

TeLLING OuR STORy •

WOYAKI OWICAJKAPI • TIBAUGI MOIN • É WÍTAMÁK NITÁCIMOWININÁN



Southern First Nations Network of Care



Report to the Southern
First Nations Chiefs and
Councils

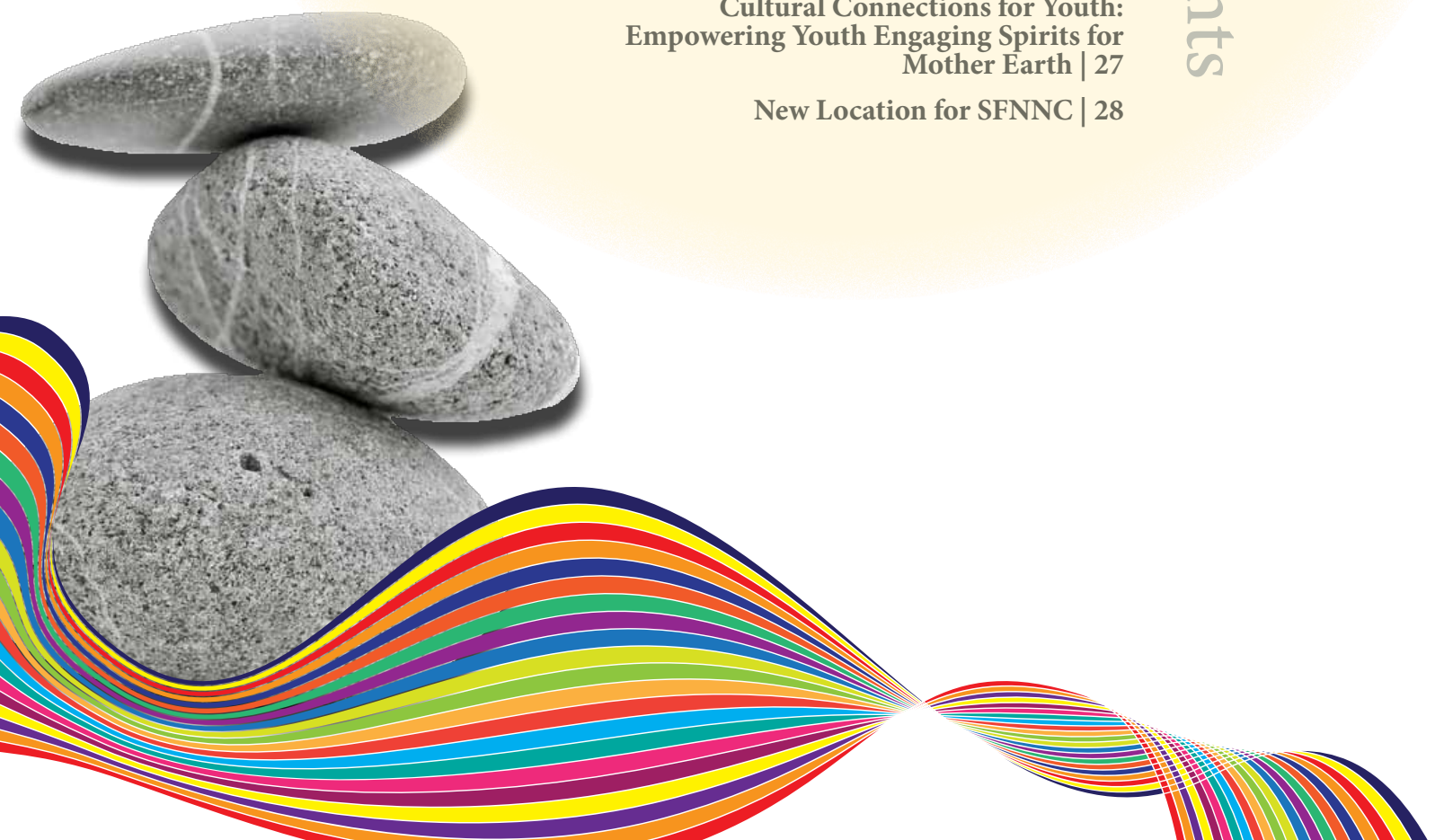
August 2011

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Report Highlights

- ***There were 57 children in care with the southern First Nation CFS agencies who graduated from high school in June 2011.***
- Dancing for the People: A Story of Hope tells the story of one of our children in care and some of the remarkable changes in this child's life.
- ***The number of children in care from on reserve decreased by 5% in 10/11. This is the second year in a row that there has been a decrease in children in care from on reserve. From April 1/09 to March 31/11, there was a 16% decrease.***
- For the southern First Nations CFS agencies (excluding ANCR and Animikii), the number of children in care from off reserve increased by 2% in 10/11, compared to a 6% increase the previous year.
- ***Overall for the southern First Nations CFS agencies- on and off reserve - there was a slight decrease of children in care of .7%.***
- Overall in 10/11, for all ten SFNNC agencies, there was a minimal increase of children in care of less than half a percent (.3%). The other three CFS Authorities had increases of 6%, 14%, and 5%. The overall provincial increase of children in care in 10/11 was 4%.
- ***4% of the children/youth in care with the southern First Nations CFS agencies were youth over 18 under extensions of care.***
- 90% of the children in care with the southern First Nations CFS agencies had treaty status; another 9% were non-status.
- ***85% of the children in care with the southern First Nations CFS agencies were placed in foster home arrangements.***
- There were a total of 2570 families receiving services from the southern First Nation CFS agencies on March 31/2011.
- ***51% of the families receiving service were on reserve, and 49% were off reserve.***
- For the southern First Nations CFS agencies, there was a total caseload of 6421 on March 31/2011 - 60% were children in care; 39% were families; and 1% were minor parents.
- ***41% of the total cases of the southern First Nations CFS agencies were federally funded. 59% were provincially funded.***
- The SFNNC had 44% of the total number of children and youth in care in the Province.
- ***There is a 49% overall increase in funding under the new funding model for federal and provincial combined. For the feds, the average increase is 74%; for the province it is 30%.***
- Within the SFNNC, there are 5 pilot projects currently being evaluated as part of differential response rollout.
- ***There is a range of prevention programs already being offered by the agencies. Prevention funding will let agencies enhance these and add new ones.***
- A new program is starting up in early Fall 2011 called Empowering Youth Engaging Spirits for Mother Earth (EYES for ME). Designed by Dennis Meeches, the program will build, support, and enhance cultural connections for youth in care and/or at risk in the City of Winnipeg.

Introduction

The Southern First Nations Network of Care (SFNNC)¹ has undertaken to provide Chiefs and Councils with an overview report twice a year - in January and in July. This is the second such report². The January 2011 report was distributed in February/2011.

Dancing for the People: A Story of Hope tells of some of the remarkable changes in the life of one of our children in care. It is an inspiration!

This report provides “rolled up” data from the ten agencies that come under the SFNNC. Agency reports will provide agency and community specific data.

We hope that you find this report informative and useful. We welcome any suggestions you might have for future reports - please contact Jim Compton, Director, Communications and Community Relations, at 783-9190.

We would be pleased to come out to your community and go over the report and answer any questions you might have. Please contact Lorna Croitor at 783-9190 to set this up.

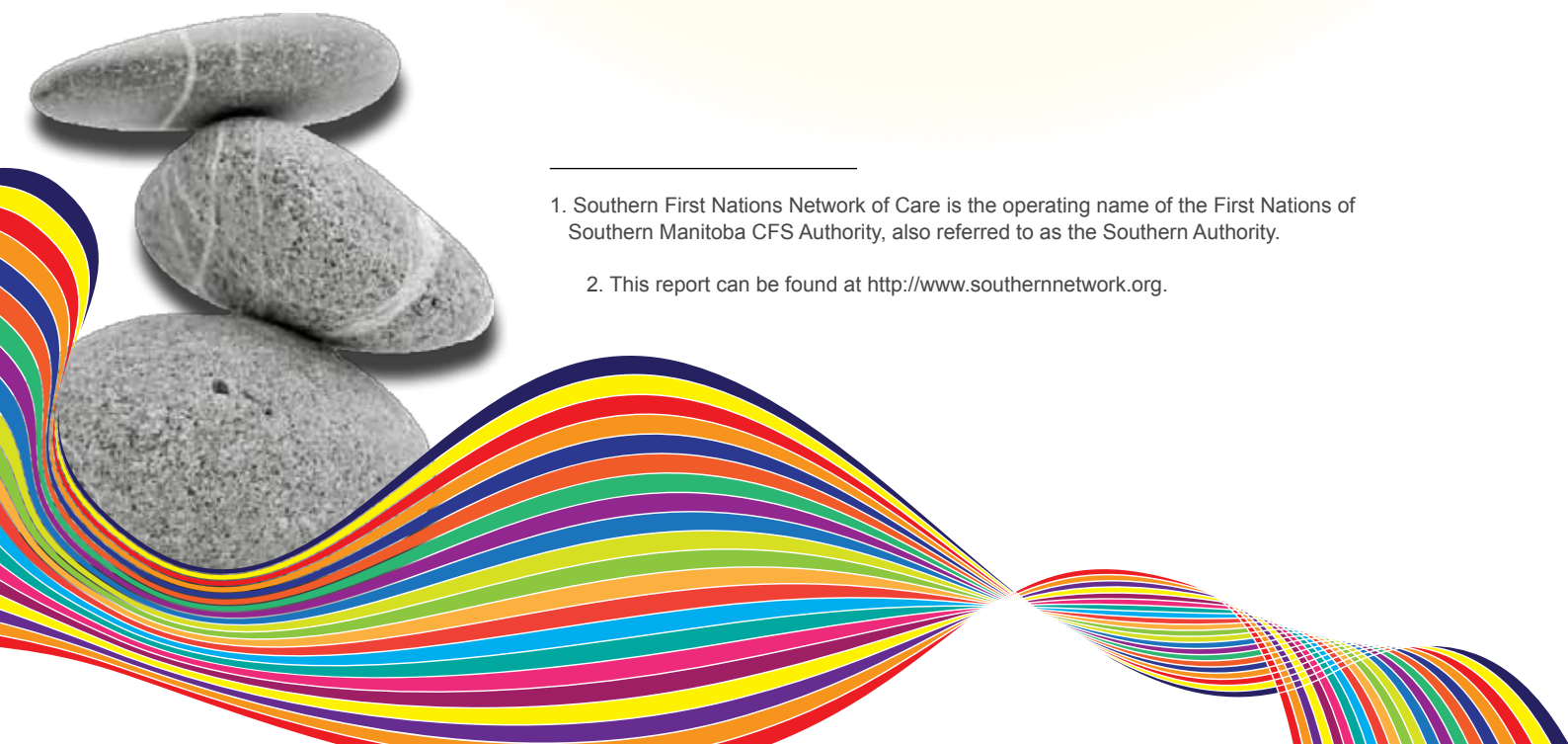
You are encouraged to check out the SFNNC website at <http://www.southernnetwork.org>. In addition to resource information, you will find copies of annual reports and annual audits.

High School Grads

The southern First Nations CFS Agencies reported 57 children in care who graduated high school this year! Many of these young people have overcome significant barriers in their lives making this an accomplishment to be so proud of!

1. Southern First Nations Network of Care is the operating name of the First Nations of Southern Manitoba CFS Authority, also referred to as the Southern Authority.

2. This report can be found at <http://www.southernnetwork.org>.



Dancing for the People : A Story of Hope

By Jim Compton

Her eyes beam with pride. You can almost hear the sound of drummers singing high all around her as she stands proud in her fancy dance regalia. An outfit she made herself. But standing tall and proud on her own two feet was not always the case for a young Crystal (not her real name). At 13 years old Crystal has already lived a lifetime... a lifetime that began with a whole lot of hurt and struggle.

Her former Social Worker, Ashleigh, met her at 11 years old when she came into care. "By the time we came into contact with Crystal she had been through a lot. Her mother and father were crack addicts. Her mother decided to give her up rather than expose her to that lifestyle."

That is when her worker learned Crystal had been exposed to a world filled with drugs, sexual abuse, and neglect since the age of nine. "She was a sexually exploited youth. She was dating older men and at one point was dating a Hell's Angel. She was being exploited and trading sex for money, jackets and clothes."

After being placed in care Crystal went through a revolving door of placements. In these placements she stayed for short periods of time before she decided to run. For her safety, Crystal was labelled a "High Risk Victim" and placed at KaniKanichick in a program for sexually exploited youth. It was there where she was assigned her own Winnipeg police officer to keep an eye out for her.

"Crystal was abused and very angry. She had this evil look in her eye and her body was pierced up. And she had the attitude to go with it. She would swear at her mother and grandmother on visits. And she had a record of assaults on her foster parents and their children", says Ashleigh.

Turning Point

Ashleigh says the turning point in Crystal life came when they had all but exhausted placements for her. A fellow worker suggested they try an Equine Therapy Ranch in Prince Albert, Saskatchewan. He had made a placement there and it worked out wonderfully.

That Ranch turned out to be a comprehensive family treatment campus in Prince Albert, Saskatchewan called the Ranch Ehrlo Society. It specializes in re-uniting at risk youth with their families.

"We basically packed her up in a car, with her mother and grandmother and drove her to the airport. For safety we had a police detail with us in case she tried to run", says Ashleigh. "All we knew was that there would be intense treatment including family therapy. They would find out what worked with Crystal and what didn't."

The family would visit every six weeks to work on their relationship. When Ashleigh returned for monthly visits she found that Crystal was changing. “That evil look had disappeared. I asked her how it was going and she gave out this huge smile and said, ‘you were right! I love it here!’”

After every visit Ashleigh found a new spirit had awakened in Crystal. After 6 months of treatment Crystal’s mom had even decided that she wanted to move to Prince Albert to be closer to her only daughter and begin a new life there. Things were finally falling into place.

Culturally, Crystal had taken an interest in her heritage. She made her own fancy dance outfit and began to dance pow-wow. At a graduation ceremony in June she was awarded the most dedicated pow-wow dancer.

“She was especially proud of being asked to dance for a community in B.C. where they were fighting for treaty rights. She realized that she was now doing something for her people and she was thrilled”, says Ashleigh.

By November of 2010 the Agency was prepared to begin the process of discharging Crystal back to the care of her mother. All that was needed was a place for them to live. With the help of the Ranch and the Agency they were able to find a nice house in Prince Albert. On November 25th Crystal and her mom were re-united.

“One of the last times I seen Crystal she had just finished cleaning ditches. She was raising money to go on a trip with the ranch to go Zip-lining in B.C.”, says Ashleigh. “The last thing she said to me was, ‘you have to work for everything in life you know.’”

Ashleigh knows the road for Crystal and her mother is going to be full of ups and downs. But she is confident both will succeed with the supports they have acquired along the way.

Epilogue: Crystal has just graduated from grade 7 and is now looking forward to entering grade 8 in the fall. Crystal’s mom is now working at the local First Nation’s Casino after completing a course in food and beverage preparation.



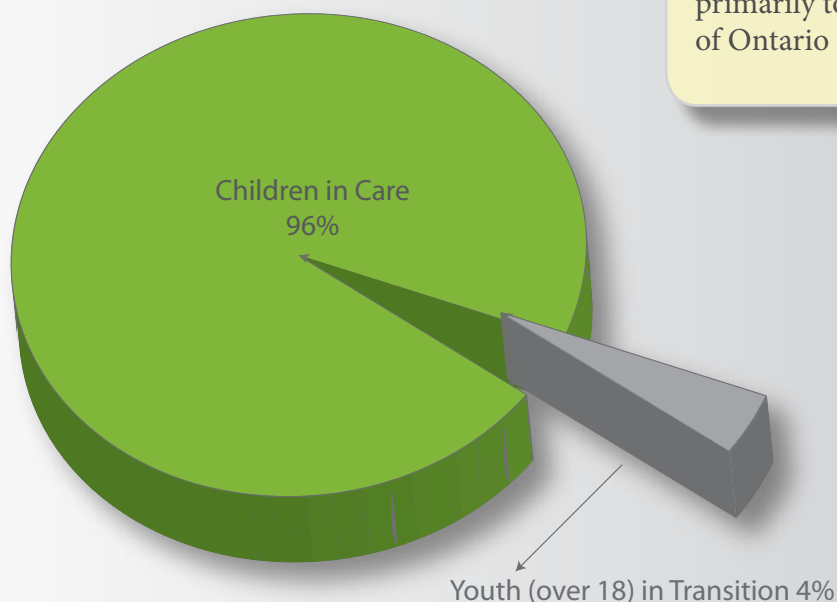
March 31/2011 Case Data Report - Southern First Nations Only

Children in Care and Youth over 18 in Transition

On March 3/2011, there were a total of 3851 children in care and youth over 18 in transition with the eight southern FN CFS agencies. These agencies are: Anishinaabe CFS; Dakota Ojibway CFS; Intertribal CFS; Peguis CFS; Sagkeeng CFS; Sandy Bay CFS; Southeast CFS; and West Region CFS³.

- The following graph shows the distribution between children under 18 in care and youth over 18 receiving transition services under extensions of care.

Graph 1: Children in Care and Youth (Over 18) in Transition as on March 31, 2011



3. The total of children in care and youth over 18 in transition for all ten agencies under SFNNC was 4198.

Southern First Nations CFS Agencies only

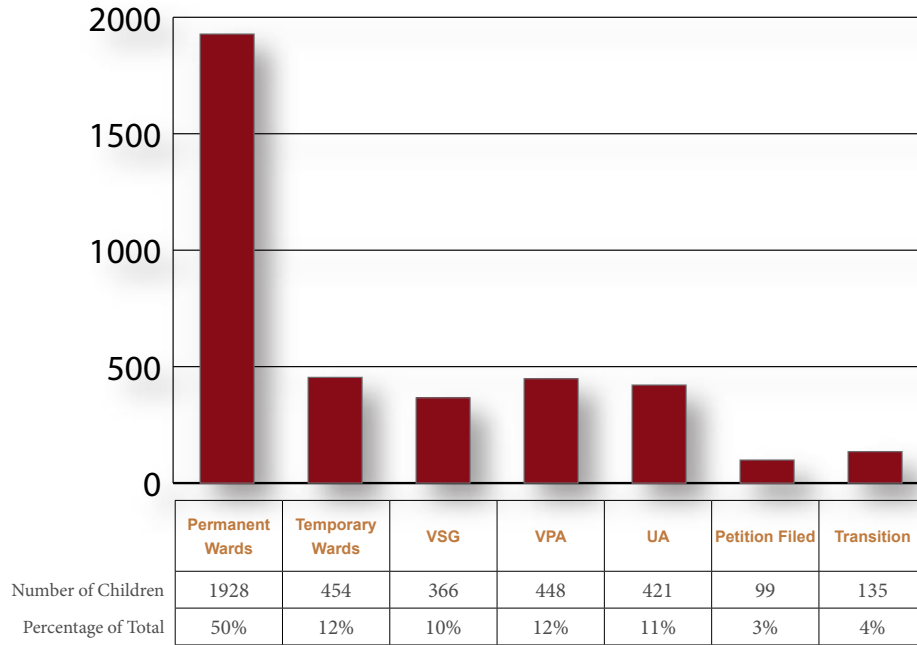
For purposes of reporting to the southern First Nations Chiefs and Councils, the data in this section of the report excludes ANCR and Animikii Ozoson CFS. This provides a better picture of the southern First Nations children and families receiving services from the FNCFS agencies.

As of March 31/2011, there were a total of 4198 children in care and youth over 18 receiving transition services. 43 were children under apprehension with ANCR, the agency providing Intake and After Hours services on behalf of all four Authorities. 304 were children and youth in care with Animikii Ozoson CFS, an agency that provides services primarily to people who are members of Ontario First Nations.

- 4% of the of the children/youth in care were youth over the age of 18 receiving transition services under an extension of care.

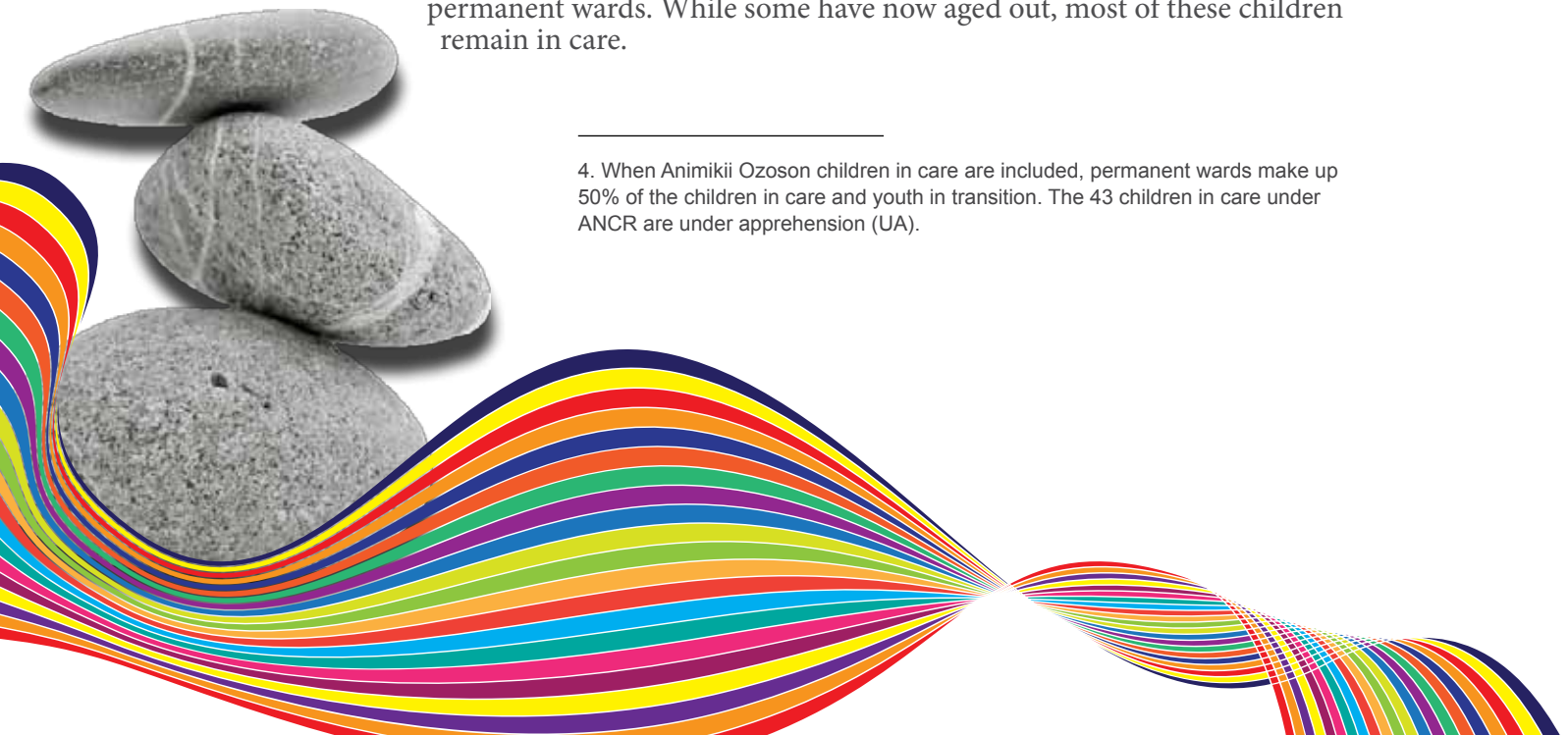
- The following graph shows the number of children/youth in care by their legal status.

Graph 2: Children in Care by Legal Status as of March 31, 2011 (SFN Agencies only)



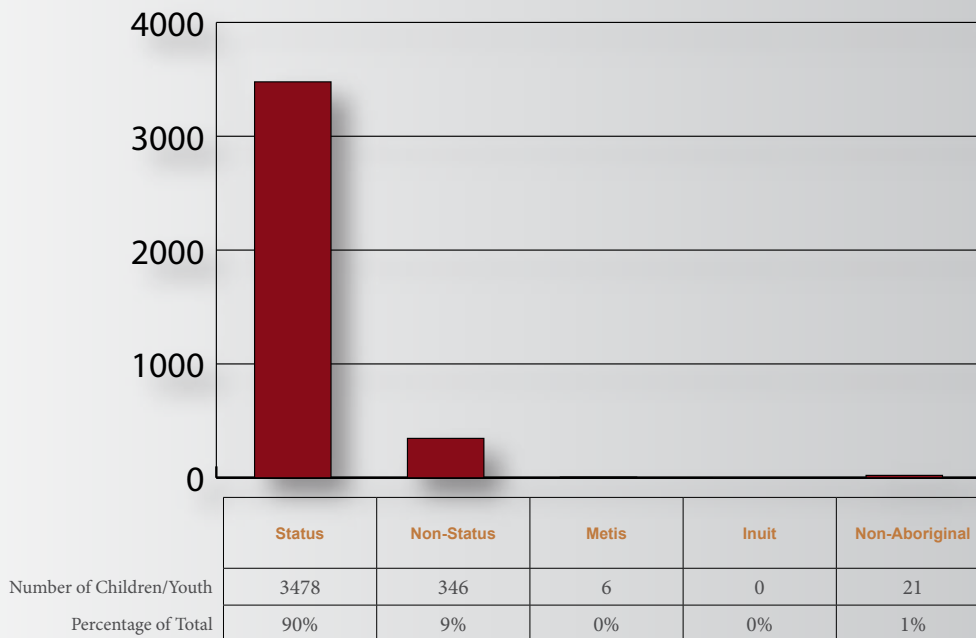
- 50% (1928) of the children and youth in care are permanent wards⁴. Another 10% are under a voluntary surrender of guardianship (VSG).
- 50% of the permanent wards and 47% of the VSGs are children who are ten years of age and younger. This indicates that agencies will not realize significant reductions in their children in care over the next few years.
- As part of the AJI-CWI transfers, there were a total of 1027 children transferred to the southern FNCFS agencies, the majority of them permanent wards. While some have now aged out, most of these children remain in care.

4. When Animikii Ozoson children in care are included, permanent wards make up 50% of the children in care and youth in transition. The 43 children in care under ANCR are under apprehension (UA).



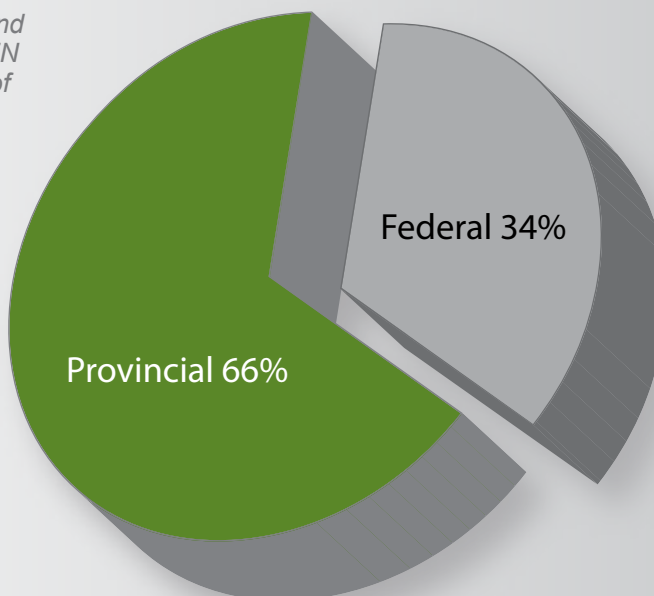
- The following graph shows that 90% of the children/youth in care with the southern First Nations CFS agencies are status; 9% are non-status.

Graph 3: Aboriginal Status of Children/Youth in Care with SFN CFS Agencies as of March 31, 2011



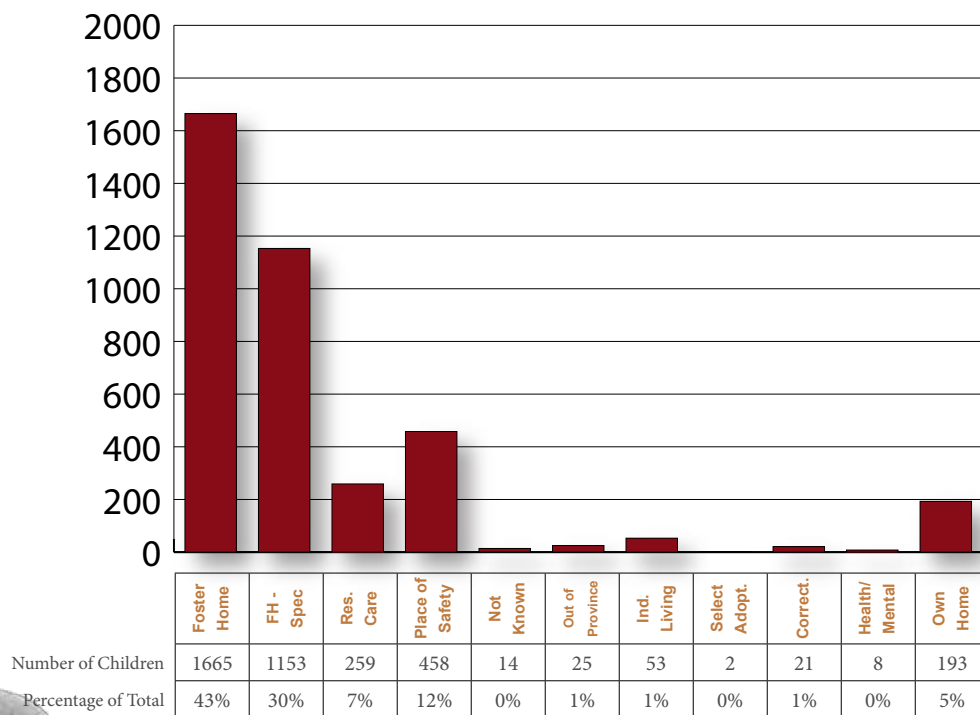
- The following graph illustrates who has funding responsibility for the children/youth in care.

Graph 4: Children and Youth in Care of SFN CFS Agencies as of March 31, 2011



- 34% of the children/youth in care with the southern First Nation CFS Agencies are funded by the federal government (AANDC, formerly INAC). 66% are funded by the province.
- Generally, this funding responsibility corresponds to the child's residency at time of coming into care. In this case, it would mean that 34% of the children/youth in care are from on reserve⁵.
- Children / youth in care with the southern First Nations CFS agencies are primarily placed in foster home arrangements. The following table shows the placement types for all children/youth in care with the southern FN CFS agencies.

Graph 5: Placement of Children / Youth in Care with southern First Nations CFS Agencies as of March 31, 2011



- 85% of the children and youth in care were placed in foster home arrangements (foster home; specialized foster homes; place of safety)⁶.

5. When children in care with Animikii and ANCR are included, 31% are federally funded and 69% provincially funded.

6. When children/youth in care with Animikii and ANCR are included, 84% were placed in foster home arrangements.

Two year comparison

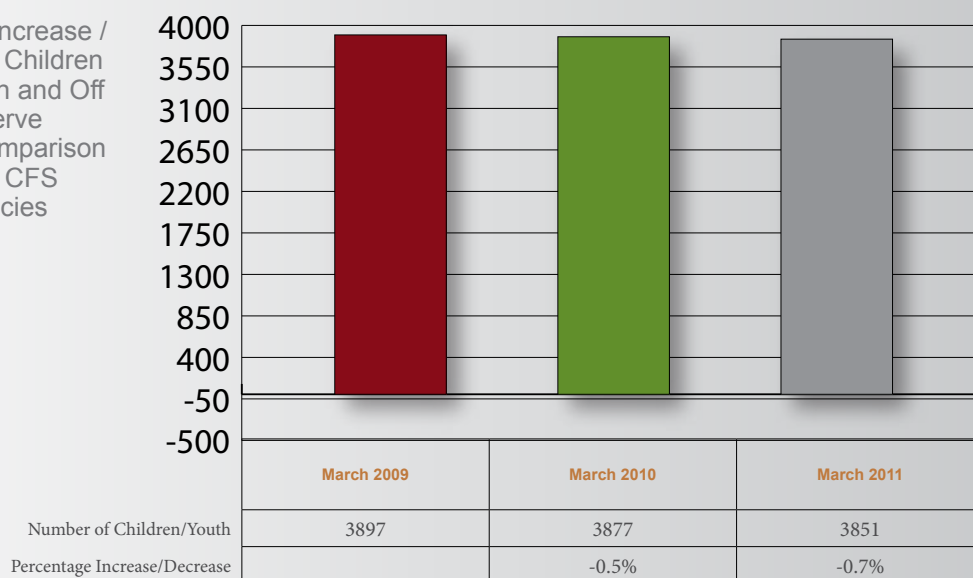
The following tables compare the increase / decrease of children/youth in care with the southern First Nation CFS agencies for the two years of April 1/09 to March 31/10, and April 1/10 to March 31/11.

The graphs include data for on and off reserve combined, as well as for on reserve only and off reserve only.

On and Off Reserve

From March 2009 to March 2010, for the southern First Nations CFS agencies, there was a decrease in children/youth in care of .5%. There was a further slight decrease of .7% from March 2010 to March 2011, for a total decrease of 1.5% over the two year period⁷.

*Graph 6: Increase / Decrease Children in Care On and Off Reserve
2 Year Comparison - SFN CFS Agencies*

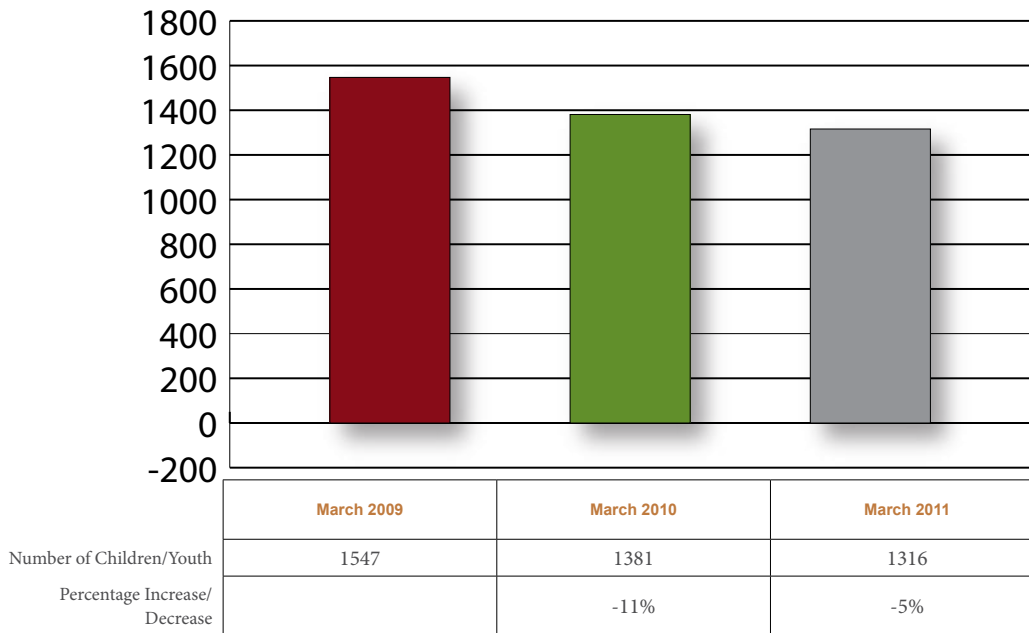


On Reserve only

For children from on reserve, there was a decrease of 11% from March 2009 to March 2010, and a further decrease of 5% from March 2010 to March 2011. This is a total decrease of 16% in the two year period.

7. For all ten agencies, there was a decrease of children in care from March 2009 to March 2010 of .2%, and a slight increase of .3% from March 2010 to March 2011. This is a slight increase of .1% over the two year period.

Graph 7: Increase / Decrease Children in Care On Reserve
2 Year Comparison - SFN CFS Agencies

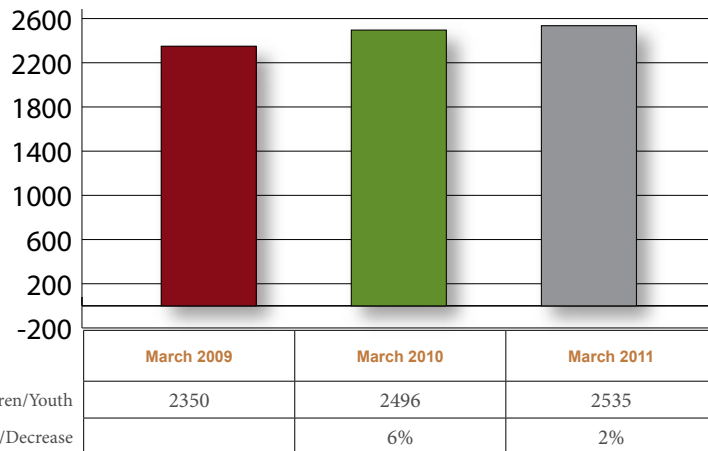


Off Reserve only

For children from off reserve, there was an increase of 6% from March 2009 to March 2010, and a lesser increase of 2% from March 2010 to March 2011. This is a total increase of 8% in the two year period⁸.

Almost all of the youth under extensions of care are provincially funded. When these numbers are removed, the provincial increase from March 2009 to March 2010 was 2%; from March 2010 to March 2011 it was 3%, for a total increase of 5% for the two years.

Graph 8: Increase / Decrease
Children in Care
Off Reserve
2 Year
Comparison
- SFN CFS
Agencies



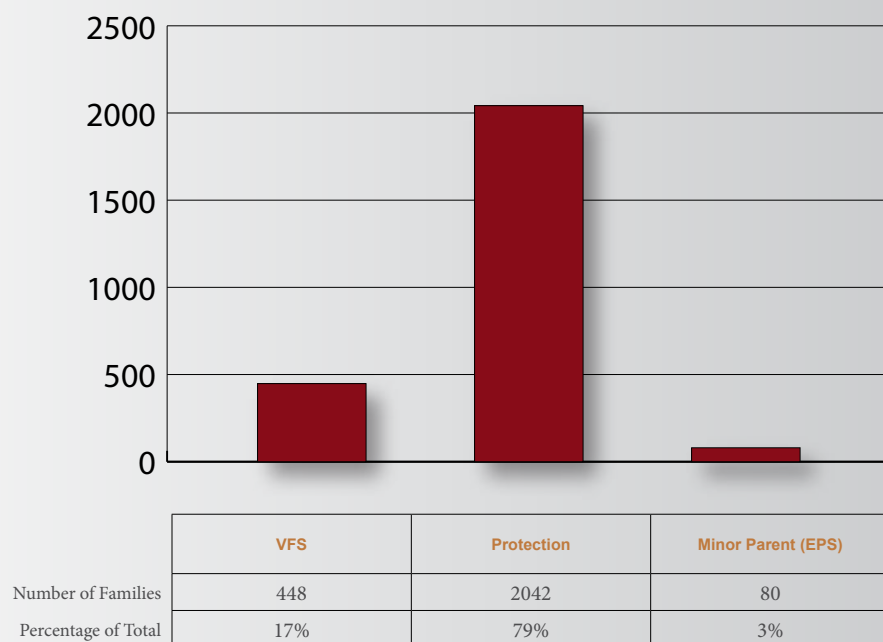
8. For all ten agencies, the increase off reserve was 6% and 3% for each of the two years, for a total increase of 9% over the two year period.

Services to Families

There were a total of 2570 families receiving services from the southern First Nations CFS agencies on March 31/2011.

The following graph shows the distribution of the cases by type: Voluntary Services (VSS); Protection Services ; and Minor Parent (EPS) Services.⁹

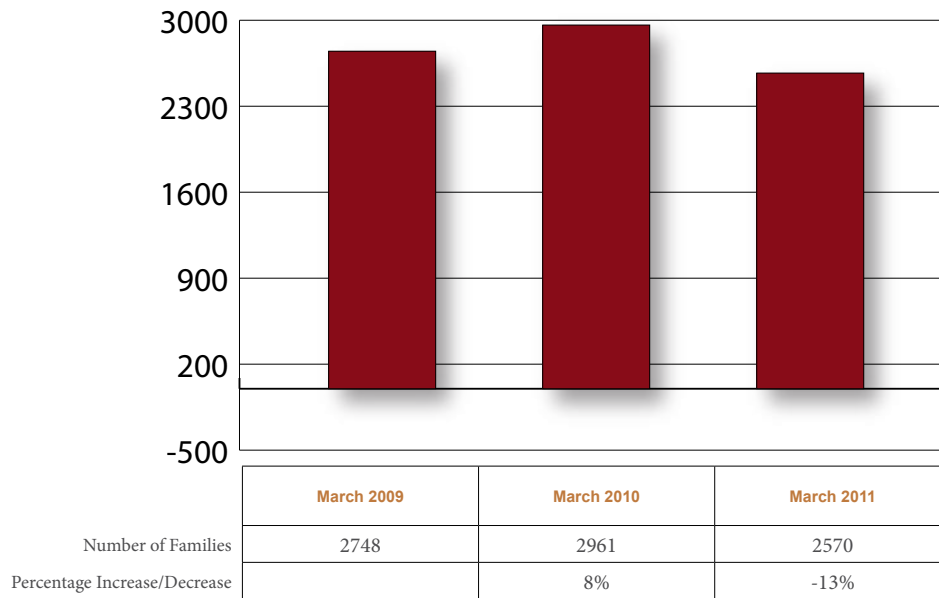
Graph 9: Family Services by Type of Case
March 31, 2011 - SFN CFS Agencies



From March 2009 to March 2010, there was an increase in family cases of 8%. From March 2010 to March 2011, there was a decrease of 13%. For the two year period, this is a decrease of 5% in family service cases.

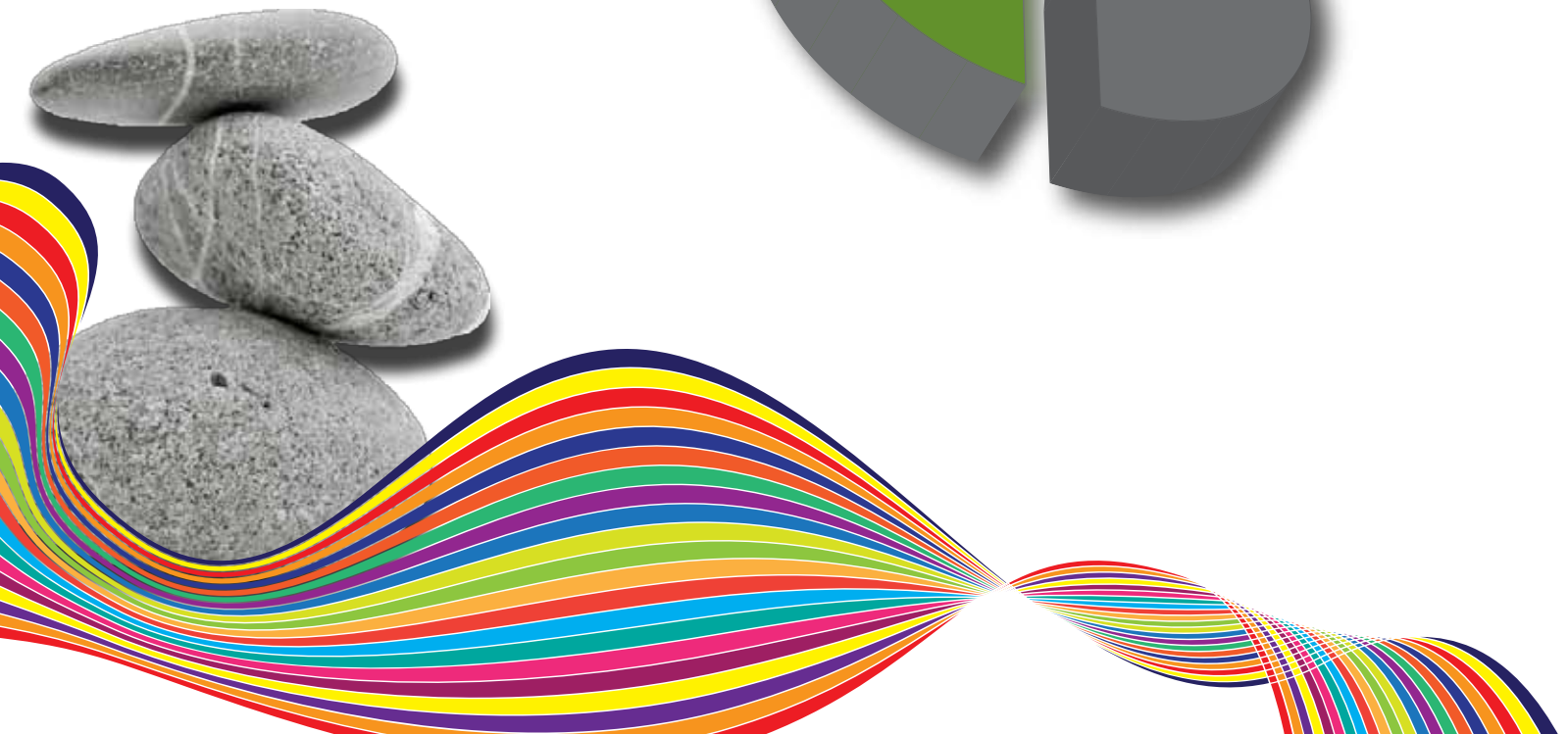
9. When Animikii and ANCR are included, the number of families receiving service was 3146.

Graph 10: Family Services - Overall
2 Year Comparison - SFN CFS Agencies



The graph below indicates that as of March 31/2011, 51% of the families served were on reserve and 49% were off reserve.

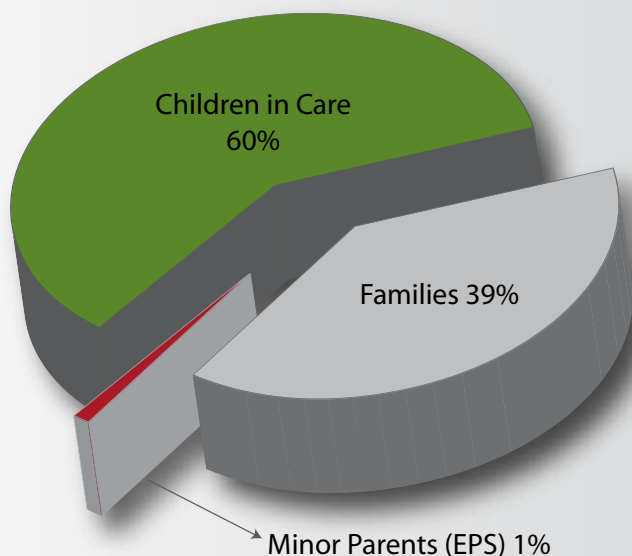
Graph 11: Family Services
On / Off Reserve
March 31, 2011 - SFN CFS
Agencies



Total Caseloads

There was a total caseload of 6421 (families and children in care) with the southern First Nations CFS Agencies as of March 31/2011. This includes 3851 children/youth in care; 2490 families; and 80 minor parents.

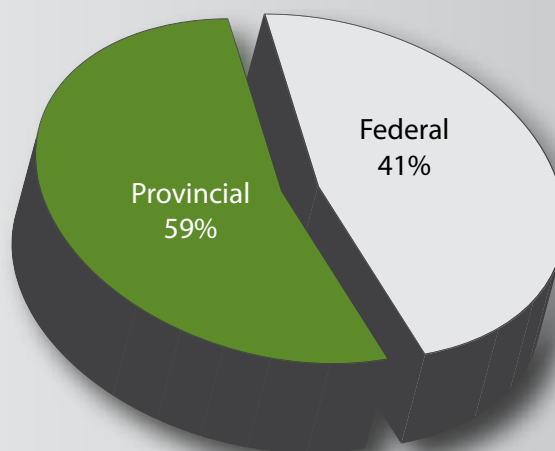
The graph below shows the distribution by percentage of this caseload¹⁰.



Graph 12: Caseloads of southern FN CFS Agencies - March 31, 2011

On March 31/2011, the federal / provincial split of the total caseload of the southern FN agencies was 41% federal and 59% provincial.

Graph 13: Funding Responsibility for all Cases
March 31, 2011 - FN CFS Agencies



10. For all ten agencies, the total caseload was 7344 (4198 children/youth in care, 3059 families, and 87 minor parent).

For the funding model, the assumption was made that 60% of the total cases were provincial and 40% were federal. Although there are some differences between agencies, overall this assumption holds true for the southern FNCFS agencies for 2010/11¹¹.

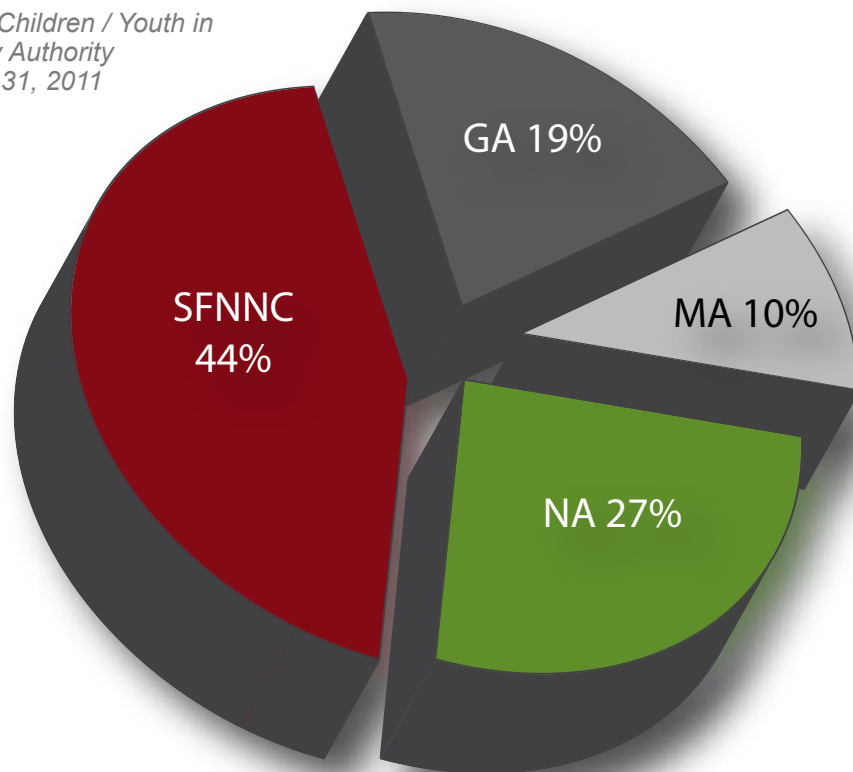
How does the SFNNC compare to the other Authorities when it comes to children in care?

Percentage of children/youth in care in the Province

On March 31/2011, the SFNNC had 44% of the total number of children / youth in care in the Province. This includes all ten SFNNC agencies.

- The graph below shows the children/ youth in care by Authority.

Graph 14: % of Children / Youth in Care by Authority
March 31, 2011



11. For all ten agencies, the federal / provincial split was 36% federal and 64% provincial. Both ANCR and Animikii Ozoson have only provincial cases. Neither of these two agencies is considered in the INAC funding model. The funding model for these two agencies assumes, correctly, a 100% provincial caseload.

The following table shows the percentage of children/youth in care by Authority for the past five years.

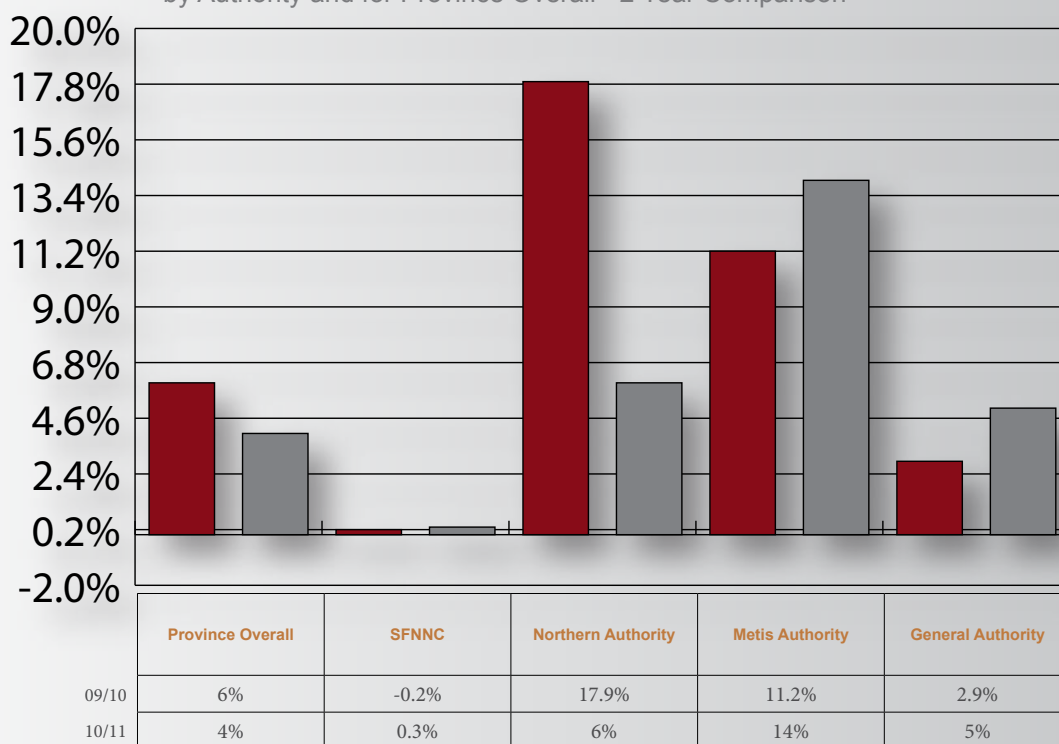
Graph 15: Percentage of Children / Youth in Care by Authority (past 5 years)

	Southern First Nations Network of Care (All ten agencies)	Northern FN CFS Authority	Metis Authority	General Authority
2006-2007	45%	25%	8%	22%
2007-2008	46%	25%	8%	21%
2008-2009	49%	24%	8%	19%
2009-2010	46%	27%	9%	18%
2010-2011	44%	27%	10%	19%

Increases/Decreases of Children in Care in the Province – 2 year comparison

The following graph includes data from all ten SFNNC agencies. It illustrates the increase/decreases of children/youth in care for the Province as a whole, and for each Authority.

Graph 16: Increase / Decrease in Children / Youth in Care by Authority and for Province Overall - 2 Year Comparison



- In 2009/2010 there was a 6% overall increase of children in care in the Province. In this year, the SFNNC was the only Authority who had a decrease (-.2%). This compared to the other three Authorities who had increases of 17.9%, 11.2%, and 2.9%.
- In 2010/2011 there was a 4% overall increase of children in care in the Province. The SFNNC saw a minimal increase of less than half a percent (.3%), compared to the other three Authorities who had increases of 6%, 14%, and 5%.
- For the past two year, the SFNNC has been below the provincial rate of increase, and has shown the lowest rate of increase in children / youth in care of the four CFS Authorities.

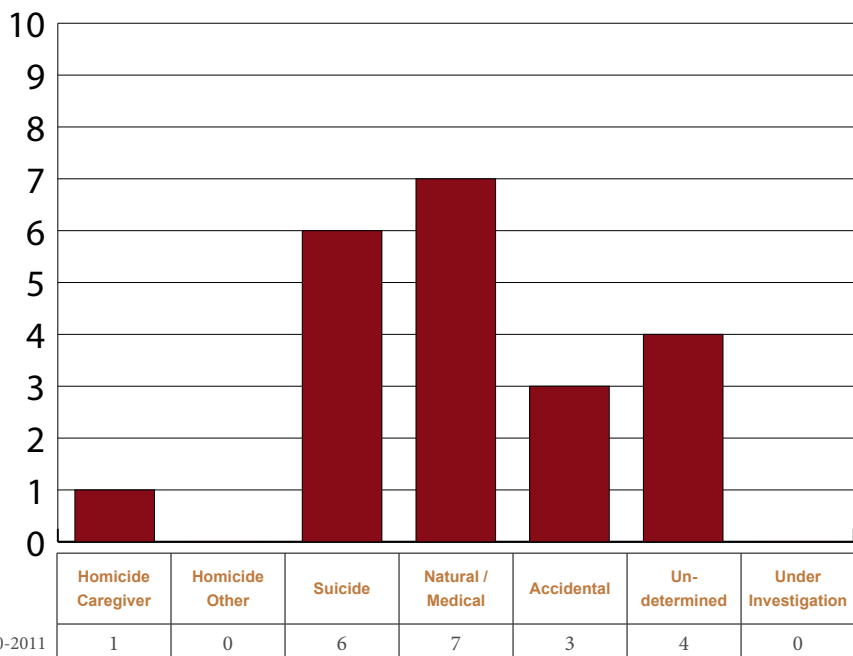
Special Investigations

(Note: These numbers include all agencies except ANCR)

Agencies are required to report on the death of a child if the child is in care or if the child and his/her family received services from an agency in the 12 months preceding the death of the child.

- There were 21 reportable child deaths between April 1/2010 and March 31/2011. The graph below shows the cause of death.

Graph 17: Reportable Child Deaths (excludes ANCR) 2010-2011



2010-2011

- Of these twenty one children/youth, one was a child in care whose cause of death is undetermined (found unresponsive in bed/playpen). Two were youth over 18 receiving services under an extension of care; one died of suicide and one of medical causes.
- The child who died at the hands of a caregiver was not in care at the time of the injury, but was apprehended at the hospital and was in care at the time of death.
- Accident types included motor vehicle (1); house fire (1); and co-sleeping (1).
- The “undetermined” included hypothermia (2) and ‘found unresponsive in bed/playpen’ (2).

ANCR Data

Children in Care

On March 31/2011, ANCR had 43 children in care. All of these children were under apprehension.

ANCR provides Intake and After Hours services for all agencies in the City of Winnipeg. Children may be apprehended by ANCR, but the case is transferred to a service agency once the appropriate agency is determined. Decisions about the child’s ongoing care are made by the service agency.

ANCR places children primarily in emergency homes or shelters. From time to time, hotels are used. Placement in a longer term foster home or care arrangement is done by the service agency.

Family Services

As at March 31/2011, ANCR was providing services to 369 families. This included intake cases, abuse cases, and family enhancement cases.

Intake cases are transferred to service agencies once it has been determined which agency will take the case. This is generally within a ten day period from when the intake is opened by ANCR.

Abuse cases may take longer to transfer, due to the ongoing investigation, but they are transferred to a service agency in a short period of time.

Family enhancement cases remain open at ANCR for short term intervention. Should a family require support for a longer period time, the file is transferred to the appropriate service agency.

Special Investigations

ANCR had three reportable child deaths between April 1/2010 and March 31/2011. One was a child under apprehension who died of medical causes. The other two children were

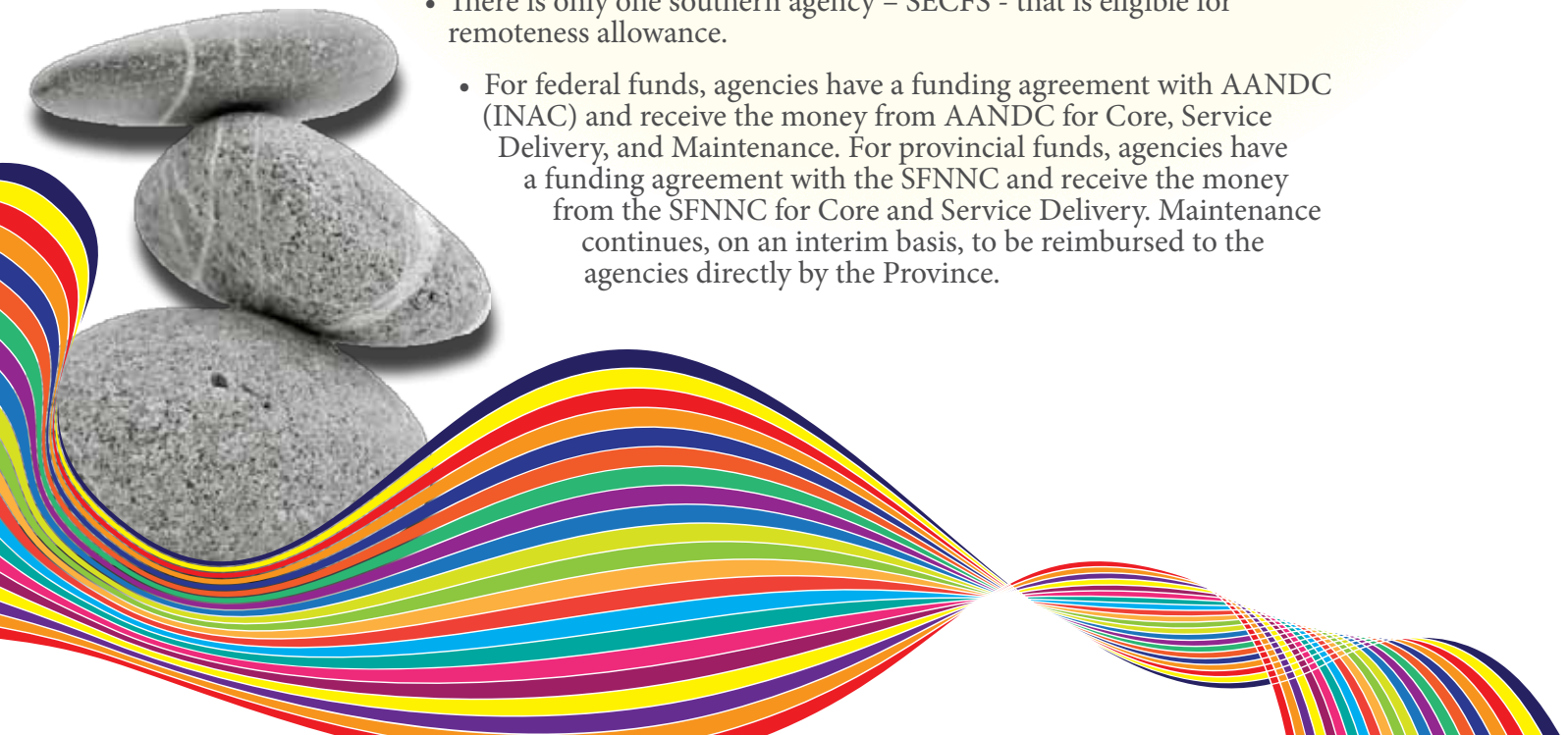
from families who had received Intake services in the 12 months previous to the child's death. One death was due to medical causes and one was accidental (heat stress from an external source). One of these three children was from a southern First Nation, but family was living in the city.

New Funding Model

General

The federal and provincial models are five year funding models which came into effect October 1/2010. 2010/2011 is considered year one.

- In both cases the model is phased in, and is 100% funded by year three (2012/13).
- Three key lines to Agency funding:
 1. Core
 2. Service Delivery
 - a. Protection
 - b. Family Enhancement (Prevention)
 3. Maintenance of children in care
- The model applies to all of the SFNNC Agencies, except for ANCR. The federal and the provincial model apply to all agencies, except Animikii, which is 100% provincially funded.
- Both models use the provincial pay scale for determining salaries.
- The federal model pays benefits at 20% for all funded positions; the provincial model at 15%. Agencies no longer receive BEB funding. Both models fund operations at 15% of salaries.
- There is only one southern agency – SECFS - that is eligible for remoteness allowance.
- For federal funds, agencies have a funding agreement with AANDC (INAC) and receive the money from AANDC for Core, Service Delivery, and Maintenance. For provincial funds, agencies have a funding agreement with the SFNNC and receive the money from the SFNNC for Core and Service Delivery. Maintenance continues, on an interim basis, to be reimbursed to the agencies directly by the Province.



- There are conditions that agencies must meet to receive the increased funds:
 - Federally and provincially, agencies are required to submit a Five Year Operations (Business) Plan. These are required on an annual basis. These plans must receive approval from AANDC and the SFNNC prior to funding being released.
 - Agencies must repay any outstanding CSA money owing to the Province and must remit annual payments in a timely manner.
 - Agencies must present balanced budgets over the five year period.
 - Agencies must have all of their cases on CFSIS and must use CFSIS and the Intake Module as a case management tool.
- A list of items still outstanding has been developed and discussions are to take place over the next few years to see if these can be addressed for the following five year cycle.

Core Line of Funding

- Items considered “core” are funded 60% province and 40% federal .
- Items in the Core include salary and benefits for the following positions: Executive Director, Executive Assistant, Receptionist, HR Specialist, Finance Officer, Accounting/Payroll Clerks, Child Abuse Coordinator, Quality Assurance Specialist, and Financial Analyst.
- Agencies are rated as Small, Medium, Large; the number of core positions and the salary level is in some instances determined by the size of the Agency.
- Other items under Core include: Audit, Board expenses; Insurance, and Corporate Legal.
- Both models provide for IT - desktop support. Federal funds go to agencies; provincial funds go to the SFNNC which provides network and desktop support to the agencies.
- There is limited flexibility for agencies to move money from the Core line to other areas.

Service Delivery Line of Funding

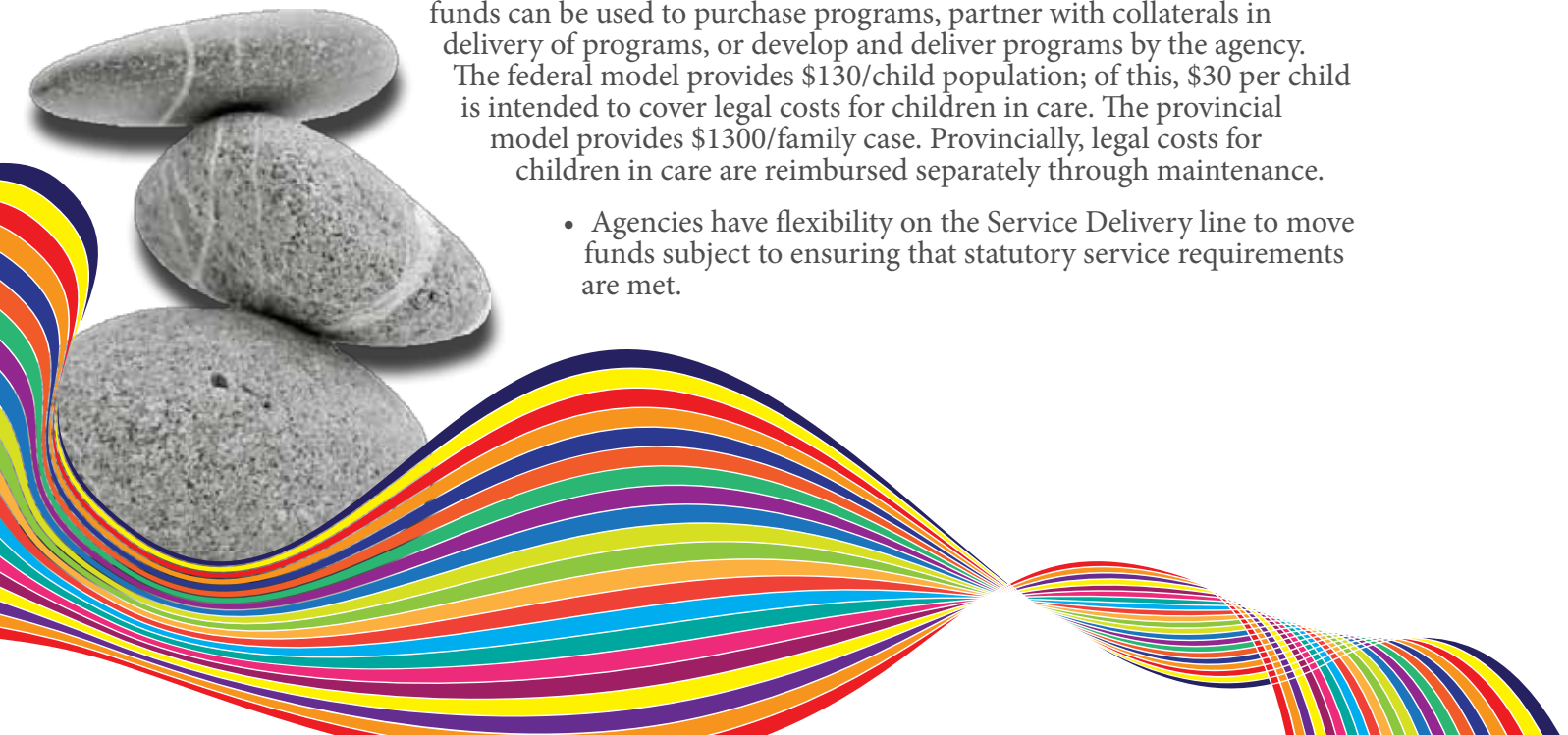
- There are two categories in this line:
 - Protection Services – includes children in care and family protection cases.
 - Family Enhancement – prevention services.
- Protection cases are funded at one worker for every 25 cases.
- Family Enhancement cases are funded at one worker for every 20 cases.
- In both models the funding is case driven but there is a significant difference in how case numbers are determined.

Federal Model

- This model uses on reserve child population numbers, and makes the assumption that 7% of the child population is in care in order to determine the number of cases of children in care.
- For family cases, the federal model also uses on reserve child population numbers and assumes that there are 3 children in a family, and that 20% of the families require service. This determines the case numbers for the model.
- The federal model does not adjust for increases/decreases in child population or for actual cases for the five year period.

Provincial Model

- This model funds service delivery based on actual case counts and will adjust funding based on case counts on an annual basis. Criteria is being established for cases to count for funding.
- For year one and year two, assumptions were made for the number of Family Enhancement cases, as this is a new line of funding for agencies.
- In both models, middle managers, supervisors, and admin support staff are based on the number of workers: for every 6 workers there is one supervisor; for every 5 staff there is an admin support; for every 7 supervisors there is a middle manager.
- The federal model funds foster care workers at one worker for every 30 children in care. The provincial model does not fund foster care workers.
- The federal model funds a Foster Care Coordinator for each agency, as well as a Resource Development worker (Recruitment and Training). The provincial model does not fund for this work.
- The federal model funds agencies for After Hours on reserve; the provincial model funds the designated Intake agencies that provide After Hours off reserve.
- Both models provide agencies with “Purchased Service” funds. These funds can be used to purchase programs, partner with collaterals in delivery of programs, or develop and deliver programs by the agency. The federal model provides \$130/child population; of this, \$30 per child is intended to cover legal costs for children in care. The provincial model provides \$1300/family case. Provincially, legal costs for children in care are reimbursed separately through maintenance.
- Agencies have flexibility on the Service Delivery line to move funds subject to ensuring that statutory service requirements are met.



- Staff training dollars are provided to agencies by the federal model at \$2000/annum for most positions. Provincially, training dollars are provided to the Authorities for the Joint Training Team.

Maintenance line of funding

- Provincially, maintenance will continue to be reimbursed on actuals with annual reconciliation of expenditures.
- Federally, maintenance will no longer be reconciled on an annual basis. Agencies will receive an allocation each year that is based on previous year actuals. If the Agency spends less, it can keep the surplus. If the agency spends more, no reconciliation will be made, although the agency will start the following year at the increased level. Agencies will be expected to use Operations funding to cover these maintenance costs.
- No price or volume adjustments will be made – these increases will be reflected in the annual allocation amount based on the previous year actuals.

Funding Model Anomalies

- There are two agencies where anomalies exist:
- SECFS: The model calculates cases on the assumption that 7% of the on reserve child population is in care. For SECFS, it is close to 14% of the on reserve child population that is in care. This means that almost 50% of the cases are unfunded.
- WRCFS: This agency has been in a pilot project for the past 15+ years using a block funding approach to maintenance. This has allowed the agency to develop a wide range of prevention programs. The funding model assumes that agencies are in the developmental stage with family enhancement. The new funding model will no longer provide the 'block' of maintenance funds. The net result is a reduction in funds to the agency.
- Discussions are ongoing with AANDC on how to address these anomalies.

Current status of release of enhanced funding

- Agencies have been working on their Operations (Business) plans. Given that year 1 (11/12) started in October/2011, a process of conditional approval of plans was used to expedite the release of the increased funds for 11/12.
- Some agencies have received their 11/12 increases from AANDC based on the conditional approval of their plans. The others are pending submission of additional information.
- No provincial money for 11/12 has been received as of this date. Some agencies have some outstanding items that are required in order to release these funds.
- No agencies have received final approval of their plans, although the final versions are now coming in and it is expected that these approvals will be largely complete by September 2011.
- Revised plans for 12/13 funding must be in by the end of January 2012.

Funding under the Funding Model

- When fully phased in, by 12/13, funding under the new model provides the agencies under the SFNNC with an overall average increase of 49%. There may be further increases / adjustments on the provincial model, depending on the actual case counts for future years.
- The following table compares the pre-model funding with the funding under the model for the southern FNCFS agencies (excluding ANCR).

Graph 18: Comparison of Pre-Model Funding with Funding under the Model for Southern FNCFS Agencies (excluding ANCR)

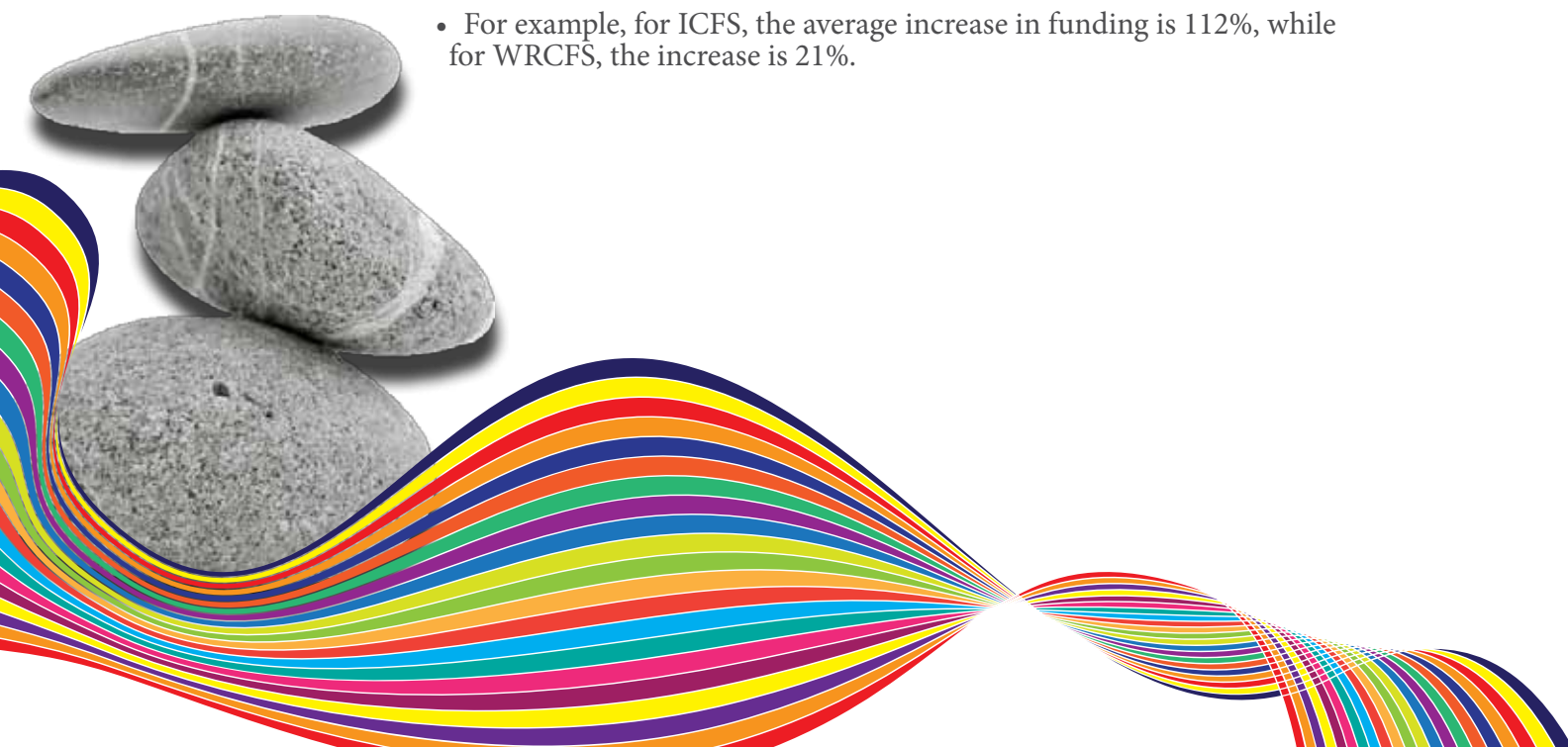
	Federal	Provincial	Totals
Model Funding	30,876,664	29,192,210	60,068,874
Pre-Model Funding	17,766,008	22,441,000	40,207,008
Increase	13,110,656	6,751,210	19,861,866
Average Increase	74%	30%	49%

- The table shows that federally, the average increase is 74% and provincially, it is 30%.
- There are significant variations between agencies. The following table shows the combined federal and provincial increases by agency:

Graph 19: Combined Federal and Provincial Increases by Agency (excluding ANCR)

	ACFS	DOCFS	ICFS	Peguis	Sagkeeng	SBCFS	SECFS	WRCFS	Animikii
Model Funding	6,815,373	9,152,514	3,814,919	4,776,127	4,997,631	4,667,990	11,949,208	10,525,555	3,369,557
Pre Model Funding	5,210,084	5,905,195	1,796,707	2,530,607	3,284,838	2,220,440	8,795,768	8,688,469	1,774,900
Increase	1,605,289	3,247,319	2,018,212	2,245,520	1,712,793	2,447,550	3,153,440	1,837,086	1,594,657
Average Increase	31%	55%	112%	89%	52%	110%	36%	21%	90%

- For example, for ICFS, the average increase in funding is 112%, while for WRCFS, the increase is 21%.



Family Enhancement (Prevention)

For the past year and a half, agencies have been working on the transition to a differential response service delivery model, including the incorporation of an enhanced focus on prevention in work with families. The Differential Response Service Model is to be province wide.

- The SFNNC has provided funding to the agencies for the past two years to assist them in this transition work.
- Agencies contracted differential response coordinators to take the lead on the work, and comprehensive work plans were developed.
- Essential features of a differential response service model include:
 - Risk Assessment and Strength based needs assessment completed on all cases at Intake.
 - Determination made at Intake if a case is 'prevention' or 'protection'. There is ability to move between the two while the case is active.
 - Development of prevention programs and in particular developing partnerships with community partners and collaterals to provide services to children and families.
- Pilot Projects were developed to test out assumptions, tools and approaches. These pilots are currently being evaluated and include the following:
 1. Using a prevention response in working with minor parents and their children (WRCFS – Ebb and Flow First Nation).
 2. “Waanishgan” (Waking the Sleeper Within) –Engagement with a selected group of families whose children were in care or at risk of coming into care (SECFS – Pauingassi First Nation).
 3. Community Engagement Project – (SECFS - Berens River First Nation).
 4. Establishment / implementation of an Assessment Team at Intake. (ANCR- City of Winnipeg).
 5. Sandy Bay CFS – Application of a full differential response service model within the Agency. - (Sandy Bay CFS - Sandy Bay First Nation and off reserve service areas: Portage La Prairie, Brandon, and City of Winnipeg).
- The southern FNCFS agencies, to varying degrees, have all been delivering prevention programs. Funding to hire prevention workers and to purchase/develop programs will assist agencies in moving forward in this direction.
- Through the Operations / Business Planning process, baseline data is being collected which will assist in assessing the outcomes for children and families of these programs.

- Examples of some of the prevention programs currently being delivered by the southern FNCFS agencies, as reported in their Operations (Business) Plans include:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| • Cultural Camps | • Gang Prevention | • Medicine Gathering |
| • Family Camps | • Addictions Education | • Family Group Conferencing |
| • Land based Treatment | • Reclaiming our Voices | • Cultural Teachings by Elders |
| • Parenting Education | • Roots and Wings | • Recreation Activities |
| • Emergency Transportation | • Crisis Intervention Teams | • Sport Sponsorships |
| • Sharing / Healing Circles | • Circling Thunderbirds Center | • Anger Management |
| • Equine Assisted Learning | • 16 Tipis Youth Projectw | • Life Skills/ Youth Life Skills |
| • Family Care Programs | • Suicide Prevention | • Emergency Food / Clothing, |
| • Women's Groups | • Women's Wellness Programs | • Sewing and Beading groups |
| • Men's Groups | • Drumming/singing | • Boys and Girls groups |
| • Budgeting | • Tiny Tot Activities | • Story Stick Workshops |
| • Healthy Cooking | • Family Violence Prevention | • Clothing Exchange |
| • Sports Camp | • Welcome Baby | • Resource Library |
| • Wilderness camp | • Summer Drop in Center | • Day Camp Program |
| • Breakfast Program | • Water Safety | • Community Gardens |



Cultural Connections for Youth

Empowering Youth Engaging Spirits for Mother Earth (EYES for ME)

Watch for *EYES for ME* - a new program designed to build, support, and enhance cultural connections for youth in care and/or at risk in the City of Winnipeg.

- “EYES for ME” is a jointly funded program with varying financial contributions provided from the following stakeholders:
 - Federal Government – Canadian Heritage
 - Province of Manitoba – Neighbourhoods Alive
 - All Nations Coordinated Response Network (ANCR)
 - Southeast CFS (SECFS)
 - Southern First Nations Network of Care (SFNNC)
- Developed by Dennis Meeches at the SFNNC, EYES for ME is a project that will seek to engage willing Aboriginal youth currently in care and at risk youth within the City of Winnipeg.
- Through a series of modules and teachings, the project will provide cultural repatriation and a sense of history and identity to youth who have not had the opportunity to learn this.
- These modules of information and cultural teachings will be passed on to participants primarily through the guidance of Elders, Spiritual Advisors, and knowledgeable volunteers as well as through two employed Aboriginal Youth Coordinators.
- Cultural teachings will work towards bringing balance and identity to the children and youth by re-affirming Aboriginal rites of passage and challenging the notions and beliefs regarding gang involvement, issues of poverty, the Circle of Life and suicidal thinking, sexuality/gender issues, involvement in the justice system, and healthy living through culturally based teachings and recreational activities.
- “EYES for ME” is a unique project that will work with Aboriginal youth involved in the child welfare system to develop an organization that they can take ownership of and that will foster self awareness, youth engagement and youth empowerment. The youth will be given the opportunity to have strong spiritual and cultural connections to their families, communities and Mother Earth.
- The project will be based out of Ji-zhaabwiing, located at 800 Adele Ave in Winnipeg. It will be coordinated by Raymond De La Ronde, Program Manager at Ji-zhaabwiing.

New Location

The SFNNC will be moving to its new offices on the Labour Day Weekend. In October 2010 there was a serious and major flooding of our previous office on 696 Portage Avenue. Temporary offices were set up at 800 Adele – the future home of the Ji-zhaabwiing Assessment Center.

- The new location is 2nd floor - 630 Kernaghan Avenue, just off Plessis Road in Transcona. The phone number remains the same: 783-9190. For those who know where the Freshwater Fish Corporation is – we will be just down the same street.
- The new site will include a fully equipped Training Center (still to be named), including a computer lab. There is ample parking to accommodate staff, guests, and people coming for training.
- *Watch for our open house announcement.*





www.southernnetwork.org
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