

Assembly of First Nations

Breathing Life into the Calls for Justice: Thematic Analysis on Human Trafficking

2025 CFJ Progress Report





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Preamble

The Assembly of First Nations (AFN) is a national advocacy organization that works to advance the collective aspirations of First Nations individuals and communities across Canada on matters of national or international nature and concern. The AFN hosts two Assemblies a year where mandates and directives for the organization are established through resolutions directed and supported by the First Nations-in-Assembly (elected Chiefs or proxies from member First Nations). Every Chief in Canada is entitled to be a member of the Assembly, and the National Chief is elected by the Chiefs in Canada. The role and function of the AFN is to serve as a nationally delegated forum for determining and harmonizing effective, collective, and cooperative measures on any subject matter that the First Nations delegate for review, study, response, or to advance the aspirations of First Nations.

The AFN is mandated to call for the full implementation of the National Inquiry's Calls for Justice (CFJ).¹ In recognizing areas of significant progress and where efforts have fallen short, we focus on identifying where meaningful adjustments can be made. To achieve change, Survivors and their families must remain at the heart of the work we do to implement the CFJ. Collaborative approaches between all levels of government, along with First Nations, and grassroots organizations, is also critical to increasing safety for First Nations women, girls, and 2SLGBTQIA+ people. Statement from National Chief

¹ AFN Resolution 89/2023, *Call for Canada to Implement the National Inquiry's 231 Calls for Justice relating to MMIWG2S+ and First Nations Control of Funding*; AFN Resolution 49/2022, *Support for Sustainable Funding and Accountability for the Implementation of the 231 Calls for Justice*; AFN Resolution 17/2024, *Call for International Collaboration on MMIWG2S+ and Rescinding Support for Leonard Peltier*; AFN Resolution 18/2024, *Call for Acceleration of the MMIWG2S+ National Action Plan and Calls for Justice Implementation*



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Statement from National Chief Cindy Woodhouse Nepinak

Breathing Life into the Calls for Justice – Thematic Analysis on Human Trafficking

Six years have passed since the release of the Final Report of the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls. Six years since Survivors, families, and communities delivered 231 Calls for Justice, a clear path forward rooted in truth, accountability, and the urgent need for change.

This year's report focuses on one of the most devastating and ongoing forms of violence, human trafficking. First Nations women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people continue to be targeted for sexual exploitation and forced labour at disproportionate rates. This violence is not new, it is rooted in the legacy of colonialism, racism, and systemic inequality. While progress has been made in places where First Nations have led the response, where funding has been sustained, and where collaboration has been meaningful, the pace of change remains far too slow. What is clear is that meaningful change requires more than words. It demands full implementation of the Calls for Justice, long-term and equitable funding for First Nations-led solutions, accountability, and coordinated action across governments to dismantle the systems that allow this violence to continue.

The experiences and voices of Survivors and families remain at the heart of this work. Their strength guides every recommendation, every solution, and every call for action within this report. I want to acknowledge the Survivors and families who continue to come forward with strength and courage. I also recognize the AFN Women's Council, 2SLGBTQQIA+ Council, grassroots organizations, service providers, and community leaders working every day to bring safety, healing, and justice to our people.

The AFN remains committed to standing with Survivors, families, and communities to ensure the full implementation of the Calls for Justice. We will continue to press all governments at every level to act, not with words, but with sustained, concrete change. Our women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people deserve nothing less.

*National Chief Cindy Woodhouse Nepinak,
Assembly of First Nations*

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Executive Summary

The National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls (MMIWG) Final Report was built on decades of work examining systemic racism, colonization, and oppression faced by First Nations, Inuit, and Métis. The Assembly of First Nations (AFN) [2024 MMIWG Progress Report](#) found that only two of the Calls for Justice (CFJ) have been fully implemented. There is critical need for a neutral, non-governmental mechanism to assess moral and political will for real change. It is also essential to monitor to actions taken by governments, public institutions, private industries, and the Canadian public to ensure they are not maintaining the status quo.

Over the past year, through listening and learning from Survivors and families, the AFN has identified several CFJ themes requiring urgent attention, including human trafficking. With this, the 2025 CFJ Progress Report examines the priority theme of human trafficking to capture the range of ongoing efforts from governments entities to drive progress since the release of the AFN 2024 *Progress on Breathing Life into the Calls for Justice: A CFJ Progress Report*.²

Instead of focusing exclusively on achievements to date, this second progress report captures the insights and indicators identified by experts, Survivors, and families. Through their lived experiences and expertise, this progress report provides a thematic framework for advancing meaningful systemic change.

Our hope in delivering this progress report is to contribute positively to discussions around collaboration between First Nations, the federal government, along with provincial and territorial partners. With this, a whole-of-government approach will continue to build on the momentum of initiatives aimed at protecting and preventing First Nations women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people from violence.

2 <https://afn.bynder.com/m/2ea645db802ef4/original/Breathing-Life-into-the-Calls-for-Justice-A-CFJ-Progress-Report.pdf>

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Background

Progress on Breathing Life into the Calls for Justice

On June 3, 2019, the National Inquiry into MMIWG released their final report, *Reclaiming Power and Place*, which outlined 231 Calls for Justice aimed at addressing the root causes of violence and advancing the rights and safety of Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people.

Six years later, while some progress has been made, including the creation of national action plans, developments on Indigenous Human Rights Institutions, and the Red Dress Alert pilot project in Manitoba, most of the Calls for Justice remain unfulfilled. Progress continues to be limited by insufficient resources and inconsistent funding.

To mark the fifth anniversary of the final report, the Assembly of First Nations (AFN) released *Progress on Breathing Life into the Calls for Justice: A CFJ Progress Report* (CFJ Progress Report)³ on June 3, 2024. The report evaluates actions taken between 2019 and 2024 through a qualitative analysis of government policies, public statements, projects, and initiatives. The assessment was further informed by the AFN Women's Council and the AFN 2SLGBTQQIA+ Council. Progress was categorized using the following scale:



Based on the evaluation, only two of the 231 CFJ were fully implemented as of June 2024. At the same time, the report recognizes areas where moderate and significant progress has been made. In these cases, outcomes correlated with level of involvement from Indigenous people, sustained funding, and scope of the projects meant to support Indigenous people. For example, while some CFJ have demonstrated significant progress they could not have been classified as complete.

Preventing violence against First Nations women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people is an urgent national priority. Survivors and their families must remain at the heart of the work we do to implement the CFJ. To achieve progress, First Nations-led solutions, where their unique contexts are considered and respected, and collaborative approaches between all levels of government, First Nations, and grassroots organizations, are critical to ensuring the safety of First Nations women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people.

3 <https://afn.bynder.com/m/2ea645db802ef4/original/Breathing-Life-into-the-Calls-for-Justice-A-CFJ-Progress-Report.pdf>



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Qualitative Thematic Analysis: Human Trafficking

Purpose and Methodology

The 2025 CFJ Progress Report focuses on the priority theme of human trafficking, a critical area to combat and prevent violence toward Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA+. To ensure lived and living experiences remain at the forefront of this work, this report draws on firsthand accounts as primary qualitative research. These narratives offer important context and help provide a foundation to develop a thematic framework that proposes solutions in the form of indicators and insights earned.

Thematic Framework

Human Trafficking Related Calls for Justice

In the context of this report, human trafficking is understood to include various components such as recruitment, transportation, harbouring and/or exercising control, direction, or influence over the movements of a person in order to exploit that person, typically through sexual exploitation or forced labour. It is often described as a modern form of slavery, where Survivors suffer physical or emotional abuse and often live and work in horrific conditions.⁴

According to the National Inquiry in MMIWG, Indigenous women, girls, and gender-diverse people comprise a disproportionate number of persons trafficked for the purposes of sexual exploitation.⁵ The following is a snapshot of the CFJ that specifically relate to human and sexual trafficking:

Table 1. Calls for Justice on Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation

General Calls for Justice: Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation											
2.6	3.4	4.3	4.7	5.3	5.4ii	5.7i	6.1iv	7.3	7.9	8.1	9.11
11.2	12.12	12.14	13.4	16.23	16.24	16.40					
2SLGBTQQIA+ Calls for Justice: Human Trafficking											
18.14											

Source: Reclaiming Power and Place: The Final Report of the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls, online: [Final Report | MMIWG \(mmiwg-ffada.ca\)](#)

For more information on these CFJ, please refer to the [Appendix A](#) below.

4 Department of Justice Canada. (2021). What is Human Trafficking? Government of Canada. <https://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/cj-jp/tp/what-quoi.html>

5 Reclaiming Power and Place: The Final Report of the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls, online: [Final Report | MMIWG \(mmiwg-ffada.ca\)](#)

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Indicators

The AFN National Virtual Forum on *Advancing the MMIWG2S+ Calls for Justice: Prevention of Human Trafficking* and Sexual Trafficking was held on March 20, 2025, via Zoom. The purpose of this forum was to inform the AFN's advocacy, raise awareness, advance mandates, and develop indicators for the AFN's Calls for Justice Progress Report. The forum served as a participatory tool to provide opportunity for diverse speakers offering to share their perspectives and expertise on the prevention of human trafficking and sexual trafficking of First Nations women, girls, and 2SLGBTQIA+ individuals.

The following indicators, developed through insights at the forum, have been presented here to support development of frameworks that assess progress on the CFJ, related to human trafficking:

- **Whole-of-Government Approaches** should be considered a priority when developing and implementing solutions aimed at human trafficking. Without collaboration, domestic and international landscapes remained largely unchanged due to existing jurisdictional fragmentations.
- **Inclusion of Survivors and families** is of the utmost importance in whether a CFJ can be considered complete. This includes planning, implementation, and monitoring efforts for any programs, policies, initiatives, legislation, and projects that are meant to support those impacted by human trafficking.
- **Advancing opportunities for Indigenous leadership** to guide this important work will foster shared understanding. If monitoring does not include First Nations, an independent oversight mechanism or authority must be developed to uphold the safety and dignity of First Nations women, girls, and 2SLGBTQIA+ people.
- **Reliable and long-term funding** must be accessible to communities who are leading efforts to prevent and address human trafficking.
- **Industry practices must align with policy and legislative reform.** The responsibility of addressing and preventing human trafficking cannot be delegated to one entity. To achieve meaningful change, there must be collaborative action across all industries, sectors, and levels of government.
- **Culturally informed data to guide justice and health services** must be developed and informed by First Nation women, girls, and 2SLGBTQIA+ people. The framing of human trafficking impacts the lives of Survivors and their families. Mutual respect and the creation of safe spaces must be included when approaching human trafficking, especially where negative connotations exist in describing attacks and situations.
- **Data and information sharing** must be respectful of existing First Nation practices and protocols, including legal orders or cultural ways of knowing.

Signals of Change: International and Domestic Landscape

Between June 2024 and June 2025, the AFN participated in several meetings where human trafficking activities were identified as priorities. These meetings provided insight into Canada's efforts and challenges in implementing solutions to achieve progress on CFJ related to human trafficking. Building on these insights, the following list provides details of international and domestic meetings that reflect progress in this critical area.



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AFN National Engagement Activities in Combatting Human Trafficking

In 2024, the AFN supported the AFN Women's Council in contributing input to the Missing Persons Data Standards Project led by Statistics Canada and the Human Trafficking Prevention Strategy Renewal process led by Public Safety Canada.⁶ Written submissions in December 2024, stressed the importance of developing on- and off- reserve data that respects existing First Nations protocols for information sharing. Further, the importance of including families within planning, development, and implementation of data relating to their missing loved ones was flagged as a key priority.

At the third Roundtable on MMIWG2S+ on January 29 to 30, 2025, the AFN contributed to various discussion items. Pertaining to human trafficking, the AFN reiterated its support of Public Safety Canada's efforts to renew the National Strategy to Combat Human Trafficking. However, continued engagement must be deemed a requirement regarding implementation. Insights at this meeting narrowed in on how prevention is key. More regional and national prevention education projects along with adequately funded support service programs for victims and their families are most needed. In extension, aligning to protect our youth and future generations, ensuring that funding is available for First Nation youth (on and off reserve) specifically surrounding prevention programming on the issue of cyber grooming for exploitation and sexual exploitation is important.

For developing and implementing the Red Dress Alert, the AFN flagged the importance of monitoring implementation as there is no one-size-fits-all approach that works for each region, each First Nation community, or each First Nation family.

AFN Cross Border Engagement Activities in Combatting Human Trafficking

International collaboration, and working together across all provinces and territories in Canada, along with Indigenous partners, is key to finding effective solutions as the issue of human trafficking knows no borders.

At the Trilateral Working Group on Violence Against Indigenous Women and Girls in September 2024, a powerful signed statement was released by Indigenous partners from Canada, the United States and Mexico. This statement emphasized the importance of confronting exploitation of lands by industries, where employees engage in predatory behavior towards Indigenous women, girls, youth, and gender-diverse people. At this meeting, we heard that efforts to protect women, girls, and gender-diverse individuals must include safety provisions from the impacts of transnational resource and extractive industries.

The AFN regularly participates as part of the Canadian delegation for the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women (UNC69). This year, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) was raised as it highlights the need for governments to leverage

6 Statistics Canada. 2025. "Missing Persons Data Standards Consultative Engagement." <https://www.statcan.gc.ca/en/consultation/2023/missing-persons-data-standards>; Public Safety Canada. 2025. "Engagement on the Renewed National Strategy to Combat Human Trafficking." Government of Canada. <https://www.canada.ca/en/services/policing/police/crime-and-crime-prevention/human-trafficking-smuggling/nggmnt-rnwd-hmnttrffckng.html>

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its recommendations.⁷ Further, insights around border militarization were raised as a major concern as it increases law enforcement presence and non-Indigenous transient workers, raises the risks of violence, trafficking, and disappearances. Cases of missing and murdered Indigenous women near border areas often go unresolved due to jurisdictional conflicts.

Two-Spirit, Lesbian, Gay, Bi-sexual, Transgender, Queer, Questioning, Intersex, Asexual + (2SLGBTQIA+) Lens

The AFN must continue to be a leader in the protection and support of Two-Spirit and gender-diverse peoples everywhere and condemn ideals that would endanger them. Given the mistrust that exists between policing services and First Nations in Canada, we can infer that 2SLGBTQIA+ people experiencing violence are underreported within existing datasets and further, are unlikely to come forward to share their experiences out of safety concerns. Thus, contributing to the cyclic nature of gaps in reporting as well as contributing to the concept of safety that is built on a foundation of mistrust.

Additionally, it is important to advocate for investments in housing, health, mental wellness, and cultural revitalization programs tailored to 2SLGBTQIA+ individuals, to address gaps exacerbated by intersectional discrimination. These investments in the safety and resources for 2Spirit individuals will reduce the amount of incidents with the justice systems.

Conclusion & Next Steps

This year's assessment, grounded in the priority theme of human trafficking, has revealed that while some movement is occurring in response to the human trafficking CFJs, more collaborative work is required. The use of expert-informed indicators, has helped clarify where actions are beginning to take hold and where efforts remain fragmented.

We acknowledge the appointment of a Chief Advisor to Combat Human Trafficking in January 2025 by the Minister of Public Safety.⁸ We look forward to engaging with this new office and advocating for a whole-of-government approach that is Survivor-led, culturally informed, and intersectional.

Significant gaps persist within coordinated interjurisdictional responses and long-term investments, which further underscores the need for national strategic coordination. For example, the 2021 federal budget committed significant long-term funding to address the ongoing crisis of missing and murdered Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQIA+ people, allocating over \$2.2 billion over five years beginning in 2021-2022. Despite these investments, change has been slow, and recent public reporting suggests that federal investments have failed to reach those who need it most: Survivors, families, and First Nations organizations advancing the Calls for Justice.⁹

7 UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), *Concluding Observations on the Tenth Periodic Report of Canada*, CEDAW/C/CAN/CO/10, 16 October 2024, <https://www.refworld.org/policy/polrec/cedaw/2024/en/149249>

8 Bergeron, E. (2025). "Federal government names new chief adviser to fight human trafficking." The Canadian Press on CBC News website. <https://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/human-trafficking-chief-adviser-1.7446135>

9 McLeod, Marsha. (2025). "Indigenous safe housing in limbo." Winnipeg Free Press.



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As we move forward, the AFN remains committed to advocating for clear, accountable reporting and sustained whole-of-government action to ensure these investments truly support Survivors and families.

Looking ahead, subsequent CFJ progress reports will continue to include the voices of Survivors and families. We will continue to center priority themes where we provide proactive and actional recommendations that are informed by experts, Survivors, and families. One such example is progress relating to the policing and extractive industries and their role in implementing the CFJ.

The AFN will continue to monitor implementation of the CFJ and advocate for the federal government to provide stronger leadership and act as an intervenor with the provinces and territories for coordinated action and commitments to advancing the CFJ.

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Appendix A – Calls for Justice

MMIWG Calls for Justice Related to Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation	
Call for Justice	Recommendation
2.6	We call upon all governments to educate their citizens about, and to confront and eliminate, racism, sexism, homophobia, and transphobia. To accomplish this, the federal government, in partnership with Indigenous Peoples and provincial and territorial governments, must develop and implement an Anti-Racism and Anti Sexism National Action Plan to end racist and sexualized stereotypes of Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people. The plan must target the general public as well as public services.
3.4	We call upon all governments to ensure that all Indigenous communities receive immediate and necessary resources, including funding and support, for the establishment of sustainable, permanent, no-barrier, preventative, accessible, holistic, wraparound services, including mobile trauma and addictions recovery teams. We further direct that trauma and addictions treatment programs be paired with other essential services such as mental health services and sexual exploitation and trafficking services as they relate to each individual case of First Nations, Inuit, and Metis women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people.
4.3	We call upon all governments to support programs and services for Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people in the sex industry to promote their safety and security. These programs must be designed and delivered in partnership with people who have lived experience in the sex industry. We call for stable and long-term funding for these programs and services.
4.7	We call upon all governments to support the establishment and long-term sustainable funding of Indigenous-led low-barrier shelters, safe spaces, transition homes, second-stage housing, and services for Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people who are homeless, near homeless, dealing with food insecurity, or in poverty, and who are fleeing violence or have been subjected to sexualized violence and exploitation. All governments must ensure that shelters, transitional housing, second-stage housing, and services are appropriate to cultural needs, and available wherever Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people reside.
5.3	We call upon the federal government to review and reform the law about sexualized violence and intimate partner violence, utilizing the perspectives of feminist and Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people.



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MMIWG Calls for Justice Related to Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation	
Call for Justice	Recommendation
5.4.ii	<p>We call upon all governments to immediately and dramatically transform Indigenous policing from its current state as a mere delegation to an exercise in self-governance and self-determination over policing. To do this, the federal government's First Nations Policing Program must be replaced with a new legislative and funding framework, consistent with international and domestic policing best practices and standards, that must be developed by the federal, provincial, and territorial governments in partnership with Indigenous Peoples. This legislative and funding framework must, at a minimum, meet the following considerations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. There must be civilian oversight bodies with jurisdiction to audit Indigenous police services and to investigate claims of police misconduct, including incidents of rape and other sexual assaults, within those services. These oversight bodies must report publicly at least annually.
5.7.i	<p>We call upon federal and provincial governments to establish robust and well-funded Indigenous civilian police oversight bodies (or branches within established reputable civilian oversight bodies within a jurisdiction) in all jurisdictions, which must include representation of Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQIA people, inclusive of diverse Indigenous cultural backgrounds, with the power to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Observe and oversee investigations in relation to police negligence or misconduct, including but not limited to rape and other sexual offences.
6.1.iv	<p>Take proactive steps to break down the stereotypes that hypersexualize and demean Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQIA people, and to end practices that perpetuate myths that Indigenous women are more sexually available and "less worthy" than non-Indigenous women because of their race or background.</p>
7.3	<p>We call upon all governments and health service providers to support Indigenous-led prevention initiatives in the areas of health and community awareness, including, but not limited to programming:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for Indigenous men and boys • related to suicide prevention strategies for youth and adults • related to sexual trafficking awareness and no-barrier exiting • specific to safe and healthy relationships • specific to mental health awareness • related to 2SLGBTQIA issues and sex positivity
7.9	<p>We call upon all health service providers to develop and implement awareness and education programs for Indigenous children and youth on the issue of grooming for exploitation and sexual exploitation.</p>

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MMIWG Calls for Justice Related to Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation	
Call for Justice	Recommendation
8.1	We call upon all transportation service providers and the hospitality industry to undertake training to identify and respond to sexual exploitation and human trafficking, as well as the development and implementation of reporting policies and practices.
9.11	We call upon all police services to develop and implement guidelines for the policing of the sex industry in consultation with women engaged in the sex industry, and to create a specific complaints mechanism about police for those in the sex industry.
11.2	We call upon all educational service providers to develop and implement awareness and education programs for Indigenous children and youth on the issue of grooming for exploitation and sexual exploitation.
12.12	<p>We call upon all child and family services agencies to engage in recruitment efforts to hire and promote Indigenous staff, as well as to promote the intensive and ongoing training of social workers and child welfare staff in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • history of the child welfare system in the oppression and genocide of Indigenous Peoples; • anti-racism and anti-bias training; • local culture and language training; and • sexual exploitation and trafficking training to recognize signs and develop specialized responses
12.14	We call upon all child welfare agencies to establish more rigorous requirements for safety, harm-prevention, and needs-based services within group or care homes, as well as within foster situations, to prevent the recruitment of children in care into the sex industry. We also insist that governments provide appropriate care and services, over the long term, for children who have been exploited or trafficked while in care.
13.4	We call upon the federal, provincial, and territorial governments to fund further inquiries and studies in order to better understand the relationship between resource extraction and other development projects and violence against Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people. At a minimum, we support the call of Indigenous women and leaders for a public inquiry into the sexual violence and racism at hydroelectric projects in northern Manitoba.
16.23	We call upon all governments to work with Inuit to provide public awareness and education to combat the normalization of domestic violence and sexualized violence against Inuit women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people; to educate men and boys about the unacceptability of violence against Inuit women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people; and to raise awareness and education about the human rights and Indigenous rights of Inuit.



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MMIWG Calls for Justice Related to Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation	
Call for Justice	Recommendation
16.24	We call upon all governments to fund and to support programs for Inuit children and youth to teach them how to respond to threats and identify exploitation. This is particularly the case with respect to the threats of drugs and drug trafficking as well as sexual exploitation and human trafficking. This awareness and education work must be culturally and age-appropriate and involve all members of the community, including 2SLGBTQIAJnuit.
16.40	We call upon all governments to focus on the well-being of children and to develop responses to adverse childhood experiences that are culturally appropriate and evidence-based. This must include but is not limited to services such as intervention and counselling for children who have been sexually and physically abused.

2SLGBTQQIA+ Specific Calls for Justice	
Call for Justice	Recommendation
18.14	We call upon all police services to take appropriate steps to ensure the safety of 2SLGBTQQIA people in the sex industry.

Source: National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls. Reclaiming Power and Place: The Final Report of the National Inquiry into Missing and murdered Indigenous Women and Girls. 2019.

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Appendix B – Citations

Government of Canada Websites and Resources

National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls

- Reclaiming Power and Place: The Final Report of the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls

AFN Reports

- Progress on Breathing Life into the Calls for Justice: A CFJ Progress Card (2024)
- Breathing Life into the Calls for Justice (2021)
- Connecting Hearts and Making Change (2023)

Public Safety Canada

- Engagement on the Renewed National Strategy to Combat Human Trafficking

Justice Canada

- Department of Justice Canada. (2021). What is Human Trafficking?

UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)

- Concluding Observations on the Tenth Periodic Report of Canada, CEDAW/C/CAN/CO/10, 16 October 2024, <https://www.refworld.org/policy/polrec/cedaw/2024/en/149249>

