

FUNDED BY WOMEN AND GENDER EQUALITY CANADA (WAGE)



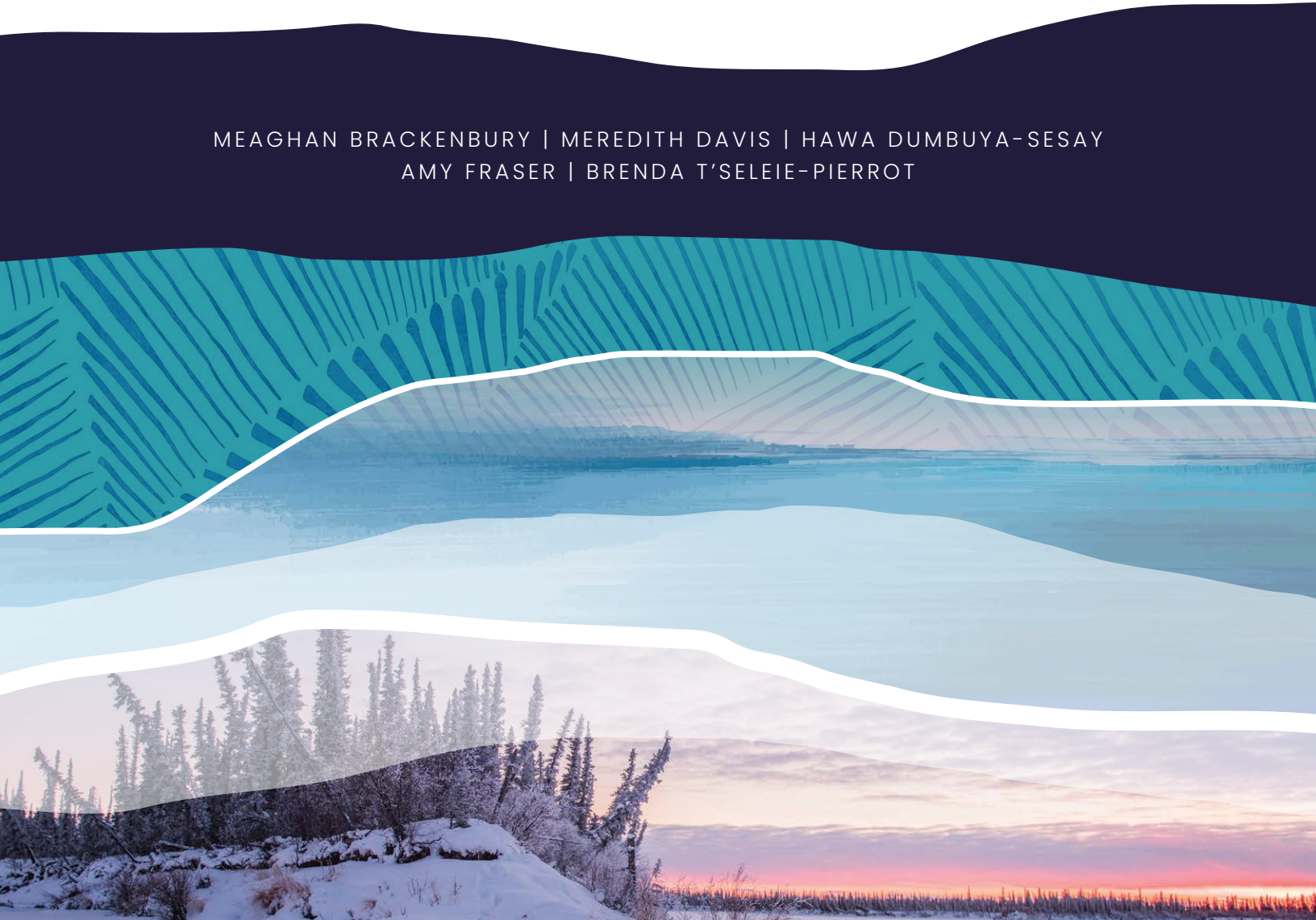
YWCA
NWT

A TURNING POINT
FOR WOMEN

CREATING SAFER COMMUNITIES

A Blueprint for Safe Homes in the NWT

MEAGHAN BRACKENBURY | MEREDITH DAVIS | HAWA DUMBUYA-SESAY
AMY FRASER | BRENDA T'SELEIE-PIERROT





ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

YWCA NWT respectfully acknowledges that our physical offices are located in S̓m̓ba K'è on Chief Drygeese Territory, also known as Yellowknife, Northwest Territories. This is the traditional home of the Yellowknives Dene First Nation and North Slave Métis Alliance; it is also within the traditional land use area of the Tłı̄ch̓ Nation. We acknowledge that we provide services across the Northwest Territories and are grateful to the many Indigenous peoples of the NWT for allowing us the opportunity to learn, work, serve, and live on their lands.

We are thankful to Women and Gender Equality Canada for their funding support, which allowed us to conduct our Safe Homes Project and subsequently share these findings.

The safe homes opened through the project are located in Łı́ıdlı̄ Kúę, on the territory of the Łı́ıdlı̄ Kúę First Nation, and Rádey!łkóé, on the territory of the K'asho Got'ine people. We are deeply grateful to have been welcomed into these communities, and we would like to thank the community leaders who took the time to share their knowledge and were pivotal in ensuring the success of the safe homes.

A special thank you to the members of the Advisory Committee in Fort Good Hope and the project-wide Advisory Council who helped launch the project in early 2022 which consisted of community members from Yellowknife, Behchoko, Fort Good Hope, Fort Simpson. Thank you to the RCMP for walking alongside us in the communities where both the homes are located and providing emergency response when needed. Thank you to all of the women doing good work for your communities. Your time, knowledge, guidance, and wisdom were instrumental in moving this project forward. We are grateful for all your contributions to the project.

To the survivors who shared their stories and participated in this project—whether by accessing the safe homes, participating in the initial dialogue about what a safe home is and should look and feel like, or providing feedback—thank you. We recognize that leaving an abusive situation is not easy and we deeply honour the courage and resilience it takes to seek safety and speak out. We see you, we hear you, and we will continue to walk alongside you in this work. Your strength and determination guide and inspire us, and we remain committed to doing our very best to support you and others on the path to safety and healing.

We are especially grateful for dedication of the lead community coordinators, Amy Fraser in Łı́ıdlı̄ Kúę and Brenda T'seleie-Pierrot in Rádey!łkóé. Both are deeply committed to making their communities safer, and the homes would not have opened without them. We thank them both from the bottom of our hearts!

We are grateful to Meredith Davis and Rebecca Thomas Kahn at Good Roots Consulting for all of their work in facilitating evaluations of this pilot and assisting in the creation of this blueprint. Special thanks to Lianne Plamondon for layout and design, and Angela Gzowski for the photos.

Mársı | kinanāskomitin
thank you | merci | haǵ'
quana | ᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ | quyanainni
máhsı | mahsı

TABLE OF CONTENTS

What Are Safe Homes?..... 2

Story of the Project..... 4

Safe Homes in Action..... 6

Safe Homes by the Numbers..... 7

Success Factors..... 8

Challenges..... 9

Things to Consider When Establishing a Safe Home..... 10

Words of Encouragement..... 14

References 16

Appendices 17



WHAT ARE SAFE HOMES?

Safe homes provide a safe temporary space for survivors and their children to go to in their own community when they are experiencing violence or unsafe situations at home.

Safe homes are typically located in small rural or remote communities where shelters or transition houses are not present. A safe home could be in a hotel or motel room, an apartment unit, or a private residential home (BC Housing, 2011).

Safe homes also provide emotional and other types of support for survivors and their children including crisis intervention, safety planning, and referrals to housing, financial, medical, and legal services, among others. Some programs also offer survivors transportation out of their community to a shelter or transitional home if a safe home is not available or is not an appropriate option for them.

Not only does a safe home afford women more choices when it comes to safety, as previously they may have had to travel long distances to access a shelter, but it also sends an important message within a community that violence is not okay and will not be tolerated.

SAFE HOMES PROJECT

YWCA NWT received federal government funding from Women and Gender Equality Canada (WAGE) for its Safe Homes Project to increase women's safety by testing different ways of providing safe home options in smaller, remote communities in the Northwest Territories. The project was five years and resulted in the establishment of two safe homes in different regions in the NWT: Fort Good Hope in the Sahtu Region and Fort Simpson in the Dehcho Region.

ABOUT THIS BLUEPRINT

The purpose of this blueprint is to share practical suggestions, resources, and lessons learned through our Safe Homes Project that communities across the North and other rural and remote parts of Canada could adapt to their own local contexts.

We hope that by sharing this blueprint, communities will be empowered to create their own safe homes, as we all work together to contribute to a safer society where women and families can thrive.





STORY OF THE PROJECT

Intimate partner violence (IPV) and family violence are pervasive issues within the Northwest Territories. Rates of both IPV and family violence in the NWT are up to 10 times higher than other parts of Canada, with Indigenous people disproportionately affected (Statistics Canada, 2024). Interrelated and contributing factors include settler colonialism, a culture of silence and desensitization, socioeconomic inequity, and high rates of substance use (Malama et al, 2024; Moffitt, Fikowski, Little and Forbes, 2019).

The Northwest Territories lacks sufficient shelters and adequate levels of Victim Services. The remoteness of communities paired with costly transportation and slow emergency response times limit survivors' options to leave their abuser (Moffitt et al, 2013; Malama et al, 2024; Moffitt et al, 2019).

In 2011, BC Housing published a report on their safe homes model which they had been running since 2009. Their report showed the promising practice of this model and its use in rural and remote communities. We had also learned anecdotally that in different parts of the NWT, some community members were opening their own homes to offer a safe and temporary refuge for survivors needing to get away from violent situations.

In 2018, YWCA NWT applied for funding from WAGE under the Gender-Based Violence Program. We proposed a project that would engage communities in the NWT to pilot different safe homes strategies for increasing women's safety. Thankfully, this bid for funds was successful, and in 2019, we received a total of \$1 million to carry out the project.

The primary objective of the Safe Homes Project was to increase the safety of women and children in small, remote communities in the Northwest Territories by developing and testing community-based safe home models that provide accessible, culturally appropriate alternatives to remaining in violent situations. Given that there were only a total of 5 shelters in the NWT serving 33 communities at the time, the YWCA NWT saw a need for additional shelters across the territory given our population size. Also, in prior YWCA NWT-led research titled "Safety for Women in Small Communities Project", women indicated a need to have a need for safe spaces within their home communities where they can go should violence happen in their home.



The Safe Homes Project worked in close collaboration with survivors of family violence, community leaders, and local service providers to identify and strengthen safe spaces within communities, recognizing that many women prefer to remain close to their families, culture, and support networks. In addition to enhancing immediate safety, the initiative aimed to reduce stigma and increase awareness around gender-based violence, and strengthen coordination among community partners, with a long-term goal of establishing sustainable, community-supported solutions that can be adapted and shared across northern communities.

After a lengthy community engagement process that included consultation with survivors, Elders, leadership in regions across the territory, we selected two communities to pilot a safe home model that was appropriate to their own local context. Community selection criteria included gaps in existing services, community support, community readiness for the project, and possibility of acquiring a space. We also did a literature review and conducted interviews with safe homes providers across BC to learn from their experiences.

In March 2023, Fort Good Hope initially opened its safe home in a local hotel as a short-term solution, before transitioning to a three-bedroom house.

Fort Simpson initially launched the safe home in a smaller rental unit owned by Housing NWT with capacity for two women or a family. In January 2025, the safe home moved to a bigger space in town provided by Housing.

Both homes actively supported women and children in the two regions during the pilot period.

Following the completion of the Safe Homes Project by YWCA NWT, both communities took ownership of the homes and transitioned operations locally. The communities were awarded one year of funding from the territorial government and expressed a desire to build internal capacity and lead the delivery of services within their communities

[More details on both safe homes are provided below.](#)





SAFE HOMES IN ACTION

The safe homes were developed to respond to unique needs and opportunities in each of the two communities. When they were operated by YWCA NWT, both homes had multiple bedrooms, including rooms with queen size beds, and others with twin beds that can be used by children. The homes were stocked with food, items for kids like toys, puzzles and books, and linens and regular household items such as laundry detergent and toilet paper. They also had land lines and internet access to provide entertainment options and connectivity for clients. If women wanted to bead or sew, supplies were provided and coordinators made an effort to link women into programs going on in the community, like sharing circles or land-based programming.

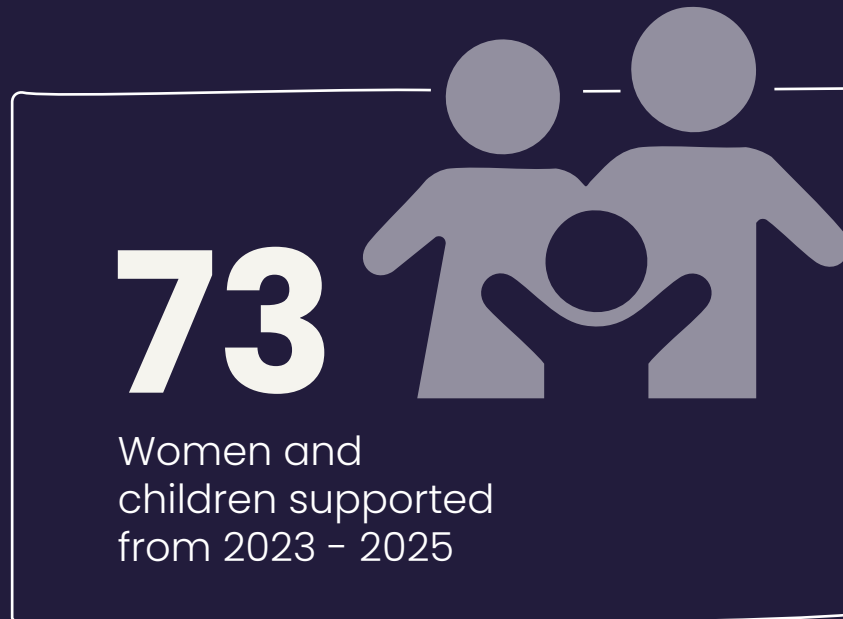
The safe homes were supported by coordinators who were community members with experience supporting women and children and solid networks with other service providers who they referred clients to as needed.

Safety and security were important considerations such as having security cameras, a door with a security code lock, and informal neighbourhood watch systems where the homes were watched over by a network of caring neighbours. The RCMP were aware of the homes and were active partners in providing referrals to the homes and also providing watch when there were clients staying in the homes.

The YWCA NWT operates a 24/7 crisis support line serving communities across the Northwest Territories, ensuring that women can access support at any time, including after hours. This service was made available to individuals in both communities as an additional pathway to access the safe home when direct contact with the local coordinator was not possible. When a call was received, our staff responded and followed up with community-based coordinators to facilitate timely connection and access to the home. This approach was implemented in recognition that maintaining a 24/7 on-call requirement for local staff was not always feasible, and it provided a critical, reliable backup to ensure women could still access safe and responsive support when they needed it most.



SAFE HOMES BY THE NUMBERS



SUCCESS FACTORS

The following success factors have been key to the safe homes in this pilot project:

Community ownership

It is essential that community members not only have input into the design, implementation, and operation of the safe home, but that they are actively involved in these areas so as to take ownership of the initiative.

Dedicated coordination

A dedicated coordinator who is located within the community, is knowledgeable about the local context and has strong relationships with community members is key. In both Fort Simpson and Fort Good Hope, YWCA NWT was fortunate enough to partner with compassionate, connected, and highly capable people to lead the initiatives on the ground.

Flexibility

Safe homes need clear rules so people stay safe and know what to expect, but they also need to be flexible and culturally respectful so they can meet the real, changing needs of survivors and families. This has included allowing women to stay for longer periods of time if needed so they did not have to return to an unsafe situation and also admitting women who were facing needs beyond immediate violence.

Close relationships

It is important to establish relationships with other front-line service providers in the community (i.e. RCMP, Social Services, health centres, Victim Services, etc.) to integrate responses to family violence and create communities of care.



CHALLENGES

Those involved in the pilot project had to navigate a number of challenges, including limited housing options, lack of long-term dedicated funding, and staffing.

Lack of housing availability

In both of the communities, finding available locations to set up the safe home was a significant challenge. An additional challenge was that women who were unhoused or living in inadequate housing sought shelter at the safe home, and there were very few long-term housing options available that they could transition to afterwards.

Limited funding

The funding provided through the WAGE grant was essential for setting up the safe homes, but was not sufficient to cover all costs, such as additional holistic programming, hiring multiple staff members to allow for 24/7 coverage, and supporting long-term operations of the homes.

Stigma

While open dialogue was a success of the project, a culture of silence and the normalization of family violence in the NWT continued to present a barrier as well as misperceptions that shelters break up families.

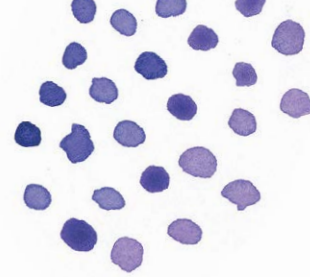
Maintaining clear criteria vs. responding to real needs of women

Despite the establishment of clear criteria for the safe home as a place where women and children fleeing violence at home can stay for up to 10 days as a short-term emergency measure, the reality was often not so straightforward. In communities where housing options are extremely limited, there were been numerous situations where women who are unhoused or living in precarious housing situations asked to use the safe home while they awaited more permanent housing. When there was space at the home, this was permitted. Many women also stayed in the home for far longer than 10 days.

Substance use

Substance use is an ongoing and growing concern in the NWT. The safe homes had a zero-tolerance policy for substance use because the homes were not staffed 24/7, nor were staff properly equipped to support women who may be under the influence. The safe homes were also important sober spaces for women who were trying to maintain their sobriety. However, the reality is that women fleeing violence might use substances as a way to cope with their trauma and there is a strong desire to support them to ensure they are safe and away from unsafe situations. Specialized supports need to be developed to meet their needs as well, including a place to go and support from individuals who have been trained to offer such assistance.





THINGS TO CONSIDER WHEN ESTABLISHING A SAFE HOME

Establishing a safe home takes time, patience, dedication, and strong community input and ongoing support. Here are some key things for communities to consider based on what the pilot safe homes went through to get up and running.

Establish need and gather community input

To establish a safe home model that is appropriate and responsive to your community, actively engage with community members—especially women who have lived experience of family violence. Facilitate meaningful input by organizing sewing circles, sharing circles, advisory councils, women’s gatherings, hide camps, or by participating in existing activities. During these gatherings, clearly introduce the safe home concept and actively seek suggestions and feedback on what it should be and how it should function.

Clearly communicate how the collected information will be used and outline the measures in place to protect participants’ privacy.

Form partnerships

Partner with existing initiatives and individuals already supporting community members, such as Victim Services, RCMP, wellness workers, and schools. Meet early and often with community leadership and if relevant an interagency committee. Align the safe home with existing plans, priorities, and programs. Avoid duplicating efforts and reinventing the wheel.



Make sure your leadership, chief and council are on board.

Secure funding

Pursue initial funding and begin thinking about plans for longer-term operating funding early on. Some opportunities to explore include the [Women's Initiative Grant program](#), the [Gender Equity Grant program](#), and the [Anti-Poverty Fund](#) provided by the Government of the Northwest Territories, as well as the [Family Violence Prevention Program](#) and [Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation](#) funding provided by the Government of Canada. Create a donation program to allow individuals to donate. Develop community partnerships for in-kind donations. If needed, share reliable statistics and/or insights about family violence in your community from the RCMP, Community Justice, and Victim Services to demonstrate the need. Sharing success stories about other communities who have had a positive impact through the safe homes model can be helpful, too. YWCA NWT and our partners will continue to advocate for more systemic funding for flexible safe homes options in rural and remote communities across the territory. We encourage you to join us.

Find a suitable location

The home must be large enough to accommodate more than one guest at a time and women with children. A 3+ bedroom family home is ideal, but take into account the size of your community and the needs - you may need more or less than 3+ bedrooms. Consider the location of the home and whether there can be community members watching out for the home. At the same time, ensure the home is private enough to allow women to be there with some level of confidentiality and anonymity from their abuser. This is a tricky balance in a small community. It's crucial to maintain good relationships with the RCMP and neighbours to help keep the home safe and ensure quicker response time in the event of an emergency.





Create a safe and welcoming home environment

Seek donations of furniture and supplies from the community. Offer toys and other activities for children of various ages. As part of the work we did with the Advisory Council at the start of the project, we asked for their feedback with regards to how members visualize the home and the things they feel survivors will need in the home and how it should feel. This helped us in determining how the homes were set up so that they were safe, comfortable, and welcoming for the women and their children.

Develop policies and procedures

Develop intake and guest policies. Some items to cover include: criteria for admission, maximum length of stay, guidelines around substance use, whether guests can be in the home, and maintaining a respectful environment. You can adapt these based on ones created by the YWCA NWT and existing safe homes and shelters. At the same time, be flexible and be prepared to adapt the policies to meet the needs of the community. Please contact the YWCA NWT for a sample Welcome Booklet that contains policies or access the booklet on [our website](http://www.ywcanwt.ca) (www.ywcanwt.ca).

Be flexible with your policies and ensure they serve the needs of the women.

Hire and manage staff

Based on our pilot experience, it is recommended that safe homes prioritize having sufficient staffing levels to ensure adequate support is available to clients. A minimum of two staff positions is strongly recommended to help maintain consistent service delivery and reduce pressure on individual workers. Due to funding limitations during the pilot phase, we were unable to hire additional staff, which created challenges in maintaining consistent client support.

While safe homes are not intended to operate in the same manner as 24/7 shelters, it is important to have staff available during the day for several hours to provide client support, along with at least one person available overnight to respond to client needs. This approach helps promote client safety and ensures timely support when concerns arise.

It is also important to support staff in carving out time for self-care to help prevent burnout, and to develop a succession plan to maintain continuity and stability in staffing. Communities may also wish to explore partnerships with other programs or institutions, such as post-secondary training programs, to help increase capacity and strengthen support for the safe home.



Get the word out

Spread the word about the safe home among referral agencies (e.g. Victim Services, RCMP, Community Wellness, Social Services) and also consider leaving brochures in strategic locations such as the health centre or the RCMP detachment. Discuss the safe home on the local radio or with a news outlet. Be clear in your messaging about who the safe home is for, as well as what it is and what it isn't.

Operate the safe home

Ensure the safe home is open and available to women and children fleeing IPV and/or family violence. Keep the home clean and well-stocked. Offer a range of programs that build community, confidence, and skills. This can be done in a cost-effective way by linking into existing programs that are being offered in the community.

Support clients

Remove barriers to access – including transportation, mental health, literacy, and others. Consider the continuum of care; the safe home is one piece of it, being a short-term destination in an emergency situation. Help clients plan for longer term housing solutions such as transitional housing or public housing. Offer referrals as needed to other programs and supports in the community, such as

Cultivate a community of care around the safe home.

counselling, health care, and education services. Provide education around family violence and safety planning support. See Appendix B for a list of emergency numbers accessible throughout the NWT that clients can call if they need support; this list can be printed and posted within the safe home.


Monitor and evaluate the safe home and adapt as you go

Make sure that you have a plan for how you are going to monitor and evaluate whether your safe home is meeting the needs of women and children and for gathering feedback on how to improve the home. For a sample survey, see Appendix A. Be sure to compensate people for their time and wisdom when they are sharing with you. Then, once you have listened and learned, adapt as you go to meet the needs of your community.



WORDS OF ENCOURAGEMENT

Project leaders and partners offered the following words of encouragement for other communities considering a safe home:



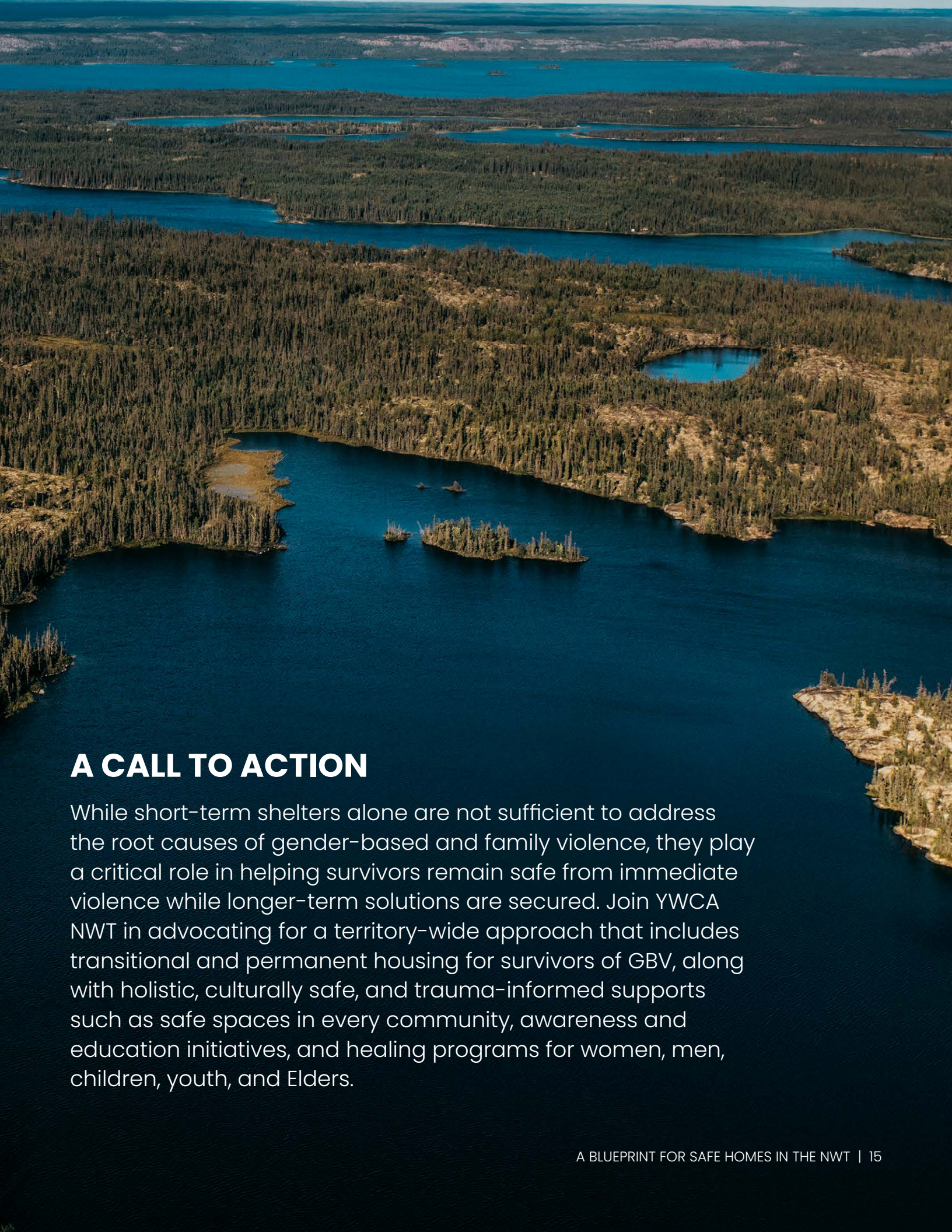
Remember your why and be the driving force of making the vision a reality.

Be creative, be resourceful, never give up, there is always a way forward.

It is doable. Just start from somewhere.



While establishing and operating a safe home comes with challenges, the impact it can have on improving safety and support within communities makes the work both meaningful and worthwhile.



A CALL TO ACTION

While short-term shelters alone are not sufficient to address the root causes of gender-based and family violence, they play a critical role in helping survivors remain safe from immediate violence while longer-term solutions are secured. Join YWCA NWT in advocating for a territory-wide approach that includes transitional and permanent housing for survivors of GBV, along with holistic, culturally safe, and trauma-informed supports such as safe spaces in every community, awareness and education initiatives, and healing programs for women, men, children, youth, and Elders.



REFERENCES

Key Informants

The information shared in this blueprint is based largely on knowledge and wisdom shared by staff members at YWCA NWT, members from communities engaged in the project, including survivors of gender-based violence, and people involved in preventing and addressing gender-based violence in the the North and other parts of Canada.

Written Sources

Abbott, J., Ashdown, L., Barthe, G., Bertrand, M., Bonnar, B., Brown, L., Closs, K., Duncan, C., Giesbrecht, C., Gregory, M., Harrison, P., James, K., Langevin, H., Miller, B., Miller, M., Parsons, L., Peters, M., Proctor, J., Rahmnan, S., ... Williams, F. (2015). Promising practices across Canada for housing women who are older and fleeing abuse. Atira Women's Resource Society. <https://atira.bc.ca/wp-content/uploads/Promising-Practices-for-Housing-Women-who-are-Older.pdf>

BC Housing. (2011). Understanding women's safe home programs in BC. <https://www.bchousing.org/publications/Understanding-Womens-Safe-Home-Programs-BC.pdf>

BC Housing. (2019). Women's transition housing and supports program review. <https://www.bchousing.org/publications/Womens-Transition-Housing-Supports-Program-Review.pdf>

Little, L. (2013). Increasing Safety Options for Women in NWT Communities: Project Evaluation Report. Lutra Associates Ltd.

Malama, K., Admassu, Z., Logie, CH, et al. (2024). Prevalence, correlates, and trends of intimate partner violence among Indigenous and northern youths in the Northwest Territories, Canada. *Journal of Global Health Reports*. <https://www.joghr.org/article/91888-prevalence-correlates-and-trends-of-intimate-partner-violence-among-indigenous-and-northern-youths-in-the-northwest-territories-canada>

Moffitt, P., Fikowski H., Mauricio, M., & Mackenzie, A. (2013). Intimate Partner Violence in the Canadian Territorial North: Perspectives from a Literature Review and a Media Watch. Institute for Circumpolar Health.

Moffitt, P., Fikowski, H., Little, S. & Forbes, A. (2019). Exploring Strategies to Reduce Family Violence in the Northwest Territories: A Scoping Review. https://www.fin.gov.nt.ca/sites/fin/files/1-ari-family-violence-scoping-review-_final.pdf

Statistics Canada. (2024). Trends in police-reported family violence and intimate partner violence in Canada, 2023. <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/daily-quotidien/241024/dq241024b-eng.htm>

Watt, K. (2021). Preliminary promising practices for Rural Safe Homes providing services for women experiencing violence with mental wellness and/or substance use needs. BC Society of Transition Houses.

APPENDICES



APPENDIX A: SAMPLE SURVEY

The following survey was shared with women who had used the safe home at the end of the project. A \$100 gift card was provided in gratitude for the time and experiences they shared.

Safe Home Survey

The purpose of this survey is to gather feedback from you about your time at the safe home in your community, which is part of a broader project led by YWCA NWT.

Your participation is optional. You do not need to share feedback if you don't want to and if there is a question that you don't want to answer, you can skip to the next one. This survey is also confidential. We are not asking for your name in the survey and your name will not be shared in connection with your responses.

The information you share will be entered into an anonymous SurveyMonkey survey and results from all surveys will be compiled by a third-party evaluator. Collective results will be shared back with YWCA NWT. Responses will be used to improve the safe homes program and to understand the difference that the program is making for women and children. We will also be advocating for better support for women and children in the NWT. We appreciate your honest feedback so we can continue to improve and the time you are taking to share your feedback.

Everyone who completes the survey will receive a \$100 voucher to a local store, purchased by the safe home coordinator. Please let the coordinator know when you have completed the survey and she will arrange the purchase of the gift card.

Consent: I understand the purposes of this survey and agree to participate. (Please check)

Questions

1. What community did you visit a safe home in? (Check) Fort Good Hope Fort Simpson

2. Approximately how many separate times have you visited the safe home?

3. Approximately how many nights over all of your visits did you stay in the safe home for?

4. Did the safe home meet your needs in the moment(s) when you needed a safe place to stay?

Yes Somewhat No

5. How could the safe home program be improved to better support you and other people experiencing violence and needing a safe place to stay?

6. Did you have children staying with you in the safe home? (Circle) Yes / No

If yes: How many children stayed with you?

Did the safe home meet your children's needs? Yes Somewhat No

How could the safe home be improved to better support children and youth staying at the home?

7. If the safe home was not open, is there another place you would have gone instead?

Yes Somewhat No

8. We welcome you to share in your own words anything about the impact, value or difference that being able to stay at the safe home made for you (and your family if that applies).

9. If you knew someone else who was experiencing violence and needed a safe place to stay for a short period of time, would you recommend the safe home to them?

Yes Maybe No Why / Why not?

10. Is there anything else you would like to share with the safe home staff and the people who support and fund the program?

APPENDIX B: EMERGENCY NUMBERS IN THE NWT

IF YOU ARE IN IMMEDIATE DANGER AND NEED ASSISTANCE, PLEASE CALL 9-1-1.

NWT Helpline

 **Call 8-1-1 or 1-800-661-0844 (Toll-Free)**

Health and mental health support and information provided by registered nurses. Information on topics such as stress management, suicidal thoughts, abuse, sexual assault, depression, anxiety, grief, and substance use, and more. Available 24/7.

YWCA NWT Crisis Line

 **Call 867-873-8257 (Yellowknife) or 1-866-223-7775 (Toll-Free)**


Support for anyone experiencing abuse from an intimate partner, family member, friend, or others, or has questions about Emergency Protection Orders. Available 24/7.

Suicide Crisis Hotline

 **Call or Text 9-8-8**

Crisis support for those dealing with thoughts of suicide, and support for those with concerns about a loved one who may be struggling. Available 24/7.

Kids Help Phone

 **Call 1-800-668-6868 or Text CONNECT to 686868 (Youth)**

 **Text WELLNESS to 74174 (Adults)**

Virtual mental health, emotional, and crisis support for youth and adults. Available 24/7.

National Indian Residential School Crisis Line

 **1-866-925-4419 (Toll-Free)**

Crisis and emotional support or counselling for those who have attended residential school, or have family members who have attended residential school. Available 24/7.

MMIWG Support Line

 **Call 1-844-413-6649 (Toll-Free)**

Emotional assistance for those impacted by the crisis of Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women, Girls, and 2SLGBTQI+ People. Available 24/7.

Hope for Wellness Help Line

 **Call 1-855-242-3310 (Toll-Free)**

Telephone and online chat services for Indigenous people seeking emotional support. Available 24/7.

