How do we get from HERE... To THERE...?

Mary Anne Clarke, PhD Candidate, RSW
Assembly of Manitoba Chiefs
Bringing our Children Home Conference
November 27, 2019





Here....

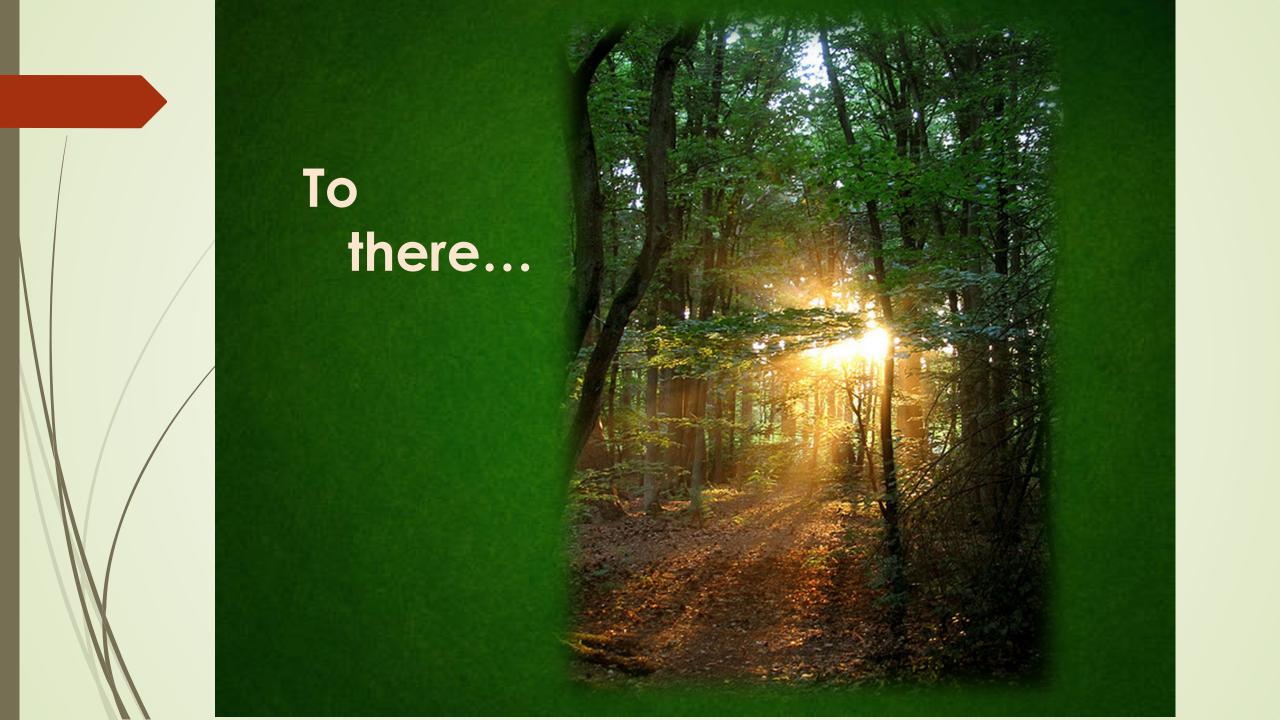
Indigenous children have been a primary target in the violence of colonialism against Indigenous peoples in Canada, having been targets of several systems.

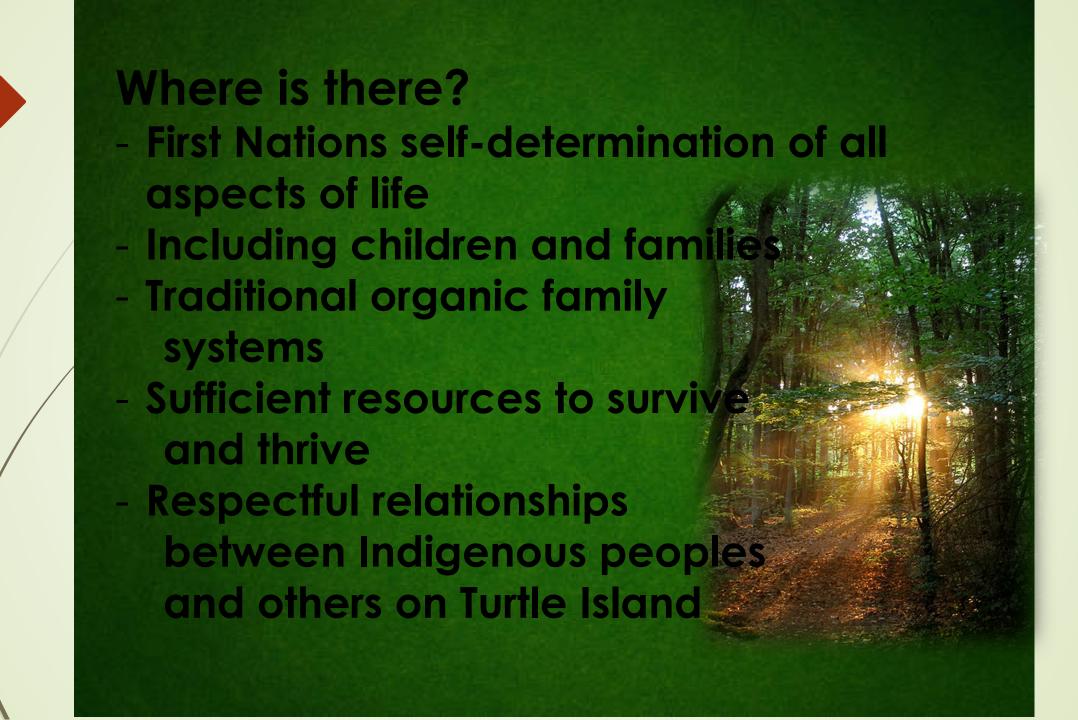
"Our children are the ongoing prize in the cultural war that Canada declared against us over 150 years ago. Canada may believe that the war is over, but until the automatic weapons it created as part of that war, have been taken from their hands or altered in fundamental ways, or disabled totally, the war continues of its own momentum. The Child Welfare System, the Youth Justice System and the Educational System all function from the inherent, fundamental, belief, that we as parents in our own communities do not have the right to birth, raise, educate, discipline and protect our children from Canada's inherent racism."

- Mizana Gheezhik Senator Murray Sinclair (2017)

CFS is a racist system founded on genocidal colonization

(Pam Palmater, 2019)





Manitoba has the highest apprehension rate in Canada, and one of the highest rates of children in care in the world (Brownell et al., 2015, p. 85), and 90% of the children are Indigenous (AMC, 2017).

Where would all these children go if CFS stopped today?

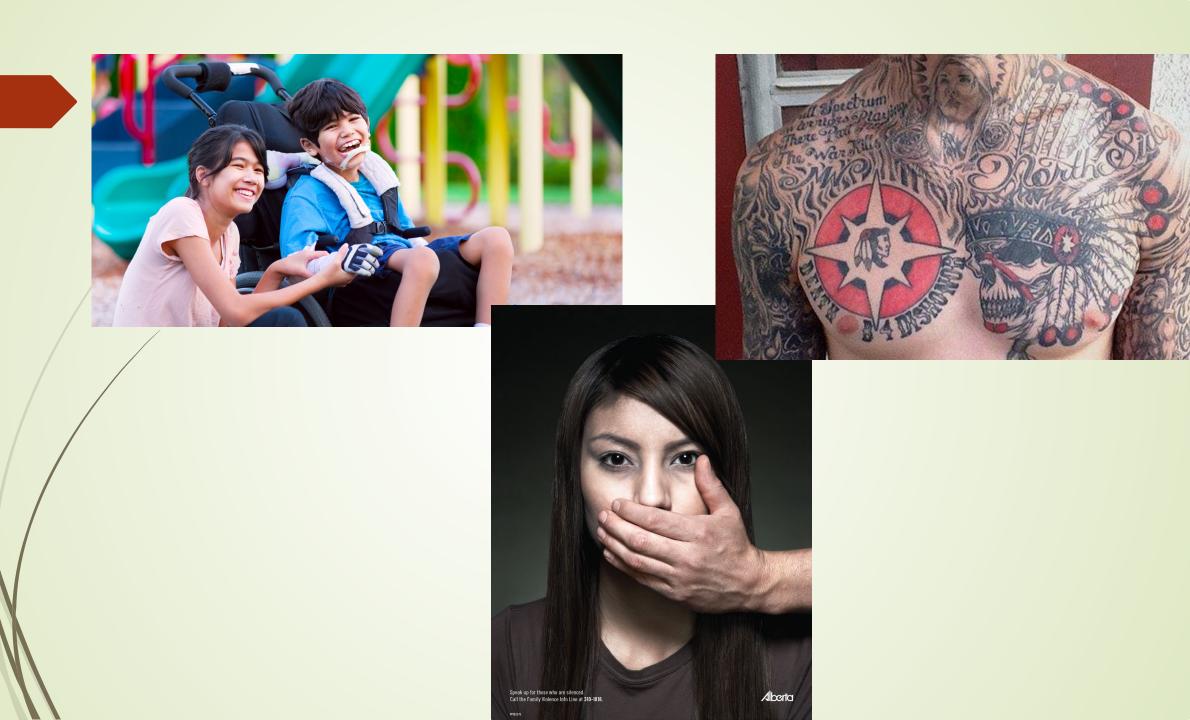
Hunger...



Poverty...

Addictions...





Recognized Family Law Self-determination

Prevention-based services

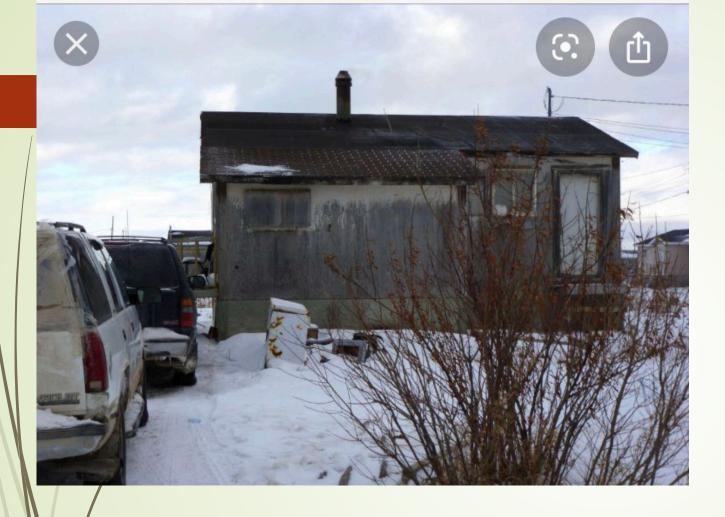


Bringing Our Children Home Natio..

Reality hits...

Personally...

On the job...





Behance
HOMELESSNESS: A Story of Urban
Poverty in Canada on Behance



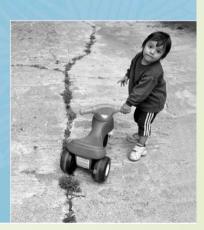


Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives Infographics: Shameful neglect | Canadian Centre for Policy ...

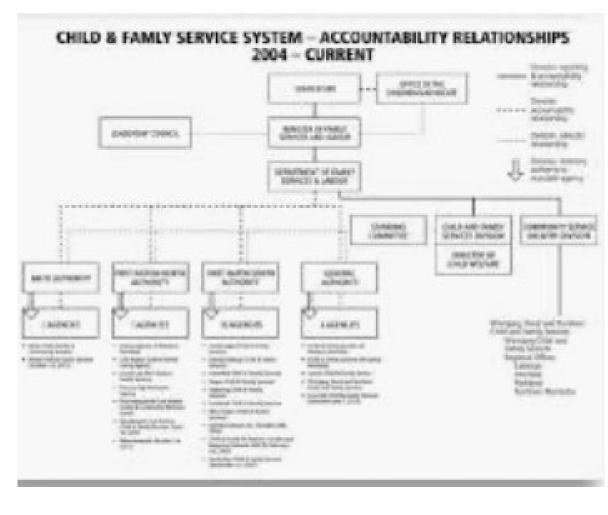


ISSUES IN CANADA

Child Poverty in Canada



Patrizia Albanese



an Authority Determination Protoc...

indigenous ascendancy. wordpress....

VIOLENCE TRIANGLE GALTUNG

DIRECT VIOLENCE

VISIBLE

INVISIBLE

CULTURAL VIOLENCE

STRUCTURAL VIOLENCE

AMII-CWI Aboriginal Justice Inquiry - Child Welfare Initiative

Each of the three Aboriginal governing organizations signed a Memoranda of Understanding with MKO, who represented the Northern First Nations, signing on July 20th, 2000. They then each signed the Child and Family Services Protocol to expand their off-reserve authority and to "restructure the existing child care system through legislative and other changes" (AJI-CWI Website 2013).









Vision Statement

A child and family service system that recognizes and supports the rights of children to develop within safe and healthy families and communities, and recognizes that First Nations and Metis peoples have unique authority, rights and responsibilities to honour and care for their children.

http://www.aji-cwi.mb.ca/eng/index.html

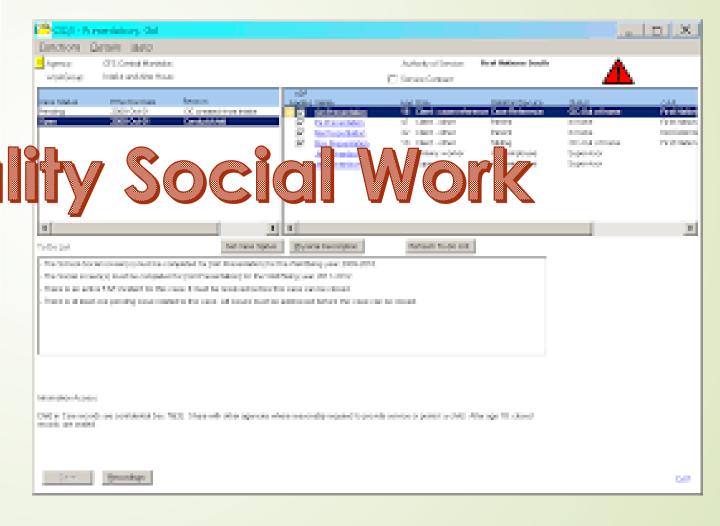
Mission Statement

To have a jointly coordinated child and family services system that recognizes the distinct rights and authorities of First Nations and Metis peoples and the general population to control and deliver their own child and family services province-wide; that is community-based; and reflects and incorporates the cultures of First Nations, Metis and the general population respectively.

Information Technology

 The Child and Family Services Information System (CFSIS) for Manitoba is a comprehensive case tracking system that was designed in 1993 to facilitate the tracking of children and families served, as well as reporting on the services being provided.

The Intake Id It I/I is gar in the functions in conjunction with CFSIS to provide standardized recording of intake information throughout the province as required by legislation.



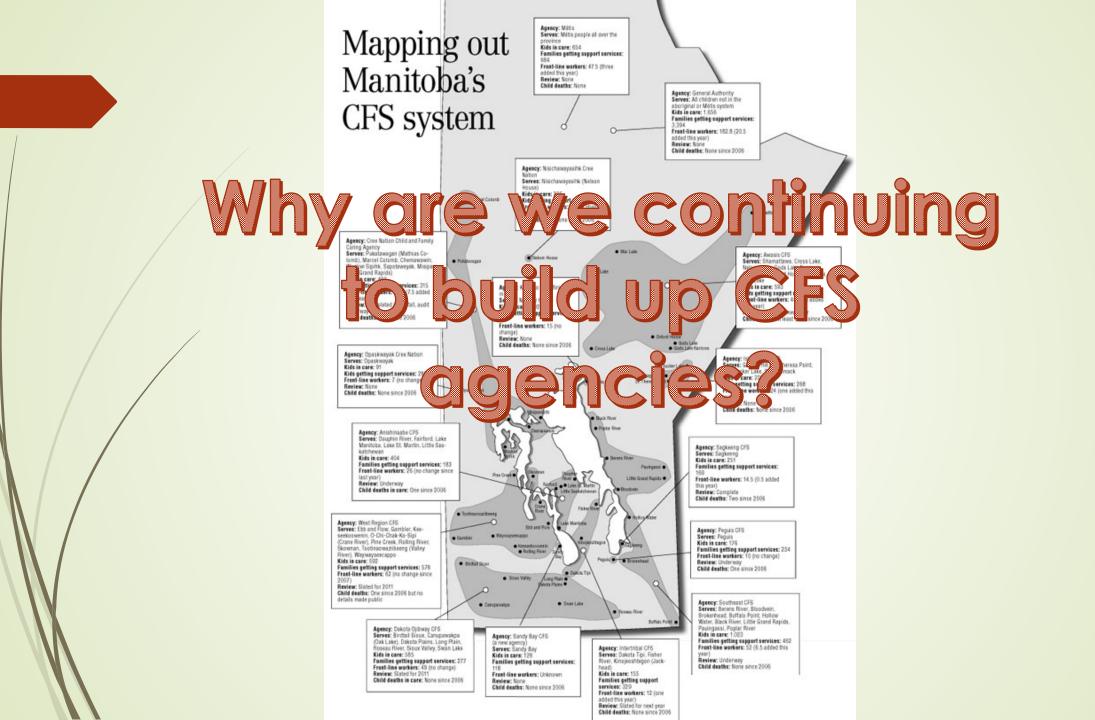
VERMONT DEPARTMENT FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES FAMILY SERVICES DIVISION SDM® RISK ASSESSMENT

	Family Name: MIS #: Type: Investigation Assessment Date: / / Who participated in this assessment? Primary caregiver Secondary caregiver Children (names): Others (names and roles):	Worker:	
	NEGLECT/RISK OF HARM	PHYSICAL OR SEXUAL ABUSE, EMOTIONAL MALTREATMENT	
	N1. Current report is for neglect or risk of harm a. No. 0 b. Yes 1	A1. Current report is for physical or sexual abuse or emotional maltreatment by caregiver or adult household member a. No	
	N2. Prior investigations/Ch. 49 assessments involving any adult currently living in the household (assign highest score that applies) a. None	A2. Prior abuse investigations/Ch. 49 assessments involving any adult currently living in the household (assign highest score mat applies) a. None	
	N3. Prior ongoing case and/or custody (do not include CHWS (C) Insuracy, or delinquency) a. No0 b. Yes1	A3. Prior ongoing case and/or custody (do not include CHINS [C], truency, or definquency) a. No	
	N4. Number of children involved in the current concern a. Current report is not for CA/N	A4. Prior injury to a child resulting from CA/N a. No	
,	N5. Age of youngest child in the home a. Two or older	A5. Primary caregiver's view of this abuse incident (mark applicable servis and add for score) a. Neither b or c applies	
Safet	N6. Primary caregiver provides physical care that: a. Meets child's needs b. Doy Primary caregiver provides physical care that: a. Meets child's needs b. Doy Primary caregiver provides physical care that: a. Meets child's needs b. Tapash full care a. No Within 12 months More than 12 months ago	A6 by d violence, threats, or intimidate emong adults in the first of hold violence and adult in adult. A7. Primary caregiver chara mark applicable items and adult for soore)	who?
	N8. Primary caregiver has a past or current alcohol or drug problem interfering with individual or family functioning (mark applicable items and add for score) a. Not applicable b. Alcohol 0 Within 12 months 1 Drug 12 months ago 1 Within 12 months 1 Within 12 months 1	a. Not applicable b. Provides insufficient emotional/psychological support c. Employs excessive/inappropriate discipline. 1 d. Over-controlling parent 1 A8. Primary caregiver has a history of abuse or neglect as a child a. No b. Yes 1 A9. Secondary caregiver/adult has a past or current alcohol	
	N9. Characteristics of children in household (mark applicable items and add for score) a. None of the child characteristics are present 0 b. □ Medically fragile/failure to thrive	or drug problem interfering with individual or family functioning a. No. b. Yes, alcohol and/or drug (mark all applicable). 1 in Alcohol in the individual in the individual or family functioning in Within 12 months in More than 12 months ago A10. Characteristics of children in household (wark applicable litems and add for score)	
	N10. Housing (mark applicable fems and add for score) a. Safe and stable residence or long-term shelter 0 b. □ Current housing is physically unsafe	a. None of the child characteristics are present. 0 b. □ Delinquency/CHINS (C) history	
	TOTAL NEGLECT RISK SCORE	TOTAL ABUSE RISK SCORE	
	SCORED RISK LEVEL Assign the family's scored risk level based or following chart. Neglect Score Abuse Score Scored Risk Level □ 0-1 □ 0-1 □ Low □ 2-4 □ Moderate □ 5-8 □ 5-7 □ High □ 9+ □ 8+ □ Very High	n the highest score on either the neglect or abuse index, using the	

C.C.S.M. c. C80 The Child and Family Services Act

Best interests

- 2(1) The best interests of the child shall be the paramount consideration of the director, an authority, an agency and a court in all proceedings under this Act affecting a child, other than proceedings to determine whether a child is in need of protection, and in determining best interests the child's safety and security shall be the primary considerations. After that, all other relevant matters shall be considered, including
- (a) the child's opportunity to have a parent-child relationship as a wapted and needed of the child and the apprepriate care or treatment, or both, to meet such needs;
- (c) the child's mental, emotional and physical stage of development;
- (d) the child's sense of continuity and need for permanency with the least possible disruption;
- (e) the merits and the risks of any plan proposed by the agency that would be caring for the child compared with the merits and the risks of the child returning to or remaining within the family;
- (f) the views and preferences of the child where they can reasonably be ascertained;
- (g) the effect upon the child of any delay in the final disposition of the proceedings; and
- (h) the child's cultural, linguistic, racial and religious heritage.



Caught in the system

Indigenous families make up 8 per cent of Canada's population, but First Nations, Métis and Inuit children are disproportionately more likely to be in foster care



C.C.S.M. c. C80 The Child and Family Services Act

PART III CHILD PROTECTION

Delegation by director

4(3) The director may, in writing, authorize a person or an agency to perform any of the director's duties or exercise any of the director's powers and may pay reasonable fees and out-of-pocket expenses therefor.

of the series of the superation without share capital.

Contents of mandate

6.1(3)
(a) the prosiding in the property of th

(b) whether the services are to be provided throughout Manitoba or, if not, the geographic region in which they are to be provided.

Child in need of protection

For purposes of this Act, a child is in need of protection where the life, health or emotional well-being of the child is endangered by the act or omission of a person.

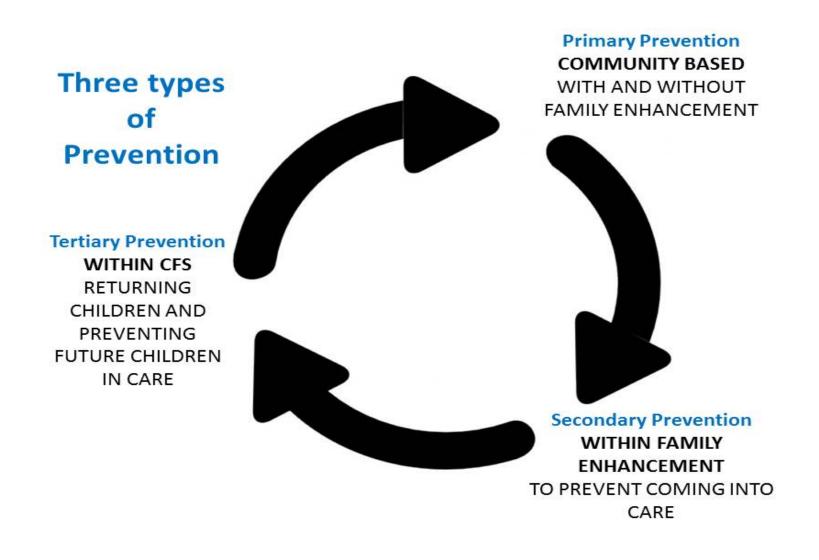
Nustrations of child in need

Prevention:

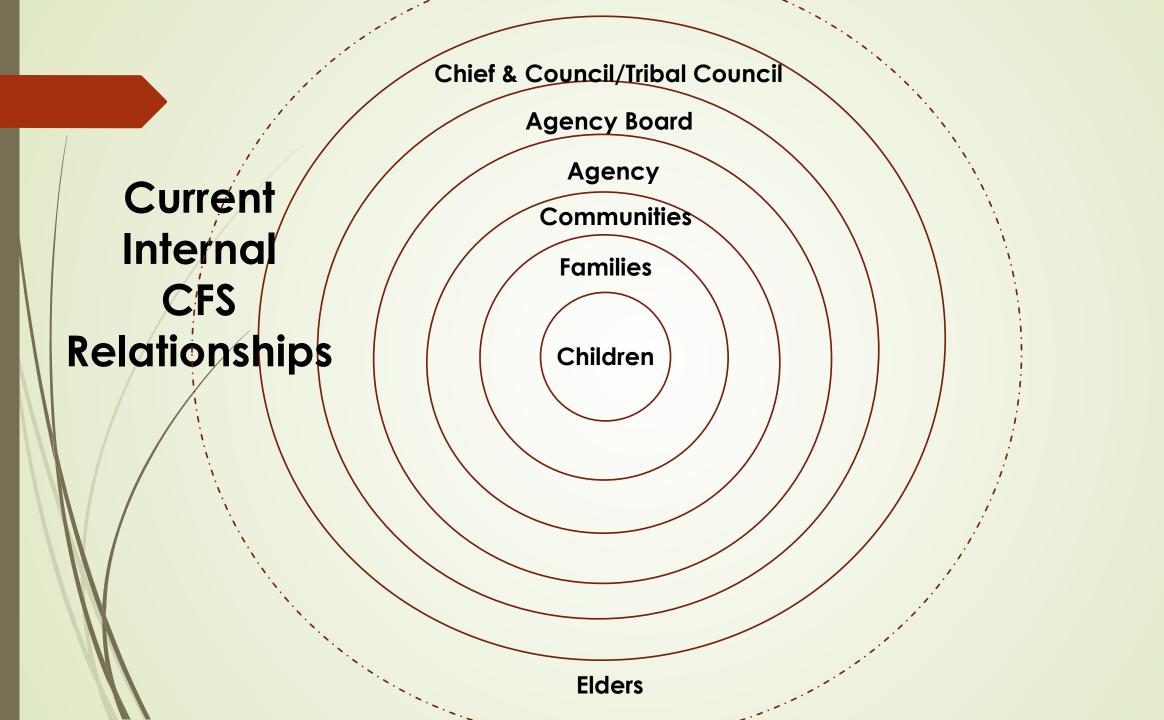
THE ACTIVE PROCESS OF CREATING CONDITIONS THAT PROMOTE THE WELL-BEING OF PEOPLE.

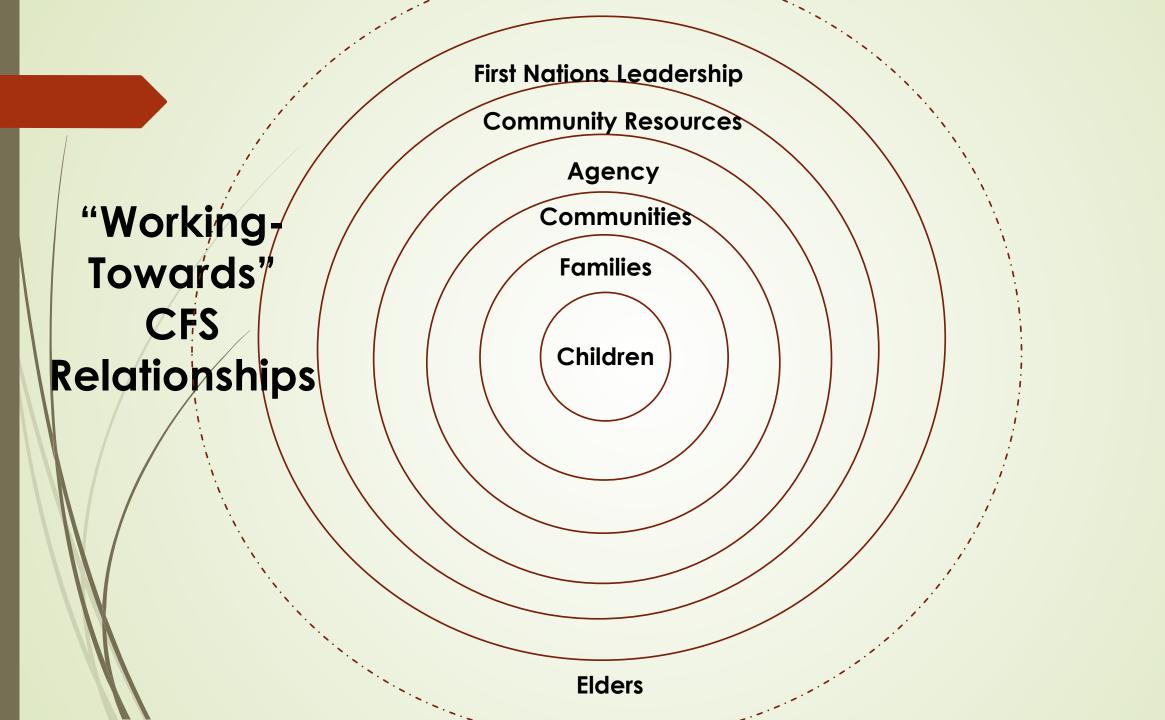
(lofquist, 1983)



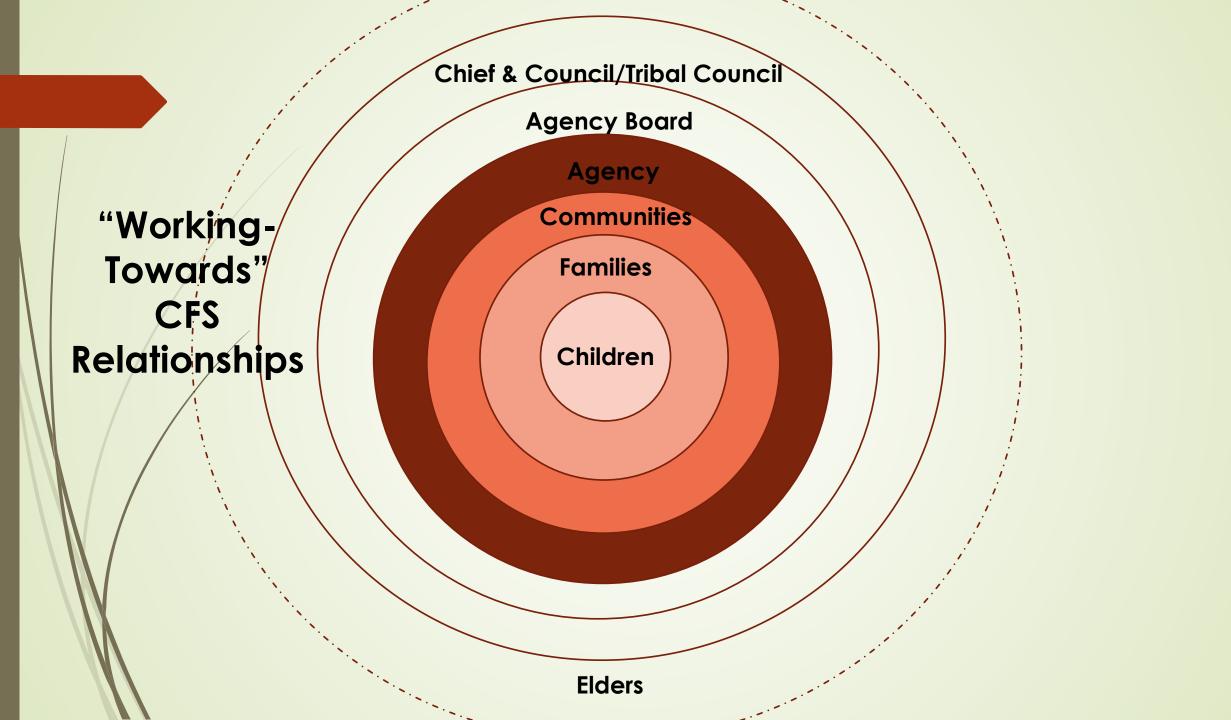


Federal Government **Provincial Government** First Nations Leadership **Current CFS** Relationships Agency Families & Communities Children











Guiding Principles Accountability Communication Respect Working Together Organic relationships Organic family systems in relation with lands, language, traditions

Ideas from Participants

Adam Nepon: reach out to everyone to support each other, including social media and skype

Edward Nuna (Labrador): Cultural Connection Program for children in care to be brought with their caregivers to some and know their culture and Innu activities Gloria Cook (Fisher River): poverty is a really big issue. The province makes a great amount of money from us and our resources, yet has the province ever really shared in the resources or reimbursed us? We need a treaty about this to protect our territories. Saskatchewan is starting something like this. We need to train our people on prevention and the different types of prevention that there are.

Chris Baker (MKO/NA): Working for a Unity Declaration. The "best interests of the child"—each First Nations and/or agency should self-determine what the bests interests are; base it within our inherent and treaty rights and have the Elders define that for us.

Chief David Monias (Cross Lake FN): We will create something, definitely; we have to make sure we don't make the same mistakes. When a family comes to CFS attention, the Family Enhancement (prevention) workers should be the first people to see the family and give the family the benefit of the doubt, not assume that they will do things that put their children at home. And instead of going through the courts, they should offer consensus making decisions with the family to figure out what to do. We have to find positive solutions for ourselves. Play with the children, have fun with the children and families, celebrate together. They will treat you (agency/workers) good if you have fun with them and relate as people to people. The Local Child Care Committees from before were the best thing ever in place bring those back.

Anonymous: Three H's—Health, History and Healing. Health—diabetes, addictions and medical issues. History—family, community, genealogy. Healing—Healing Centre, transition houses, cultural centres, Elders' gatherings.

Councilor Henry Swampy (Sagkeeng FN): remember who's taking care of the children and honour them, including foster parents. Team approach—social worker, school, foster parents, grandparents etc.



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