

ANNEX A: FNCFS LONG-TERM REFORM INITIATIVES AND IMPLEMENTATION OF CHRT ORDERS

This Annex details the work of Canada and the Parties to reform the First Nations Child and Family Services (FNCFS) Program to address the adverse impacts of 2016 CHRT 2. Paragraph 458 of that decision summarized those adverse impacts as follows:

[458] AANDC's design, management and control of the FNCFS Program, along with its corresponding funding formulas and the other related provincial/territorial agreements have resulted in denials of services and created various adverse impacts for many First Nations children and families living on reserves. Non-exhaustively, the main adverse impacts found by the Panel are:

- The design and application of the Directive 20-1 funding formula, which provides funding based on flawed assumptions about children in care and population thresholds that do not accurately reflect the service needs of many on-reserve communities. This results in inadequate fixed funding for operation (capital costs, multiple offices, cost of living adjustment, staff salaries and benefits, training, legal, remoteness and travel) and prevention costs (primary, secondary and tertiary services to maintain children safely in their family homes), hindering the ability of FNCFS Agencies to provide provincially/territorially mandated child welfare services, let alone culturally appropriate services to First Nations children and families and, providing an incentive to bring children into care because eligible maintenance expenditures are reimbursable at cost.
- The current structure and implementation of the EPFA [the Enhanced Prevention Focused Approach] funding formula, which perpetuates the incentives to remove children from their homes and incorporates the flawed assumptions of Directive 20-1 in determining funding for operations and prevention, and perpetuating the adverse impacts of Directive 20-1 in many on-reserve communities.
- The failure to adjust Directive 20-1 funding levels, since 1995; along with funding levels under the EPFA, since its implementation, to account for inflation/cost of living;
- The application of the 1965 Agreement in Ontario that has not been updated to ensure on-reserve communities can comply fully with Ontario's Child and Family Services Act.
- The failure to coordinate the FNCFS Program and other related provincial/territorial agreements with other federal departments and government programs and services for First Nations on reserve, resulting in service gaps, delays and denials for First Nations children and families.
- The narrow definition and inadequate implementation of Jordan's Principle, resulting in service gaps, delays and denials for First Nations children.

The Annex does not address the last two bullets, which concern Canada's definition and implementation of Jordan's Principle, as they are not within the scope of the Tribunal's second question sent March 16, 2023.

- **The design and application of the Directive 20-1 funding formula**

The FNCFS Program no longer funds agencies based on the number of children in care or population thresholds. Protection and operational costs eligible under 2018 CHRT 4 are funded at their actual costs. Following transition to the reformed funding approach outlined in the Agreement-in-Principle, Canada will provide baseline funding for protection, maintenance and operations calculated

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on an agency's actual costs. Moving forward, Canada will adjust baseline funding according to population and inflation. Canada will also adjust baseline funding as well as other funding to account for the extra costs of delivering services in remote communities.

Since April 1, 2022, the FNCFS Program has funded prevention at \$2,500 per registered First Nations person resident on-reserve or in the Yukon. That per-person amount totaled more than \$1.2 billion in 2022-23 (an increase of 107% over 2021-22, the last year in which prevention was funded at its actual costs).

Canada continues to fund the actual costs of capital projects in line with the interim orders of 2021 CHRT 41. It is exploring with the parties alternative, evidence-based methods to fund capital projects.

The FNCFS Program is investing in services that were not part of the Program in 2016, such as post-majority supports (funded at the moment at actual costs) and First Nations representative services (funded nationally on a per capita basis). Prevention, post-majority supports and First Nations representative services funding are intended to enable First Nations and agencies to deliver culturally-appropriate services to children, youth, young adults and families.

- **The current structure and implementation of the EPFA funding formula**

As noted above, the FNCFS Program funds protection and operations at their actual costs and, under the reformed funding approach, will move to baseline funding adjusted for inflation, population and remoteness. Prevention funding is much higher than in the past. Post-majority support services and First Nations representative services are new components of the Program intended to support children and families in a wider range of circumstances. The FNCFS Program has shifted its funding structure away from the EPFA.

- **The failure to adjust Directive 20-1 funding levels**

The FNCFS Program funds protection and operations at their actual costs, thereby automatically incorporating inflation. Under the reformed funding approach, the Program will provide baseline funding adjusted on an annual basis for inflation and population. Funding for prevention and First Nations representative services are already being adjusted for inflation and population.

- **The application of the 1965 Agreement in Ontario**

In the Agreement-in-Principle, Canada committed to work with the Chiefs of Ontario on an approach to reform the 1965 Agreement and to reach out to the Government of Ontario in line with that approach. Discussions with the Chiefs of Ontario and Nishnawbe Aski Nation continue on this matter.

The following chart offers greater detail on progress in reforming the FNCFS Program to address the Tribunal's adverse impacts and implement the 2016 CHRT 2 order to cease discriminatory practices and reform the FNCFS Program and the *1965 Agreement*.

*Note that 2022-2023 figures are subject to change until the Public Accounts are tabled before Parliament in the fall of 2023.

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AREA OF ACTION	IMPLEMENTATION OF ORDERS AND RELATED INITIATIVES
Immediate Relief	
Budget 2016 + Additional Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Further to 2016 CHRT 2, Canada committed \$634.8 million over five years to the FNCFS Program for prevention and immediate relief to address funding gaps. This includes additional investments for: operations and prevention to update existing funding agreements, increase to the per child service purchase amounts, funding for intake and investigation services, upward adjustments for agencies with more than 6% of children in care, federal support to expand provincial case management systems on reserve, prevention in Ontario, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador and Yukon at nationally-consistent levels across all jurisdictions as well as outreach, engagement and effective allocation of funding to service providers. ○ To respond to 2016 CHRT 16, Canada provided an additional estimated \$95 million in funding for 2016-2017 for immediate relief. This funding was provided to support maintenance for FNCFS delegated agencies to respond to budgetary pressures created as a result of provincial legislative changes to service delivery requirements, support for FNCFS delegated agencies to provide ISC with information about their actual needs and distinct circumstances, funding for FNCFS delegated agencies to implement a cultural vision for their programming, support for an engagement process going forward in conjunction with the National Advisory Committee (NAC) on FNCFS Program Reform (NAC) and Regional Tables to work on medium and long-term reform and increased prevention services funding and adjustments in the funding approach for small agencies.
Elimination of Directive 20-1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In situations where Directive 20-1 applied, FNCFS delegated agencies were provided funding through existing mechanisms in 2015-2016, but with increased funding levels determined using an updated Enhanced Prevention Focused Approach (EPFA) costing model. ○ In 2016-17, Canada invested \$17.5 million for prevention services and programs as immediate relief for FNCFS delegated agencies still under the Directive 20-1 regime.
Updated EPFA funding model	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For jurisdictions under the EPFA funding model, updates included: additional funding to address population increases, allowing upward adjustments to be made for 26 agencies with more than 6% of children in care, adjustments to staff salaries to align with provincial rates, updates to reflect changes in provincial standards and to support intake and investigation services, updates to service delivery standards, increased funding for agency audit, insurance and legal services, as well as increased amounts for the service purchase per child.
Small FNCFS Delegated Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In the fourth quarter of the 2016-2017 fiscal year, funding was made available to small agencies to address their pressures on an ongoing basis. ○ Agencies with less than 800 children in care were still subject to scaling with respect to their core funding, but this did not decrease the funding provided to an agency for protection or prevention services.
Community Well-Being and Jurisdiction Initiatives (CWJI)	
Budget 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Through Budget 2018, Canada committed an additional \$1.4 billion for the FNCFS Program over six years and ongoing, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ \$50 million over five years in prevention resources for communities through the introduction of Community Well-being and Jurisdiction initiatives (CWJI), which extends funding beyond FNCFS delegated agencies, including funding to communities not served by FNCFS delegated agencies on reserve and in the Yukon for prevention services and/or

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	<p>projects that support the exercise of jurisdiction over child and family services. The CWJI funding stream ended on March 31, 2023.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Additional funding for FNCFS delegated agencies for protection, operations, maintenance and prevention to adjust their funding to inflation and cost of living, including access to the CHRT actual claims process;
Research funded by ISC	
NAN Remoteness Quotient Research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Further to the 2017 CHRT 7 consent order, ISC worked with Nishnawbe Aski Nation (NAN) through a Remoteness Quotient (RQ) Table and provided resources to NAN to retain a consultant to conduct research and develop a RQ that ISC could use to distribute remoteness funds to FNCFS delegated agencies in Northern Ontario serving NAN communities. ○ NAN filed the final report for Phase II of the Remoteness Quotient research project with the Tribunal on March 29, 2019. ○ ISC continues to work with NAN through the RQ Table and provides resources to conduct the further research and develop a Remoteness Quotient Adjustment Factor (RQAF) methodology, building on NAN's RQ work and ISC's Cost Adjustment Factor (CAF) methodology.
Ontario Special Study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Canada worked with the Ontario Technical Table on Child and Family Well-Being on Ontario-specific funding analyses and remoteness research and analysis on the <i>1965 Agreement</i>. See <i>Revise 1965 Agreement</i> below for more information.
Analysis of Needs Assessments + Alternative Funding Methodology for the FNCFS Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Further to 2018 CHRT 4, ISC worked with the Assembly of First Nations (AFN) and provided \$2.091 million in funding to contract the Institute of Fiscal Studies and Democracy (IFSD) at the University of Ottawa to conduct an analysis of existing agency needs assessments, as well as a cost analysis of agency needs, to inform the development of an alternative funding system. ○ The IFSD's work is being carried out in three phases. Phase 1 and Phase 2 Reports have informed the revised funding methodology agreed to by all Parties in the Agreement-in-Principle on Long-Term Reform of the FNCFS Program (AIP). ○ IFSD Phase 3: Canada funded AFN to manage this ongoing research conducted by IFSD, focused on modelling and implementing the funding approach it developed and defined pursuant to the IFSD Reports. IFSD Phase 3 final report is expected to be completed by the end of 2024, with the full report due in February 2025.
Capital Needs Assessment/ Feasibility Studies for FNCFS and BRS (Ontario)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Further to 2021 CHRT 41, Canada and the Parties agreed to amending the 2021 CHRT 41 order and filed a motion on consent requesting the amendments. The Tribunal approved the wording and amended its ruling in January 2022. ○ Since February 2022, Canada has been providing funding for feasibility studies and needs assessments for the purchase or construction of major capital assets supporting the delivery of BRS in Ontario. ○ Since February 2022, Canada has been providing First Nations and FNCFS delegated agencies / service providers with funding for the capital needs and feasibility studies required to support major capital assets supporting the delivery of child and family services.
Remoteness and Geography	
Work with the COO and NAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In December 2020 ISC agreed with NAN to resume the RQ Table discussions to consider how remoteness should be factored into a new FNCFS funding methodology, specifically for funding distributed to NAN First Nations communities. ○ In November 2021, NAN and four other regional, provincial or territorial First Nations organizations created the National Assembly of Remote Communities (NARC). As committed in the AIP, the NARC-Canada Remoteness Table will develop a

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	<p>First Nations-sighted national model to estimate the increased costs of delivering child and family services in remote communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ As committed in the AIP, ISC continues to work with NAN toward establishing a First Nations-led Remoteness Secretariat which will have the primary responsibility for remoteness issues and is intended to support the NARC-Canada Remoteness Table. ○ A remoteness funding adjustment for the FNCFS Program is a commitment of the AIP. Canada continues to work with NAN to determine that adjustment. ○ Canada continues to engage with COO and NAN so that reform of the FNCFS Program, as well as the approach to reforming the <i>1965 Agreement</i>, responds to the priorities and contexts of First Nations in Ontario and to communities that are remote
Payment on Actuals	
2018 CHRT 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In response to 2018 CHRT 4, Canada immediately began to cover the actual costs of prevention, intake and assessment, legal fees, building repairs, child service purchase and small agency costs (in all areas), as well as actual costs of band representative services (BRS) and mental health for First Nations youth, in Ontario, retroactively to January 2016, and going forward until an alternate funding system was in place and/or one of the conditions under paragraph 413 occurred. ○ Canada developed guides to support agencies in making claims, which were shared with recipients and updated further to work with the Parties through the Consultative Committee on Child Welfare (CCCW) and the NAC. ○ ISC works with funding recipients to pay claims within 15 business days and developed a claims and appeals process in consultation with CCCW members. ○ As of January 27, 2023, ISC has reimbursed \$981,836,978.46 through the actuals process. ○ Canada provided regular updates on implementation to the Parties through the CCCW
Prevention Funding for Non-Agency First Nations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Further to 2021 CHRT 12 consent order, Canada made prevention funding available to First Nations not served by an FNCFS delegated agency at an annual per capita amount of \$947, retroactive to 2016. ○ In October 2021, ISC began to proactively add funds to each eligible First Nation's existing agreement (unless the First Nation advised against). ○ As at January 31, 2023, ISC had added \$277.6 million to the funding agreements of the First Nations eligible for this funding (of a total eligible \$393.6 million in retroactive and 2021-22 funding). ○ Building on Phase 2 of the IFSD Report and in compliance with the 2022 CHRT 8 consent order, on April 1, 2022, ISC shifted to \$2,500 per capita as a global figure for prevention funding for First Nations, FNCFS delegated agencies and service providers. Under this new approach, First Nations not served by a FNCFS delegated agency receive the entire \$2,500 per capita allocation. ○ The Parties are currently discussing methods to support First Nations without agencies to spend their prevention funding.
Capital Assets	
Capital Assets Related to FNCFS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Further to 2021 CHRT 41 (November 16, 2021), since February 2022, Canada has been providing First Nations and FNCFS delegated agencies / service providers with funding for the full cost of the purchase or construction of major capital assets supporting the delivery of child and family services.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ As per the orders in 2021 CHRT 41, Canada is funding all FNCFS Agencies. including small agencies and/or First Nations. at actual costs for the purchase of capital assets that support the delivery of FNCFS to children on-reserve including in Ontario and in the Yukon, Further to those orders, ISC has advised the FNCFS Agencies and First Nations in writing within 30 days of the order on how to access this capital asset funding. Canada has posted this information on the Government of Canada website - <i>Funding for capital assets: Jordan's Principle and First Nations child and family services</i> (https://www.sac-isc.gc.ca/eng/1644603745673/1644603776364#ch4). ○ As at April 21 2023, 240 requests had been approved of a total of 395 requests identified under the FNCFS Program with a total cost of \$160.2 million. One project request had been denied and the remaining requests are under review. ○ Canada continues to work with the Parties to develop an approach to capital as part of the long-term reform of the FNCFS Program. ○ The IFSD has examined capital needs in their Phase 2 and 3 research, including the development of a capital needs assessment for First Nations to use. This research will also inform a long-term approach to capital needs funding for FNCFS.
Capital Assets Related to BRS (Ontario)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Since February 2022, Canada has been providing funding for the purchase or construction of major capital assets supporting the delivery of Band Representative Services in Ontario. ○ A national approach to funding FNRS was part of the immediate measures introduced on April 1, 2022. Canada and the Parties are working to determine a long-term approach to capital supporting FNRS as part of the long-term reform of the FNCFS Program.
Revise Service Level Agreements (SLA)	
Revise 1965 Agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In 2017, , ISC and Ontario co-funded the Ontario Special Study to review the <i>1965 Agreement</i> that provides funding to Ontario for a suite of social services, including child and family services, and provides options for its reform. ○ Canada worked with the Ontario Technical Table on Child and Family Well-Being on the Ontario Special Study, and with NAN to develop a remoteness quotient for First Nations delegated agencies in Northern Ontario. ○ The Ontario Special Study, released in 2020, recommended that Canada, Ontario and First Nation representatives begin exploratory discussions to develop proposed terms for a new or amended agreement, which was undertaken through the Ontario Technical Table on Child and Family Well-being. ○ In 2021, the Chiefs of Ontario (COO) and Canada discussed and agreed in the AIP that work would take place on an expedited basis to seek consensus on an approach to reform of the <i>1965 Agreement</i> and to reach out to the Government of Ontario accordingly. ○ Discussions on the <i>1965 Agreement</i> have taken place with COO and NAN and will continue towards engaging Ontario . ○ Funding provided to the Province through the bilateral agreement has increased from approximately \$127.7 million in 2016-2017 to approximately \$152.5 million in 2021-2022 to meet the needs related to protection services as identified by the provincial government.
Revise Federal-provincial/territorial Agreements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Federal-provincial/territorial Service Level Agreements (SLA) are currently in place between Canada and five jurisdictions: Newfoundland and Labrador, Yukon, Alberta, British Columbia and Ontario.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Canada, in collaboration with First Nations, has been working on renewing the FNCFS Program's SLAs with the Yukon and provincial governments in line with a reformed Program, where First Nations receive services from the provinces or the Yukon. ○ As an interim approach, ISC made updates to the funding agreements and associated reporting requirements in all jurisdictions to reflect the distribution of immediate relief investments to support front-line service providers and prevention-based funding. ○ In the fiscal year 2017-2018, ISC transitioned the FPT funding approach for the costs attributed to the provision of protection services to an actuals process under 2018 CHRT 4. Each year, ISC has incrementally increased FPT funding to meet these needs as identified by the provincial/territorial government with an average increase in annual funding of 24% between fiscal year 2016-2017 (\$236.5 million) and 2021-2022 (\$293.2 million). ○ Additional and future changes to SLAs may be required once an FSA is reached with the Parties. Canada is committed to developing a work plan on changes to SLAs and sharing the work plan for feedback with First Nations, Provinces and the Yukon. ○ Over the summer and fall of 2022, bilateral meetings took place with Assistant Deputy Ministers with all provinces and territories to provide an update on long-term reform of the FNCFS Program, including the renewal of SLAs.
Revise Policies and Procedures	
FNCFS Terms and Conditions and Manual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Canada removed <i>Chapter 5: First Nations Child and Family Services</i> from its Social Programs National Manual webpage until program reform takes place. ○ The FNCFS Program Terms and Conditions have been modified over time to account for changes within the Program and currently provide for flexible funding in four broad categories. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Protection and Maintenance ○ Post Majority Care (now known as Post Majority Support Services) ○ Prevention ○ First Nations Band Representative Services ○ The FNCFS Terms and Conditions can be viewed here: https://www.sac-isc.gc.ca/eng/1648577221890/1648577242550#chp6-4
Reallocation Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Further to 2018 CHRT 4, ISC developed a reallocation policy (and corresponding accountability tools), on Internal Reallocation of Social, Housing, Education, and Health Program Funds (the Reallocation Policy) which was shared with Parties on January 8, 2019. ○ Since February 15, 2018, ISC has not permanently reallocated funds from social programs, including housing. ○ In the development of a reallocation policy, ISC recognized a need for a whole-of-Department approach for all programs. This resulted in the development of Budget-Management Principles (BMP) that went beyond the ruling, which provide guidance to ISC departmental officials in the context of the implementation of the Tribunal's orders and are applicable to the management of all programs within the Department. The BMP serves as the foundation for the Reallocation Policy. ○ It was determined that the Reallocation Policy would apply to not only the five departmental social programs and housing as identified in the Ruling, but also education and health programs.

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AREA OF ACTION	IMPLEMENTATION OF ORDERS AND RELATED INITIATIVES
ISC Internal Reform	
Cultural Competency Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ As of 2017, Canada undertook work to reform ISC, including the introduction of a mandatory Indigenous cultural competency training for employees in September 2020, as well as the hiring of several social workers to support the FNCFS Program. ○ Further to 2022 CHRT 8, a cultural competency unit was established in ISC's Corporate Secretariat in September 2022. The unit coordinates a community of practice on cultural competency training across the department. ○ A contract was signed in November 2022 to further develop and launch a second pilot training program 'Understanding the Root Causes of Health and Social Inequities Between Indigenous and Non-indigenous (Settler) People in Canada'. The curriculum for the 2nd pilot training is underway and is supported by ISC officials and guided by an Elder. ○ A presentation on departmental cultural competency was given to the EAC (see below) in February 2023. ISC described its work in implementing the mandatory Indigenous Cultural Competency Learning Policy that applies to all employees of all groups and levels within both ISC and CIRNAC. In accordance with this Policy, each employee is expected to complete a mandatory 15 hours, or 2 days of Indigenous cultural competency learning on an annual basis. ○ Employees are encouraged to include their cultural competency learning activities in their annual performance management plan. ○ Supervisors at both departments have the delegated authority to manage and assess the performance of each of their employees and to support their learning and development plans, including cultural competency learning.
Expert Advisory Committee (EAC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Within 60 days of the release of 2022 CHRT 8, ISC established an Expert Advisory Committee (EAC) to guide an Independent Third-Party Evaluation for ISC reform. Canada, the Caring Society and the AFN worked together to identify experts from across the country. ○ The Committee is co-chaired by the Caring Society, the AFN and ISC and has had six official meetings since April 2022, as well as eight sub-working group meetings. ○ A sub-committee has been working with Evaluation Specialists contracted by ISC from the Universities of Ottawa and Victoria on the development of the evaluation framework and the statement of work that will provide the basis of a request for proposals for the Independent Third-Party Evaluator(s) who will conduct the evaluation for ISC reform beginning in 2023-2024. ○ The seventh meeting of the Committee is being planned for late spring 2023.
Agreement-in-Principle on Long-Term Reform of the FNCFS Program (AIP)	
Reformed CFS Funding Approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Through the AIP, signed on December 31, 2021, Canada and the Parties developed a framework for reform as well as a new funding approach that would bring the FNCFS Program to a cost of approximately \$20 billion over five years. ○ The AIP contains commitments that are subject to a Final Settlement Agreement (FSA) with regard to a reformed CFS funding approach addressing the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A) National Baseline Funding for Protection: Baseline funding for FNCFS Service Providers is provided based on the 2019-2020 expenditures of the FNCFS Program. Baseline Funding will increase each year to reflect inflation and population growth. ○ B) Additional funding, top-up factors and indexing of:

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prevention ▪ Information Technology (IT) ▪ Results ▪ Emergency Fund ▪ Poverty ▪ Remoteness and Geography ▪ Capital Asset Replacement Fund and Capital Maintenance and Recapitalization ○ C) National First Nations Secretariat: An independent and technical Secretariat function will be established to assist First Nations and FNCFS service providers through data collection, analysis, and operational support. The Secretariat will share research and tools to help in the transition to the Reformed CFS Funding Approach. ○ D) First Nation Representative Services : Funding for First Nation Representative Services is provided to each First Nation based on a formula that multiplies \$283 by the First Nations population on-reserve (with enhancements for First Nations in Ontario) and in the Yukon; ○ E) Major Capital Infrastructure: Canada committed funding for the full cost of the purchase or construction of major capital assets needed to support the delivery of child and family services and the capital needs assessments. Canada and the Parties are discussing alternative approaches for funding capital projects. ○ Canada also committed funding for Post-Majority Support Services for youth aging out of care and young adults formerly in care, up to and including the age of 25 or the age for post-majority services specified in the applicable provincial or Yukon legislation (whichever age is greater). These services are currently being funded at actuals until sufficient data on Post-Majority Support Services service use can be developed to formulate long-term funding approach
Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ As committed in the AIP and further outlined in the 2022 CHRT 8 consent order, ISC has submitted a list of indicators to the Parties that are comparable to those found in the Measuring to Thrive framework and are within the scope and authorities of the FNCFS Program. ISC is already collecting data for some of these proposed indicators and will work to collect data for the remaining proposed indicators. ISC is also proposing other indicators that, while not referenced in the Measuring to Thrive Framework, are relevant for measuring program performance. ○ Upon review of the results of the IFSD Phase 3 Report, ISC will continue to consult with the Parties towards a set of indicators to be used for reporting on the reformed FNCFS Program. ○ ISC's Departmental Result Framework has been renewed and approved by Treasury Board for the 2023-24 fiscal year. As a result, in ISC's annual Departmental Results Report reporting on the FNCFS Program will be contained in the Departmental Result which reports on whether Indigenous Peoples are culturally safe and socially well. ○ ISC's contribution to the development of a national First Nations-led Secretariat function is being developed in the FSA, as are details related to the Secretariat's governance, information sharing mechanisms, funding, and mandate.
Immediate Measures as of April 1, 2022	

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Post-Majority Support Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ As of April 1, 2022, as committed in the AIP and further outlined in the 2022 CHRT 8 consent order (March 24, 2022), Canada began funding Post-Majority Support Services at actual costs in all provinces and in the Yukon up to the day a young adult formerly in care turns 26 to support youth aging out of care and young adults formerly in care as they transition to adulthood and independence. First Nations and First Nations authorized service providers can submit funding requests for the reimbursement of costs through the actuals process (beginning April 1, 2022, until March 31, 2024). ○ ISC and a sub-committee of the NAC together developed a Post-Majority Support Services package, which was distributed to recipients on June 23, 2022. This package included an information sheet with a non-exhaustive list of potential post majority supports, activities and costs and eligibility criteria for individuals and for service providers, as well as a funding request form. The information sheet and funding request forms were subsequently updated and distributed to inform recipients of changes regarding eligibility criteria, such as expanding eligible service providers to First Nations and First Nations authorized service providers and expanding eligibility to youth who ordinarily reside on reserve and who had formerly been in care funded by the province or in the Yukon. ○ ISC also developed a toolkit to inform First Nations youth and young adults who are or have been in care, First Nations and FNCFS providers of tools and supports available to post-majority care recipients. This was shared with recipients on July 29, 2022. The toolkit continues to be updated periodically, with the latest version having been shared with recipients on March 24, 2023. ○ ISC is working with Kids Help Phone to provide First Nations youth and young adults with access to support information on Post-Majority Support Services. ○ As of March 28, 2023, ISC has provided approximately \$7.8 million in Post-Majority Support Services funding. ○ As communicated to recipients, ISC will continue to pay Post-Majority Support Services at their actual cost until March 31, 2024. This will provide all Parties with the data required to support the transition to a formula-based approach with a new funding methodology. Canada intends at a future date to discuss a future funding methodology regarding post-majority support services with the Parties.
Prevention Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ As of April 1, 2022, Canada began funding Prevention Services at \$2,500 per First Nations person resident on-reserve or in the Yukon, allocated to First Nations, FNCFS delegated agencies and FNCFS service providers to deliver several early intervention services. ○ ISC provided additional funding in 2022-2023 to mitigate any disruption in services or reduction in funding for the 2022-2023 transition year. FNCFS delegated agencies and service providers received prevention funding equal to 2020-2021 expenditures and funding was readjusted based on 2021-2022 expenditures in the fall of 2022. ○ As of March 28, 2023, ISC has provided \$1,254.9 million in prevention funding in 2022-2023 to both FNCFS delegated agencies and First Nations. First Nations not served by a FNCFS delegated agency received the entire \$2,500 per capita amount. In the case of First Nations served by an FNCFS delegated agency, the \$2,500 per capita was allocated between the agency and their respective First Nation(s).

ANNEX A: FNCFS LONG-TERM REFORM INITIATIVES AND IMPLEMENTATION OF CHRT ORDERS

AREA OF ACTION	IMPLEMENTATION OF ORDERS AND RELATED INITIATIVES
First Nation Representative Services (FNRS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ As of April 1, 2022, Canada began providing funding for the provision of FNRS across the country (rather than only in Ontario) at \$283 per resident on reserve and in the Yukon to support First Nations in having a voice when children and families from their communities are involved or at risk of involvement with child and family services. As of March 28, 2023 ISC has provided and paid \$174 million to First Nations in FNRS funding nationally. ○ As of April 1, 2022, all First Nations in Ontario also began receiving allocated funding for First Nation Representative Services, rather than applying for funding through the actuals process. However, a First Nation can access additional funding at actuals if they demonstrate that 75% of their initial allocation has been expended.
Until a FSA on Long-Term Reform of the FNCFS Program	
Funding for 2023-2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Further clarification has been provided to recipients to support implementation of the FNCFS Program in the 2023-2024 fiscal year. Until a FSA is reached, ISC will continue to fund the FNCFS Program in the same manner as it was funded in 2022-2023.