Without denial, delay or disruption: ensuring First Nations Children's access to equitable services through Jordan's Principle

Vandna Sinha*
McGill University

Canadian Child & Youth Health Coalition Steering Committee Meeting. June 9, 2016

*Based on the work of the Jordan's Principle Working Group

Jordan's Principle

Jordan's Principle is a child-first principle and provides that where a government service is available to all other children and a jurisdictional dispute arises between Canada and a province/territory, or between departments in the same government regarding services to a First Nations child, the government department of first contact pays for the service and can seek reimbursement from the other government/department after the child has received the service. It is meant to prevent First Nations children from being denied essential public services or experiencing delays in receiving them.

Canadian Human Rights Tribunal (CHRT, 2016, p 351)

Jordan's Principle

- Jordan River Anderson (October 22, 1999–February 2, 2005)
 - Medical team approved hospital release when he was 2
 - Federal & provincial governments disagreed over payment for in-home service
 - Jordan passed away in hospital
- First Nations children susceptible to jurisdictional disputes
 - Federal, provincial/territorial & First Nations governments share responsibilities
 - Disputes between government departments also occur (e.g. INAC & FNIHB)
 - On-reserve funding/service gaps and disparities well documented
- Unanimous House of Commons resolution, 2007

First Nations Child and Family Caring Society of Canada and Assembly of First Nations v. Canada

- 2007 Human Rights complaint filed
 - Charged discriminatory funding and management of onreserve child welfare services
 - Failure to implement Jordan's Principle also included
- January 2016 CHRT decision
 - Federal government's administration of on-reserve child welfare services is discriminatory
 - Affirms Jordan's Principle and orders its implementation
- April 2016 CHRT ruling
 - Orders implementation of JP within 2 weeks

Jordan's Principle Working Group

Stephanie O'Brien, Donnie Garrow, Amanda Meawasige Assembly of First Nations

Doug Maynard,
Canadian Association of Paediatric
Health Centres

Elizabeth Moreau, Canadian Paediatric Society

Marvin Bernstein & Lisa Wolff, UNICEF Canada

Vandna Sinha, Molly Churchill, Anne Blumenthal, Lucy Lach, Nico Trocmé McGill University

Josée G. Lavoie, University of Manitoba



Without denial, delay, or disruption:

Ensuring First Nations children's access to equitable services through Jordan's Principle



Jordan's Principle designation pursued Jurisdictional dispute

over services for a First Nations child ambiguity over responsibility for, or underfunding of, services Jordan's
Principle
designation
not
pursued

8-step process
to declare a
Jordan's
Principle case
Systematically
narrows the cases
eligible for childfirst protections

Lower quality of services
Fewer services in-home, less access to
diagnostic & prevention services, service
providers with lower credentials, etc.

Increased intensity intervention Including institutional care

Extraordinary
efforts to access
services
Family relocation,
out of pocket
payment,
humanitarian
efforts, etc



Resolution reached through case conferencing at the local level

No time frame specified

A First Nation child needs services other children are entitled to but neither government will pay...





2

- 1. Does the case involve a jurisdictional dispute between a provincial and federal government?
 - 2. Does the First Nation child live on reserve?
- 3. Have they been assessed and have been found to have multiple disabilities requiring services from multiple providers?

The services required by the First Nations child are not paid for by either government

Referral to focal point if not resolved at local level

No time frame specified

Contact information for focal points not publicly available



If not resolved at the focal point level, relevant asst. deputy minister decides whether to declare a jurisdictional dispute

No time frame specified

- Required documents:
 - assessment from a health or social service professional
 - o information on current proposed service plans
 - o report of the issue/reason for referral to the focal point
 - summary of steps taken to resolve the issue
- Focal point makes decision
- No appeal process

Resolution at focal point level

Within an additional 45 work days

Focal point will hold an initial case conference meeting with focal points from other parties

Within 10 work days of receiving necessary information









Relevant asst. deputy minister notifies responsible counterpart in fed/prov. Ministry, in writing, of a jurisdictional dispute and requests to enter into dispute resolution process

No time frame specified



Counterpart Asst. deputy minister responds to request to enter into dispute process from primary asst. deputy minister. If accepted, Jordan's Principle jurisdictional dispute is declared.

Within a reasonable time frame

"There are currently no outstanding jurisdictional disputes involving Jordan's Principle in Canada."

Statement issued by the office of INAC Minister (February 2015)

Jordan's Principle **Declaration** NO Once a Jordan's Principle dispute is declared, and the service is deemed by the province as a provincial/territorial normative standard, then The services required by the First Nation child the First Nations child finally receives services are not paid for by either government

CHRT ruling & JWPG recommendations

- Jordan's Principle must apply to all First Nations children (Caring Society, p 382).
- Jordan's Principle is "relevant and often intertwined with the provision of child and family services to First Nations" (Caring Society,p 362). It must apply to all service domains.
- The Jordan's Principle process must not include delays resulting from elements such as "a review of policy and programs, case conferencing and approval from the Assistant Deputy Minister, before interim funding is even provided" (*Caring Society*. p 379). It must prioritize the best interests of the child, by ensuring that services are delivered without delay or disruption.

CHRT ruling & JWPG recommendations

- Jordan's Principle must apply to jurisdictional disputes, over services for a First Nations child, between federal and provincial governments and between departments of a single government (Caring Society, p 360).
 - Jurisdictional dispute not clearly defined.
 - Importance of this question demonstrated in PLBC v.
 Canada
 - CHRT interpretation seemingly extends to:
 - areas of jurisdictional ambiguity, and
 - gaps and disparities between the services that the federal government funds/provides on reserve and what provinces generally fund/provide off-reserve

Additional JWPG recommendations

- There must be clear and consistent standards and procedures for compensating all service providers, including First Nations providers, for the costs incurred during all Jordan's Principle related processes.
- First Nations must be included as true partners in all stages of development and implementation of a response to Jordan's Principle in every province/territory.
- Measures of accountability and transparency must be incorporated at the case level.
 - access, navigation, appeal.

Additional JWPG recommendations

- Measures of accountability and transparency must be incorporated at the broader level of implementation, in order to ensure compliance with responsibilities to First Nations children under international, national, provincial/territorial, and First Nations law and agreements.
 - Education, public reporting, independent oversight
- Federal, provincial, and territorial governments must work with First Nations, without delay, in order to systematically identify and address the jurisdictional ambiguities and underfunding that give rise to each Jordan's Principle case.
 - How will this be done?

Implementation questions

- How should a Jordan's Principle case be initiated?
- o How will provincial comparability be assessed?
- o How will costs incurred during Jordan's Principle related processes be covered/reimbursed?
- o How will Jordan's Principle processes be monitored/evaluated?
- How will Jordan's Principle policies and procedures be documented and disseminated?
- How will families/service providers learn about Jordan's Principle processes?
- How will families/service providers appeal Jordan's Principle decisions?



The full report of the Jordan's Principle Working Group is available on the AFN website: http://www.afn.ca/uploads/files/jordans_principle-report.pdf

For background information on Jordan's Principle: http://www.jordansprinciple.ca

Thank you! vandna.sinha@mcgill.ca