TRANSFORMING FIRST NATIONS CHILD & FAMILY WELL-BEING

ONTARIO SPECIAL STUDY

FINAL REPORT OVERVIEW & NEXT STEPS

> INDsight Consulting May 20, 2021

Overview

- Key events leading to child welfare reform
- Transformation from protection to prevention
- The transformation process
- COO Needs Assessment Manual
- Questions

Background

Date Key event

- 2005 *Wen:de: We are coming to the light of day* released but excludes Ontario due to *1965 Agreement*
- AFN and the First Nations Child and Family Caring Society (Caring Society) bring case against the Government of Canada to the CHRT
 - The Chiefs in Ontario (COO) and Nishnawbe Aski Nation (NAN) granted "Interested Party" status
- CHRT found FNCFS Program and related funding models and federal-provincial agreements discriminatory
 - Ordered ISC to immediately cease its discriminatory practices and reform the FNCFS Program and the Ontario 1965 Agreement

• "The [Complainants, Commission and Interested] Parties] request that...a special study be...conducted...[that] would determine the adequacy of the 1965 Agreement in achieving comparability of services; culturally appropriate services that account for historical disadvantage; and, ensuring the best interest of the child are paramount." (CHRT 2016, p.30)

Background

Date Key event

- The COO Special Chiefs Assembly, Resolution 21/17 requires Special Study "[P]rovide options on a new First Nations family well-being policy, program delivery, and funding approach that is family-centered, community-directed, and supports better outcomes by focusing on prevention..." (October 25, 2017)
- 2018 COO commissions the **Special Study** to focus on **prevention**
 - convenes a **Technical Table** on Child and Family Wellbeing with wide representation
 - contracts with INDsight Consulting to guide, research, and prepare the Study
- 2019 COO Technical Table First Nations representatives deliver Special Study calling for
 transformation from protection to prevention with 7 pillar and 28 recommendations
- 2020 Special Chiefs in Assembly, Resolution 20/14 accepts the Ontario Special Study calls for implementation

Transformation

- **Protection to prevention -7 pillars**
- The process 4 stages

Transformation - protection to prevention

Current child welfare system has operated over decades and requires

- significant reform with funding that meets or exceeds substantive equality
- at least ten-years to reach a steady state

Over time, the assumption is that communities and agencies transform in function and service delivery. Transformation moves significantly away from protection to addressing child and family well-being in community

There are <u>7 pillars and 28 recommendations</u> for transformation

Seven pillars and sample recommendations

Outcome

Child, youth and family well-being

Keep families together and reduce number of children in care

3. Determinants of well-being	4. Services	5. Services supports	6-7. Funding & agreements	Policy and legislation support pillars
 Substantive equality (income, housing, etc.) Language and culture Systemic racism & discrimination 	 Service & costing of well-being services Service transformation 	 Information and communication technologies and broadband Select/monitor performance measures 	 Sustainable, long- term funding approach New inter- governmental agreement(s) in Ontario 	 Inherent jurisdiction Statutory funding Compliance with UNDRIP and UNCRC Support First Nations care models

CHRT substantive equality

Partners: First Nations, First Nations organizations and ICWBAs, and federal and provincial governments

1. Self-determination and inherent jurisdiction

2. Language and culture

Transformation process – 4 stages

Stage One

First Nations- engagement and preparation for program, service, and supports



Intermediate accomplishments (implementing programs, services and supports)

Stage Three Early results (immediate child, family and community changes)

Stage Four Later results (longer-term child, family and community well-being)

Child & Family Well-being – The Transformation Process

Stage One First Nations - engagement and preparation for program, service, and supports

First Nations and governments agree on funding amount

Completion of each First Nations community & agency assessment & plan

First Nations and governments agree on new agreement

First Nations prepare the community for delivery of programs, services, and supports & define service responsibilities with agencies

Each First Nation completes readiness assessment completed to transition to stage two or three Stage Two - Transition (Implementing programs, services and supports)

First Nations and governments implement the interim funding formula

Each First Nation prepares staff & volunteers, materials, space and all other requirements for delivery and ongoing development

Each First Nation delivers programs, services & supports; assesses progress; & refines delivery

Government's ongoing work to address determinants of well-being

Governments agree on performance measures agreed on with capacity to support Stage Three - Transition measuring community & agency readiness

First Nations and agencies programs are stable with capacity of staff

First Nations monitoring progress child, family and community well-being

First Nations & agencies have adequate community infrastructure

Improvements in determinants of wellbeing

New agreement implemented

Each First Nation completes readiness assessment completed to transition funding to steady state Stage Four – Steady State

First Nations and governments agree on ongoing funding

First Nations agree on the funding formula

Community infrastructure fully restored

First Nations experience significant improvements in determinants of wellbeing

First Nations measureable progress toward child, family and community wellbeing

Transformation process

- Respects Indigenous right to self-determination and First Nations jurisdiction over children and community well-being
- Assumes each First Nation
 - determines the pace of transformation
 - assumes responsibility for programs and services based on their needs and plans
 - allows for various ways for First Nations and their respective Indigenous Child Well-Being Agencies (ICWBAs) to address child and family well-being (e.g., addressing infrastructure, progress on the First Nations determinants of wellbeing, etc.)
- Assumes services
 - First Nation and ICWBA determine how best to deliver services
 - follow children and youth up to age 25, and support their transition into adulthood

Transformation process

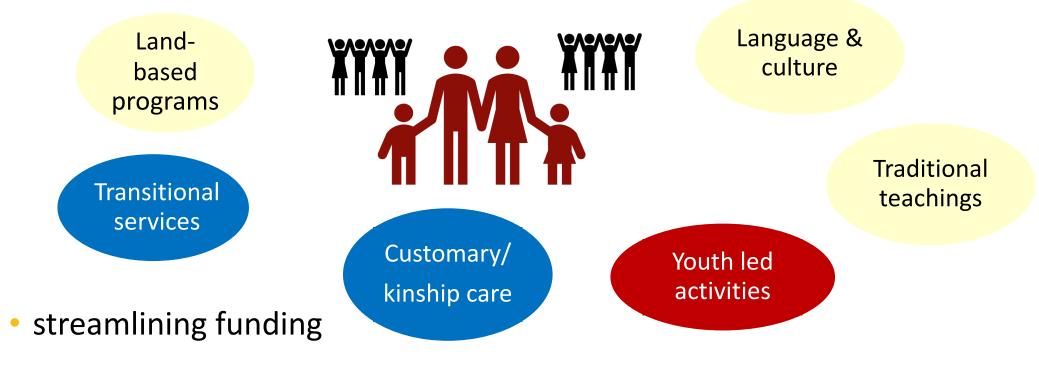
Recognizes distinct First Nations requirements and costs for example:

- <u>Language/Culture/Ceremony</u> places Child Protection & Prevention in a distinct cultural context
- Intergenerational trauma creates more complex needs: Residential Schooling and Sixties Scoop sever connections with community/ancestors; closes avenues for learning basic skills and Indigenous language/culture; contributes to mental health issues and addictions
- <u>Larger family unit</u> more children and more family members located in communal notions of family
- <u>Deficient Community Substructure</u> such as housing, income, education, employment, water advisories, food insecurity

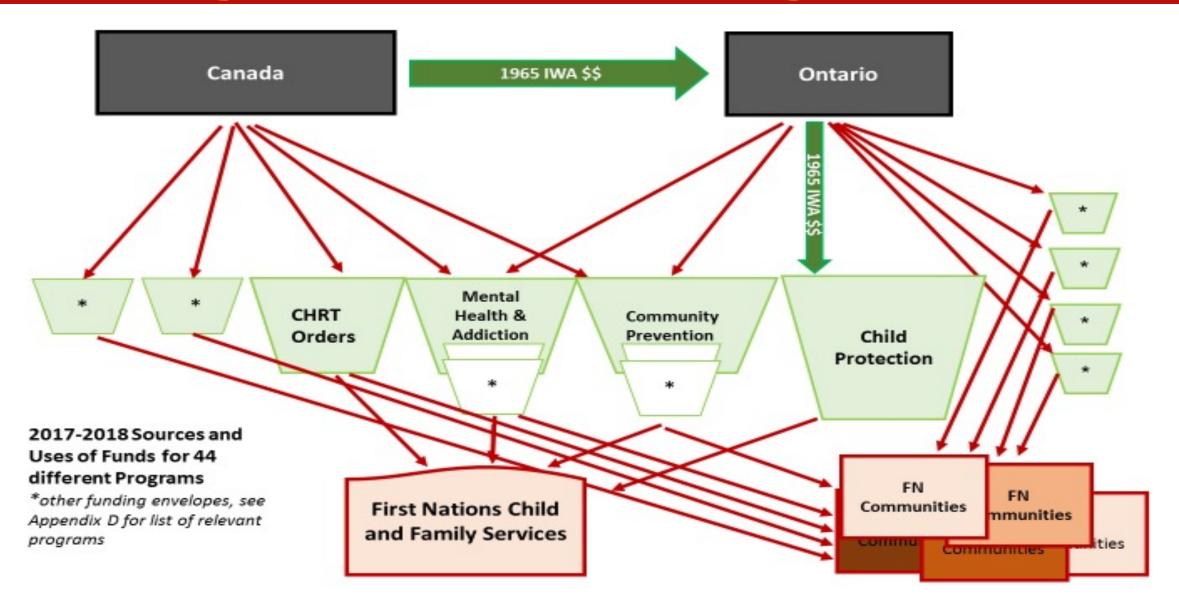
Transformation - Service delivery and funding

First Nations holistic approaches to child and family well-being requires

 broadening services beyond agency services to include communitybased well-being services, examples include:

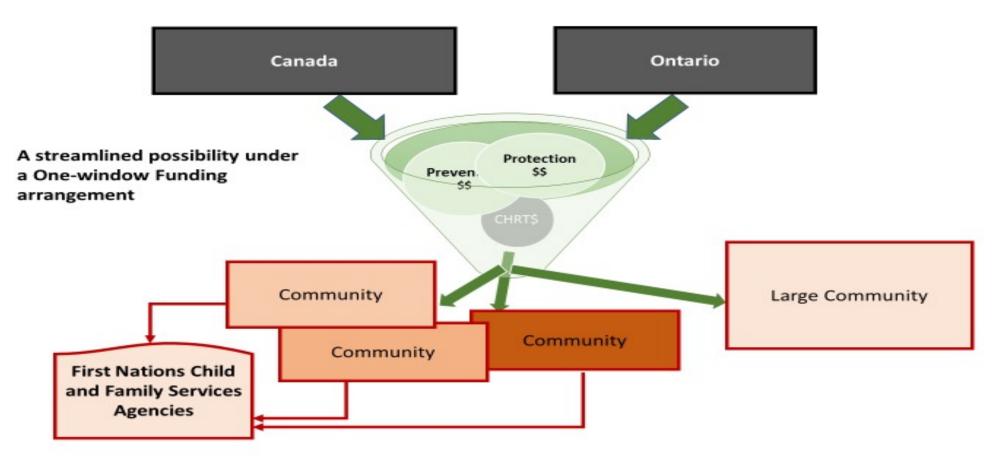


Existing services and funding



Transformed services and funding approach

The First Nation designed services consolidate funding into a distinct First Nations funding envelope



Funds received by Agency/Community by Principal Category of Expenditure*	PROVINCIAL Contributions (<i>before</i> IWA reimbursements)	FEDERAL Contributions (<i>before</i> IWA reimbursements)	TOTAL FUNDING	PROVINCIAL Contributions (<i>before</i> IWA reimbursements)	FEDERAL Contributions (<i>before</i> IWA reimbursements)	TOTAL FUNDING	LOW estimate of funding needs	HIGH estimate of funding needs
PROGRAM FUNDING		2015-2016			2017-2018		PREPARATION FOR	TRANSFORMATION
To Agencies								
Capital Renewal, Repairs & Maintenance	\$2,247,593		\$2,247,593	\$2,044,003	\$0	\$2,044,003	\$2,044,003	\$2,044,003
Information & Communications Technologies - Operations & Mtce**							\$9,750,000	\$17,100,000
Protection*** (funds in italics are \$\$ reimbursed by Canada to Ontario under the Indian Welfare Agreement (IWA))	\$152,399,691	IWA reimbursement = \$123,468,903	\$152,399,691	\$188,375,460	IWA reimbursement	\$188,375,460	\$195,000,000	\$285,000,000
SUB-TOTAL - FUNDS TO AGENCIES	\$154,647,284		\$154,647,284	\$190,419,463		\$190,419,463	\$206,794,003	\$304,144,003
To Communities or Agencies								
Prevention - outside scope of current IWA	\$46,533,283	\$19,976,969	\$66,510,252	\$84,403,583	\$85,706,348	\$170,109,931	\$170,109,931	\$170,109,931
Extraordinary Circumstances & Contingencies - CHRT Order 411					\$18,386,800	\$18,386,800	\$18,386,800	\$18,386,800
Extraordinary Circumstances & Contingencies - CHRT Orders 426 & 427					\$57,727,066	\$57,727,066	\$57,727,066	\$57,727,066
SUB-TOTAL - FUNDS TO COMMUNITIES	\$46,533,283	\$19,976,969	\$66,510,252	\$84,403,583	\$161,820,214	\$246,223,797	\$246,223,797	\$246,223,797
SUB-TOTAL PROGRAM FUNDING			\$221,157,536			\$436,643,260	\$453,017,800	\$550,367,800
JORDAN'S PRINCIPLE & INFRASTRUCTURE FUNDING								
Jordan's Principle - All Ontario					\$27,544,304	\$27,544,304	\$27,544,304	\$27,544,304
Jordan's Principle - NAN (\$73M Apr2017- Jan2019; monthly avg*12mos)					\$43,800,000	\$43,800,000	\$43,800,000	\$43,800,000
Large Capital Assets - Agencies							\$17,000,000	\$25,000,000
Large Capital Assets - Communities (Multi- use Building; Safe housing)							as needed	
Information & Communications Technologies - Broadband							as planned	
TOTAL FUNDING including Jordan's Principle (<i>before</i> IWA reimbursements)	\$201,180,567	\$19,976,969	\$221,157,536	\$274,823,046	\$233,164,518	\$507,987,564	\$541,362,104	\$646,712,104

*See Appendix D - ON1.1 for Ontario figures; See Appendix D - GC 3.0 for Federal figures; blank cells not applicable or unknown

**ICTs low/high estimate = Industry benchmark at 5% (of low) and 6% (of high) operating costs

***Protection low/high estimate = 13% and 19% share of Total Provincial Agency Budget of \$1.5B

Options	Principal Characteristics			
Model 1	Bottom-up Approach based on self-assessed community needs			
Model 2	Complex Formula Funding with mix of Case-based (Child Protection) and Population-based (Prevention/Well-being) calculations, adjusted for Remoteness/Community Cost Differentials			
Model 3	Simplified Formula Funding to cover (1) Baseline Community Needs (2) Community Cost Differences			

The Funding Model is:

- ✓ sustainable
- ✓ prevention focused
- ✓ support First Nations jurisdiction
- support substantive equality and be non-discriminatory
- respect diversity of First Nations communities
- reflect the unique needs of individual First Nations (e.g. remoteness, large child populations, etc.)

COO supporting transformation

Child & Family Well-being—The Transformation Process

First Nations- engagement and preparation for program, service, and supports

Ongoing engagement of First Nations and governments

Completion of transformation assessment & plan for each First Nation

First Nations and governments agree on transformation & funding

First Nations work with resources to prepare the community for delivery of programs, services, and supports

Build community capacity to plan, deliver, and manage programs, services and supports Intermediate accomplishments (implementing programs, services and supports)

Preparation of staff and volunteers, materials, space and all other requirements for delivery and ongoing development

Communicate and engage community, children and families

Deliver programs, services, and supports; assess progress; and refine delivery

Work with First Nations and others to share knowledge and enhance delivery

Ongoing work to address determinants of well-being

Early results (immediate child, family and community changes)

Communities, children and families take part in programs and services; and access supports

Community acceptance of programs, services and supports

Increase knowledge, awareness, and tools to build life skills, manage stress, and maintain well-being

Awareness of and connections to other community and formal programs and supports Later results (longer-term child, family and community well-being)

Transformed system reflects substantive equality

Connections to community and First Nations language, culture and identity

More children and families supported in their home and community

Significant improvements in determinants of well-being

Improved child and family well-being

Needs assessment manual

COO to **support transformation** commissioned a needs assessment manual based on the Special Study that offers:

- A step-by-step guide for developing and carrying out needs-assessment
- Provides tools to assess and determine current programs, infrastructure, and costs and actual needs and requirements
- The information gathered
 - remains with your First Nation
 - can assist First Nations in advocating with funders about actual needs
- A summary of the needs assessment, if you choose to share them, could inform a sector-wide analysis of programs, costs and best practices

QUESTIONS?

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