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Program and Service Assessment Tests
Department of Child, Youth and Family Services
Federal Funding for Child Protection Services on Reserve
CYFS-Part 2-01

Test	Questions	Responses
Public Interest	What was the original objective of the program?	The Federal Government contracts with CYFS to provide for the delivery of child protection services on Reserve. Funding is received for the Mushuau Innu First Nation and the Sheshatshiu Innu First Nation.
	How is performance measured in this program/service?	The Federal Government receives quarterly reports, which outlines all children in care who are from Natuashish or Sheshatshiu and the costs for those children.
	Does the performance measurement data suggest that the program/service is meeting this objective?	The Federal Government fully reimburses the costs of maintaining Innu children and youth in care, but operational funding has been provided at the fixed amount of \$0.970K. This does not cover the department's expenditures – projected operational expenditures for 2015-16 are \$2.9M.
	Is this program still relevant in today's context?	The program is still relevant and CYFS will continue to have Innu children and youth in care.
	Does the current and future environment for this program suggest that there is a continuing need of that the program should change?	There is a continuing need for child protection services on Reserve and the change that is apparent is the increasing cost of providing child protection services on Reserve. Additional funding is required from the Federal Government to ensure that child protection services can be provided on Reserve at a level that meets the need of our clients.
	Who benefits the most from this program or service?	Innu children, youth and families.
	What would happen if this program or service was impacted?	Additional funding is needed from the Federal Government to ensure that appropriate service delivery can be provided on Reserve.
Role of Government	Is there a legitimate and necessary role for government to offer this program or service?	The Federal Government has constitutional jurisdiction regarding Aboriginal people in Canada. However, in the absence of federal legislation in the area, provincial law regarding child protection services prevails on Reserve.
	Are other jurisdictions in Canada offering this program or service?	PTs exhibit significant variability in how child protection services are delivered. In NL, child protection services are delivered in Natuashish

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		and Sheshatshiu directly by CYFS. Many jurisdictions (including Nova Scotia and Ontario) have delegated models whereby services are delivered directly by local and regional Aboriginal authorities.
	What would be the consequences if the province no longer offered this program or service?	In the absence of federal legislation, child protection services must be provided under provincial law.
Partnership	Does this program area fall under exclusive provincial responsibility?	The Federal Government has constitutional jurisdiction regarding Aboriginal people in Canada. However, in the absence of federal legislation, provincial law regarding child protection services prevails on Reserve.
	Do other actors offer a similar program (e.g., federal government, community sector, private business)?	No
	Could the province partner with a community group, municipality, business or the federal government to deliver this program more efficiently and effectively?	Negotiations are underway with the Innu on the Labrador Innu Land Claims Agreement, and child protection services are included as a component of those negotiations.
	Have other jurisdictions in Canada found alternate ways to deliver this program that could be adopted in this province?	Other jurisdictions have delegated delivery models whereby services are delivered by local and regional Aboriginal authorities. However, even if services are provided by local Aboriginal authorities, the current amount of \$0.970K in operational funding is insufficient to maintain staff and operations in the community.

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Efficiency	If this program or service continues, how could efficiency be improved?	Securing full cost recovery for child protection services on Reserve would ensure that GNL has the necessary operating costs for service delivery, thereby saving GNL approximately \$2 million annually.
	How can we reduce the level of resources dedicated to this program or service without undue impact on the number of clients served and the outcomes achieved?	Question not applicable to this abstract.
	Has this program been reviewed in the past, including operations, process or outcomes? If yes, what changes were proposed? Were they implemented? If not, why not?	CYFS provides quarterly reports on the amounts expended on Innu children and youth in care and also provides an annual report that details the operating costs for services on Reserve. Since CYFS took over this program from the Labrador-Grenfell Health Authority, the department has demonstrated that operational funding is insufficient.
	Could this program or service be more efficiently delivered through alternative means, such as technology?	Child protection services need to be provided in person.
Affordability	What is the cost of this program per client?	The maintenance of Innu children and youth in care has been reimbursed at the full amount required, the operational cost per client is projected to be approximately \$15,500 per client for 2015-16.
	Are the outcomes consistent with the level of funding required for this program or service (i.e. are per capita/per client costs consistent with similar programs or other jurisdictions)?	Service delivery in rural and remote northern communities is costly. Recruitment and retention of social workers and clinical program supervisors in Natuashish and Sheshatshiu present ongoing challenges. To ensure that vital child protection services are provided to these communities on a continual basis, the department has had to implement a number of initiatives which have considerable impact on expenditures related to operations: • A retention bonus has been created for social workers and clinical program supervisors. • Given the lack of housing available within the communities, CYFS funds accommodations. • In an effort to stabilize staffing

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		in the community of Natuashish, the Community of Natuashish Service Enhancement Program (CONSEP) was implemented. This program is a fly-in, fly-out arrangement which includes two teams, each comprised of a Clinical Program Supervisor and two Social Workers who fly into the community on a two-week rotational basis to provide child protection services. While NL was only able to recruit a single Social Worker to the community prior to the launch of CONSEP, there is now a staff complement of three social workers in the community as well as a clinical program supervisor at all times.
	How do costs for this program or service compare to the cost of delivering a similar program or service in another Canadian province?	Saskatchewan, Alberta, Manitoba, Yukon, North West Territories and Nunavut all use additional initiatives to attract and retain social workers in remote northern communities.
	If this program is maintained as currently delivered, will the department / ABC be able to meet its deficit reduction targets?	No, as the department will not receive the additional revenue to offset operations.
	Relative to other departmental and government expenditures, is the current cost of this program or service necessary and sustainable?	The current cost of child protection services on Reserve is necessary as operating in remote northern communities is costly.