A photograph of three Indigenous children, two girls and one boy, smiling and standing together. The child on the left is a girl with curly hair wearing a dark jacket. The child in the middle is a girl with long dark hair wearing a patterned sweater. The child on the right is a boy with short hair wearing a plaid shirt. The background is a warm, orange-toned wall.

Roadmap Towards Long-Term Reform of the FNCFS Program – April 1, 2023 (Final Draft)

Contingent on Final Settlement Agreement



Indigenous Services
Canada

Services aux
Autochtones Canada

Canada

Purpose

- In response to a 2007 complaint filed by the First Nations Child and Family Caring Society of Canada (Caring Society) and the Assembly of First Nations (AFN), in 2016, the Canadian Human Rights Tribunal (CHRT or Tribunal) found the FNCFS Program to be discriminatorily underfunded and ordered Canada to reform the First Nations Child and Family Services (FNCFS) Program. Since 2016, the CHRT has issued a series of subsequent orders to reform the FNCFS Program and to Jordan's Principle for which CHRT has retained oversight to ensure Canada complies with its orders.
- On December 31, 2021, Canada signed an **Agreement-in-Principle (AIP)** that sets out the parameters for the reform of the FNCFS Program based on a First Nations-led approach that will provide stable and flexible funding to First Nations and service providers to address the needs of children and families.
- While work continues towards achieving a **Final Settlement Agreement (FSA)** on long-term reform of the FNCFS Program, Indigenous Services Canada (ISC) is moving forward based on the commitments in the AIP towards the goal of implementing a reformed FNCFS Program beginning April 1, 2023. Canada continues to work with the parties to ensure a seamless transition with no disruption to current services.
- **Engagement with First Nations and service providers** is key to obtaining “on the ground” regional feedback, which will inform the work towards developing the FSA and implementing the reformed Program. There are a number of engagement and research opportunities through IFSD, AFN, and ISC. Additional information on this is on slide 9.

- This presentation provides a national overview of the Reform of the FNCFS Program Regional variations will be further explored post Final Settlement Agreement.

Immediate Measures and Capital Funding

To support the road to a fully reformed FNCS Program, Canada implemented a series of immediate measures as outlined in 2022 CHRT 8 consent order, as well as additional commitments, as of April 1, 2022:

Prevention Services: \$2,500 per First Nations person resident on-reserve or in the Yukon, allocated to First Nations and FNCFS agencies to deliver an array of early intervention services that support the safety and well-being of families.

Post-Majority Support Services: Funding at actual costs up to the day a young adult formerly in care turns 26 to support to youth aging out of care and young adults formerly in care as they transition to adulthood and independence. First Nations and First Nation authorized service providers can submit funding requests for the reimbursement of costs through the actuals process.

First Nations Representative Services: Funding across the country (rather than only in Ontario) at \$283 per resident on reserve outside Ontario 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.

In addition, since February 2022, the FNCFS program has been funding, further to CHRT order 2021 CHRT 41, the purchase and construction of capital assets needed to support the delivery of child and family services to First Nations on-reserve and in the Yukon; and for spaces needed to support the delivery of Jordan's Principle services (see slide 22 for additional details on capital).

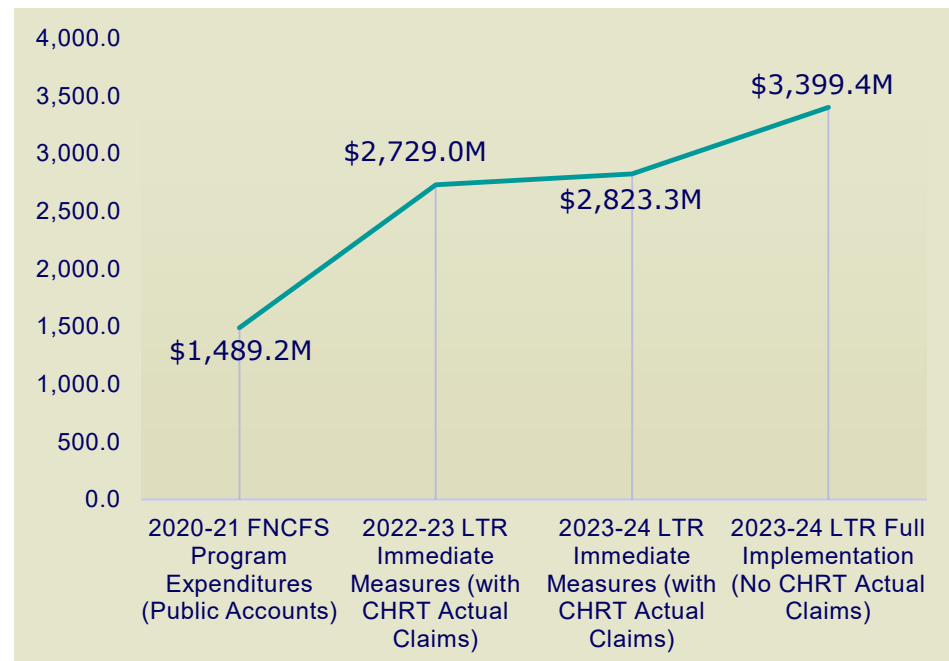
FNCFS Reformed Funding Approach

A **new funding methodology** for the FNCFS Program means that First Nations and service providers will receive increased, sustainable funding over the next 5 years (beginning April 1, 2023) that aims to improve outcomes for First Nations children, youth, young adults, and families on-reserve and in the Yukon. For instance:

- Implementation of **immediate measures which began on April 1, 2022**, shows an **83.3%** increase in FNCFS funding as compared to 2020-21 (includes claims through the actuals process)
- Full implementation of a **reformed methodology** starting on April 1, 2023, would provide an additional 20.4% increase in funding from this year (2022-23). Additional funding includes:

- ❑ A \$573.0 million increase in funding top-ups (results, IT, emergency, poverty, remoteness); (\$3.1 billion over 5 years) and,
- ❑ A \$3 million increase in funding for the National First Nations Secretariat. (\$15.9 million over 5 years)

Note: This funding does not include the First Nations Children Housing Fund (\$2B over five years) to purchase, construct, and/or renovate housing units in First Nation communities to address the identified needs of First Nation children, youth, young adults, and families as this funding is boarder than FNCFS.

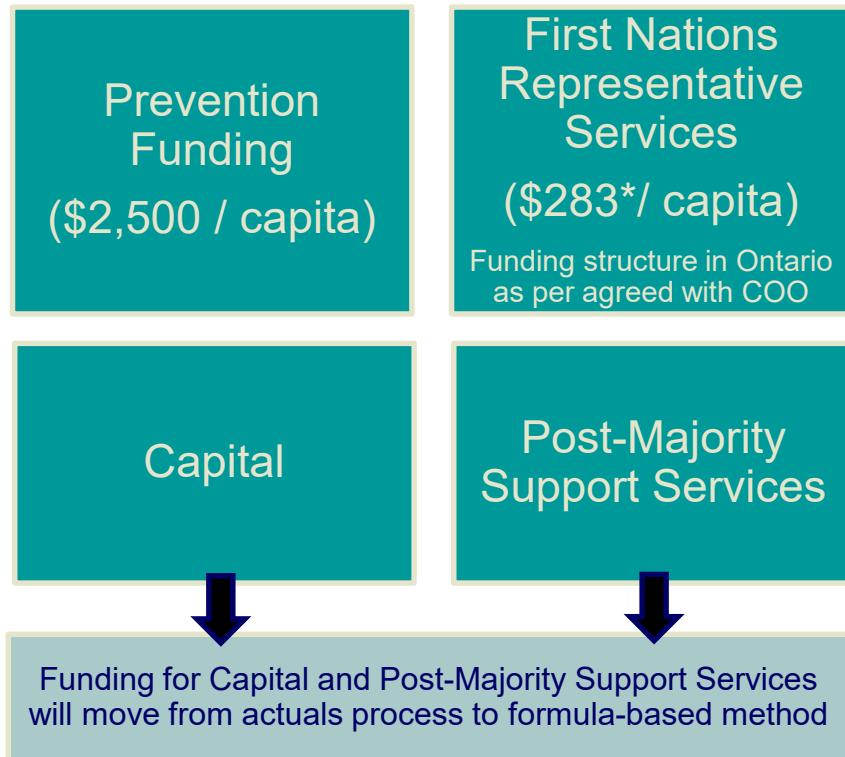


Overview of a Reformed Funding Approach

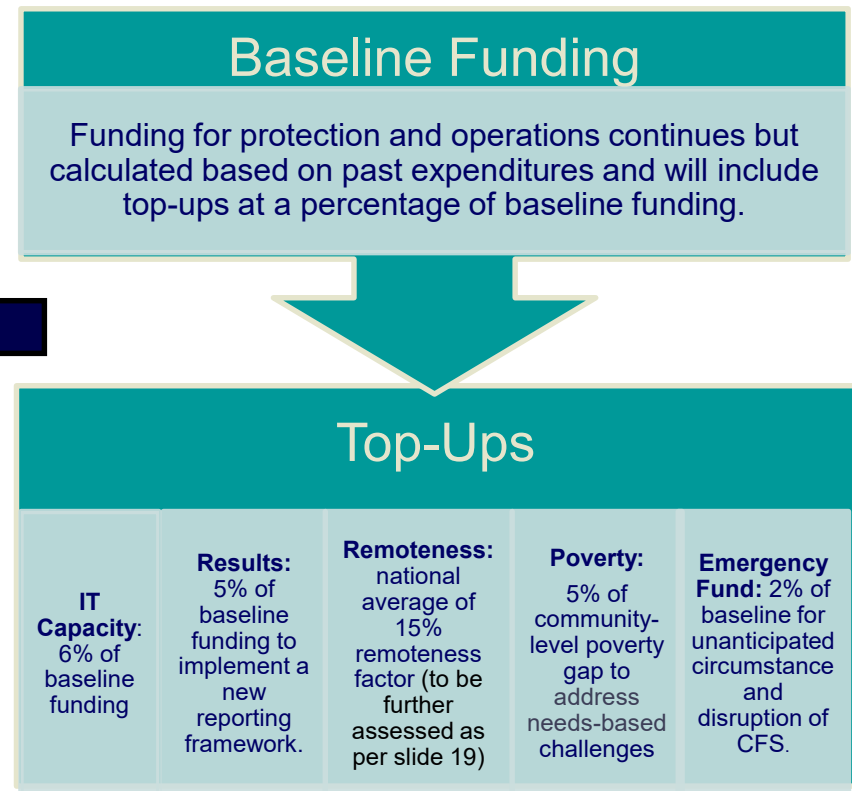
April 1, 2023

Canada is committed to implementing a new funding methodology for the FNCFS Program as outlined in the AIP. Beginning April 1, 2023 the FNCFS Program will implement new funding and will continue funding measures implemented in 2022.

Continued FNCFS Funding

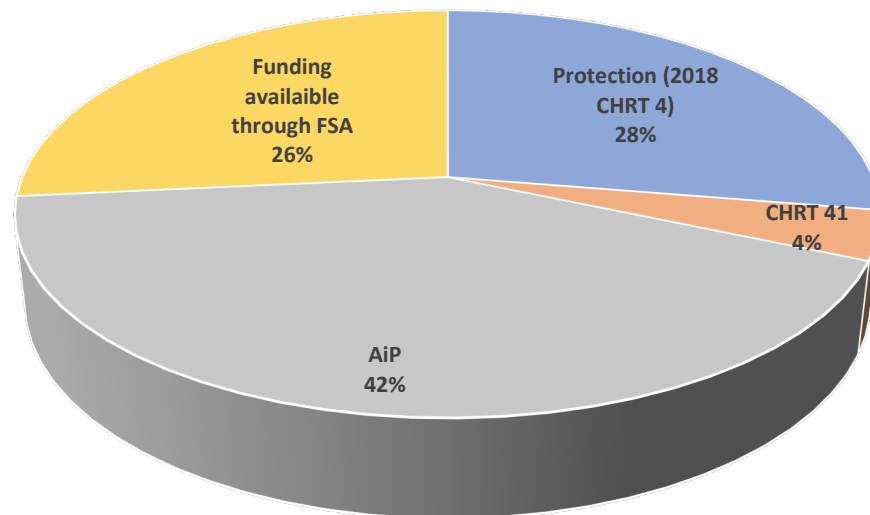


New Funding: April 1, 2023



Funding Available as a Result of Existing CHRT Orders and the AiP

Descriptions	Amount	Total By Category
Protections* (2018 CHRT 4)		5,466.2
2021 CHRT 41		768.7
FNCFS Capital	221.6	
Ontario First Nations Representative Services - Capital	399.0	
Jordan Principle Capital Order	148.1	
AiP (2022 CHRT 8)		8,320.2
FRNS	948.8	
<i>Orders (2022 CHRT 8)</i>		
Prevention	7,153.7	
PMSS	217.6	
Funding available through FSA		5,251.7
Funding Top-ups**	3,236.1	
Secretariat	15.6	
Other (Housing)	2,000	
Total General		19,806.7



* includes funding provided to P/Ts through SLAs

** Includes remoteness (methodology still under discussion)

*Including Jordan Principle funding for 2021 CHRT 41

Existing Financial Authorities over 5 years prior to the AiP	9,349.7	
Incremental Financial Authorities as per AiP	10,457.0	or 112% increase

- Funding the finalization of the AiP resulted in the substantial increase in funding for the FNCFS Program.
 - Funding available through the FSA, will only be available once final settlement is reached, and the Tribunal has ended its oversight.
- 6 The reformed funding approach will be reviewed on an on-going basis and based on ongoing research and may change based on these reviews. The findings of Funding Reviews shall be oriented toward improvements in ISC's funding and management of the FNCFS Program.

Flexibilities of the Reformed Funding Approach

- The objective of the reformed funding approach of the FNCFS Program aims to end the systemic racial discrimination found by the CHRT and ensures that the discrimination is not repeated:

Five years of **stable funding** with annual increases to account for population growth and inflation

Funding top-ups to account for remoteness, poverty, IT infrastructure and reporting

Ability to **carry-forward unspent funds** to future years to further invest in program objectives and deliverables

First-Nations Secretariat to support training, programming best practices and reporting (including potential regional models)

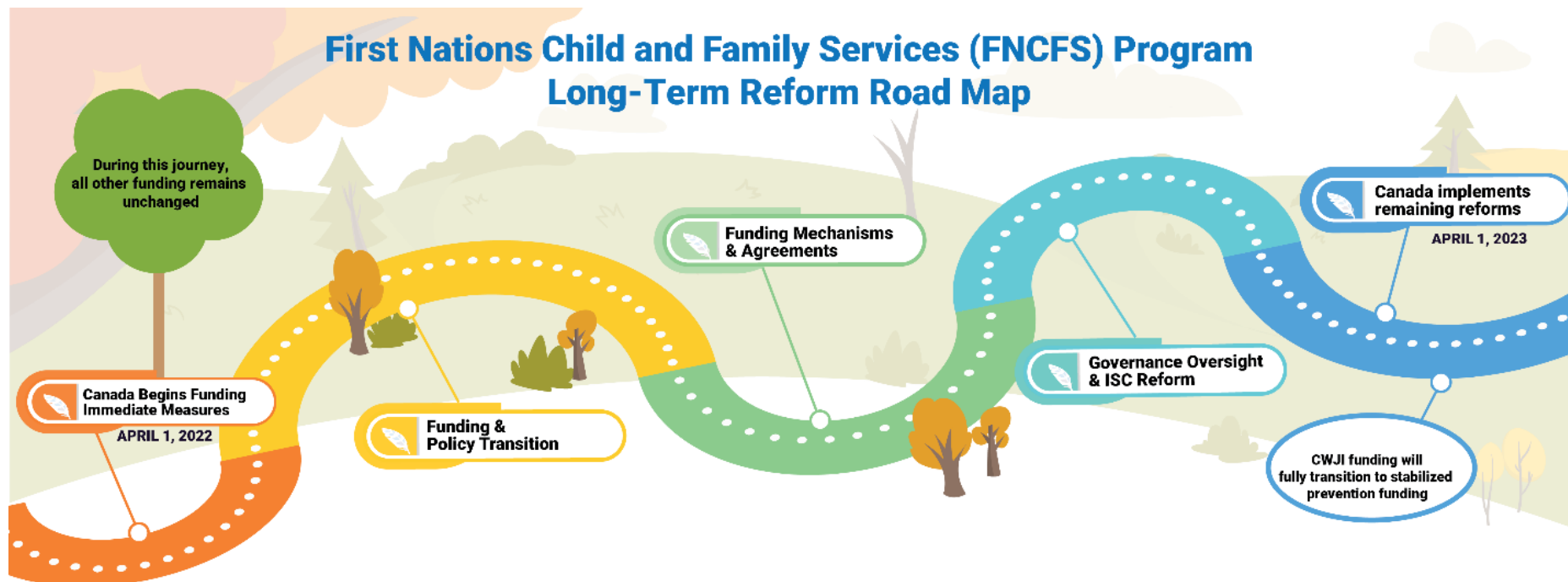
Maximum flexibility to re-allocate funding across streams as required (operation/protection, prevention, First Nations representative services, post majority support services)

New Program Terms and Conditions that are developed with parties and other First Nation partners that provide maximum flexibilities to support recipients in delivery of family and child wellbeing

An Alternate Dispute Mechanism, the goal of which is to be First Nation led, to support resolution of disputes over the implementation of the Final Settlement Agreement and the implementation of the reformed Program

Roadmap to April 1, 2023

First Nations Child and Family Services (FNCFS) Program Long-Term Reform Road Map



Immediate Measures

As part of the agreement-in-principle, Canada and the parties jointly sought an order from the Tribunal to implement a number of "immediate measures" on April 1, 2022.

The implementation of these immediate measures are the first part of a step-wise approach of long-term reform while the important work toward long-term reform of the FNCFS Program continues.

Funding & Policy Transition

- Changes to operational practices and policy guidelines to ensure First Nations and service providers have the tools and information required.
- Each stream of the new funding approach requires some form of transition and change management. Discussions on full implementation of the new funding methodology continue between the parties

Funding Mechanisms & Agreements

- Expanded Funding
- Methodology for remaining payment on actual streams
- New funding models (CFS block)
- Coordination and Co-development
- Updated bilateral agreements with provinces and YK

Governance Oversight & ISC Reform

- Reformed FNCFS Program will ensure that it continues to meet the needs of First Nation children, families, youth, and communities and has committed to addressing systemic discrimination and old mindset identified by the CHRT in order to prevent the recurrence of discrimination under the FNCFS Program.
- A reformed FNCFS Program will see the addition of national secretariat, alternative dispute resolution process and testing of the model through IFSD Phase 3

New FNCFS Funding Approach

- Long term sustainable funding
- Baseline (operations & protection)
- Prevention
- First Nations Representative Services
- Post-Majority Care
- Performance Measurement (Measuring to Thrive)
- Capital Funding

Engagement

- In the third phase of research, **the Institute of Fiscal Studies and Democracy (IFSD)** is continuing its research and modeling work on the long-term funding approach. For more information on this research and on how your agency or community can participate please contact info@ifsd.ca.
- We will be working with the parties and IFSD to continue the development, modeling, and testing of a reformed funding approach. All parties to the Agreement-in-Principle will review this work and recognize that funding adjustments may be required.
- **The Assembly of First Nations** is working with First Nations regional organizations to engage with First Nations governments in support of informing the Final Settlement Agreement of the long-term reform of the FNCFS Program
- **Indigenous Services Canada** will continue to engage with First Nations and FNCFS service providers regarding details of the long-term reform including AiP, immediate measures, reformed funding approach, and FSA.

Next Steps

- **New Funding Model** – to provide multi-year, stable funding and maximize flexibility for recipients to re-allocate funding across FNCFS program streams, and provide the ability to carry forward unspent funds to future years to further invest in FNCFS Program objectives and deliverables.
 - Continue to work with parties to support agencies in transitioning to the new funding methodology, including agencies unable to adopt the new funding approach due to exceptional circumstances.
- **New Logic Model and Performance Indicators** – a subset of indicators based on IFSD's Measuring to Thrive Framework will be developed to report to Parliament in a transparent manner. Data/reporting tools will be phased in with readiness and capacity considered.
- **Renewal of Provincial and Yukon Service Level Agreements** – in collaboration with First Nations, continue to work with provincial and Yukon governments to renew the FNCFS Program's federal-provincial/territorial funding agreements in line with a reformed Program, where First Nations are not served by FNCFS delegated agencies.

Next Steps

- **New FNCFS terms and conditions, guidance documents, toolkits, and operational policies** – are currently under development with parties and other partners. These will be ready prior to April 1, 2023, to support the transition.
- **Post-Majority Support Services** – ISC will continue to pay at actuals the Post Majority support services until March 31, 2024. This will provide the parties with the data required to support the transition to a formula-based approach with a new funding methodology.
- **National First Nations Secretariat** – building on existing regional capacity where possible, continue towards the establishment of a neutral First Nations-led, non-profit secretariat function to support First Nations and service providers with technical and operational support and serve as a national-level data collector and monitor, as well as a clearinghouse for CFS program models.
- **Remoteness Secretariat** – continue with the establishment of a neutral First Nations-led, non-profit secretariat to support First Nations with technical and operational support related to remoteness issues.

Contact Us

- FNCFS is looking to hear from First Nations and service providers on the implementation of the reformed program and the opportunity for regional variations to the implementation.
- Feedback can be provided:
 - Directly to ISC team at this presentation
 - To your ISC Regional Office
 - Through the web at the following location [\[insert page here\]](#)
- Canada will share this feedback with the parties to the CHRT complaint.

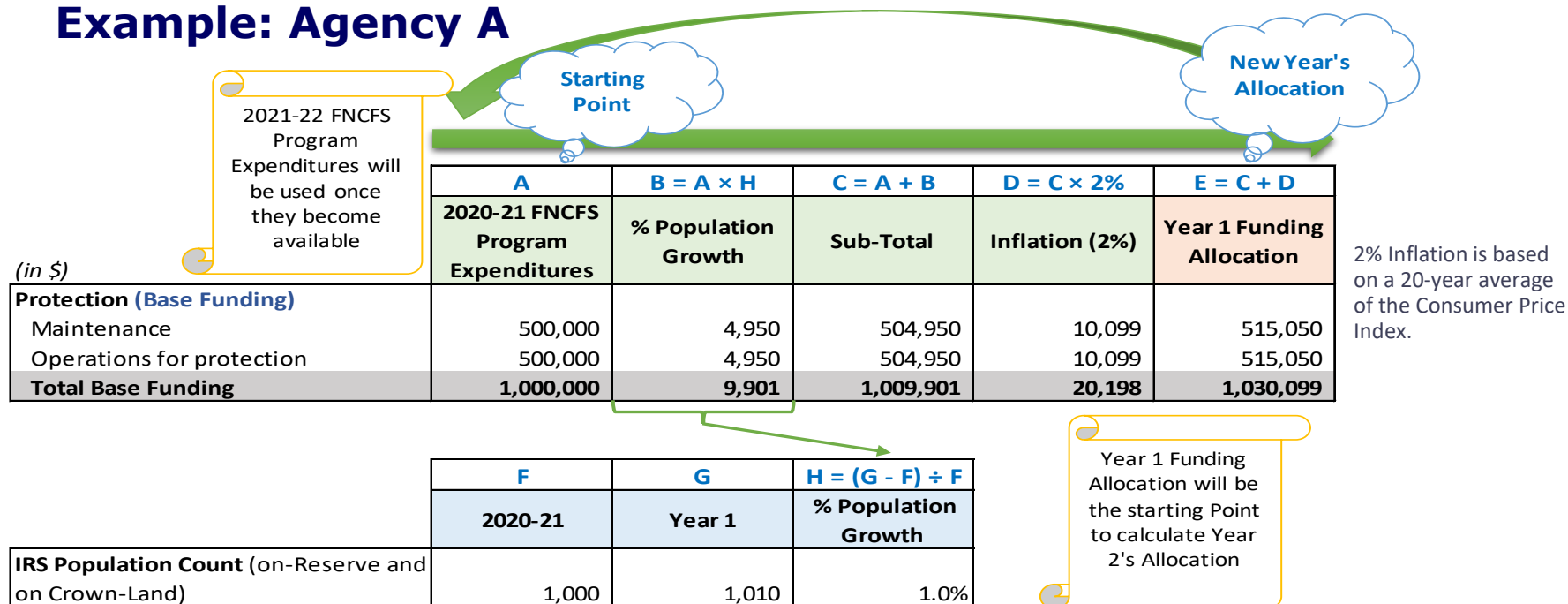
ANNEXES

Baseline Funding

Beginning April 1, 2023, baseline funding for **protection, maintenance, and operations** will move from the actuals process approach to a funding allocation approach.

Baseline funding will be calculated based on past fiscal year trends and expenditures and will consider population growth and inflation. Top-ups will be calculated using baseline funding amounts.

Example: Agency A



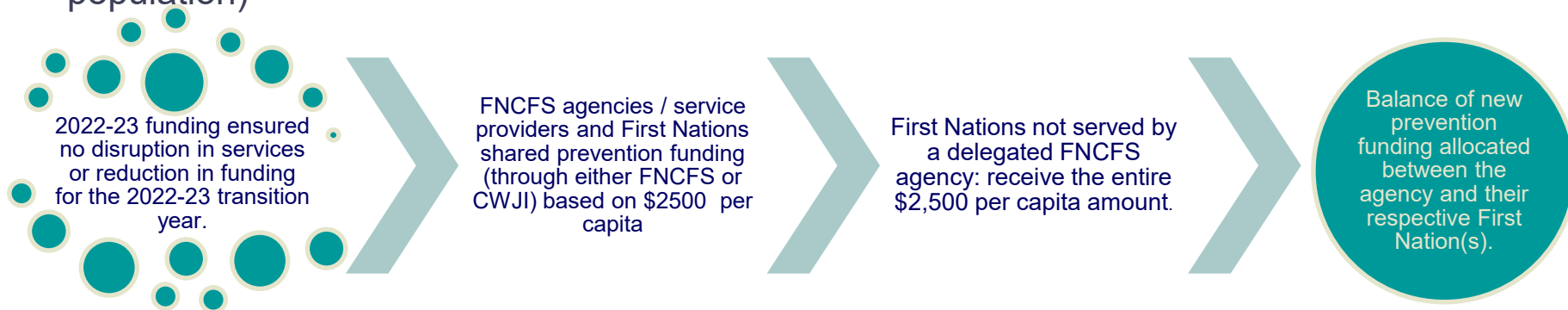
*Approach is the same for First Nations not represented by a delegated FNCFS agency except the baseline is estimated based on past years' average costs incurred by the province/territory per child in care (Costs subject to further discussions with the Provinces and Territories).

Baseline Funding for First Nations not served by FNCFS Agencies

- ISC will review the 2021-22 expenditures incurred by the Province (or Yukon) to calculate the estimate for the baseline funding
 - ISC must discuss the operational costs from the Provincial and Yukon government before finalizing the baseline funding; these discussions will include First Nations partners
- This total baseline funding amount will be used to determine the proportional baseline funding for each First Nation
 - For example, Province A has expended \$1,000,000 in maintenance and operations for children in care in 2021-22. They were providing services to 10 children in care, from which 2 belonged to First Nation B that receives services from the province.
 - Therefore, First Nation B's 2021-22 maintenance and operations expenditures are assumed to be \$200,000 ($(2/10 = 20\%) \times \$1,000,000$).
- ISC will use this proportional baseline to calculate top-ups for results, IT, poverty and remoteness (outlined on slides 17, 18 and 20).
- ISC will engage the First Nation in these discussions either through existing or new trilateral tables
- First Nations not served by delegated agencies will receive all the top-up associated with results, IT, poverty and remoteness under the new funding methodology directly.
- Discussion will occur to determine the allocation of emergency funding (slide 19)

Prevention Funding

- Prevention and early intervention activities are critical to supporting the holistic and positive outcomes of First Nation children, youth/young adults, families, and communities, and are the cornerstone of long-term reform.
- Funding for prevention at \$2,500 per registered First Nation on-reserve or Yukon to support culturally relevant, community-based programs and services that address the structural drivers that place children, youth, and families at risk of CFS involvement and to leverage intergenerational cultural caring approaches.
- Funding will continue as a part of long-term reform and will be adjusted based on inflation and population (e.g., allocations for the 2023-24 fiscal year based on inflation and population)



- Future prevention allocations methodology for long term reform will be outlined in the Final Settlement Agreement.
- First Nations and service providers have the flexibility to share prevention resources so long as the allocations are consistent with the positive promotion of family wellness and the prevention of child maltreatment.

Funding Top-Ups

Results:

- Top up of 5% on baseline funding to support the implementation of the Measuring to Thrive framework or another set of results-based indicators. This funding supports, for example, recruitment and employment of staff to manage the data systems.
- This funding will help address data gaps in First Nations child and family services.

Information Technology (IT):

- Top-up of 6% on baseline funding to purchase, upgrade, and maintain IT equipment, such as computers, hardware and software. This funding is based on IT spending standards of non-profit service organizations.
- This funding will ensure that First Nations and FNCFS service providers have the required IT capacity to support their activities.

Example: First Nation not served by delegated FNCFS Agency

A	$B = A \times 5\%$	$C = A \times 6\%$
Year 1 Base Funding Allocation	Results Funding Allocation (5% of Base Funding)	IT Funding Allocation (6% of Base Funding)
\$ 1,030,099	\$ 51,505	\$ 61,806

*Approach is the same for a delegated agency

Funding Top-Ups

Poverty Top-Up:

- The low-income measure after tax (LIM-AT) is calculated based on income data for the whole Canadian population from the 2016 Census, including the population residing on reserves and in the territories. Adjusted after-tax household income is used to calculate LIM thresholds, and households whose after-tax income is below the threshold for their household size are considered to be of low income. This threshold is defined as a level of income needed for families of various sizes to achieve a standard of living that is one-half the median standard of the population. Using the Census long form, it is calculated as one-half of the median household income for the population, adjusted for household size to account for economies of scale. All individuals in that household are considered to be of low income. The low-income rate definition is, therefore, the percentage of persons living in low-income households.
- For each Band, the ratio of the number of individuals in the Band that are living in low income households based on the above definition to the total First Nations on reserve population living in low income is calculated. This allows for an estimate of the percentage of people living on reserve in a low-income households. The higher percentage indicates a higher overall level of poverty on reserve.
- In the instance that information regarding the low income is missing for a Band, the regional average is used to estimate the number of people on reserve that would fall below the LIM.
- This percentage is multiplied by the overall funding amount devoted to poverty funding, which is \$24 million. This gives you the community-level poverty funding amount.

$$Allocation = \left(\frac{\text{on - reserve population of First Nations band below LIM - AT}}{\text{total population of on reserve population below LIM - AT}} \right) * 24\,000\,000$$

Funding Top-Ups

Emergency Fund:

- A 2% of baseline funding for unanticipated circumstances and potential disruption of child and family services. Funding would be replenished annually, and unexpended funds would be carried forward.
- Emergency Funds would be available should a service provider— due to an exceptional increase in service demands – be unable to meet the needs of their communities within pre-defined allocations and would be reserved for these intended purposes.
- Details will be further outlined in the FSA and ISC guidance documents.

Remoteness

- Since 2017, Nishnawbe Aski Nation (NAN) and Canada have been working together at the NAN-Canada Remoteness Quotient Table. Technical experts sitting at that Table have developed two distinct methods for adjusting for the extra costs of delivering child and family services in remote communities: the remoteness quotient approach and the cost-adjustment factor approach.
- The cost-adjustment factor approach, developed by Indigenous Services Canada, is based on Statistic Canada [Canadian Remoteness Index](#), employment allowances data from the Isolated Posts and Government Housing Directive, as well as shipping costs data from Canada Post. This information is combined to produce a generic cost adjustment factor for remoteness. The factor can be applied even when program-specific information is not available.

For example: To determine the cost adjustment factor for a fly-in community with a remoteness index of **0.7**:

$$\text{Cost adjustment factor} = (0.723 * \mathbf{0.70}) + (0.674 * 1(\text{fly-in})) = 1.18$$

*The generic formula can be applied to any community in Canada with a remoteness index above 0.4 when program-specific information is not available. It can also be adapted to specific programs in any given community to arrive at the exact top-up allocation.

- According to the IFSD Phase II report (Appendix O), “remoteness might sensibly be within the average range of 10% to 15% of baseline budgets.” The CAF methodology has been adjusted to set the **average national adjustment for remoteness to 15%**. This adjusted CAF is only applied to communities with a Remoteness Index score that is 0.4 or higher (i.e., those considered remote).
- In November 2021, NAN and four other regional, provincial or territorial First Nations organizations created the National Assembly of Remote Communities (NARC). The NARC-Canada Remoteness Table will develop a First Nations-sighted national model to estimate the increased costs of delivering child and family services in remote communities.

Post-Majority Support Services

- Beginning April 1, 2022, ISC began funding the **actual cost** of post-majority services to support youth aging out of care and young adults formerly in care across all provinces and the Yukon, from the age of majority up to the age of 26.
- A **Post Majority Support Services Toolkit** has been developed and aims to inform First Nations youth and young adults who are or have been in federally funded (FNCFS care), First Nations and FNCFS Providers of tools and supports available to them when navigating and accessing post-majority care services.
- ISC is working to develop a toll-free telephone line that will provide **support and information** about post-majority care services to youth and young adults aging out of care or formally in care.
- First Nations and First Nation authorized service providers are able to **submit claims** for actual costs to deliver these support services beginning April 1, 2022, until March 31, 2024.
- A future funding methodology regarding post-majority support services will be discussed with the parties.
- For additional information see ISC website: [Post-majority support services for First Nations youth and young adults \(sac-isc.gc.ca\)](https://sac-isc.gc.ca)

First Nations Representative Services

- On April 1, 2022, ISC **expanded funding** for First Nation Representative Services (FNRS) **across all provinces and in the Yukon** to strengthen the ability of First Nations to meet the cultural and related needs of children in care or children who may enter care. First Nations Representatives take on many roles, including serving as the liaison between a First Nation and an FNCFS service provider, monitoring custody agreements with service providers, making sure service providers address a child's cultural needs, and taking part in permanency planning for a child.
- Funding for FNRS outside Ontario, is based on \$283 per capita outside Ontario based on registered First Nations on-reserve and on crown land population, or in Yukon. Funding for FNRS in Ontario follows an Ontario-specific approach, given the unique context tied to CHRT 4. Funding will continue as a part of long-term reform and will be adjusted based on inflation and population (e.g., allocations for the 2023-24 fiscal year based on inflation and population).
- For additional information see ISC website: [First Nation Representative Services Guide \(sac-isc.gc.ca\)](https://sac-isc.gc.ca)

Capital Funding

- Since February 2022, further to 2021 CHRT 41, the FNCFS program has been funding on actuals the purchase and construction of capital assets needed to support the delivery of child and family services to First Nations on-reserve and in the Yukon; and for spaces needed to support the delivery of Jordan's Principle services.
- Since February 2022, further to 2021 CHRT 41, the FNCFS program has also been funding on actuals the purchase and construction of capital assets needed to support the delivery of First Nations Representative Services to Ontario First Nations on-reserve.
- Capital that supports the delivery of FNCFS can be located off-reserve if it is for the use of First Nations peoples on reserve (i.e.: due to lack of space on reserve or to improve accessibility by multiple First Nations).
- The reformed approach will continue to support capital projects that support the delivery of FNCFS including FNRS in Ontario and Jordan's Principle services to children, youth, and families on-reserve and in the Yukon and NWT (Jordan's Principle).
- The reformed approach will include a methodology for capital assets, maintenance, and recapitalization to ensure that First Nations and service providers have funds available for asset maintenance to extend the useable life of their assets, as outlined in the IFSD Phase 2 approach.
- IFSD's Phase 3 research and work with First Nations not served by delegated agencies will inform an ongoing approach to capital.
- For additional information see ISC website: [Funding for capital assets: Jordan's Principle and First Nations child and family services \(sac-isc.gc.ca\)](https://www.sac-isc.gc.ca/en/funding-for-capital-assets-jordan-principle-first-nations-child-family-services)

Measuring to Thrive

- In collaboration with First Nation child and family services (FNCFS) agency leadership, experts, and practitioners, IFSD developed the Measuring to Thrive framework as a holistic vision for the well-being of children, families, and communities.
- The vision is broad and inclusive, recognizing that different First Nations and FNCFS agencies will serve their communities in their own culturally-informed ways, specific to their contexts. With 75 indicators, Measuring to Thrive emphasizes holistic well-being. The framework's approach and data generated are expected to enhance planning and needs assessment for individual First Nations served.
- Canada is developing a new set of performance indicators for the Reformed FNCFS Program that are premised on the Measuring to Thrive Framework.
- The preliminary framework will be based on the following outcome areas:
 - Physical, emotional, social, and psychological wellbeing;
 - Healthy relationships within families and communities;
 - Maintenance of connections to families, land, culture, and communities;
 - Evidence-informed and results-based approaches to address community needs;
 - Access to services and supports;
 - Awareness of services and supports; and
 - Stable and predictable funding.

Third-Party Independent Evaluation for ISC Reform

- The **Agreement in Principle on Long-Term Reform** signed by Canada and the Parties in December 2021 included a commitment for ISC and the Parties to jointly establish an Expert Advisory Committee (the Committee) to support the design and implementation of an independent third-party evaluation for long term reform.
- On March 24, 2022, the Canadian Human Rights Tribunal issued **an Immediate Measures Decision (2022 CHRT 8)**. Order number six commits Canada to “work with the Parties to establish an expert advisory Committee within sixty (60) days of this order to develop and oversee the implementation of an evidence-informed work plan to prevent the recurrence of discrimination. Canada shall take reasonable measures to begin implementing the work plan”. Canada had until May 23, 2022, to establish the Expert Advisory Committee and met this deadline.
- The Parties and the Department jointly identified members of the committee who have a broad range of expertise and experience in areas translatable to the long-term reform of First Nations child and family services programming.
- The Department also contracted **academic evaluators** from the University of Ottawa and the University of Victoria who have expertise in culturally appropriate and participatory evaluation approaches to work with the Parties and the Committee to co-develop a framework for the independent third-party evaluation.
- Two meetings of the **Committee have taken place in addition to** some sub-working group meetings.
- Two additional meetings are planned to take before the end of the calendar year 2022.
- **A request for proposal** for an external evaluation consulting firm to conduct the evaluation will be launched early in 2023.

CHRT Orders Referenced in this Presentation

- 2018 – CHRT 4 - [First Nations Child & Family Caring Society of Canada et al. v. Attorney General of Canada \(representing the Minister of Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada\) - Canadian Human Rights Tribunal \(chrt-tcdp.gc.ca\)](#)
- 2021- CHRT 41 - [First Nations Child & Family Caring Society of Canada et al. v. Attorney General of Canada \(representing the Minister of Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada\) - Canadian Human Rights Tribunal \(chrt-tcdp.gc.ca\)](#)
- 2022 CHRT 8 - [First Nations Child & Family Caring Society of Canada et al. v. Attorney General of Canada \(representing the Minister of Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada\) - Canadian Human Rights Tribunal \(chrt-tcdp.gc.ca\)](#)

Jordan's Principle

- In March 2022, the CHRT released by consent 2022 CHRT 8. It includes orders requiring Canada to assess the resources required for families and/or young adults in identifying supports for needed services of high-needs Jordan's Principle recipients past the age of majority, and to fund research by the IFSD of a Jordan's Principle Data Assessment, to be followed by a needs assessment to inform a long-term funding approach for Jordan's Principle.
- On September 1, 2022, the IFSD released its Data Assessment, which included recommendations to:
 - define substantive equality and a performance framework,
 - undertake a cost analysis of substantive equality through the Spirit Bear plan, and cost any gaps identified,
 - use the Measuring to Thrive framework or similar indicators for First Nations community well-being, and implement a related accountability mechanism for indicators, and
 - to interview individuals involved with Jordan's Principle.
 - To define a reformed approach to Jordan's Principle.
- Through the Jordan's Principle Action Table, the Parties will work to develop options for a phased long-term approach for Jordan's Principle. These options will be informed by past work, Jordan's Principle experts, and engagement with First Nations. As part of that work, the Parties shall discuss, consider and develop options on whether and how First Nations will be able to acquire a greater role in the approval and delivery of products, services and supports under Jordan's Principle.
- Canada shall continue to provide funding for Jordan's Principle requests for products, services and supports, and shall continue to implement the Jordan's Principle Desired Outcomes Work Plan, until ²⁷a long-term approach for Jordan's Principle is implemented.