March 27, 2019

Re: Your request for access to information under Part II of the Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act: CSSD-01-2018

On January 18, 2018, the Department of Children, Seniors and Social Development received your request for access to the following records:

- *All records related to the department’s progress in fulfilling the province’s commitment to implement the Truth and Reconciliation Commission’s Calls to Action -- specifically those calls to action numbered 1, 2, 3 and 5. Please provide all records from Nov. 30, 2015 to Dec. 31, 2017.*

On January 18 and 30, 2018 we spoke by phone to discuss the request and clarify the nature of the records requested. From those conversations you indicated that you wanted any reports or documents that spoke to the Departments progress in responding the Calls to Action in the time frame indicated. Specifically, emails were requested to “capture the kinds of conversations” that were happening in relation to the TRC Calls to Action. You also clarified that you would like correspondence that spoke to what has been done since the Calls to Action were declared, more specifically what has changed. It was agreed that Executive and Director email accounts would be searched to locate records that referred to TRC calls to action in the time frame requested. The provision of a document that summarized the TRC calls to action was also discussed as a possibility of release prior to CSSD’s final response. On June 1, 2018 you were notified that CSSD was unable to provide a summary as all information related to the request had to be released as part of the department’s final response.

On February 6, 2018, you were advised that the deadline for responding to the request had been extended 10 days and on February 27 an additional 60 days, with approval from the Privacy Commissioner. A third request for extension was made to the Privacy Commissioner in April 2018, for a 62 day extension and was denied. You were informed of this decision on May 1, 2018.

The Department apologizes for the length of time it has taken to process your request. Since January 2018, work has been ongoing regarding the processing of your request. As the only ATIPP Coordinator for most of that time period, there were a large volume of records to be searched and reviewed for responsiveness. In addition, the complexity of the records and the time required to complete departmental consultations regarding the records was unanticipated. Please be advised that a decision has been made by the Deputy Minister of Children Seniors and Social Development
to provide access to some of the requested information.

Included in your package are partially redacted records. Records that have been redacted in their entirety have been withheld. Access to these records, and/or information contained within the records, has been refused in accordance with the following mandatory exceptions to disclosure, as specified in the Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act (the Act):

27. (2) The head of a public body shall refuse to disclose to an applicant
(a) a cabinet record; or
(b) information in a record other than a cabinet record that would reveal the
substance of deliberations of Cabinet.

27. (1) In this section, "cabinet record" means
(h) a record created during the process of developing or preparing a submission for
the Cabinet; and
(i) that portion of a record which contains information about the contents of a record
within a class of information referred to in paragraphs (a) to (h).

As required by 8(2) of the Act, we have severed information that is unable to be disclosed and have provided you with as much information as possible. In accordance with your request for a copy of the records, the appropriate copies have been enclosed. Please note the following pages have been redacted in their entirety:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section(s) cited</th>
<th>Reason for withholding</th>
<th>Page #</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Package 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s. 27(2)(a), s. 27(1)(h)</td>
<td>a record created during the process of developing or preparing a submission for the Cabinet</td>
<td>1-302, 307-424, 434-487, 492-630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Package 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>s. 27(2)(a), s. 27(1)(h)</td>
<td>a record created during the process of developing or preparing a submission for the Cabinet</td>
<td>1-391, 396-532, 534-532, 534-537</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please be advised that you may appeal this decision and ask the Information and Privacy Commissioner to review the decision to provide partial access to the requested information, as set out in section 42 of the Act (a copy of this section of the Act has been enclosed for your reference). A request to the Commissioner must be made in writing within 15 business days of the date of this letter or within a longer period that may be allowed by the Commissioner. Your appeal should identify your concerns with the request and why you are submitting the appeal.

The appeal may be addressed to the Information and Privacy Commissioner is as follows:

Office of the Information and Privacy Commissioner
2 Canada Drive
P. O. Box 13004, Stn. A
St. John’s, NL A1B 3V8

Telephone: (709) 729-6309
Toll-Free: 1-877-729-6309
Facsimile: (709) 729-6500

You may also appeal directly to the Supreme Court Trial Division within 15 business days after you
receive the decision of the public body, pursuant to section 52 of the Act (a copy of this section of
the Act has been enclosed for your reference).

Please be advised that responsive records will be published following a 72 hour period after the
response is sent electronically to you or five business days in the case where records are mailed to
you. It is the goal to have the responsive records posted to the Completed Access to Information
Requests website within one business day following the applicable period of time. Please note that
requests for personal information will not be posted online.

If you have any further questions, please contact me by telephone at 729-6370 or by email at
michellemurray@gov.nl.ca.

Sincerely,

Michelle Murray B.A., B.S.W., M.S.W.
Program & Policy Development Specialist/ATIPP Coordinator
Department of Children, Seniors and Social Development
P.O. Box 8700  St. John’s, NL A1B 4J6
Tel: 709-729-6370
Email: michellemurray@gov.nl.ca

Enclosures
Access or correction complaint

42.(1) A person who makes a request under this Act for access to a record or for correction of personal information may file a complaint with the commissioner respecting a decision, act or failure to act of the head of the public body that relates to the request.

(2) A complaint under subsection (1) shall be filed in writing not later than 15 business days

(a) after the applicant is notified of the decision of the head of the public body, or the date of the act or failure to act; or

(b) after the date the head of the public body is considered to have refused the request under subsection 16(2).

(3) A third party informed under section 19 of a decision of the head of a public body to grant access to a record or part of a record in response to a request may file a complaint with the commissioner respecting that decision.

(4) A complaint under subsection (3) shall be filed in writing not later than 15 business days after the third party is informed of the decision of the head of the public body.

(5) The commissioner may allow a longer time period for the filing of a complaint under this section.

(6) A person or third party who has appealed directly to the Trial Division under subsection 52(1) or 53(1) shall not file a complaint with the commissioner.

(7) The commissioner shall refuse to investigate a complaint where an appeal has been commenced in the Trial Division.

(8) A complaint shall not be filed under this section with respect to

(a) a request that is disregarded under section 21;

(b) a decision respecting an extension of time under section 23;

(c) a variation of a procedure under section 24; or

(d) an estimate of costs or a decision not to waive a cost under section 26.

(9) The commissioner shall provide a copy of the complaint to the head of the public body concerned.

Direct appeal to Trial Division by an applicant

52. (1) Where an applicant has made a request to a public body for access to a record or correction of personal information and has not filed a complaint with the commissioner under section 42, the
applicant may appeal the decision, act or failure to act of the head of the public body that relates to the request directly to the Trial Division.

(2) An appeal shall be commenced under subsection (1) not later than 15 business days

(a) after the applicant is notified of the decision of the head of the public body, or the date of the act or failure to act; or

(b) after the date the head of the public body is considered to have refused the request under subsection 16(2).

(3) Where an applicant has filed a complaint with the commissioner under section 42 and the commissioner has refused to investigate the complaint, the applicant may commence an appeal in the Trial Division of the decision, act or failure to act of the head of the public body that relates to the request for access to a record or for correction of personal information.

(4) An appeal shall be commenced under subsection (3) not later than 15 business days after the applicant is notified of the commissioner's refusal under subsection 45(2).

Cabinet Confidence

27. (1) In this section, "cabinet record" means

(a) advice, recommendations or policy considerations submitted or prepared for submission to the Cabinet;

(b) draft legislation or regulations submitted or prepared for submission to the Cabinet;

(c) a memorandum, the purpose of which is to present proposals or recommendations to the Cabinet;

(d) a discussion paper, policy analysis, proposal, advice or briefing material prepared for Cabinet, excluding the sections of these records that are factual or background material;

(e) an agenda, minute or other record of Cabinet recording deliberations or decisions of the Cabinet;

(f) a record used for or which reflects communications or discussions among ministers on matters relating to the making of government decisions or the formulation of government policy;

(g) a record created for or by a minister for the purpose of briefing that minister on a matter for the Cabinet;

(h) a record created during the process of developing or preparing a submission for the Cabinet; and

(i) that portion of a record which contains information about the contents of a record within a class of information referred to in paragraphs (a) to (h).
(2) The head of a public body shall refuse to disclose to an applicant

(a) a cabinet record; or

(b) information in a record other than a cabinet record that would reveal the substance of deliberations of Cabinet.
Information Note
Labrador and Aboriginal Affairs Office

Title: Child and Family Services and Jordan’s Principle

Issue: To provide an overview of Aboriginal child and family services and of Jordan’s Principle for discussion at the June 10, 2016 meeting of Federal/Provincial/Territorial (FPT) Ministers of Aboriginal Affairs, and Leaders of the National Aboriginal Organizations (NAOs).

Background and Current Status:

- Jordan’s Principle is a child-first approach that was developed in a health services context in response to the death of a five year old boy, Jordan River Anderson, in Manitoba. Jordan’s Principle is designed to ensure the jurisdiction of first contact must pay for services without delay, and created a mechanism to resolve jurisdictional disputes involving what level of government will pay for services. A motion supporting Jordan’s Principle was approved in the House of Commons in 2007; however, there are different interpretations across the country as to the application of Jordan’s Principle. The federal government has applied a narrow definition of the cases that can be subject to the dispute resolution mechanism.

- The overrepresentation of Aboriginal children and youth in care, and the multitude of social, economic and historical factors which contribute to the overrepresentation has been a significant issue across Canada in recent years. These issues have been highlighted nationally, and has been the subject of significant attention, most prominently through:
  - Aboriginal Children in Care: Report to Canada’s Premiers – At the August 2014 Premiers meeting in Prince Edward Island, Premiers discussed the overrepresentation of Aboriginal children in care across the country. Premiers directed appropriate provincial and territorial Ministers to share information on potential solutions to improve outcomes for Aboriginal children in care and prepare a Report for Premiers. CYFS and LAAO collaborated with other provinces and territories to develop the report which profiles best and promising practices along three strategic child welfare themes: (i) Root Causes; (ii) Prevention and Early Intervention; and, (iii) Supporting the System. Premiers approved the Report at their July 3, 2015 meeting and directed Ministers Responsible for Social Services to consider it in their work.
  - Final Report of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) of Canada – The TRC was created in 2008 following the Indian Residential Schools Settlement Agreement (which excluded schools in NL). The TRC report noted residential schools were “created for the purpose of separating Aboriginal children from their families, in order to minimize and weaken family ties and cultural linkages”. The report included several Call to Action related to reducing the number of Aboriginal children in care, and to ensure that social workers working in child welfare systems have appropriate cultural training. Call to Action 3 of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission Report calls upon all levels of government to fully implement Jordan’s Principle. In July 2015, Canada’s Premiers committed to take action in each of their provinces and territories in relation to the matters in the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada summary report.
  - Canadian Human Rights Tribunal (CHRT) – In January 2016, the CHRT ruled the federal government discriminates against First Nations children on Reserve by failing to provide the same level of child welfare services that are available to children off
Reserve. Further, the ruling ordered the federal government to fully implement Jordan’s Principle.

- Minister Sherry Gambin-Walsh met with FPT Ministers Responsible for Social Services in February 2016 and discussed the overrepresentation of Indigenous Child and Youth in Care. Following this meeting, the Indigenous Children and Youth in Care Working Group was established with representatives from INAC and most PTs. The development of a Terms of Reference is ongoing and a work plan will be developed thereafter.

In a May 2016, response to the CHRT, Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) committed to expanding the application of Jordan’s Principle, and identified that Immediate Relief Funds would be made available for First Nations Child and Family Services service providers (including CYFS and the Miawpukek First Nation).

Aboriginal Child Welfare in Newfoundland and Labrador

- CYFS provides child protection services to all children, youth and families in NL, including those in Aboriginal communities and on Reserve. The Children and Youth Care and Protection Act provides legislative authority for the delivery of child protection services in NL.

- There are two Innu Reserves in NL, the Mushuau Innu First Nation (MIFN) located in Natuashish and the Sheshatshiu Innu First Nation (SIFN) located in Sheshatshiu. CYFS provides child protection services for these two Reserves, and is reimbursed for a portion of these costs by INAC. INAC fully reimburses costs associated with maintenance of children/youth in care ($8.5M in 2014/15), however only provides $970K per year for operations funding. Minister Gambin-Walsh wrote Minister Bennett of INAC requesting additional funds for child protection services for the Innu communities. INAC subsequently agreed to provide an additional $1.3M for operations in 2015-16.

- The Miawpukek First Nation (MFN) located in Conne River receives block funding directly from the federal government for its programs, including child protection services. Conne River Health and Social Services contracts with CYFS through a long-standing agreement for a CYFS social worker to provide child protection services in the community.

- The Labrador Inuit are represented by the Nunatsiavut Government (NG). The Labrador Inuit Land Claim Agreement provides CYFS Self-Government jurisdiction to the NG. The NG has not sought to assume control of child protection services for the Inuit communities. The federal government does not fund child welfare services for Labrador Inuit as they are not on a Reserve.

- As of December 31, 2015, there were 320 Aboriginal children and youth in care, representing ~34% of children and youth in care in NL. According to the 2011, National Household Survey, 11% of the population 19 years of age and younger were Aboriginal.

- In Newfoundland and Labrador, when Aboriginal children and youth are removed from the care of their parents, all efforts are made to keep them in their communities and connected to their culture. CYFS is committed to working with the NG, MIFN, and SIFN to increase availability of out of home placements within Aboriginal communities. However, there are times when children must be placed outside their community due to a lack of appropriate placements or treatment options. Both the NG and Innu Nation have identified that the
placement of children and youth outside of their communities for foster care or treatment is a significant concern.

- In 2012, CYFS signed Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) with MIFN, SIFN and the NG to improve planning and enhance service coordination and delivery in the two Innu communities and the five Inuit communities.

- Building on the MOU signed in 2012, in October 2015, CYFS signed a new Working Relationship Agreement (WRA) with MIFN and SIFN in an effort to further improve service coordination and information sharing pertaining to child protection in Sheshatshiu and Natuashish. The WRA provides for the creation of a collaborative review of children and youth current placed outside of their home community and work toward actions to reduce the need for out-of-community placements. Efforts are ongoing to develop a revised agreement with the NG.

- On May 9, 2016, senior officials from INAC wrote all PTs expressing INAC's intention to initiate discussions to reform the federal First Nations Child and Family Services (FNCS) funding program and in implementing Jordan's Principle within the health and social services context as described in the CHRT. The Innu Round Table (including officials from CYFS and INAC) is meeting on June 14, and 15, 2016. It is anticipated that INAC will discuss its FNCS funding program. Informally, officials have indicated that prevention funding may be made available to the Innu Nation while the reform of FNCS is ongoing.

- On January 12, 2016, Newfoundland and Labrador’s Advocate for Children and Youth released an Investigative Report titled “A Tragedy Waiting to Happen”. This Report includes 10 recommendations to improve services provided to children in the Province.

Analysis:
- In recent years CYFS has worked with the NG and Innu Nation to enhance the number of placements within their communities and has made significant progress in this area. However, given the lack of available placement resources for children and youth in Labrador, there are still incidences of children being placed out of their communities and culture, including in the Roddickton/St. Anthony area. As of December 31, 2015 there were approximately 50 Inuit and approximately 25 Innu children and youth placed in care outside of Labrador.

- As of December 31, 2015, there were approximately 10 children/youth from the Innu Zone and less than 5 from the Inuit Zone in Out of Province Placements. These children/youth reside out of province for a variety of reasons (e.g. mental health, addictions & behaviour) and are usually in treatment centres in Ontario and Saskatchewan.

- Programs and services for Aboriginal children/youth are provided by GNL consistent with Jordan’s Principle in that CYFS and HCS do not delay the delivery of a necessary service while waiting on funding decisions from another source. GNL is committed to ensuring that Aboriginal children/youth do not experience delay, denial, or disruption of services because of jurisdictional disputes.

- The MYN, MIFN and SIFN have expressed interest in the federal government’s Enhanced Prevention Focused Approach (EPFA), which, through increased funding, provides First Nations with capacity to provide preventative services to on-Reserve First Nations children.
GNL supports efforts to enhance prevention services on reserve, and wrote to Minister Bennett of INAC on March 29, 2016 requesting consideration of EPFA for the Innu Nation. Federal, provincial and the First Nations’ officials have met and endorsed a Tripartite Accountability Framework in principle; however, federal funding has yet to be approved.

- Newfoundland and Labrador is one of the only remaining jurisdictions that has not been approved for EPFA funding.

**Action Being Taken:**
- N/A – this Note is for the information of the Premier.

**Proposed Speaking Points:**
- The Government of Newfoundland and Labrador provides programs and services in a manner consistent with Jordan’s Principle by providing services to Aboriginal children/youth irrespective of a dispute as to whether the provincial or federal government is responsible, it has not implemented the jurisdictional dispute mechanism of the Jordan’s Principle. My Government is committed to ensuring that Aboriginal children/youth do not experience delay, denial, or disruption of services because of jurisdictional disputes.

- The Government of Newfoundland and Labrador is encouraged by INAC’s commitments to expand Jordan’s Principle to ensure more cases meet the previously stringent criteria. My government looks forward to engagement in this area and how this might impact GNL’s efforts to ensure that Aboriginal children/youth receive timely programs and services.

- My Government is encouraged by INAC’s recent commitment to reform the First Nations Child and Family Services Program, and looks forward to working closely with our federal and First Nations partners in enhancing the suite of services available to children, youth and families on Reserve.

- The Government of Newfoundland and Labrador is committed to further improvement in the area of child welfare and to working closely and building positive working relationships with Aboriginal governments and organizations. CYFS strives to keep Aboriginal families together where it is safe to do so, and to keep children in culturally appropriate environments.

**Prepared/Reviewed by:** C. Bustin / B. Harvey, R. Bowles In consultation with CYFS, IGA, HCS

**Approved by:** A. Gover

**June 06, 2016**
From: O'Neill, Melony  
Sent: Thursday, March 09, 2017 11:22 AM  
To: Dow, Sara  
Subject: FW: Key Messages Requested

Melony O'Neill  
Director of Communications  
Department of Children, Seniors and Social Development  
6th Floor, West Block  
St. John's, NL A1B 4J6  
709-729-5148

Children, Seniors and Social Development

From: Card, Jason  
Sent: Tuesday, March 07, 2017 10:49 PM  
To: O'Neill, Melony; Dalton, Krista  
Cc: Foote, Carla; Barfoot, Scott; Joyce, Luke; Cannizzaro, Michelle; Gover, Aubrey  
Subject: Key Messages Requested

Good Morning,

Attached you will find a document outlining recommendations from the Truth and Reconciliation Commission that pertain to your department, and the work that has been done by your department in response.

Can you please take each recommendation and summarize your department’s efforts into two to three key messages that respond to the recommendation? The format would be:

Recommendation:  
The specific recommendation.

Key Messages:  
- Key Message one.  
- Key Message two.  
- Key Message three.

Once key messages have been developed and approved by your senior executive, please share them with your Minister and the Premier’s Office.
If you have any questions please call me at 699 0470. These will be needed by Thursday mid-day.

Best Regards,

Jason Card  
Senior Communications Advisor  
Executive Council  
Premier’s Office  
Government of Newfoundland and Labrador  
Phone: (709) 729 3558  
Fax: (709) 729 5875  
E-mail: jasoncard@gov.nl.ca
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Call To Action</th>
<th>GNL Response</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. We call upon the federal, provincial, territorial, and Aboriginal governments to commit to reducing the number of Aboriginal children in care by:</td>
<td>[Responsible Department: CSSD]</td>
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<tr>
<td>i. Monitoring and assessing neglect investigations.</td>
<td>GNL is already taking action in this area, and continues to monitor and assess child protection investigations, including those that occur as a result of neglect.</td>
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<td>GNL is committed to further improvement in this area through the development of outcome indicators to enhance monitoring of programs and services and provide additional detail to enhance GNL’s ability to report on Indigenous children and youth, and monitor and assess neglect investigations.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ii. Providing adequate resources to enable Aboriginal communities and child-welfare organizations to keep Aboriginal families together where it is safe to do so, and to keep children in culturally appropriate environments, regardless of where they reside.</td>
<td>[Responsible Department: CSSD]</td>
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<td>GNL is already taking action in this area, and providing resources to support Indigenous communities and CSSD to keep Indigenous families together where it is safe to do so, and to keep children in culturally appropriate environments.</td>
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<td>Section 9(1) of the Children and Youth Care and Protection Act (CYCP ACT) requires that the paramount consideration of all decisions made under the Act shall be the best interests of children/youth. This includes the explicit requirement under Section 9(2)(d) to consider the child or youth’s identity and cultural and community connections, as well as the requirement under Section 62 to use the least disruptive placement option. In NL, all efforts are made to keep Aboriginal children/youth in their communities and connected to their culture.</td>
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<td>Additionally, the kinship program allows families to have their children cared for by family or significant others without losing</td>
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custody; a significant financial and support package is available in these cases.

In recognition of the importance of Innu and Inuit involvement in the implementation and delivery of programs and services, including the placement of Innu and Inuit children/youth, CYFS works very closely with Natuashish, Sheshatshiu and the NG in the planning and coordination of service delivery in the two Innu communities and five Inuit communities. Building on MOUs signed in 2012, in October 2015, GNL signed a new Working Relationship Agreement with Natuashish and Sheshatshiu in an effort to further improve service coordination and information sharing pertaining to child protection in Sheshatshiu and Natuashish. Efforts are ongoing to develop a revised agreement with the NG.

When a child/youth is in need of protective intervention, the primary goal is to work with the family to mitigate risk so the child can safely remain at home. Where a child or youth cannot safely remain in the family home and removal is necessary, all efforts are made to ensure they can reside in an out of home placement within their community. Efforts include:

- collaborating with the NG on adapting PRIDE foster home training and the Foster a Future Campaign to recruit more Indigenous foster homes;
- increasing kinship and foster home payments with higher percentage increases for Aboriginal communities (15% for homes in Labrador, and 30% for homes in remote communities in Labrador);
- collaborating with the Mushuau Innu First Nation, Sheshatshiu Innu First Nation and the NG to develop additional community residential placements.

Despite CSSD’s best efforts, it is sometimes necessary for children/youth to be placed outside of their community. In these instances CSSD facilitates family access and provides funding for children/youth to return to their communities for family visits to maintain vital familial and cultural connections.
iii. Ensuring that social workers and others who conduct child-welfare investigations are properly educated and trained about the history and impacts of residential schools.

[Responsible Department: CSSD/HRS]

GNL is already taking action in this area, and continues to work toward ensuring that social workers and others who conduct child-welfare investigations are properly educated and trained about the history and impacts of residential schools.

The CSSD Training Unit provides training to CSSD social workers and clinical program supervisors involved in child protection investigations in an array of crucial fields including a child-centered approach to CSSD programs, case planning for protective intervention services and child development. These training modules include cultural sensitivity and awareness, including the history and experience of Indigenous people.

CSSD has also worked with the Department of Health and Social Development of the NG to provide training on intergenerational trauma to foster parents, CSSD staff and other professionals who work with children from Inuit communities.

HRS, in collaboration with Indigenous Affairs, will work to develop and deliver cultural competency training to all core public service employees in order to enhance overall cultural awareness. Priority consideration will be given to employees who provide services to the various Indigenous and other multicultural clients.

iv. Ensuring that social workers and others who conduct child-welfare investigations are properly educated and trained about the potential for Aboriginal communities and families to provide more appropriate solutions to family healing.

[Responsible Department: CSSD/HCS]

As per above, GNL is already taking action in this area, and continues to work toward ensuring that social workers and others who conduct child-welfare investigations are properly educated and trained on the identified ways for Indigenous communities and families to provide more appropriate solutions to family healing.
v. Requiring that all child-welfare decision makers consider the impact of the residential school experience on children and their caregivers.

[Responsible Department: CSSD]

GNL is already taking action in this area, and continues to work toward requiring all child-welfare decision makers consider the impact of the residential school experience on children and their caregivers.

As noted under Call to Action 1(ii), the Children and Youth Care and Protection Act, requires that social workers consider the child or youth’s identity and cultural and community connections in making decisions under the Act in the best interests of children/youth. During child protection investigations many aspects of a family’s history and experiences, including the possibility of intergenerational trauma as a result of residential schools and its impact on children and their caregivers, are considered. During the development of a safety plan or a family centered action plan, various interventions are utilized depending on a family’s unique circumstances to help prevent the recurrence of further maltreatment and assist caregivers in their ability to provide safe and protective environments.

2. We call upon the federal government, in collaboration with the provinces and territories, to prepare and publish annual reports on the number of Aboriginal children (First Nations, Inuit, and Métis) who are in care, compared with non-Aboriginal children, as well as the reasons for apprehension, the total spending on preventive and care services by child-welfare agencies, and the effectiveness of various interventions.

[Responsible Department: CSSD]

GNL is already taking action in this area, and publishes departmental statistics on a quarterly basis including the number and proportion of Indigenous children in care. Publishing annual reports on the reasons for removal as well as the effectiveness of various interventions has significant policy implications and will be further assessed to determine how GNL can best respond to this multifaceted Call to Action.
3. We call upon all levels of government to fully implement Jordan's Principle.

[Responsible Department: HCS/CSSD]

GNL has reviewed this Call and GNL provides programs and services in a manner consistent with Jordan's Principle by providing services to Indigenous children/youth irrespective of whether the provincial or federal government is responsible.

55. We call upon all levels of government to provide annual reports or any current data requested by the National Council for Reconciliation so that it can report on the progress towards reconciliation. The reports or data would include, but not be limited to:

i. The number of Aboriginal children—including Métis and Inuit children—in care, compared with non-Aboriginal children, the reasons for apprehension, and the total spending on preventive and care services by child-welfare agencies.

[Responsible Department: CSSD]

As per previous on this issue, GNL is already taking action in this area, and publishes departmental statistics on a quarterly basis including the number and proportion of Aboriginal children in care. Publishing annual reports on the reasons for apprehension has significant policy implications and will be further assessed to determine how GNL can further respond to and implement this multifaceted Call to Action.

v. Progress on eliminating the overrepresentation of Aboriginal children in youth custody over the next decade.

[Responsible Department: JPS/CSSD]

See previous discussion on this issue on Call #38.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>57. We call upon federal, provincial, territorial, and municipal governments to provide education to public servants on the history of Aboriginal peoples, including the history and legacy of residential schools, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Treaties and Aboriginal rights, Indigenous law, and Aboriginal–Crown relations. This will require skills-based training in intercultural competency, conflict resolution, human rights, and anti-racism.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[Responsible Department: IA/JPS/CYFS/HCS/EECD]</td>
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<tr>
<td>GNL has taken steps to ensure that programs and services offered are culturally inclusive and recognize the experience and history of the province’s Indigenous communities.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indigenous Affairs collaborates with all departments and agencies to ensure that Indigenous perspective and concerns are incorporated into policy and planning, as per the Indigenous Affairs mandate. Indigenous Affairs works to ensure that all public servants are informed regarding Indigenous experience, culture and history.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Various departments have undertaken specific initiatives within their departmental mandate to enhance the programs and services they provide. See previous discussion on this issue.</td>
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<tr>
<th>87. We call upon all levels of government, in collaboration with Aboriginal peoples, sports halls of fame, and other relevant organizations, to provide public education that tells the national story of Aboriginal athletes in history.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[Responsible Department: CSSD]</td>
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<tr>
<td>GNL has reviewed this Call and it has been noted that there are opportunities for action. GNL is conducting further assessment to ascertain the most appropriate action for implementation.</td>
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<td>While all levels of government can have a role in promoting the story of Aboriginal athletes in history, in NL, CSSD could consider additional opportunities for public exposure of Aboriginal athletes in consultation with the Aboriginal Sport and Recreation Centre (ASRC). As a member of Sport NL, the ASRC has the opportunity to nominate athletes for consideration for induction into the Provincial Sports Hall of Fame. The ASRC can also nominate Aboriginal athletes for the Sport NL provincial awards program recognizing athletic excellence. These activities</td>
</tr>
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</table>
would help encourage public awareness of Aboriginal people in sport.

The ASRC, until 2008, awarded Newfoundland and Labrador Aboriginal athletes and coaches with the Tom Longboat award, an initiative of the national Aboriginal Sport Circle (ASC). This program, administered from 1999-2008 by the Aboriginal Sport Circle, annually honoured outstanding First Nations athletes and sportsmen in each province; national male and female winners were selected from the provincial winners. The ASRC is currently considering reinstituting this award at a regional level, with a goal of annually recognizing outstanding Aboriginal athletes and coaches in NL.

GNL has been in contact with the ASRC to provide information on existing provincial recognition programs and has encouraged the ASRC to consider nominating Aboriginal athletes to existing Sport Hall of Fames and to provincial award programs.

88. We call upon all levels of government to take action to ensure long-term Aboriginal athlete development and growth, and continued support for the North American Indigenous Games, including funding to host the games and for provincial and territorial team preparation and travel.

[Responsible Department: CSSD]

GNL is already taking action in this area.

All levels of government can play a role in promoting the participation of Aboriginal athletes in sport. Currently, the Aboriginal Sport and Recreation Circle (ASRC) receives funding from the Provincial Government, through CSSD for sport development, athlete development and recreation activities. One of the key goals of the ASRC is to increase the capacity of Aboriginal athletes, coaches and officials. The ASRC offers sport and athlete development camps and couching and officials' development through the delivery of certification clinics in the various Aboriginal communities of Newfoundland and Labrador. The North American Indigenous Games are also supported financially by CSSD in partnership with Sport Canada through FPT priorities. This funding provides capacity for travel to the NAIG and for athlete and team preparation. In July 2014, NL Aboriginal athletes participated in the NAIG Games in Regina, SK.
Date: 3/10/2017 1:15:32 PM
From: "Winter, Penny"
To: "Hodder, Robert", "Smith, Trudy"
Cc: "Eisenhour, Gina M"
Subject: RE: TRC

Thanks Robert!

Penny

From: Hodder, Robert
Sent: Friday, March 10, 2017 12:44 PM
To: Winter, Penny; Smith, Trudy
Cc: Eisenhour, Gina M
Subject: RE: TRC

Good afternoon Trudy and Penny:

Thanks for your email. In my previous position, I was involved in some PT work around the TRC report, however this was focused more on the child welfare aspects of the report. I'll follow-up with a few colleagues to see if they're aware of anything at the PT level that might be relevant.

I agree with Trudy; The Canadian experience with the overrepresentation of Indigenous youth in custody has not been the case in Newfoundland and Labrador (or at a minimum, much less than in other PTs).

I know that IJPS funds some Aboriginal justice initiatives (Miawpukek?), and the RCMP has been collaborating with a researcher at MUN to implement/expand EJM in the Flat Bay and Happy Valley-Goose Bay areas. I've previously met with Sgt. Pat Reid about the EJM work; She is the lead on the Aboriginal and Community Policing, and Intimate Partner Violence Units. These types of program tend to address criminogenic factors, and may address criminal behaviour before it escalates to warrant a custodial sentence.

Ultimately, the decision to give a custodial sentence as well as the determination of the custody level (open vs. secure) rests with the Youth Justice Court.
S. 39(6) of the YCJA requires a judge to consider a pre-sentence report before imposing a custodial sentence (though subsection 7 does provide some flexibility here).
CSSD policy 4.5 Pre Sentence Reports includes specific considerations to be included in a PSR for Aboriginal youth. Our policy manual can be located: [http://www.cssd.gov.nl.ca/publications/index.html?youth](http://www.cssd.gov.nl.ca/publications/index.html?youth)

Please let me know if you need anything else.

Thank you,
Robert

Robert Hodder
Program and Policy Development Specialist
Youth Corrections and Youth Services
Department of Children, Seniors and Social Development
Government of Newfoundland and Labrador
709.729.5269

From: Smith, Trudy
Sent: Friday, March 10, 2017 8:59 AM
To: Winter, Penny
Cc: Hodder, Robert
Subject: RE: TRC

Hi Penny,

I am unaware of any initiatives to address this on a local level. Having said that, aboriginal overrepresentation in youth custody for NL hasn’t been a factor, as it has been for our PT counterparts. For example, we currently have no aboriginal youth in secure/remand. I’m including Robert in case he is aware of anything from a community YC point.

On a federal level, Justice Canada is holding a gathering on March 27/17 in Ottawa of 30 nongovernment representatives to further discuss this issue. I’m unsure of any specific details however.

Hope you are well,
Trudy

From: Winter, Penny
Sent: Friday, March 10, 2017 8:19 AM
To: Smith, Trudy
Subject: TRC

Hi Trudy:

I am doing some work in relation to the Truth and Reconciliation Commissions Calls to Action. One of the calls is as follows:
• We call upon the federal, provincial, territorial, and Aboriginal governments to commit to eliminating the overrepresentation of Aboriginal youth in custody over the next decade.

Are you able to indicate what is being done on the local level to address this?

Thanks!

Penny
Hi,

Please see below for bullets on funding for children in need of protection on reserve and Jordan's principle.

Sent from my BlackBerry 10 smartphone on the Bell network.

---

From: Hodder, Robert <Robert.Hodder@gov.nl.ca>
Sent: Monday, June 12, 2017 1:31 PM
To: Dow, Sara
Subject: RE: Jordan's Principle

Good afternoon:

Please see below suggested bullets for your review/consideration.

---------------------------------

Child Protection Services:
- The Federal Government has a fiduciary responsibility and constitutional jurisdiction regarding Aboriginal people in Canada. However, in the absence of federal legislation in the area, provincial law regarding child protection services prevails on Reserve.

- CSSD provides child protection services to all children, youth and families in NL, including those in Indigenous communities and on Reserve. The Children and Youth Care and Protection Act provides legislative authority for the delivery of child protection services in NL.

- The overrepresentation of Aboriginal children and youth in care, and the multitude of social, economic and historical factors which contribute to the overrepresentation has been a significant issue across Canada in recent years. These issues have been highlighted nationally, and has been the subject of significant attention, most prominently through:
  - Aboriginal Children in Care: Report to Canada’s Premiers – At the August 2014 Premiers meeting in Prince Edward Island, Premiers discussed the overrepresentation of Aboriginal children in care across the country. Premiers directed appropriate provincial and territorial Ministers to share information on potential solutions to improve outcomes for Aboriginal children in care and prepare a Report for Premiers. CSSD and LAAO collaborated with other provinces and territories to develop the report which profiles best and promising practices along three strategic child welfare themes: (i) Root Causes; (ii) Prevention and Early Intervention; and, (iii) Supporting the System. Premiers approved the Report at their July 3, 2015 meeting and directed Ministers Responsible for Social Services (MRSS) to consider it in their work. The MRSS forum continues to address Indigenous child welfare issues through the FPT Indigenous Children and Youth in Care Working Group.
  - Final Report of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) of Canada – The TRC was created in 2008 following the Indian Residential Schools Settlement Agreement (which excluded schools in NL). The TRC report noted residential schools were “created for the purpose of separating Aboriginal children from their families, in order to minimize and weaken family ties and cultural linkages”. The report included several Call to Action related to reducing the number of Aboriginal children in care, and to ensure that social workers working in child welfare systems have appropriate cultural training. Call to Action 3 of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission Report calls upon all levels of government to fully implement Jordan’s Principle.
  - Canadian Human Rights Tribunal (CHRT) – In January 2016, the CHRT ruled the federal government discriminates against First Nations children on Reserve by failing to provide the same level of child welfare
services that are available to children off Reserve. Further, the ruling ordered the federal government to fully implement Jordan’s Principle.

- Jordan’s Principle is a child-first approach that was developed in a health services context in response to the death of a five-year-old boy, Jordan River Anderson, in Manitoba. Jordan’s Principle is designed to ensure the jurisdiction of first contact with a First Nations individual must pay for services without delay, and created a mechanism to resolve jurisdictional disputes involving what level of government will pay for services. A motion supporting Jordan’s Principle was approved in the House of Commons in 2007. Jordan’s Principle only applies to First Nations.

- Historically, there have been different interpretations across the country as to the application of Jordan’s Principle. The federal government has applied a narrow definition of the cases that can be subject to the dispute resolution mechanism. As Provinces/Territories (PTs) are often the first point of contact for individuals requiring services, and as the federal government had applied a limited scope of cases which can be subject to the dispute resolution mechanism, PT were often required to pay for services with limited ability to seek reimbursement from the federal government.

- CSSD and IIAS has been engaged with INAC since Winter 2016 to advance discussions on operating expenses for the delivery of child protection services on Reserve. In February, 2016, Minister Gambin-Walsh wrote to INAC Minister Carolyn Bennett to request INAC provide additional funding to the Province to fully cover the operational costs associated with child protection services. In October 2016, bilateral meetings between departmental officials (CSSD and INAC) were very productive toward procuring prevention funding and sustainable operational funding for child protection services on Reserve in 2016-17. A total of $3M in operational funding is provided annually beginning in the 2016-17 year.

- In July 2016, the federal government announced the Child-First Initiative to facilitate and improve access to health and social services and support for First Nations children, including the full implementation of Jordan’s Principle. The federal government committed up to $382.5M over three years for the Child-First Initiative. It includes: enhanced service coordination; enhanced engagement; and data collection, analysis and reporting to support Jordan’s Principle implementation and longer-term policy and program reforms.

- To fully implement Jordan’s Principle, the federal government committed to: 1) Resolve situations where governments and departments cannot agree about who should pay for services and supports to meet the needs of a First Nations child; 2) Cover the costs for health and social services and supports for First Nations children in situations when a First Nations child does not have access to a publicly funded program usually available to other children; and 3) facilitate access to all services and supports for all First Nations without delay or disruption.

- In March 2017, officials from CSSD, HCS, IIAS, met with officials from Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) and Miawpukek First Nation, Sheshatshiu Innu First Nation and the Mushua Innu First Nation to discuss the full implementation of Jordan’s Principle. The full implementation of Jordan’s Principle is broader than the previous federal interpretation and applies to all First Nations Children and all jurisdictional disputes. Health Canada is working with the MIFN, SIFN and MFN to have Local Service Coordinators hired to provide children and families with local resources to help them navigate the full range of federal and provincial health and social programs to address their needs.

- Programs and services for Aboriginal children/youth are provided by GNL consistent with Jordan’s Principle in that CSSD and HCS do not delay the delivery of a necessary service while waiting on funding decisions from another source. GNL is committed to ensuring that Aboriginal children/youth do not experience delay, denial, or disruption of services because of jurisdictional disputes.

Proposed Speaking Points:
The Government of Newfoundland and Labrador provides programs and services in a manner consistent with Jordan’s Principle by providing services to Aboriginal children/youth irrespective of a dispute as to whether the provincial or federal government is responsible. My Government is committed to ensuring that Aboriginal children/youth do not experience delay, denial, or disruption of services because of jurisdictional disputes.

The Government of Newfoundland and Labrador is encouraged by INAC’s commitments to fully implement Jordan’s Principle. My government looks forward to engagement in this area and how this might impact GNL’s efforts to ensure that First Nations children/youth receive timely programs and services.

The Government of Newfoundland and Labrador is committed to further improvement in the area of child welfare and to working closely and building positive working relationships with Aboriginal governments and organizations. CSSD strives to keep Aboriginal families together where it is safe to do so, and to keep children in culturally appropriate environments.

Robert Hodder
Program and Policy Development Specialist
Quality Management
Department of Children, Seniors and Social Development
Government of Newfoundland and Labrador
709.729.5269

From: Ollier, Jodi
Sent: Monday, June 12, 2017 12:28 PM
To: Hodder, Robert
Cc: Dow, Sara; Dalton, Krista
Subject: Jordan’s Principle

Hi Krista, a few bullets for you. Sara &/or Robert may be able to expand/contract as you/they see fit. Hope this is helpful. Thanks.

The factors which contribute to children/youth requiring protective intervention services are multi-faceted and include issues such as: inappropriate housing, family violence, poverty, food insecurity, addictions, mental health issues, and a multitude of other factors, that when combined, place the safety and wellbeing of children/youth at risk. The Federal-Provincial-Territorial Ministers Responsible for Social Services (MRSS) table discusses many of these issues, as well as hosting a specific working group Indigenous Children and Youth in Care.

At the February 2016 Ministers Responsible for Social Services (MRSS) meeting, PT Ministers agreed to establish the Indigenous Children and Youth in Care (ICYC) working group. Federal Minister Duclos also confirmed that the federal government would join PTs on the ICYC Working Group, with representation from Employment and Social Development Canada (ESDC) as well as Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC).

At the February 2016 MRSS Meeting, Ministers asked officials to develop an approach to engage Indigenous peoples. A PT working group on Indigenous Engagement has been struck to discuss. (*FYI - not official yet – first meeting is this week)
• CSSD and IGAS officials have been engaged with INAC since Winter 2016 to advance discussions on sustainable operational funding for NL.

• In February, 2016, Minister Gamin-Walsh wrote to INAC Minister Carolyn Bennett to request that the federal government provide further funding to the Province to fully cover the operational costs associated with the Indigenous children in care agreement. As a part of this process, the operational budget for 2015-16 was increased by INAC from $970,415 to $2,270,415.

• In October 2016, bilateral meetings between departmental officials (CSSD and INAC) were very productive towards procuring prevention funding and sustainable operational funding for child protection services on Reserve in 2016-17. An additional $3 million in operational funding has been provided for the 2016-17 year, and this will be the operational amount provided on a go-forward basis.

• On March 29, 2017 Hon. Minister Sherry Gamin-Walsh met with the Minister Carolyn Bennett’s Special Representative, Dr. Cynthia Wesley-Esquimau, to discuss promising practices and short and long-term solutions for Indigenous children in care.

• This discussion included Jordan’s Principle, a child-first principle that applies to all First Nations children to ensure there are no gaps in government services to them.

• Furthermore, additional INAC funding for engagement activities to help inform First Nations Child and Family Services program reform were discussed.
From: Dow, Sara
Sent: Wednesday, November 8, 2017 3:51 PM
To: Smith, Colleen
Cc: Ryan, Renee C.
Subject: RE: Truth and Reconciliation

Probably best to come see me and Renee

From: Smith, Colleen
Sent: Wednesday, November 08, 2017 3:50 PM
To: Healey, Rick M.; Barnes, Jennifer
Cc: Dow, Sara; Shallow, Michelle
Subject: Truth and Reconciliation

Hi Rick/Jennifer

Is there someone in the department that has a working knowledge of the TR calls to action? I copied Sara cause I thought she did at some time but I could be wrong.

I haven’t had any involvement with the TRC but if there is no one else I’ll try and read the document tonight so I can respond to Chris.

Thanks
Colleen

Colleen Smith  MSW, RSW
Policy and Program Development Specialist
Department of Children, Seniors and Social Development
Government of Newfoundland and Labrador
709-729-1850 (t)
709-729-6382 (f)
## TRC Calls To Action

### 1. We call upon the federal, provincial, territorial, and Aboriginal governments to commit to reducing the number of Aboriginal children in care by:

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<tr>
<th>CSSD Update</th>
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<td><strong>The Way Forward (November 2016)</strong> committed to identifying strategies to address the issue of continued program growth in child protection and in care services, including Indigenous children. This will include an analysis of:</td>
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<td>- supports and services provided to families to mitigate the risk for children and prevent removal, information from front line staff focus groups on the reasons why children come into care;</td>
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<td>- review of permanency planning for children in care; and</td>
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<td>- consideration of how we support foster families.</td>
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<td>This work is ongoing.</td>
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### i. Monitoring and assessing neglect investigations.

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<th>CSSD Update</th>
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<td><strong>The Children and Youth Care and Protection Act</strong> provides legislative authority for the provision of child welfare services throughout the province by CSSD. CSSD monitors and assesses child protection investigations, including those that occur as a result of neglect. Monitoring and assessment of child protection investigations are ongoing through:</td>
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<td>- the Quality Assurance Division, which monitors quality indicators and performs clinical audits and file reviews;</td>
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<td>- a clinical supervisory model that requires ongoing discussion with supervisors and front line staff around case discussions;</td>
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<td>- monthly file reviews by all Clinical Program Supervisors; and</td>
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<tr>
<td>- the risk management decision making system to assist social workers in the investigation and management of cases.</td>
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### ii. Providing adequate resources to enable Aboriginal communities and child-welfare organizations to keep Aboriginal families together where it is safe to do so, and to keep children in culturally appropriate environments, regardless of where they reside.

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<th>CSSD Update</th>
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<td><strong>Section 9(1) of the Children and Youth Care and Protection Act</strong> (CYCP Act) requires that the paramount consideration of all decisions made under the Act shall be the best interests of children/youth. This includes the explicit requirement under Section 9(2) (d) to consider the child or youth’s identity and cultural and community connections, as well as the requirement under Section 62 to use the least disruptive placement option.</td>
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CSSD has undertaken a legislative review of the CYCP Act and the principles on which it is based. One of the focuses of the review is how the Act can be enhanced to recognize the unique needs of Indigenous children, youth and families in NL. CSSD is committed to continuing its work, in consultation with Indigenous governments/organizations, to strengthen the legislative provisions governing the delivery of child protection and in care services.

Where a child or youth cannot safely remain in the family home and removal is necessary, all efforts are made to ensure they can reside in an out of home placement within their community. Despite CSSD’s best efforts, it is sometimes necessary for children/youth to be placed outside of their community. In these instances, CSSD facilitates family access and provides funding for children/youth to return to their communities for family visits to maintain vital familial and cultural connections.

iii. Ensuring that social workers and others who conduct child-welfare investigations are properly educated and trained about the history and impacts of residential schools

CSSD hires professionally certified social workers to deliver child protection services. All staff delivering child protection services have a Bachelor of Social Work. This is a 4 or 5-year degree program that provides instruction in some of the issues and challenges facing Indigenous people in NL and Canada.

Additionally, the CSSD Training Unit provides training to CSSD social workers and clinical program supervisors involved in child protection investigations in an array of crucial fields including family violence and child development. The Training Unit’s Pre-Core training, which is provided to all new social workers, includes a session with CSSD’s Aboriginal Consultant. During this session, the consultant provides an overview of the history of Indigenous people and the residential schools, and the importance of cultural sensitivity in social work practice. Intergenerational trauma and its social significance within the child welfare system is also briefly discussed during this session.

iv. Ensuring that social workers and others who conduct child-welfare investigations are properly educated and trained about the potential for Aboriginal communities and families to provide more appropriate solutions to family healing.

As noted under Call to Action 1(ii), the *Children and Youth Care and Protection Act* requires that social workers consider the child or youth’s identity and cultural and community connections in making decisions under the Act in the best interests of children/youth. Additionally, CSSD has an Aboriginal Consultant to provide necessary expertise into CSSD programs and services to ensure they are reflective of Indigenous peoples and the important role that Indigenous communities and families play in family healing and the protection of children/youth. CSSD also continues to work closely with the MIFN, the SIFN, the NG as well as the MFN in the delivery of child, youth, and family services.
Additionally, the CSSD Training Unit provides training to CSSD social workers and clinical program supervisors involved in child protection investigations in an array of crucial fields including family violence and child development. The Training Unit’s Pre-Core training, which is provided to all new social workers, includes a session with CSSD’s Aboriginal Consultant. During this session, the consultant provides an overview of the history of Indigenous people and the residential schools, and the importance of cultural sensitivity in social work practice. Intergenerational trauma and its social significance within the child welfare system is also briefly discussed during this session.

v. Requiring that all child-welfare decision makers consider the impact of the residential school experience on children and their caregivers.

As noted under Call to Action 1(ii), the Children and Youth Care and Protection Act, requires that social workers consider the child or youth’s identity and cultural and community connections in making decisions under the Act in the best interests of children/youth. During child protection investigations, many aspects of a family’s history and experiences, including the possibility of intergenerational trauma as a result of residential schools and its impact on children and their caregivers, are considered. During the development of a safety plan or a family centered action plan, various interventions are utilized depending on a family’s unique circumstances to help prevent the recurrence of further maltreatment and assist caregivers in their ability to provide safe and protective environments.

2. We call upon the federal government, in collaboration with the provinces and territories, to prepare and publish annual reports on the number of Aboriginal children (First Nations, Inuit, and Métis) who are in care, compared with non-Aboriginal children, as well as the reasons for apprehension, the total spending on preventive and care services by child-welfare agencies, and the effectiveness of various interventions.

CSSD compiles and publishes quarterly statistics on the number and proportion of Indigenous children/youth in the protective intervention, in care, community youth corrections and youth services programs by region.

Reporting on the reason that a child/youth comes into care is difficult, as this information is not currently collected in the information system and requires significant analysis on how to best collect and aggregate this data given the complex and multifaceted reasons that a child could be placed into care. CSSD is currently developing a new information management system, Integrated Service Management System, which will enhance efficiency and improve reporting capabilities.

CSSD has been working closely with the Federal Government and its Indigenous partners to enhance early intervention and prevention services for Indigenous children and youth.

Going forward, CSSD continues to prioritize outcome monitoring and is looking forward to adding outcome monitoring to its continual efforts to achieve quality improvements to the Department’s services for children, youth and families in Newfoundland and Labrador.
### ATIPP Request CSSD/01/2018
#### TRC Calls To Action
#### Summary Response
#### May 17, 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3. We call upon all levels of government to fully implement Jordan’s Principle.</th>
<th>Programs and services for Indigenous children/youth are provided consistent with the Jordan’s Principle while waiting for funding decisions from another source. CSSD does not delay the delivery of a necessary service while waiting on funding decisions from another source.</th>
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<tr>
<td>5. We call upon the federal, provincial, territorial, and Aboriginal governments to develop culturally appropriate parenting programs for Aboriginal families.</td>
<td>CSSD is committed to partnering with Indigenous governments/organizations to enhance culturally appropriate supports for parents to keep families together. CSSD, in partnership with the Public Health Agency of Canada, is also coordinating the implementation of the NoBody’s Perfect parenting program for vulnerable families and parents of children 0-6 years of age. The program will be delivered through regional health authorities, family resource centres, early childhood education centres and community groups, including in Indigenous communities.</td>
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