

heard through the voices of others, no matter how well-meaning. This will allow the voices of our people to be heard.”

The human rights complaint was launched by the Assembly of First Nations and the First Nations Child and Family Caring Society of Canada in 2007. The case was brought on behalf of 163,000 children after the federal government failed to implement child welfare reforms recommended by several reports documenting inequalities in funding and access to services.

The Tribunal found that the federal government is racially discriminating against 163,000 First Nations children and their families by providing flawed and inequitable child welfare services and failing to implement Jordan’s Principle to ensure equitable access to government services. The Tribunal also found that federal funding formulas and policies create an incentive to place First Nations children in foster care and do not address the cultural needs of children.

The Tribunal ordered the federal government to cease its discriminatory practices and stop applying its narrow definition of Jordan’s Principle and to take measures to immediately implement the full meaning and scope of Jordan’s Principle. NAN looks to this government to work with all levels of government to take immediate action to develop a strategy to implement corrective measures.

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