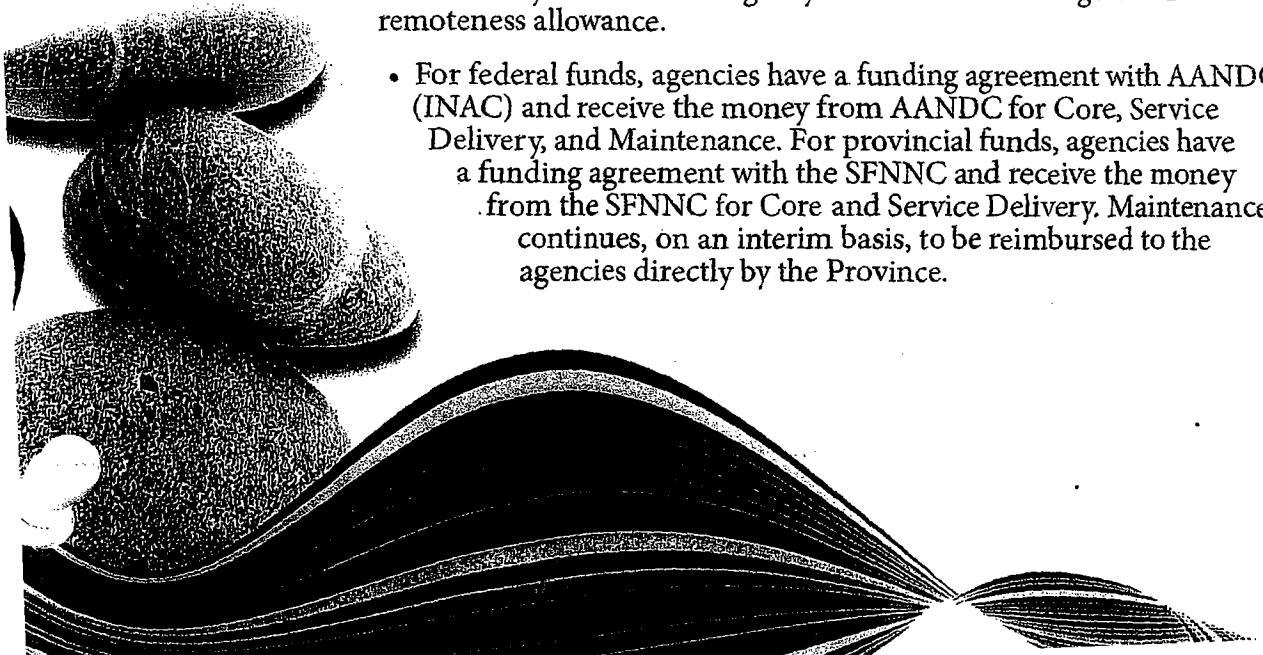


New Funding Model

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

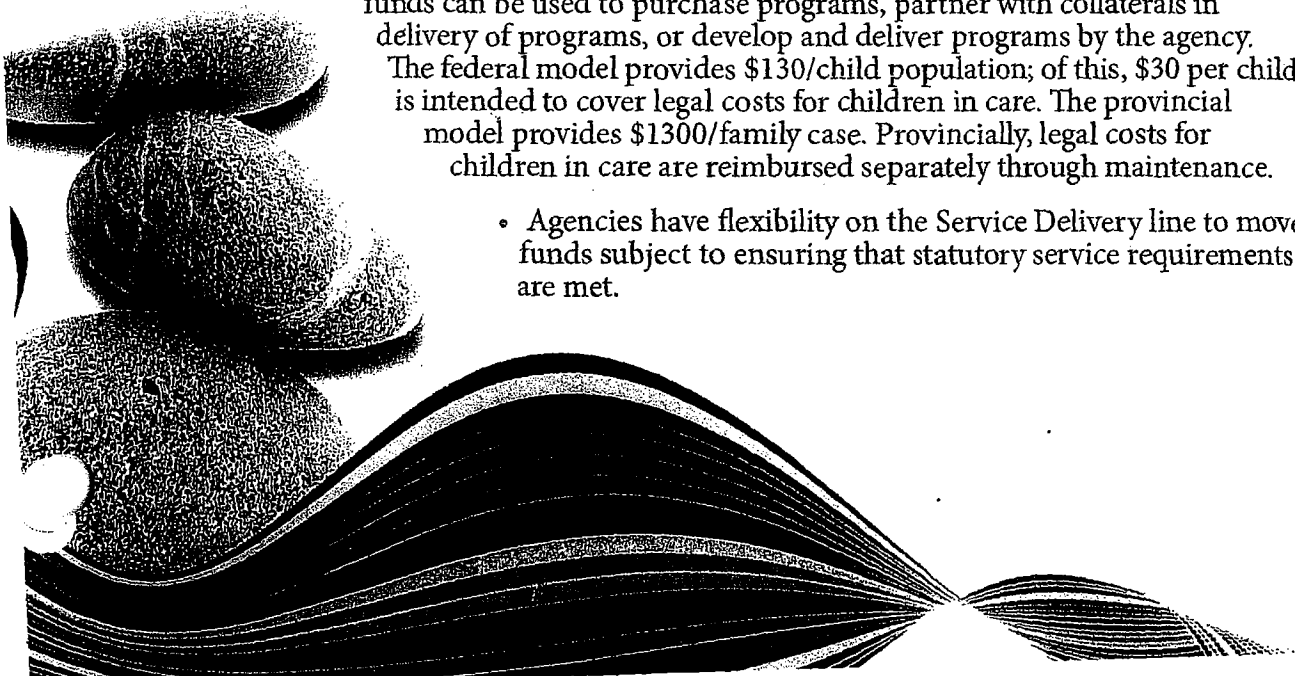
- There are two categories in this line:
 - Protection Services – includes children in care and family protection cases.
 - Family Enhancement – prevention services.
- Protection cases are funded at one worker for every 25 cases.
- Family Enhancement cases are funded at one worker for every 20 cases.
- 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)

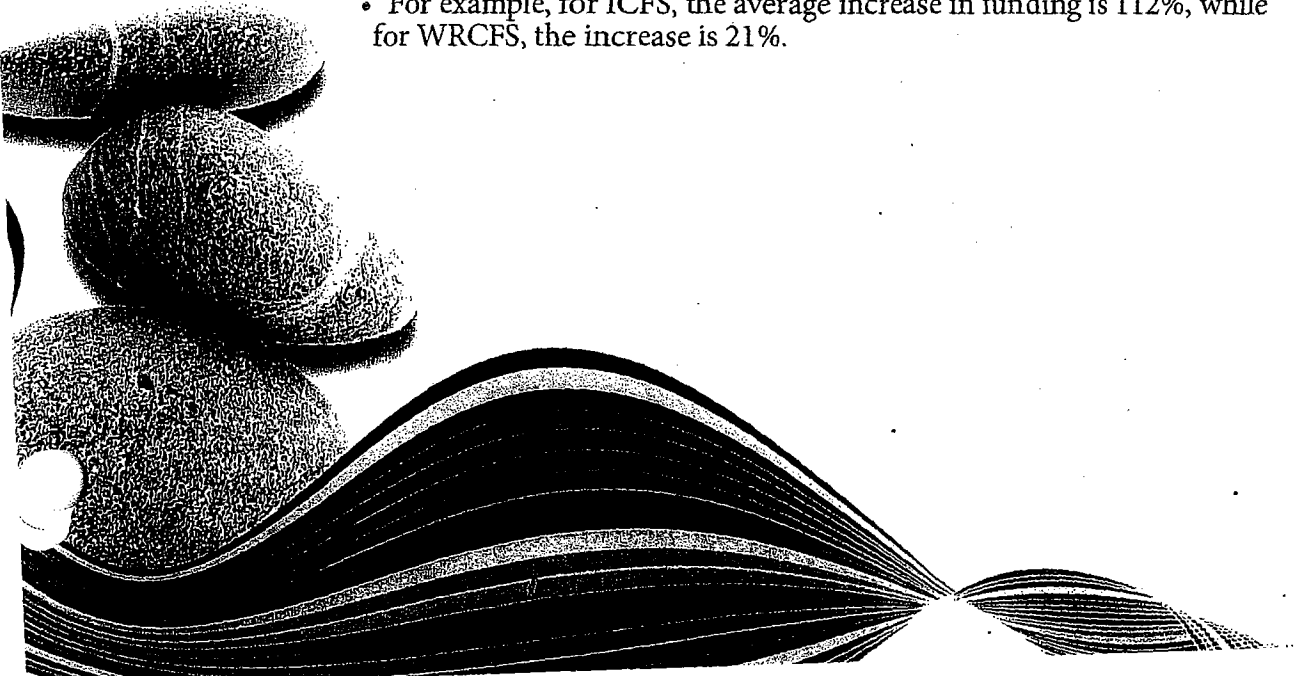
		Provincial	
Model Funding	30,876,664	29,192,210	60,068,874
Pre-Model Funding	17,766,008	22,441,000	40,207,008
Increase	13,110,656	6,751,210	19,861,866
Average Increase	74%	30%	49%

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