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Jordan's Principle: Where do we go from here as paediatric healthcare providers?

IMICH 2025

Ryan Giroux, MD, FRCPC & Jennifer King, MSW

29 March 2025



First Nations Child & Family
Caring Society of Canada

Société de soutien à l'enfance
et à la famille des Premières Nations
du Canada

Faculty/Presenter Disclosure

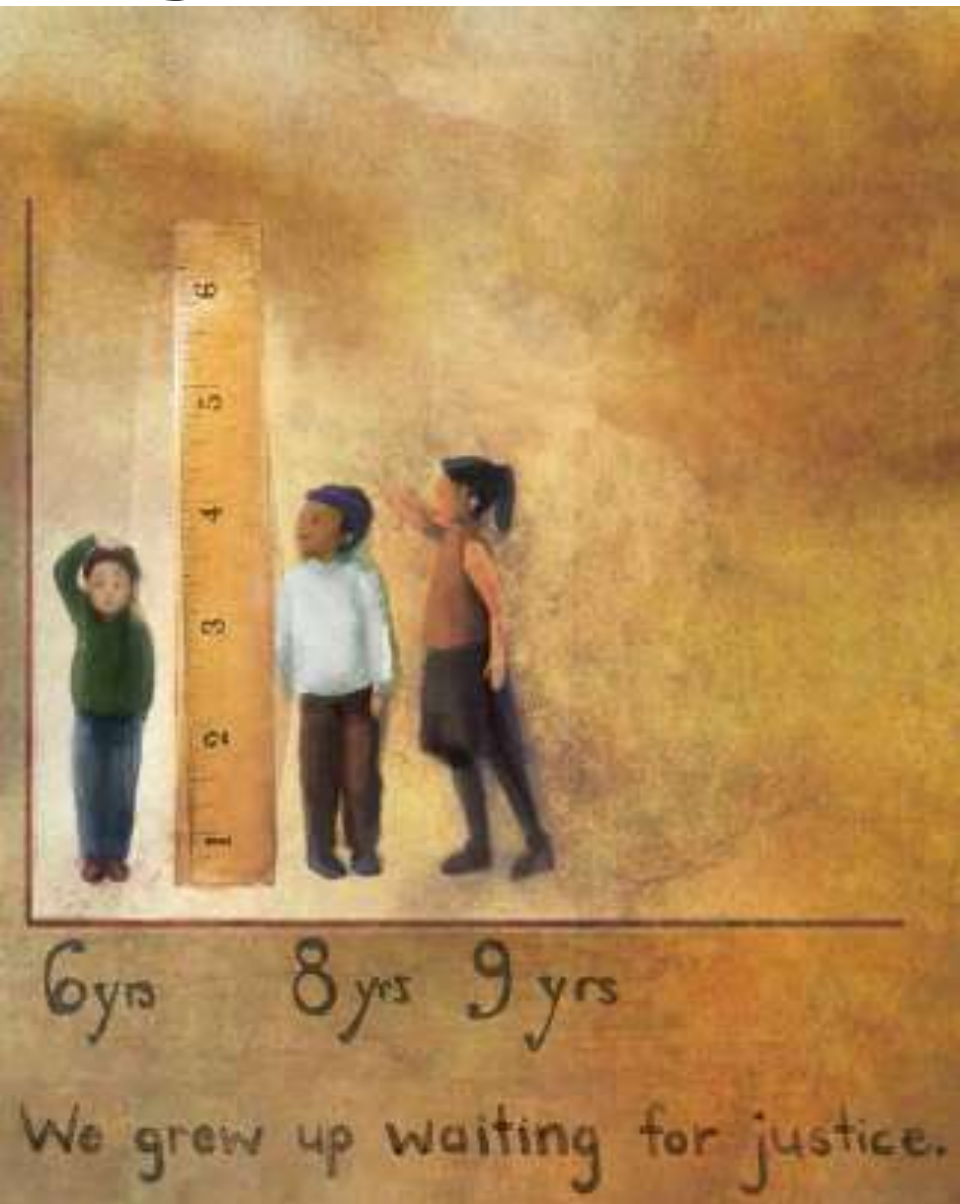
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- I do not intend to discuss an unapproved/investigative use of a commercial product/device in my presentation.
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Honouring Jordan River Anderson

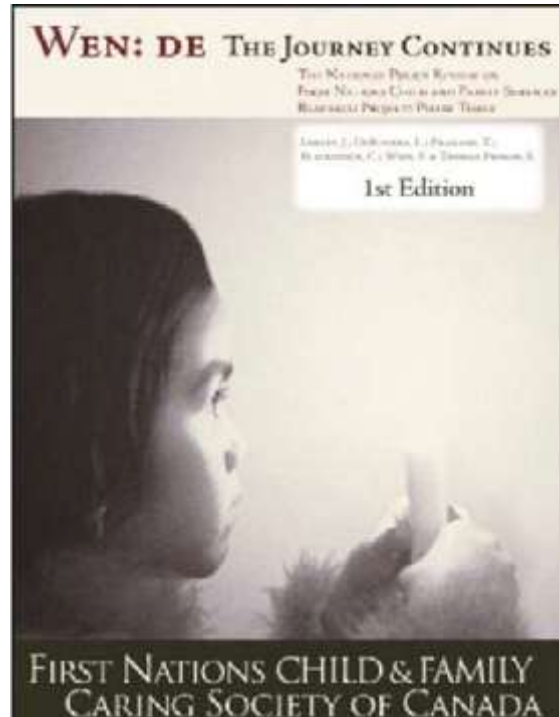
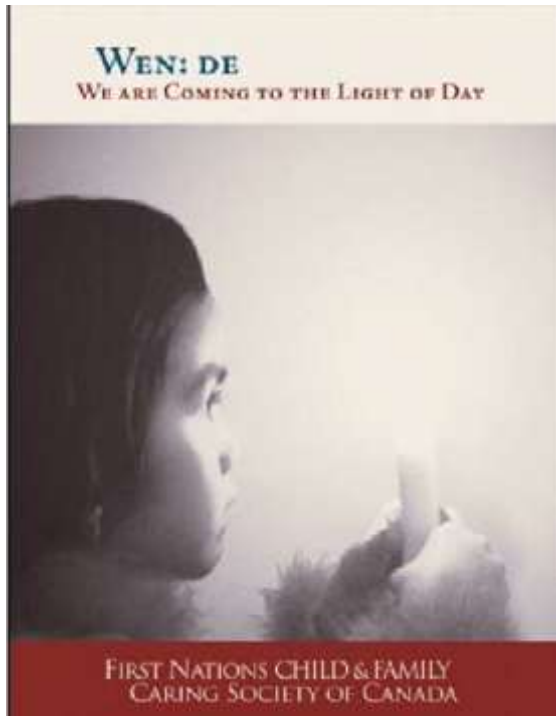


Read more at JordansPrinciple.ca

Jordan's Principle Timeline



- 2005: Founding of Jordan's Principle
- 2007: Passes unanimously in the House of Commons
- 2007: Human rights complaint filed at Tribunal
- 2016: Tribunal finds that Canada is discriminating against First Nations children
- 2016-2025: 31 procedural and non-compliance orders against Canada
- Present: Jordan's Principle is positive and life-changing for First Nations children, however Canada's non-compliance continues to hinder full implementation.



Money over wellbeing:
governments are concerned with who is assuming costs, not the safety and wellbeing of children.

Jurisdictional disputes:
significantly impact the lived experiences of First Nation children – particularly those with complex needs.

Sources:

Wen: De: We are Coming to the Light of Day, 2005.

Wen: De: The Journey Continues, 2005.

Recommended Jordan's Principle, a child-first approach to resolving jurisdictional disputes, be implemented without delay.

Barriers to full implementation of Jordan's Principle Canada's "old mindset"

30+ additional orders issued by the Rights Tribunal since 2016, many of them non-compliance orders.

The Canadian Human Rights Tribunal has referenced the perpetuation of the "old mindset" within the government of Canada that led to discrimination more than 17 times in its orders.

Old mindset = ways of thinking and doing that have been found to be discriminatory.

***With legal orders,
the impossible
became
possible.***

- Chapter by Blackstock, Libesman, King, Mathews, & Hermeston for Routledge

“...no one seems to have turned their minds to the needs of the child and her best interests. There is no indication that a substantive equality analysis has been employed here. Rather a bureaucratic approach was applied for denying coverage for a child of just over 18 months... This type of bureaucratic approach in Programs was linked to discrimination in the Decision.”

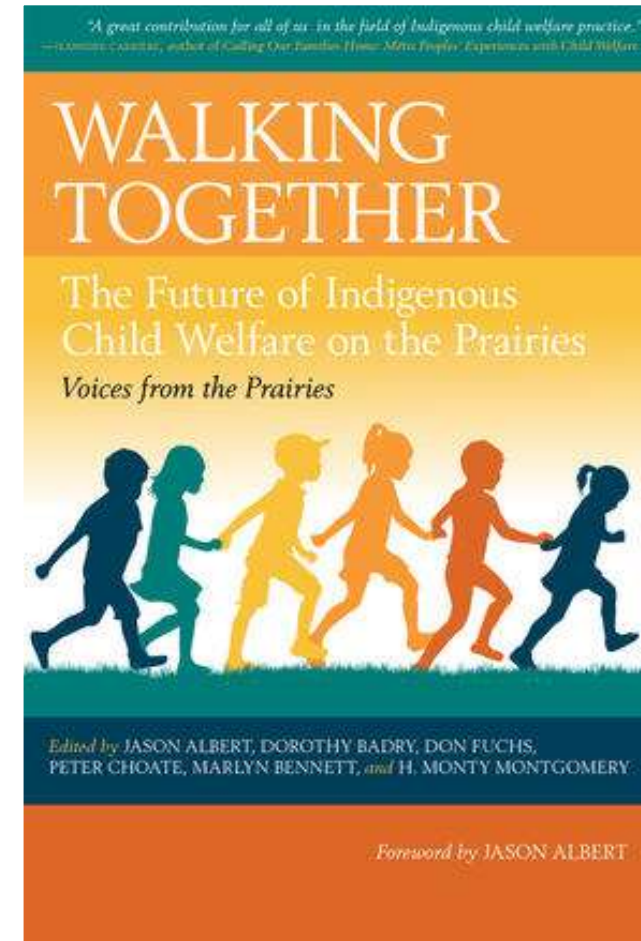
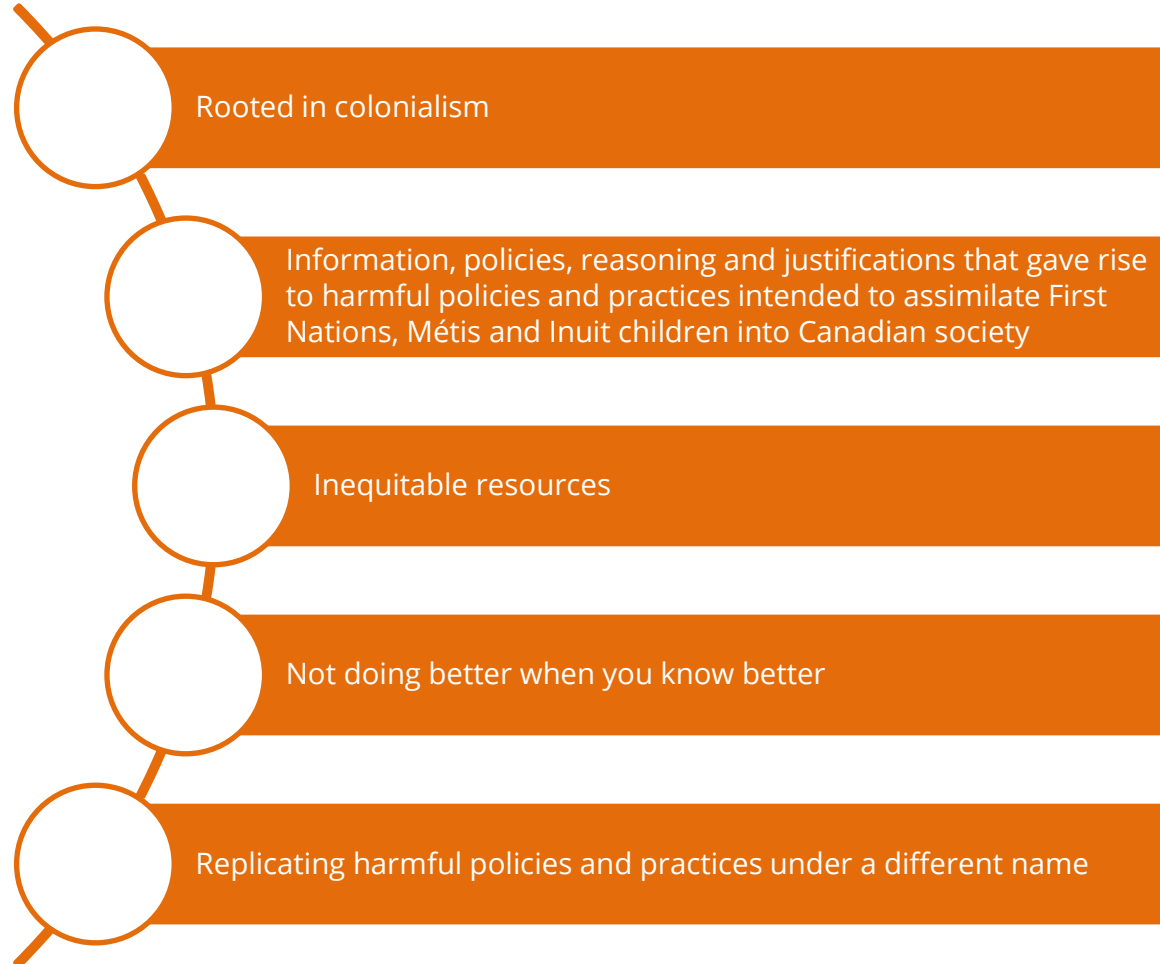
2019 CHRT 7, para. 73

2020 CHRT 36

The Tribunal ordered Canada to consider First Nations children meeting any one of the following criteria eligible for consideration under Jordan’s Principle:

1. Any child resident on or off reserve who is registered or eligible to be registered under the Indian Act, as amended from time to time;
2. A child resident on or off reserve who has one parent/guardian who is registered or eligible to be registered under the Indian Act;
3. A child resident on or off reserve who is recognized by their Nation for the purposes of Jordan’s Principle; or
4. The child is ordinarily resident on reserve.

Canada's "old mindset"

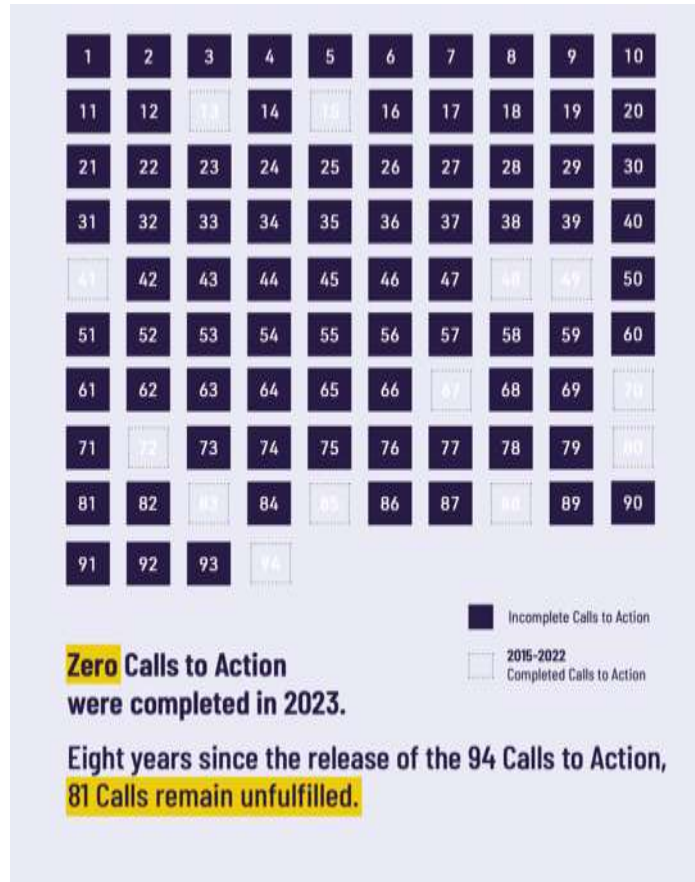




Calls to Action Accountability: A 2023 Status Update on Reconciliation



Jewel & Mosby, Yellowhead
Institute, Toronto Metropolitan
University



Only 13
Truth and
Reconciliation
Commission Calls to
Action have been
completed since
2015

“The Calls to Action are, after all, a road map toward equity among Indigenous peoples and Canadians. We broadly define equity in this context as “addressing structural shortfalls from decade upon decade of underfunding,” and consider it the bare minimum of creating the conditions for reconciliation to occur in this country” (p. 8).

Calls to Action Accountability: A 2023 Status Update on Reconciliation

Legacy Calls to Action (1-42) provide steps to redress the ongoing structural harms that Indigenous peoples face in the sectors of child welfare, education, health, culture and language, and justice. These Calls to Action directly call on Canada to end the legacy of colonial violence that continues to exist in the systems endured by Indigenous peoples. If completed, these Calls to Action would result in the beginnings of material change for Indigenous communities. These are also Calls to Action that, unsurprisingly, have seen the least movement.

Reconciliation Calls to Action (43-94) outline 17 subcategories of various strategies to “advance the process of reconciliation in Canada.” These Calls to Action advance the inclusion of Indigenous peoples and their knowledges in various sectors of society, seek to educate Canadians about Indigenous peoples and Canada’s Indian Residential School System, and establish practices, policies, and actions that affirm Indigenous Rights. There is more progress here, often led by non-government organizations and focused on symbolic (but sometimes real) inclusion.

Jewel & Mosby, (2023). Yellowhead Institute, Toronto Metropolitan University, p. 8



Truth and
Reconciliation
Commission of Canada

Calls to Action

In order to redress the legacy of residential schools and advance the process of Canadian reconciliation, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission makes the following calls to action.

Legacy

CHILD WELFARE

1. We call upon the federal, provincial, territorial, and Aboriginal governments to commit to reducing the number of Aboriginal children in care by:
 - i. Monitoring and assessing neglect investigations.

publish annual reports on the number of Aboriginal children (First Nations, Inuit, and Métis) who are in care, compared with non-Aboriginal children, as well as the reasons for apprehension, the total spending on preventive and care services by child-welfare agencies, and the effectiveness of various interventions.

3. We call upon all levels of government to fully implement Jordan's Principle.
4. We call upon the federal government to enact Aboriginal child-welfare legislation that establishes national standards for Aboriginal child apprehension and custody cases and includes principles that:

Source: Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada Calls to Action. (2015).
www.nctr.ca/records/reports/



National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls Calls for Justice

- 1.1 We call upon federal, provincial, territorial, municipal, and Indigenous governments (hereinafter “all governments”), in partnership with Indigenous Peoples, to develop and implement a National Action Plan to address violence against Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people, as recommended in our *Interim Report* and in support of existing recommendations by other bodies of inquiry and other reports.⁶ As part of the National Action Plan, we call upon all governments to ensure that equitable access to basic rights such as employment, housing, education, safety, and health care is recognized as a fundamental means of protecting Indigenous and human rights, resourced and supported as rights-based programs founded on substantive equality. All programs must be no-barrier, and must apply regardless of Status or location.
- 12.10 We call upon the federal, provincial, and territorial governments to immediately adopt the Canadian Human Rights Tribunal 2017 CHRT 14 standards regarding the implementation of Jordan’s Principle in relation to all First Nations (Status and non-Status), Métis, and Inuit children. We call on governments to modify funding formulas for the provision of services on a needs basis, and to prioritize family support, reunification, and prevention of harms. Funding levels must represent the principle of substantive equity.


Source: National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls Final Report. (June 2019).
www.mmiwg-ffada.ca/final-report/

A female pediatrician with dark hair, wearing a dark blue scrub top and a stethoscope, is smiling and looking down at a newborn baby she is holding. The baby is lying on its back, wearing a white hospital gown with a colorful pattern. In the background, there are several neonatal incubators, which are large, white, cylindrical devices used for caring for premature or ill newborns. The setting appears to be a hospital's neonatal intensive care unit (NICU).


Where do we fit as pediatricians?



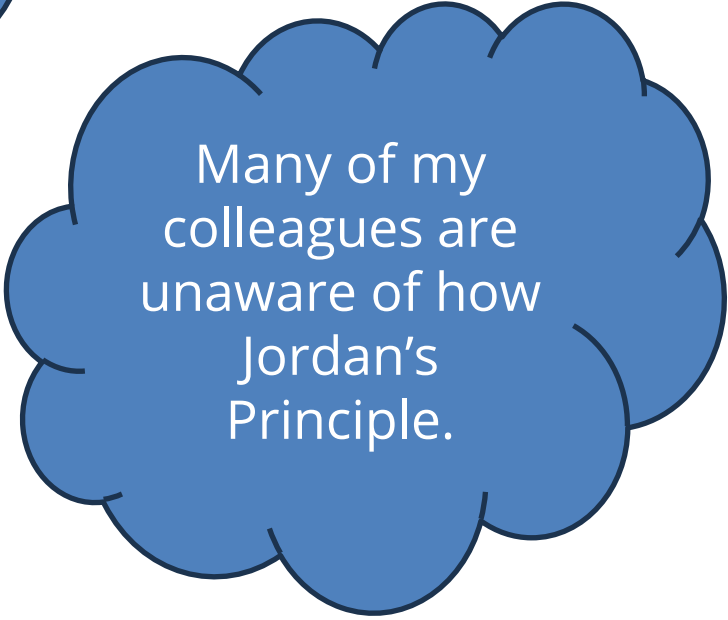
Jordan's Principle
has been helpful in
my practice to get
services and
supports for my
patients.



I feel like so
many services I
apply for are
denied.



I'm not always
sure what I apply
for will get
approved.



Many of my
colleagues are
unaware of how
Jordan's
Principle.

CPSP: Jordan's Principle Study (2022)

- Do Canadian paediatricians access supports and services for First Nations children and youth through Jordan's Principle? A survey of knowledge, behaviour, and experiences
- PI: Dr. Radha Jetty
- Co-Is: Dr. Ryan Giroux, Elizabeth Moreau, Dr. Brett Schrewe
- Collaborators: Cindy Blackstock, Nick Barrowman, Dennis Newhook, Jennifer King



Study Results

- 265 responses (236 English, 29 French), 9.4% response rate
 - 33 had not provided care to First Nations children
 - 13 did not complete the survey
- 219 complete respondents total:
 - 90% were aware of Jordan's Principle
 - 59% had ever tried to access services for an eligible patient

Eligibility

- Just over one-third (37%) identified as knowledgeable or very knowledgeable on eligibility criteria
- 56% were able to correctly identify all categories of children eligible under Jordan's Principle (from 2020)
 - Least familiar criteria: First Nations children and youth without Indian Act status, living off reserve and recognized by their nations (47% unaware of this criteria)



Experiences with Access

- 41% of respondents had never attempted to access services for an eligible patient (incl. delegating to others)
 - 40%: did not know what was covered
 - 33%: did not know how to access
 - 19%: other reasons
- 59% of respondents had attempted to access services
 - Most common: allied health specialists (64%) and services/supports in the school setting (50%)

Barriers with Access

- 39% reported that they (or delegate or patient) encountered difficulty in accessing funding on at least one case
 - Difficulty reaching someone to assist (60%)
 - Excessively time-consuming (53%)
 - Difficulty in navigation of the process (50%)
 - Unreasonable amount of information requested (47%)


Delays and denials

- 69% of respondents said they had no cases that were processed within the 48 hour standard, with 32% reporting longer than 7 days
- 34% have had at least one denial, with 23% reporting one-quarter or more of their applications were denied

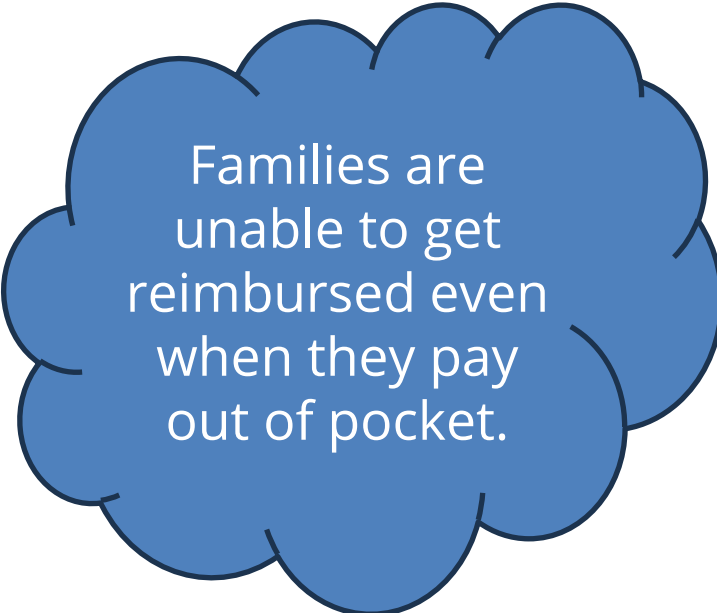
Delays and Harm

- 28% reported that there was a negative outcome for a patient or family due to a delay in accessing Jordan's Principle:
 - Developmental/educational
 - Medical complication
 - Worsened mental health
 - Unnecessary separation from the family
 - Delay of therapy
 - Prolonged hospitalization

from 2022...

A blue cloud-shaped bubble with a black outline, containing text.

I haven't been able to get anything approved for the past year.

A blue cloud-shaped bubble with a black outline, containing text.

Families are unable to get reimbursed even when they pay out of pocket.

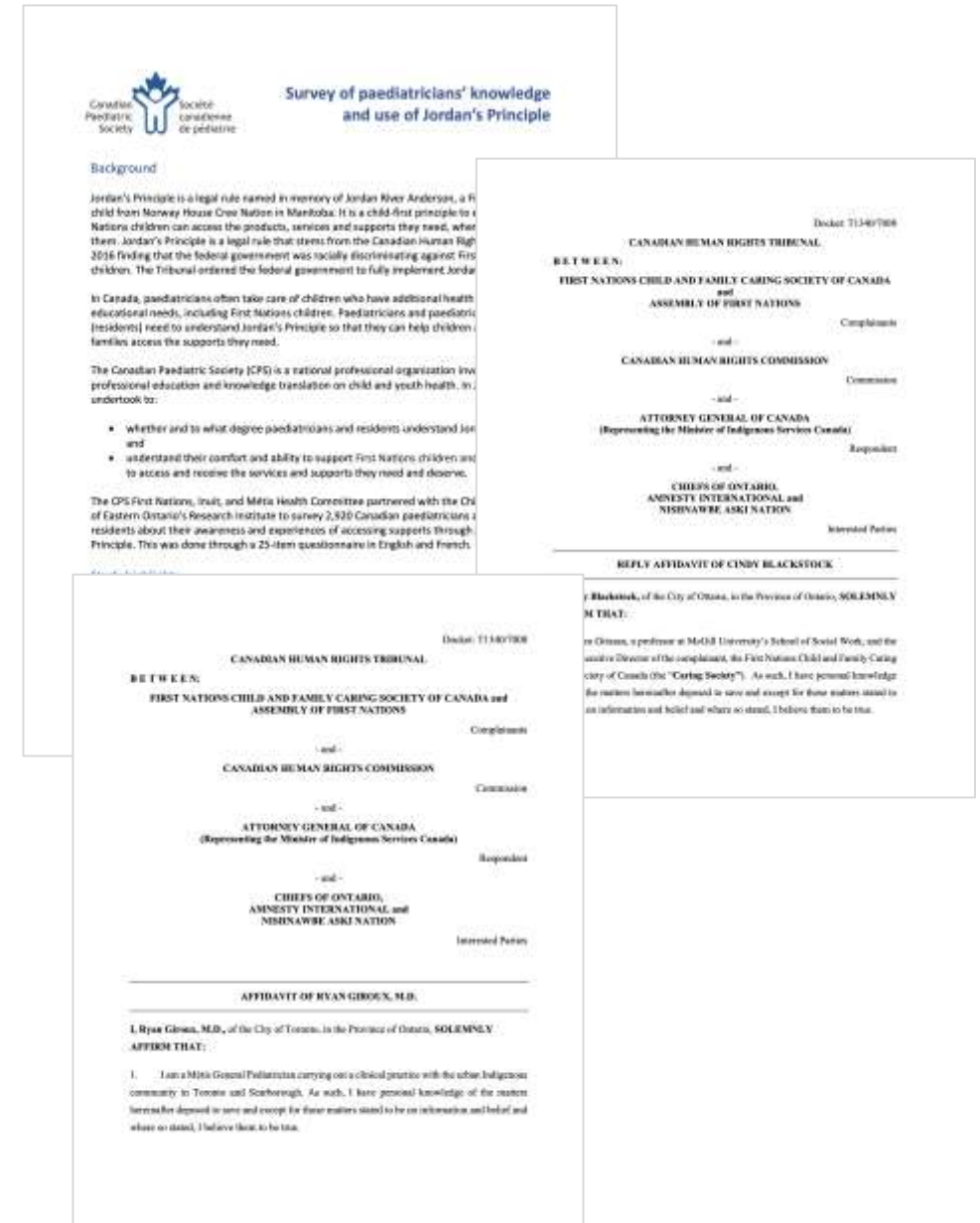
A blue cloud-shaped bubble with a black outline, containing text.

Group funding requests have been important to get communities what they have needed.

...to 2025

Caring Society non-compliance motion

- Filed on December 12, 2023, after exhausting other options
- Information sheet on *Survey of paediatricians' knowledge and use of Jordan's Principle* (Canadian Pediatric Society) filed as an exhibit with Cindy's Blackstock's reply affidavit on March 27, 2024
- Dr. Ryan Giroux also submitted a reply affidavit on March 27, 2024, on social prescribing



2025 CHRT 6 – Tribunal orders on Jordan's Principle non-compliance motion

Backlogs are inconsistent with previous Tribunal orders and must be immediately addressed.

Approved requests must be reimbursed/funded in a timely manner to avoid hardship.

Urgent request definition can be reviewed but Canada's requested change in timelines denied.

Canada must report on coordination of federal programs.

Referrals to First Nations/First Nations organizations permissible, but no service gaps, long delays. Canada must ensure First Nations/organizations have sufficient resources.

Independent national complaints mechanism required.

Canada's Reports to the Tribunal: December 10 and January 17

Order: Communicate with requestors with undetermined urgent cases to ensure no irreparable harm.

Outcome: Not done.

Order: Provide a detailed plan with targets and deadlines for dealing with backlog.

Outcome: Not done. Canada hopes mediation will assist Parties in co-developing plan.

Order: Provide a report on backlog.

Outcome: ISC reports 140,000 requests backlogged; 25,000 urgent requests backlogged. Does not report on reimbursement backlog.

Order: Triage all backlogged cases for urgency with the assistance of the Tribunal's clarifications

Outcome: Not done.

Order: Provide guidelines regarding avoidance of unnecessary delays in reimbursement

Outcome: Not done. Canada looks to mediation to help address this.

Order: Provide criteria, guidelines or process for referring Jordan's Principle requestors to First Nations.

Outcome: Not done.

Canada's March 7 Report: Backlog by region

Table 3: In Progress Backlog by Urgency and Work Unit as of February 20, 2025

Work Unit	Estimated Request in Progress Backlog		
	Urgent	Non-urgent	Total (B)
Alberta	980	11,758	12,738
Atlantic	19	9,165	9,184
British Columbia	34	11,867	11,901
Manitoba	1,279	19,039	20,318
Northern	17	2,227	2,244
Ontario	355	23,110	23,465
Quebec	102	2,452	2,554
Saskatchewan	576	16,001	16,577
HQ (Escalations)	5,114	20,459	25,573
National Teams	0	4	4
National	8,476	116,082	124,558

1) Limited to Jordan's Principle requests; 2) Includes service coordination requests; 3) "National Teams" refer to requests which have yet to be assigned to a region within the CMS; 4) Requests were collected through the Jordan's Principle Case Management System (extracted 2025-02-21) and may not align with other analyses.

Canada's March 7 Report: Estimated request backlog

Table 1: Estimated Request Backlog by Region as of February 20, 2025

Region	Intake Pending Backlog (A)*	In-Progress Backlog (B)	Total Estimated Request Backlog
	Emails for new requests not yet in the CMS	Undetermined Requests in the CMS	(A+B)
Alberta	2,199	15,654	17,853
Atlantic	683	12,016	12,699
British Columbia	1,539	13,458	14,997
Manitoba	1,130	24,333	25,463
Northern	0	4,223	4,223
Ontario	216	34,255	34,471
Quebec	1,425	2,948	4,373
Saskatchewan	3,147	17,667	20,814
National Teams	0	4	4
Total	10,339	124,558	134,897

1) Intake pending backlog (A) includes requests under Jordan's Principle and ICFI; 2) In progress backlog (B) limited to Jordan's Principle requests; 3) Includes service coordination requests; 4) "National Teams" refer to requests which have yet to be assigned to a region within the CMS; 5) In-progress requests were collected through the Jordan's Principle Case Management System (extracted 2025-02-21) and may not align with other analyses; 6) Email volume collected during the week of 2025-02-16.

Tribunal's orders on Urgent Requests



- The Tribunal confirmed that there are two levels of urgent requests it has previously ordered on consent of the Parties.
 1. Urgent requests involving foreseeable harm (requiring an immediate response); and
 2. Other urgent requests requiring action within 12 hours.
- The Tribunal confirmed that the following cases are considered urgent:
 - life-threatening cases;
 - cases involving end-of-life/palliative care;
 - risk of suicide; risk to physical safety;
 - a child with no access to food or other basic necessities;
 - risk of child entering the child welfare system;
 - caregivers and children fleeing from domestic violence; and
 - certain time-sensitive cases.

Tribunal's orders on Referring Families to First Nations



- The Tribunal confirmed that Canada can refer requestors to First Nations so long as Canada does not transfer its legal obligations or set First Nations up to fail the children they serve.
- Canada must ensure that First Nations have the sufficient resources, including funding, to do this work.
- **The Tribunal noted that insufficient resourcing would be like the systemic discrimination found and would likely be considered a transfer of Canada's legal obligations.**
- Canada maintains legal responsibility and First Nations and First Nations-authorized organizations taking on Jordan's Principle work are not bound by the Tribunal's ordered timelines or procedures.

Tribunal's orders on Timelines



- The Tribunal confirmed that a system that requires low income families to assume the costs of services is placing Canada's legal obligations on to the children and families requiring services.
- The Tribunal ordered that the timeline for determining urgent requests will be maintained.
- Canada's "without unreasonable delay" standard rejected as it is vague and is not aligned with the best interest of the child.
- Canada cannot delay paying for approved services or supports in a way that creates hardship by imposing a burden on families and risks delay or leads to a child's needs going unmet.

Tribunal's orders on coordinating federal programs



Canada has not provided sufficient evidence to prove that it has successfully coordinated federal programs, which it had been ordered to do in 2016.

The Tribunal also agreed that while programs designed and delivered by First Nations, when funded properly, are optimal, Canada must also reform its federal programs to improve its implementation of Jordan's Principle.

IFSD study on Jordan's Principle



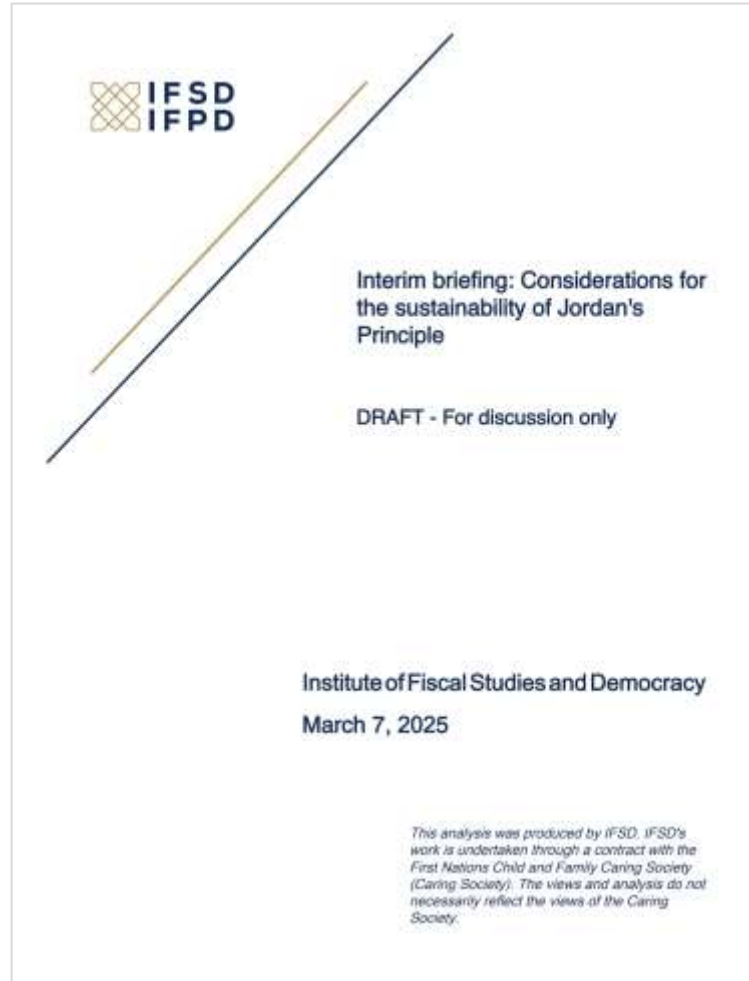
The Institute of Fiscal Studies and Democracy (IFSD) has been asked by the First Nations Child and Family Caring Society to undertake additional research on Jordan's Principle pursuant to the Canadian Human Rights Tribunal's (CHRT) orders (2022 CHRT 8).

The project will make recommendations for consideration to develop and implement structural solutions to achieving substantive equality for First Nations children, youth, and families. This work builds on findings from IFSD's September 2022 report, [*Data assessment and framing of analysis of substantive equality through the application of Jordan's Principle*](#).

IFSD's approach will be *bottom-up* with a focus on engagement with those working in capacities related to Jordan's Principle. Other primary data sources and secondary data sources will also be used.

- Phase 2 research by the Institute of Fiscal Studies and Democracy (IFSD) – ordered by the CHRT in 2022 on consent of the parties
- IFSD's Phase 1 report found that while Jordan's Principle is addressing unmet needs on the ground, data suggest it is addressing gaps in other service areas
- Phase 2 informed by Regional Working Group
- Final report coming Spring 2025
- ifsd.ca/jordans-principle/

IFSD study on Jordan's Principle

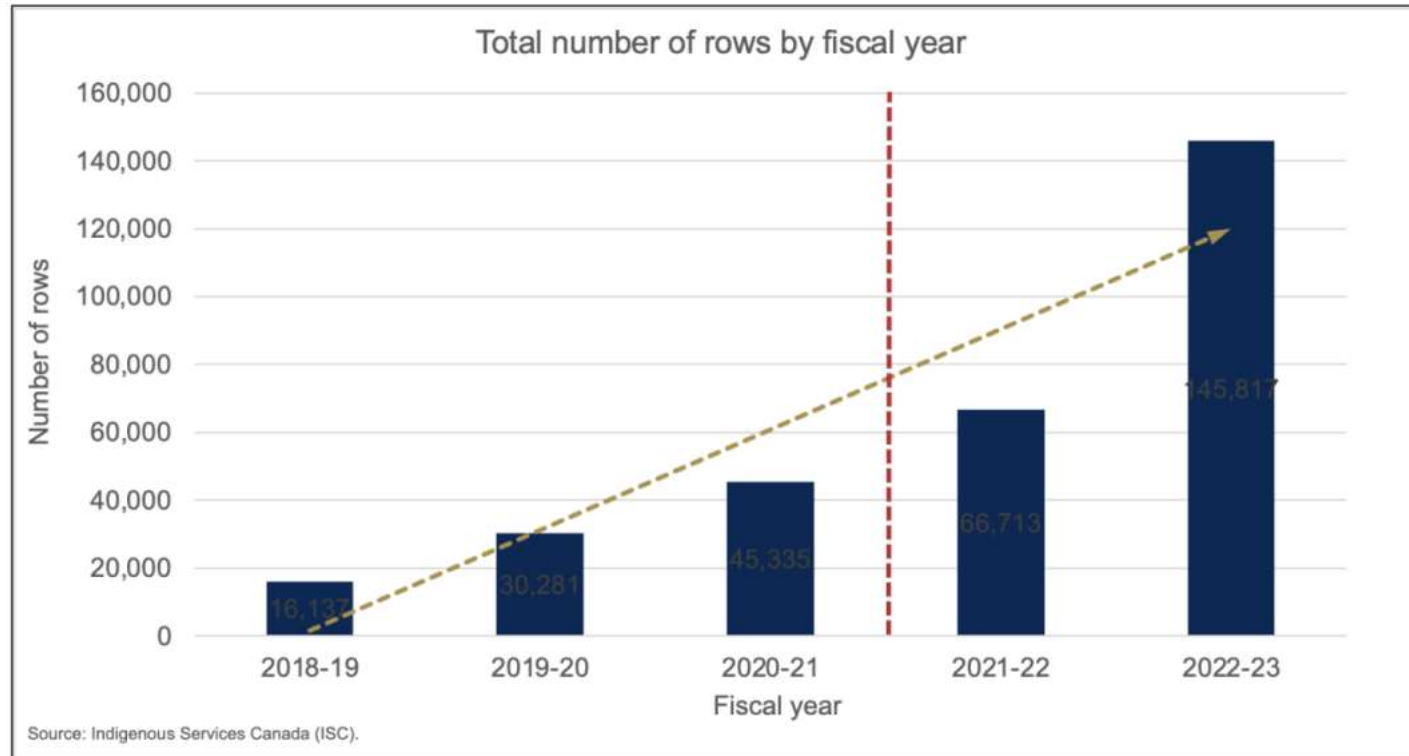


On April 20, 2023, IFSD submitted a letter requesting Jordan's Principle data from GCcase. On January 9, 2024 (9 months after the initial request was submitted), IFSD received the data from ISC. This caused delays to overall project timelines. Throughout the analysis process, IFSD submitted questions to ISC and benefitted from the perspective of the GCcase technical team. While technical questions were answered by the team, other questions directed to the non-technical team, e.g., related to expenditures, operational practices, etc., received insufficient responses or remain outstanding.⁸

p. 5, available at
ifsd.ca/jordans-principle

Requests continue to increase

Figure 2

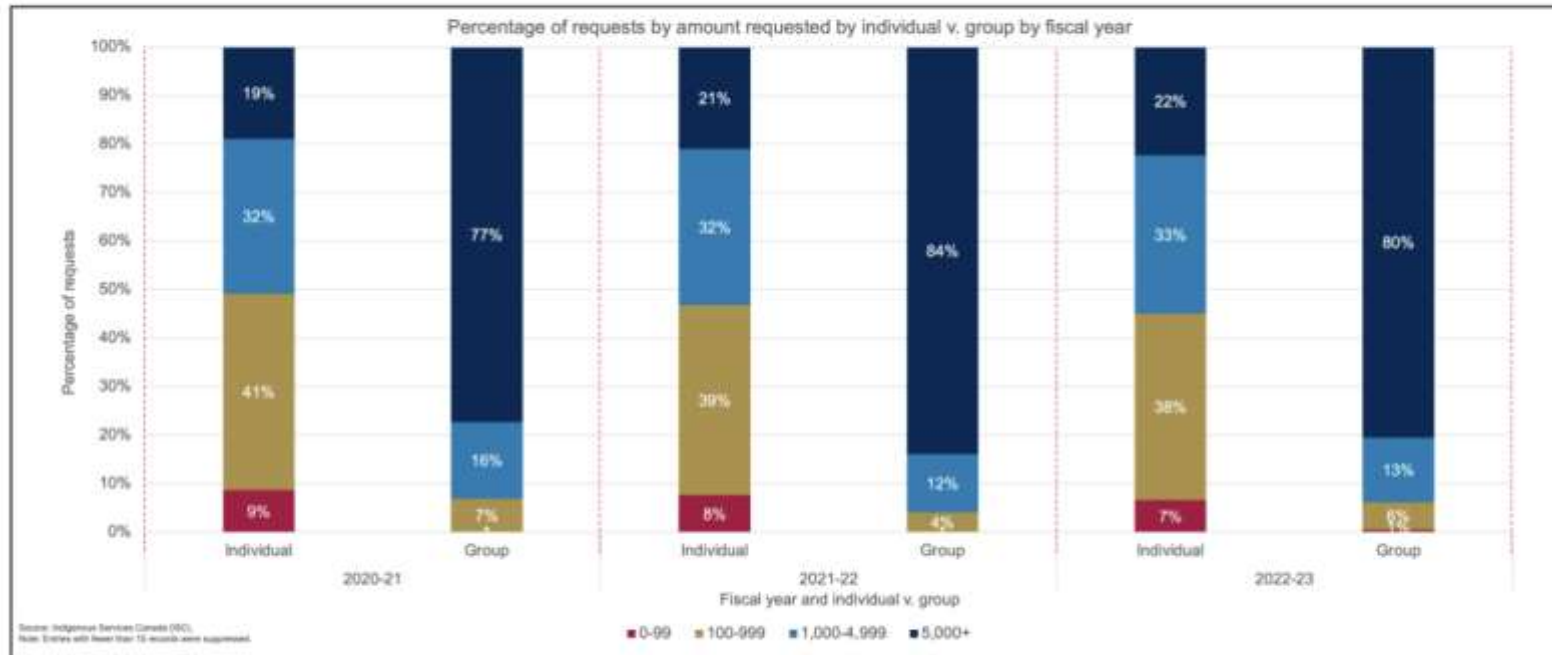


There was a significant growth in requests between FY 2021-22 and 2022-23 (119% percentage increase) (Figure 2).

Source: Institute of Fiscal Studies and Democracy at the University of Ottawa. (March 7, 2025). *Interim briefing: Considerations for the sustainability of Jordan's Principle.*

Most requests are for less than \$5000

Figure 5

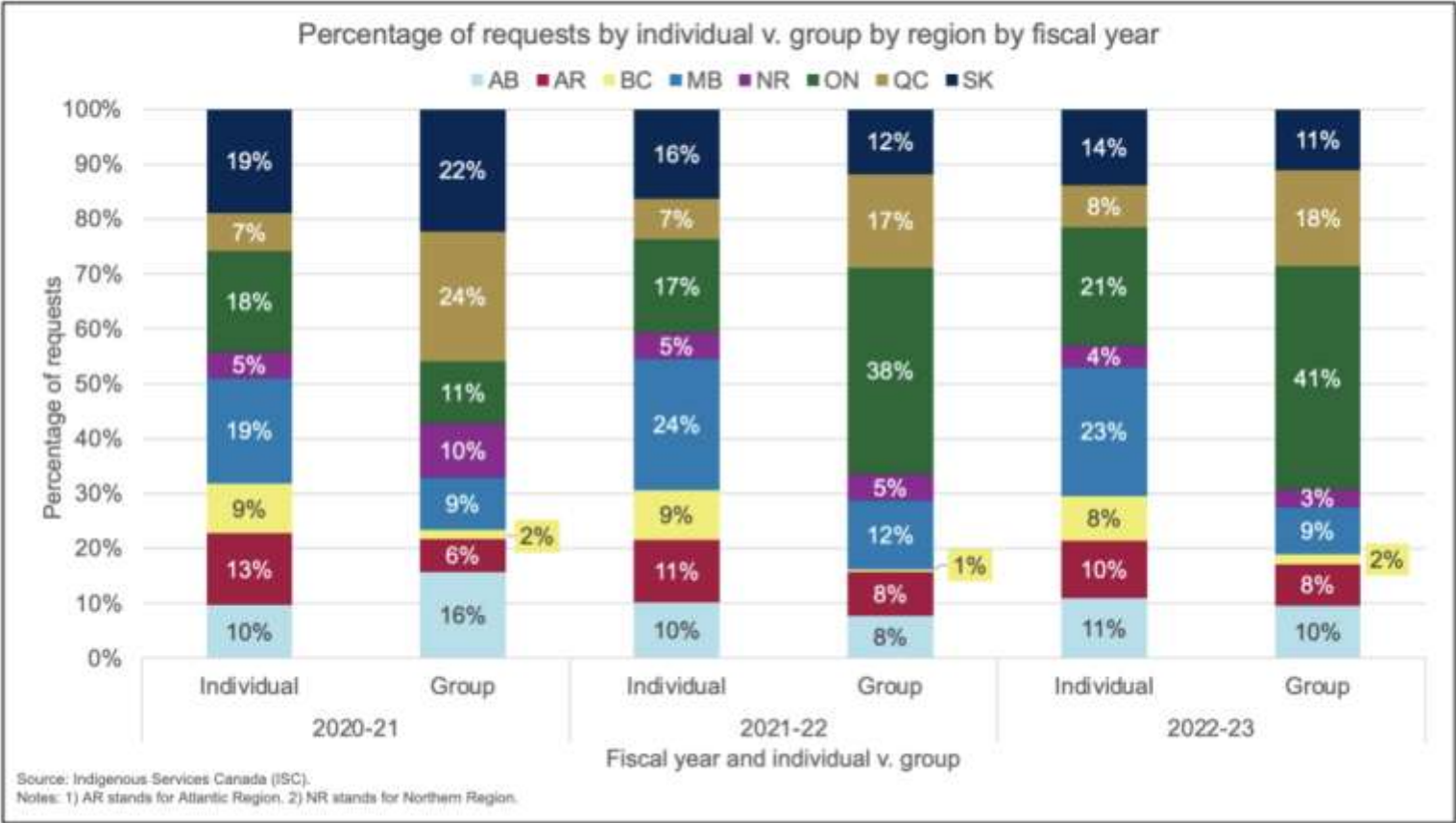


The largest shares of all requests are for amounts below \$5,000. However, group requests across fiscal years are mostly for amounts above \$5,000 (Figure 5).

Source: Institute of Fiscal Studies and Democracy at the University of Ottawa. (March 7, 2025). *Interim briefing: Considerations for the sustainability of Jordan's Principle.*

Regional variation exists

Figure 8

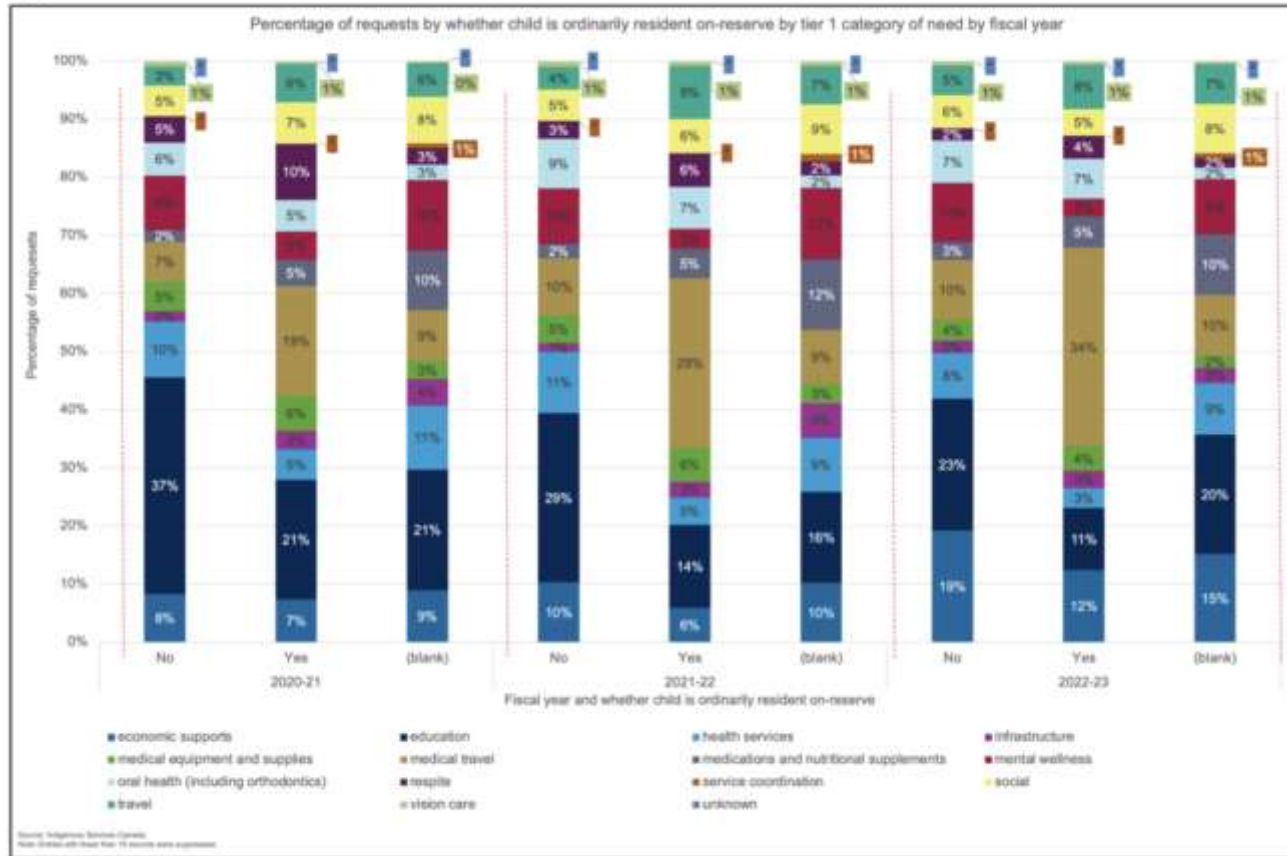


The largest shares of requests in fiscal years 2021-22 and 2022-23 are from Ontario and Manitoba (Figure 8).

Source: Institute of Fiscal Studies and Democracy at the University of Ottawa. (March 7, 2025). *Interim briefing: Considerations for the sustainability of Jordan's Principle.*

Variation on and off reserve

Figure 7



In fiscal year 2022-23, most requests on-reserve were related to medical travel. Off reserve, requests were associated to education and economic supports (Figure 7).

From 2018-19 and 2021-22...requests were greater on-reserve than off-reserve. The trend shifted in 2022-23, in which total instances of off-reserve requests were greater.

Source: Institute of Fiscal Studies and Democracy at the University of Ottawa. (March 7, 2025). *Interim briefing: Considerations for the sustainability of Jordan's Principle.*

Table 6

Policy area	Costing complete	Availability of cost data
Education	Yes Office of the Parliamentary Budget Officer (PBO) (2016-17)	N/A
Children's health	No	No, provincial per capita rates only
Emergency services	No	Partial, some gaps in services identified, e.g., fire
Water, housing and sanitation	Yes PBO (2017)	N/A
Juvenile justice	No	Partial, national costs of incarceration
Early childhood	No	Partial, program spending data from ISC and from existing providers
Child and family services	Yes IFSD (2018 and 2020)	N/A
Poverty reduction	Partial, the gap between a provincial poverty line and household income can be measured. However, it is considered incomplete.	Partial, IFSD is undertaking analysis to develop First Nations-based approaches to understanding and measuring poverty; considerations for cost analysis are expected to emerge
Mental wellness	No	No, but several reviews and program impact assessments exist
Intimate partner violence	No	Partial, national economic impact of spousal violence
Operational capacity for service delivery	No	Partial, analysis (and potential proxies) available through rural municipalities

Complete
Partially complete
Unavailable

Jordan's Principle is plugging holes in other federally funded programs (i.e. education, NIHB).

"The data suggests that requests to Jordan's Principle are frequently for lower-cost products or services. This merits closer attention, as it is unclear if Jordan's Principle is closing gaps in substantive equality or formal equality, or being used as a stop-gap to cover shortages from existing programs and services."

Source: Institute of Fiscal Studies and Democracy at the University of Ottawa. (September 2022). *Data assessment and framing of an analysis of substantive equality through the application of Jordan's Principle.*



March 10, 2025

Hon. Patty Hajdu
Minister of Indigenous Services
House of Commons
Ottawa, ON K1A 0A6

Dear Minister Hajdu,

I would like to begin by expressing my support for the recent announcement of a one-year continuation of funding for the Inuit Child First Initiative (ICFI). This will provide much needed stability for children, youth and families while the federal government works with Inuit leadership to collaboratively develop an appropriate long-term solution. However, I am writing to express my serious concern over the recent narrowing of Jordan's Principle and ICFI coverage on the health and well-being of Indigenous children and youth. Jordan's Principle and ICFI were designed to reduce systemic health inequities and ensure that Indigenous children and youth get the care they need, when they need it. As the voice for Canadian paediatricians, the Canadian Paediatric Society has been actively involved in the study of the [successes and challenges](#) with the implementation of this legal rule.

Consequently, I am concerned about the impacts of the decisions announced by Indigenous Services Canada to narrow the scope of Jordan's Principle and ICFI on [Feb 10th](#) and [Feb 27th](#) respectively. While we support improving transparency and reducing the backlogs and wait times in processing requests, we are concerned about efforts to narrow the scope of eligible requests and delist services. The Government of Canada has a legal obligation to fully uphold the [definition of Jordan's Principle established by the Canadian Human Rights Tribunal](#). A child-first approach must be adopted that ensures equitable access to essential services and supports, and requests must be evaluated even if they are not necessarily available to all other children or are beyond the normative standard of care.

Paediatricians and child health providers are increasingly worried about the impacts of these changes on our patients' physical and mental health, and access to developmental and educational services. We are hearing of organizations that provide important mental health and suicide prevention supports for Indigenous youth pausing programming due to funding uncertainties resulting from these policy changes. I urge you to adopt a child-first approach to ensure the ongoing funding and stability of such crucial programming through Jordan's Principle.

The health and well-being of children and youth is simply too important to be caught up in programming challenges. As such, we strongly urge you to meet your commitments to reconciliation and improved access to high quality services for Indigenous children and youth by fully respecting and upholding Jordan's Principle for the health and well-being of children and youth.

Sincerely,

Dr. Ryan Giroux
Co-Chair, First Nations, Inuit and Métis Health Committee
Canadian Paediatric Society

CC: Hon. Gary Anandasangaree, Minister of Crown-Indigenous Relations

100-2305 St. Laurent, Ottawa, ON K1G 4J8 613-526-9597 613-526-3332 info@cps.ca www.cps.ca

CPS Response:

1. Concern for the changes in scope (Bulletin from Feb 10)
2. Support for a child-first response and the CHRT rulings
3. Recognition of the impact on Pediatricians as on-the-ground providers in our communities
4. Work together to find long-term solutions that support First Nations child health

Progress is measured at the level of kids. Accepting incremental equality means accepting incremental discrimination

- Presumptive approval of low-dollar Jordan's Principle requests under \$500 which are supported by professional letter
- Ensure compliance with existing Tribunal orders
 - i.e. timelines, urgent requests, too much red tape
- Plug holes in other underfunded areas through Spirit Bear Plan, adopted by Chiefs in Assembly in 2017
 - Requires costing out of all services and filling the gaps in a timeframe sensitive to children's needs
 - Jordan's Principle is then for substantive equality requests



Spirit Bear Plan

End Inequalities in Public Services for First Nations Children, Youth and Families

First Nations children and families living on reserve and in the Territories receive public services funded by the federal government. Since confederation, these services have fallen significantly short of what other Canadians receive. This injustice needs to end and Spirit Bear's Plan will do just that.

Spirit Bear calls on:

- 1 CANADA** to immediately comply with all rulings by the Canadian Human Rights Tribunal ordering it to immediately cease its discriminatory funding of First Nations child and family services. The orders further require Canada to fully and properly implement Jordan's Principle (www.jordansprinciple.ca).
- 2 PARLIAMENT** to ask the Parliamentary Budget Officer to publicly cost out the shortfalls in all federally funded public services provided to First Nations children, youth and families (education, health, water, child welfare, etc.) and propose solutions to fix it.
- 3 GOVERNMENT** to consult with First Nations to co-create a holistic Spirit Bear Plan to end all of the inequalities (with dates and confirmed investments) in a short period of time sensitive to children's best interests, development and distinct community needs.
- 4 GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS** providing services to First Nations children and families to undergo a thorough and independent 360° evaluation to identify any ongoing discriminatory ideologies, policies or practices and address them. These evaluations must be publicly available.
- 5 ALL PUBLIC SERVANTS**, including those at a senior level, to receive mandatory training to identify and address government ideology, policies and practices that fetter the implementation of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's Calls to Action.

SHOW YOUR SUPPORT!

-  **SPREAD THE WORD ON TWITTER** using #SpiritBearPlan and copy @CaringSociety
-  **CONTACT YOUR MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT** and ask them to support the Spirit Bear Plan
-  **CONTACT US** to learn more at info@fncaringociety.com

Read more at fncaringociety.com/spirit-bear-plan



First Nations Child & Family
Caring Society of Canada

www.fncaringociety.com

First Nations Child & Family
Caring Society of Canada

Difficulties accessing Jordan's Principle?



We suggest contacting any of the following individuals:

- Patty Hajdu, Minister of Indigenous Services Canada: ministresa-ministeris@sac-isc.gc.ca
- Your Member of Parliament
- The Prime Minister's Office

You may wish to copy the Caring Society on your email.

20th Anniversary of Jordan's Principle: May 10, 2025



- Bear Witness Day
- Ceremonies to honour Jordan and all children
- Teddy bear parades and tea parties
- Screen *Spirit Bear and Children Make History* and *Jordan River Anderson: The Messenger*
- Let elected leaders know you support Jordan's Principle

Read more at fncaringociety.com/bear-witness-day

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📷 spiritbearandfriends

🐦 @SpiritBear



First Nations Child & Family
Caring Society of Canada

Société de soutien à l'enfance
et à la famille des Premières Nations
du Canada