First Nations Child and Family Services and Jordan's Principle Settlement

Are Northwest Territories and Nunavut included as part of the Removed Child and Removed Child Family Classes?

This Settlement intends to compensate those harmed by discriminatory underfunding of the First Nations Child and Family Services Program and those impacted by the federal government's narrow interpretation of Jordan's Principle. It includes some northern communities, but not all of them. This is because of how Canada funded child and family services in different regions.

The Removed Child Class includes First Nations Children who were removed from their homes between April 1, 1991, and March 31, 2022, while living on reserve or in the Yukon and placed into care funded by Indigenous Services Canada. The Removed Child Family Class includes the Caregiving Parents and Caregiving Grandparents of those Children.

Individuals who lived in the Northwest Territories or Nunavut when they experienced a removal from home are not eligible for compensation in the Removed Child and Removed Child Family Classes.

Northwest Territories (NWT)

People who experienced a removal from their home while living in the NWT are **not** eligible for compensation in the Removed Child and Removed Child Family Classes.

This is because, during the years covered by the Settlement, Canada did not directly fund First Nations child and family services in NWT. The Canadian Human Rights Tribunal and the Federal Court found that Canada's discriminatory funding system applied to First Nations living on reserve and in the Yukon, not to those who experienced removals while living in NWT.

Nunavut

People who experienced a removal from their home while living in Nunavut are also **not** eligible for compensation in the Removed Child and Removed Child Family Classes.

Like NWT, Nunavut's child and family services were not funded under the same federal program that applied to on-reserve and Yukon First Nations communities. Because of this, the human rights decisions and Settlement Agreement that led to compensation do not include people who were living in Nunavut at the time of the removal from home.

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Are Northwest Territories and Nunavut included in the Settlement?

What if I moved to NWT or Nunavut later in life?

If you were removed while Ordinarily Resident on Reserve or while living in the Yukon, and later moved to NWT or Nunavut, you may still be eligible.

A Claims Helper or the Administrator can provide more information based on your individual experience.

Ordinarily Resident on Reserve means you lived most of the year on a First Nations reserve. You may have been temporarily living off reserve for education or work or to receive social services or other essential care, but if your main home was on reserve, you are considered to have been Ordinarily Resident on Reserve.

More to come

This Settlement includes nine Classes. The Claims Period for each Class will open in phases, after the Federal Court approves each Claims Process. Sign up to receive emailed updates when new information about future Classes becomes available.

Visit
www.FNChildClaims.ca

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