Agreement is ratified by all Parties.
7. The federal enabling legislation will give the First Nation laws status as federal laws, and the First Nations will not be required to provide notice to other provinces and territories, and negotiate coordination agreements with other provinces and territories.
8. The Anishinabek First Nations will coordinate programs and services as part of the Anishinabek Child, Youth, and Family Well-Being System. The First Nations will not be implementing their law alone, and independent of other Anishinabek First Nations.
9. First Nation autonomy is protected so the First Nations make decisions at the community level on the delivery of programs and services.
10. The national standards in an *Act respecting First Nations, Inuit, and Métis children, youth and families* do not apply unless the First Nation decides to include them in their law.
11. The Anishinabek Nation negotiations are scheduled to be completed by December 2024. The participating First Nations will have a chance to review the Tripartite Self-Government Agreement, the Canada Fiscal Agreement, the Tripartite Agreement Implementation Plan, the Operations Agreement, the Ontario Fiscal Agreement, and the Multi-Year Action Plan before making a decision on approving the self-government arrangements.
12. The First Nation has the support of Koganaawsawin, and the other Anishinabek First Nations.
13. The Anishinabek First Nations have experience in self-government through the Anishinabek Nation Education Agreement, and the Master Education Agreement. The First Nations have benefited from being part of the Anishinabek Education System (AES).
14. There is federal funding support for these negotiations. The Anishinabek Nation submits the funding proposal and secures the funding for the First Nations.

Cons

1. The First Nation must collaborate with the other Anishinabek First Nations in determining the allocation of funding in the Anishinabek Child, Youth, and Family Well-Being System.
2. The Government of Ontario has not negotiated and approved any self-government agreement, and its participation in the process prolongs the negotiations as it develops its approach to First Nation self-government and funding self-government arrangements.
3. Sorting out the funding from Canada, and Ontario requires focused attention.

Pros

1. It may be faster to negotiate a Coordination Agreement since the First Nation is negotiating with Canada, and Ontario alone.
2. Funding agreements are negotiated and approved by the First Nations, Canada, and Ontario.
3. The terms and conditions related to the funding from Canada, and Ontario will be agreed to by the First Nation, Canada, and Ontario, and set out in the Coordination Agreement.
4. The national standards in the federal law must apply to the First Nations.
5. There is no defined community approval process in the federal law. No evidence of community support is required. First Nations will decide on their own approval process.
6. Indigenous laws will prevail over federal and provincial legislation once the Coordination Agreement is signed or after one year of making reasonable efforts to negotiate a Coordination Agreement.
7. Arrangements recognize and respect the different historical, cultural, political, and economic circumstances of the First Nation.
8. There is no requirement for additional federal enabling legislation. The federal act is the enabling legislation.
9. The First Nation will implement its law and determine the delivery of its programs and services on its own.
10. First Nation autonomy is protected - the First Nation negotiates the Coordination Agreement for itself. The First Nation may be on its own in the negotiations and implementation of the Coordination Agreement.
11. Canada and Ontario have negotiated other Coordination Agreements, so there are precedents that may be followed.
12. The timeline for this process has to be worked out among the First Nation, Canada, and Ontario.
13. If the negotiation of the Coordination Agreement is not successfully completed, there is no agreement on funding for the First Nation to fund the implementation of its law or the delivery of its programs and services.
14. There is funding to support the negotiations. The First Nation must apply for this funding itself.

Cons

1. This is not true self-government since the First Nation must comply with the federal legislation and the national standards set out in sections 10 to 15 of the federal law.
2. First Nation laws established under the Act will prevail over federal and provincial/territorial laws, with the exception of the federal "minimum standards".
3. The Government of Canada, and the Government of Ontario are new to negotiating Coordination Agreements, and both are developing their approach to these agreements and funding through the process.
4. Increases and decreases in funding are tied to Canada's and Ontario's priorities. The federal legislation does not include a legislative requirement for Canada or Ontario to fund the Coordination Agreement.
5. Sorting out the funding from Canada, and Ontario requires focused attention.



POST-MAJORITY SUPPORT SERVICES

EXPENSE IDEAS FOR SUPPORTING YOUTH AND YOUNG ADULTS

Post-Majority Support Services (PMSS) funds are available through Indigenous Services Canada (ISC) and the First Nations Child and Family Services (FNCFS) Program. These PMSS funds can help First Nations, and FNCFS agencies to support youth and young adults who are transitioning or have already transitioned from care (up to their 26th birthday). Expenses can be used to fund the cost(s) of direct and/or indirect services to individuals or groups. See some examples of eligible expenses below.

Apply creatively to meet the needs of your community – funding may be used to service PMSS youth and young adults both on and off-reserve. If an applicant is at-risk and needs immediate funding, apply and note your application as urgent to expedite processing.

Cost of Living

Emergency Housing • Rent • Hydro • WiFi • Utilities • Groceries • Personal Items • Cell Phone • Cell Service • Clothing • Furniture • Appliances • Bedding • Cookware • Linens • Cleaning Supplies • Children's Essential Items • Child Care • Children's Recreational Activities • Pet Supplies • Pet Care



Transportation

Car Insurance (Back Pay) • Car Payments (Back Pay) • Bicycles (for Work) • Transit Passes



Work, Training and Education

Laptops • Tuition Fees • Drivers Education • License Expenses • Work Clothing



Health and Addictions Support

Dental • Glasses • Nutrition • Counselling • Treatment Facility Expenses • Assessments • Supplements • Vitamins



Cultural

Regalia • Expenses to Attend Events and Ceremonies • Support for Land-Based Activities



Devon's Principle

Transportation Expenses • Hotels • Accommodations • Meals • Allowance
• Luggage • Passport Fees



Youth Gathering and Workshops

Workshops • Elder Support • Sweat Lodges • Naming Ceremonies • Financial Planning • Life Skills • Health • Nutrition • Cooking • Traditional Parenting • Healthy Parenting • Life Promotion • Education, Skills and Training • Leadership • Self-Confidence

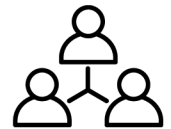


Indirect Supports

PMSS Coordinator(s) • PMSS Youth Worker(s)

Note: actuals funding may end on March 31, 2025.

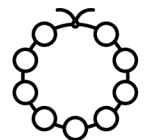
Budget and apply for direct services first, then apply for indirect services based on what your First Nation can expend within the parameters of your anticipated PMSS financial profile (distributed via email by the Chiefs of Ontario on September 24, 2024).



Cultural Items

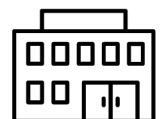
Blankets • Art • Medallions • Jewelry • Ribbon Shirts • Ribbon Skirts

Idea: have someone from your community make a gift to let PMSS youth and young adults know your First Nation cares about them, and help connect them back to their community.



Capital

Buildings • Vehicles • Purchases of Buildings • Renovations of Buildings
• Purchases of Land (On and Off-Reserve)



PMSS funding is currently available “at actuals” to meet actual needs and expenses. Actuals funding may end on March 31, 2025, and become formula-driven. **The Anishinabek Nation encourages all member Anishinabek First Nations to apply for PMSS funding while actuals funding is still available.**



Na-Me-Res opens non-profit housing in Toronto, providing permanent homes for Indigenous men experiencing homelessness

Na-Me-Res [is] dedicated to providing housing, skills training and cultural reconnection to Indigenous men experiencing homelessness in Toronto. [The] new residence [is located] at 218 Carlton Street, named Migize Pazaagwii Gamik, meaning Uplifting Place of the Bald Eagle.

"Now more than ever it is crucial that Indigenous people in Toronto have access to culturally appropriate supports to secure stable, safe and affordable housing. Our new Carlton Street affordable housing project marks the first of three builds we are developing to help address the crisis of Indigenous people facing and experiencing homelessness in [the] city and to provide them with the dignity they deserve," said Steve Teekens, Executive Director, Na-Me-Res.

"Fifteen percent of people experiencing homelessness in Toronto are Indigenous - even though we only make up 0.5 percent of the city's population. This imbalance is the source of our mission at Na-Me-Res, to help homeless Indigenous men rediscover their mino bimaadiziwin - living a good life in health," added Teekens.

Toll-Free: 1.866.626.3737 | www.nameres.org

ACCESS FOR FAMILY MEMBERS OF MMIWG

- ▶ MMIWG Family Outreach
- ▶ Gathering & Providing Information
- ▶ Connecting Families with Support Systems
- ▶ Confidential
- ▶ Referrals & Support
- ▶ Culturally Appropriate
- ▶ Trauma Informed

Offices Located In:

Toronto
Sioux Lookout

Sudbury
Thunder Bay

Toll Free:
1-844-888-8610

Email:
ontariofilu@ontario.ca

Indian Residential Schools Crisis Line:
1-800-721-0066

Ontario 



Anishinabek Nation

Murdered and Missing Indigenous Women,
Girls, Trans and Two Spirited
Five-Year Action Plan

Harmony Redsky
Roots and Rights Media

Chiefs-in-Assembly stood united at the 2019 Grand Council Assembly in calling upon our Kwe-Wuk Council to give direction regarding the full implementation of the National Inquiry's Final Report, Reclaiming Power and Place: The Final Report of the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls. Including the 231 Calls to Justice.

See the Five-Year Action Plan at:

<https://www.anishinabek.ca/departments/social-development>



For more information about Anishinabek Nation's Social Development Department or Koganaawsawin:

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