

Departmental Plan 2022-23

The Honourable Patty Hajdu, P.C., M.P.

Minister of Indigenous Services



Indigenous Services
Canada

Services aux
Autochtones Canada

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From the Minister

As Minister of Indigenous Services, I am pleased to present the 2022–23 Departmental Plan for Indigenous Services Canada (ISC).

Using the fundamental principles of equity, honesty, and transparency to guide our work, we will continue to partner with First Nations, Inuit and Métis to achieve substantive equality for Indigenous Peoples.

Over the past two years, COVID-19 has presented a significant and prolonged challenge. Indigenous partners and communities have worked tremendously hard to protect each other. We will continue to be there for Indigenous leaders and communities as they continue to prevent and respond to COVID-19. The response by Indigenous communities has demonstrated that self-determined approaches to health are the best solutions, and inspires us to work harder and faster on the many mechanisms that empower communities to have control over their affairs – from health, to infrastructure to child and family services.



None of us can predict what happens next with the COVID-19 virus but we will continue to provide supports to Indigenous businesses as we manage this next stage and focus on economic recovery. Reconciliation rests on many things, but economic opportunity is a critical component of healthy and vibrant communities. Our economic recovery must deliberately inclusive, leaving nobody behind.

The pandemic has highlighted the importance of delivering on our Department's core mandate. We will continue to work together to improve access to high quality services for First Nations, Inuit and Métis, to support self-determination and Indigenous-led service delivery, and to address the fundamental issue of closing socio-economic gaps. We will be deliberate and create strategies to better measure the gaps and report on them, so we can all show progress for our work and investments. We will advance health care priorities of Indigenous Peoples, support families, help to build sustainable communities, and support Indigenous communities in their work of self-determination. We will measure and work to end the profound systemic inequities and disparities in Canada, including in our institutions.

We must all demand an end to anti-Indigenous racism in Canada's health systems. We will work with First Nations, Inuit and the Métis, as well as with provinces and territories, to improve access to high quality and culturally-relevant health services. Joyce's Principle will remain our guiding star as we co-develop distinctions-based Indigenous health legislation.

We will focus relentlessly on improving our work together to support families and future generations. On December 31, 2021, two Agreements-in Principle were reached with Parties, namely the Assembly of First Nations, the First Nations Child and Family Caring Society, the Chiefs of Ontario, the Nishnawbe Aski Nation, and counsel for the plaintiffs in the Moushoom and Trout class actions. One Agreement-in Principle set the frame for a global resolution related to compensation for those harmed by discriminatory underfunding of First Nations child and

family services and the narrow application of Jordan’s Principle. The other charts a path for long term reform of the First Nations Child and Family Services program and a renewed approach to Jordan’s Principle, reducing the number of First Nations children in care, keeping children connected to their families, communities and cultures and ensuring that First Nations children have access to the products, services and supports they need, when they need them.

These Agreements-in Principle provide a basis for final settlement agreements to be negotiated with the Parties. Once the final settlement agreements are reached and the necessary Canadian Human Rights Tribunal and Federal Court orders are made, children and families harmed by discriminatory underfunding will be compensated and measures will be implemented to better meet the needs of children, youth and families to prevent this type of discrimination from recurring.

We will support the path laid out by First Nations, Inuit and Métis partners. This work will include initiatives like the ongoing development of coordination agreements to support Indigenous control of child and family services and the implementation of Indigenous designed post-secondary strategies that can support the dreams and aspirations of young people as they pursue further education.

We must also address urgent issues which that affect the safety and well-being of all Indigenous people, with a focus on those that experience disproportionate rates of violence, such as women, girls, and 2SLGTBQQIA+ people. We will continue to work in partnership with Indigenous Peoples and organizations and provincial and territorial governments, and other partners to develop effective and culturally appropriate solutions, such as the construction and operation of Indigenous-led emergency shelters and transition homes.

We will remain focused on our urgent commitment of identifying and closing infrastructure gaps. Clean drinking water. Safe and affordable housing. Health infrastructure. Educational facilities. The absence of any of these put our progress risk and hurts successive generations.

The effects of climate change and extreme weather events, such as wildfires and flooding, continue to pose tremendous challenges for communities. ISC will continue to work with First Nations, as well as federal, provincial and territorial partners to support First Nations communities in emergency situations. ISC will work in partnership to help strengthen First Nations’ capacity to mitigate and prepare for emergency events as well as support First Nations in emergency response and recovery.

Finally, we will put the support of self-determination and reconciliation in all that we do. Whether through ongoing service transfer initiatives across sectors, supporting economic development opportunities, continuing to support the implementation of the 10-year grant, or other initiatives, these two principles remain central. We will also continue to support the Department of Justice’s ongoing dialogue and work with Indigenous partners to develop an action plan to achieve the objectives of the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*.

As I look toward the year ahead, I look forward to building on the progress we have made, to listening to partners about how we improve our work, and to continuing to walk the path of self-determination and reconciliation.

The Honourable Patty Hajdu, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Indigenous Services

Plans at a glance

Indigenous Services Canada (ISC) works with partners to improve access to high quality services for First Nations, Inuit and Métis Peoples. We want to work with Indigenous Peoples and communities to close the socio-economic gaps they face and to ensure they can independently deliver services they need to their people.

In 2022-23, ISC will be addressing key priority areas as well as focusing on core services linked to advancing health, supporting families, helping build sustainable communities, and supporting Indigenous communities in self-determination. These priorities work together to ensure that the needs and concerns of First Nations, Inuit and Métis Peoples are recognized and addressed.

Advancing Health

As part of supporting Indigenous communities in health-related services, ISC will continue to deliver distinctions-based support in response to COVID-19. The Government of Canada recognizes that Indigenous Peoples have been among the most at risk during the COVID-19 pandemic and face unique challenges in addressing ongoing needs. During this pandemic and beyond, the health and well-being of First Nations, Inuit, and Métis Peoples have been and will remain ISC's primary focus. The top priorities will continue to include vaccine roll-out and support for public health measures in combatting new variants of concern. We will continue to work in close collaboration with First Nations, Inuit and the Métis, to support response and recovery to the COVID-19 pandemic.

To address the stresses that the COVID-19 pandemic has placed on individuals and communities, as well as the ongoing trauma of identification of unmarked graves, we will continue working with partners to develop and implement a distinctions-based mental health and wellness strategy to meet the needs of First Nations, Inuit and the Métis, including culturally appropriate wraparound services for substance use and trauma, suicide and life promotion and the building of treatment centres.

We will also engage partners to develop a longer-term national approach for eliminating racism in Canada's health systems and co-develop distinction-based Indigenous health legislation informed by the elements and spirit of Joyce's Principle. These important pieces will advance shared commitments to ongoing reconciliation efforts, such as the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's Calls to Action, the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls' Calls for Justice, commitments made through the Common Statement on Principles of Shared Health Priorities, and implementation of the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act*.

Following the three National Dialogues, ISC will continue to engage and work with partners to develop a longer-term approach for eliminating anti-Indigenous racism in Canada's health systems. The longer-term approach will be informed by measures outlined in Budget 2021, ongoing national and regional dialogues, the renewal of Canada's Anti-Racism Strategy and the co-development of distinctions-based Indigenous health legislation. In 2022-23, ISC is investing in four key areas to address anti-Indigenous racism in health systems, including: improving

access to culturally safe services; adapting health services; improving supports and accountability; and providing federal leadership.

Supporting Families

Child and family services, education and income are all important social elements that support families and determine their well-being. The ongoing implementation of the *Act respecting First Nations, Inuit and Métis children, youth and families* supports families and the work to reform the system to be truly child centered and community directed and focused on prevention. For families at-risk, this means they can receive support to keep them together. We will work with partners to identify targets so communities can assert greater control over the well-being of their children. This includes the long-term reform of child and family services in First Nations communities.

Education not only positively impacts individuals and their overall success, but that of their communities as well. To help support student success and closing the education gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous students, ISC will continue working alongside First Nations partners to advance their control of First Nations elementary and secondary education, strengthen student success, and prepare First Nations children and youth for post-secondary education and skills training. The department will also implement co-developed distinctions-based post-secondary education strategies.

In addition, the department will begin reporting on the number of First Nations served under transformative education models, including models as reflected in regional education agreements, to demonstrate advancement of First Nations control of First Nations education.

Helping Build Sustainable Communities

From safe drinking water to housing, to building and renovating school facilities to enabling community infrastructure, ISC works to ensure important sustainable infrastructure is in place to support Indigenous communities and their people. In alignment with the 2021 Speech from the Throne, ISC is working with First Nations partners to eliminate all remaining long-term drinking water advisories on reserve by identifying causes, investing in appropriate infrastructure, and preventing short-term advisories from becoming long-term. Initiatives are underway to assess timelines, estimate appropriate target dates, and advance projects in a way that respects public health measures.

Investments in housing will support ongoing work to close the infrastructure gap by 2030. ISC will work in partnership with the Assembly of First Nations to advance the co-developed First Nations National Housing and Related Infrastructure Strategy. This will include support to build, renovate, and repair housing on reserve.

ISC has begun implementing the Canadian Human Rights Tribunal order (2021 CHRT 41), as it was modified in January 2022, for the purchase or construction of capital assets, such as buildings to support the delivery of the First Nations Child and Family Services program and Jordan's Principle services. Discussions with the Assembly of First Nations, the First Nations Child and Family Caring Society, the Chiefs of Ontario, and the Nishnawbe Aski Nation will

continue to determine how best to implement the order. These investments in community infrastructure will support First Nations child and family services agencies, First Nations and Jordan's Principle service providers in delivering quality services to First Nations children and families.

Supporting Indigenous Communities in Self-Determination

Self-determination for Indigenous communities is woven throughout our department's enabling legislation, mandate, programs and services. ISC's ultimate goal is to advance the priorities of Indigenous communities to reclaim full jurisdiction in all areas that matter, such as child and family services, education, health care, and the administration of justice.

The department will work increasingly with Indigenous partners over the next two years on a comprehensive strategy for this component of self-determination and service transfer, and for the department to transition to a new intergovernmental relations role more in line with Nation-to-Nation, Inuit-Crown and government-to-government relationships.

The mandate to support self-determination through the transfer of service design, development and delivery to Indigenous-led organizations is also closely linked with the mandate to close socio-economic gaps between Indigenous Peoples and non-Indigenous Canadians. This legislated commitment responds to what has consistently been heard from First Nations, Inuit and the Métis: recognition of jurisdiction and increased control over services results in improved outcomes. To help advance this commitment ISC will also engage provincial and territorial governments to better align efforts to support Indigenous communities.

We will advance self-determination through strong economic recovery and growth, including ensuring accessibility of Indigenous business supports. This will include implementing a funding escalator for the New Fiscal Relationship Grant, as announced in Budget 2021, and expanding eligibility to additional First Nations communities. This also includes supporting First Nations in developing their own community election system through the Policy on Conversion to Community (Customs) Elections or responding to requests to convert to elections under the *First Nations Elections Act*.

As recognized in the 2021-2022 Departmental Results Report and 2021-2022 Annual Report the COVID-19 pandemic ISC has continued to work towards closing socio-economic gaps and advancing Indigenous self-determination. Social and economic factors, including health, education, income, employment and community infrastructure, are major determinants of well-being. We know that the pandemic will likely have long-lasting impacts on mental wellness in Indigenous Communities magnifying the current issues and widening the gaps. The department will shift to recognize economic development as a key social determinate of health. A commitment to sufficient, predictable and sustained funding will accelerate the government's commitment to closing socio-economic gaps.

The federal government acknowledges that more investments are required to address the socio-economic gaps adequately. As we continue to strengthen the federal government's ability to report on the socioeconomic gaps, we commit to providing a more detailed aggregate breakdown of what the total funding gap is in future reports.

As mentioned in the Annual Report tabled in December 2021 and 2021-2022 Departmental Result Report, many studies from Indigenous and non-Indigenous partners have tried to measure what the total funding gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous People in Canada. For example, the Government recognizes more investment is needed to address the gap in adequate housing between Indigenous and non-Indigenous People.

A recent Parliamentary Budget Office study showed a \$636 million annual shortfall in investments for adequate housing and shelterⁱ. Another Parliamentary Budget Office study highlighted a gap of \$138 million in funding (between 2017-2017 and 2026-2027) for Water and Waste Water management on-reserve and what is needed for overall operation and maintenance for those systemsⁱⁱ. Canadian Council for Public-Private Partnerships released a study that found that First Nations face an overall infrastructure gap of roughly \$30 billionⁱⁱⁱ. Finally, while the National Indigenous Economic Development Board's 2019 Economic Progress Report readily pointed out that while socio-economic gaps are closing between First Nations, Inuit, Métis and the rest of Canada, they are closing too slowly – and that more must be done to achieve parity.

By understanding the importance and impacts of these factors, and by working in partnership with the communities and peoples facing challenges, governments can design and deliver services to address disparities among populations. This report shows the work underway to being to address these gaps in health care, education, infrastructure and business supports.

For more information on Indigenous Services Canada's plans, see the "Core responsibilities: planned results and resources, and key risks" section of this plan.

Core responsibilities: planned results and resources, and key risks

This section contains information on the department’s planned results and resources for each of its core responsibilities. It also contains information on key risks related to achieving those results.

Services and Benefits to Individuals

These services and benefits are mainly delivered directly to Indigenous Peoples by the department. They include, among other services and benefits, individual First Nations and Inuit clinical care and health-related benefits such as pharmacy, dental and vision care. The department is also responsible for determining individuals’ entitlement to Indian registration and for the issuance of various proofs of registration, including the Secure Certificate of Indian Status (SCIS), which can be used to access various programs and services.

Planning highlights

To achieve progress in this area, ISC will focus on two departmental results.

1. Quality and timely services are delivered directly to Indigenous Peoples

The COVID-19 pandemic has continued to highlight the need for high quality, timely health services for Indigenous Peoples. ISC will continue to work to improve health outcomes in all Indigenous communities through its programs, with a focus on improving the quality of services.

In particular, to facilitate the implementation of the ISC patient safety policies and procedures, an electronic solution that facilitates incident reporting will be piloted. This electronic solution will enable the reporting of patient safety indicators in the form of a quarterly dashboard that will shed light on gaps in service delivery and professional practice and will focus departmental efforts to improve the delivery of quality and timely services.

Existing accreditation investments for nursing stations and community health centers serve to provide Indigenous Peoples with a standard of care comparable to anywhere else in the country. This includes advancing Indigenous led health systems by supporting increased health human resource capacity in communities, building and sustaining high quality safe healthcare services in Indigenous communities through accreditation efforts to implement standards and address gaps.

Currently over 200 Indigenous health organizations are in the program, with more organizations hoping to join in coming years. A voluntary continuous ongoing process that is embraced by Indigenous communities, it is administered by an independent accreditation body that provides ongoing assessment tools, site visits, recommendations and oversight anchored in evidence based standards.

ISC will also look to make improvements to address quality assurance issues in the delivery of oral health service. In 2019, ISC’s Community Oral Health Services developed a mandatory National Calibration Training program to assist in identifying quality assurance issues related to

data collection, analysis and reporting. This program will ensure that all oral health providers and regions are collecting data on oral screening records in a robust and similar manner, thereby improving overall delivery. Implementation of the training program was delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic, however, the department will look to resume implementation at the national and regional level as the situation improves.

The [Aboriginal Health Human Resources Initiative](#) aims to increase the number of Indigenous Peoples entering health careers. Increasing the health care delivery workforce in Indigenous communities is an important way to advance health equity, particularly in rural and remote communities where health human resource challenges are greatest. It also provides training to community-based workers and health managers delivering health services in First Nations and Inuit communities.

The Supplementary Health Benefits Program (Non-Insured Health Benefits – NIHB) provides eligible First Nations and Inuit individuals with access to health programs and services. In 2022-23, ISC will improve client access to the Supplementary Health Benefits Program by:

- continuing to engage with the Assembly of First Nations on a multi-year joint review of the program to identify and implement actions that enhance client access to benefits; and
- continuing to engage with Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami and the National Inuit Committee on Health to find ways of improving the delivery of benefits to Inuit clients.

These benefits are an essential component of ongoing efforts to diminish the substantial health disparities faced by many First Nations and Inuit individuals.

Building on work that has carried throughout the pandemic, ISC will continue to maintain a particular focus on addressing the unique challenges created by the COVID-19 pandemic and will continue to explore innovative ways and solutions to ensure continued access to necessary health services.

The pandemic has highlighted the importance of virtual connection and digital approaches for people in need of primary care in Indigenous communities. In many of these communities, access to high-speed internet adds a layer of complexity. ISC is working to meet the unparalleled demand for virtual care. During the past year, ISC has supported the delivery of treatments varying from collaboration on the rollout of COVID-19 vaccines, to diabetes care, to specialized optical care, to virtual emergency services.

As a department, the strength of ISC lies in its partnerships. Regarding virtual care/digital health, the people served by ISC receive treatment primarily through Indigenous organizations working with the health facilities in each community. The need for health IT in Indigenous communities is a gap that virtual care/digital health can fill. There is opportunity for alignment with the accreditation process, by increasing the skills of onsite professionals and providing the necessary equipment for virtual services. ISC will continue to contribute toward greater quality of care as Indigenous peoples move toward self-determination.

In addition to health services, ISC will continue to provide quality and timely client services for registration under the *Indian Act*. This includes the issuance of Secure Certificate of Indian Status to registered individuals, as well as support to empower Indigenous Peoples in the administration of estates, trust moneys, and treaty annuity payments. ISC will look to improve these client services by implementing recommendations from a completed evaluation. These recommendations include working with First Nation partners to create a training program for Indian Registration Administrators, in which they receive increased access to the Indian Registration System and will eventually be able to complete simple registrations on reserve, providing more clarity and precision to ISC Living Estate administrators by updating training and guidance materials to better support administrators on the management of property and financial affairs of dependent adults, creating a renewed National Workload Management system for Registration and explore options for addressing registration backlog by developing a consistent strategic national approach and bringing services closer to urban clients by expanding access to client services in urban areas, including but not limited to, digitizing access to service, urban treaty annuity payment events, and expansion of trusted source partnerships.

ISC will continue to pursue partnerships with other government departments and Indigenous organizations, as well as with provincial and territorial governments, to continue improving the quality and accessibility of services delivered directly to Indigenous Peoples.

2. Health services delivered to Indigenous Peoples contribute to improved health outcomes

The services and benefits delivered by the department support clinical care and health-related benefits. To ensure inclusive outcomes for First Nations communities supported by these services, the Clinical and Client Care program will implement safety and security policies in support of the occupational health and safety of healthcare professionals delivering care. Additionally, complementing the occupational health and safety of the workforce is the Patient Safety program which will also be implementing patient safety protocols and policies to improve service quality for patients including a thorough analysis of any incidents, making remedial recommendations and assigning accountability for the implementation of recommendations.

ISC will continue to take action to address anti-Indigenous racism in Canada's health systems. National dialogues and regional and themed roundtables will continue to be held in 2022-23 to prompt further action by health system partners and to measure progress for eliminating anti-Indigenous racism in Canada's health systems. Budget 2021 added \$111.8 million over three years, beginning in 2021-22, to support Indigenous-led projects that promote cultural safety and humility. This will include the ongoing implementation of the Nursing Recruitment and Retention Strategy to support nurses working in Indigenous communities and improve health care services and health outcomes by improving cultural safety and humility training in nursing schools.

ISC's accreditation and quality improvement program serves to ensure Indigenous individuals have access to reliable and safe health care services that meet national health standards comparable to anywhere else in the country. The link to improved health services and outcomes has been demonstrated by a recent national evaluations which yielded a 93 % affirmative response that the accreditation process resulted in accredited organizations being prepared to

manage COVID-19 and continue serving clients in some instances where other health centres had to shut down. Accreditation requirements such as comprehensive infection prevention and control policies, validated communication mechanisms, quality reviews of emergency and pandemic planning and coordination with partners were all cited. In addition, last year, an Indigenous research firm completed a national evaluation of the effectiveness of accreditation. It was found that over 81% of the 90 respondents indicated that accreditation had a direct impact on safer and higher quality care outcomes, including coordination of care across of a continuum of health services and timely access to health services.

The health status of Indigenous populations is well below the Canadian average. Indigenous access to health services is limited, especially for those living in remote and/or isolated communities. ISC's accreditation process includes a strong focus on rural and remote communities, as these communities are particularly underserved and experience unique challenges and inequities.

Gender-based analysis (GBA) plus

ISC will continue to strengthen its application of GBA Plus internally by building enhanced governance structures, establishing a more systematic challenge-function, and supporting department specific training. The department will also work with Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC) and Indigenous partners to develop distinctions-based culturally-competent GBA Plus approaches and tools. In addition, ISC will continue its work with CIRNAC, Women and Gender Equality Canada and the Canada School of Public Service to include Indigenous considerations in GBA Plus training and tools for all public servants.

In 2022-23, improvements to health-related services and benefits will be supported in First Nations communities in alignment with the [Poverty, reduction, health and well-being](#) goal under the [Gender Results Framework](#).

- The Clinical and Client Care program form for reporting patient safety incidents will be revised to allow for the identification of sexual orientation, gender or anti-Indigenous racism as contributing factors to an incident. In such cases, recommendations and action will be required to be address issues such as discrimination, lack of respect and lack of cultural awareness. To ensure inclusivity, a gender diverse option will be available for identification purposes.
- The Supplementary Health Benefits program (Non-Insured Health Benefits) program provides more than 898,000 eligible First Nations and Inuit individuals with coverage for a range of medically necessary services that are not covered by other public or private health insurance plans, regardless of their sex, gender, age, income or geographic location. Through ongoing data collection, ISC will continue to monitor implementation of the program to ensure that desired results are being achieved and identify any further unintended differential impacts. For example, where demand is less than anticipated, the reason for the reduced uptake will be explored using an intersectional approach to ensure that unknown or unintended barriers to access are identified and addressed.

United Nations' (UN) 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the UN Sustainable Development Goals

The programs delivered by ISC support Canada's efforts to implement the United Nations 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP). The health services and benefits provided through this core responsibility contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 3 - [Good Health and Well-Being](#).

The Clinical and Client Care program looks to improve the access and quality of essential health care in First Nations communities. It provides primary care services to First Nations individuals, families, and communities in remote and isolated First Nations communities. Clinical and Client Care services are crucial in improving the health status of First Nations in communities where primary care services would otherwise be hours away.

The benefits provided through the NIHB program are an essential component of ongoing efforts to diminish the substantial health disparities faced by many First Nation and Inuit individuals, and contribute to the ultimate outcome of healthier Indigenous peoples. Building on work initiated in 2020–21, ISC will maintain a particular focus on addressing the unique challenges created by the COVID-19 pandemic to ensure eligible NIHB program clients have continued access to necessary medical items and services.

Results-Based Innovation¹

ISC maintains an emphasis on results-based innovation to ensure it continually seeks new ways of improving its service design and delivery. In 2022-23, ISC plans to move its status registration services towards an improved, client-centric approach by focusing all activities and transactions associated with an individual client in one overarching online solution. This online tool will first be applied for Secure Certificate of Indian Status applications and incrementally expand to support other business lines relating to registration, estates management, treaty payments and trust moneys. The tool will provide a more user-friendly experience for Indigenous clients and facilitate the timely delivery of services.

Key risks

There is a risk that health services will not be able to resume business operations at full capacity due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. This has impacted the delivery and availability of health-related benefits and registration services for Indigenous Peoples. To mitigate risks of COVID-19 transmission for oral health services, ISC's regions have been provided with funding for innovative solutions to upgrade infrastructural requirements.

¹ ISC refers to Treasury Board Secretariat's term "experimentation" as "results-based innovation" given the negative connotation in the Indigenous services context due to Canada's colonial history, including the impact on residential schools. Evidence-based decision making will continue to be achieved at ISC through recognized tools such as innovation challenges, demonstration and systems transformation projects, and recognized methods including user-centred design, behavioural insights, data analytics, and modelling, and open policy making.

There is a risk that the high demand for health professionals, increased workload and challenging working conditions may limit the department’s ability to attract and retain health resources. This may impact the delivery of quality and timely services and limit the ability to address cultural sensitivity training needs in alignment with anti-racism, discrimination, anti-harassment and anti-violence policies. To mitigate this, ISC is continuously exploring new and innovative retention and recruitment strategies. For example, a nursing health human resources framework has been developed to coordinate these strategies. Safety and security policies and procedures will also be developed to address challenges that threaten ISC’s ability to maintain a stable health workforce. In addition, Budget 2021 provided an investment of \$354 million over five years to meet these growing demands and increase the number of medical professionals, particularly in remote or isolated communities.

There is a risk that individuals seeking health and registration services may not be able to fully leverage new technologies or other potential solutions given the infrastructure challenges faced by some communities. These can include limited physical access, limited broadband connectivity, and other social or technological obstacles. This creates an ongoing challenge for the delivery of high quality, timely, and safe in-person services. In order to mitigate this, the department will continue to test an online/digital process for status card applications in a number of ISC service kiosks. This will provide a digital solution to confirm registration documents and will evolve to an online application for straightforward registrations.

Planned results for Services and Benefits to Individuals

The following tables show the planned departmental results for Services and Benefits to Individuals, as well as the result indicators, the targets and the target dates for 2022–23, and the actual results for the three most recent fiscal years for which actual results are available.

Departmental Result: Quality and timely services are delivered directly to Indigenous Peoples

Departmental result indicator	Target	Date to achieve target	2018–19 actual result	2019–20 actual result	2020–21 actual result
Percentage of First Nations adults who rate the quality of health care services delivered in their community as good or excellent	57%	March 2028 ¹	55.2% ¹	55.2% ¹	55.2% ¹
Percentage of prior approval requests for medication coverage completed within 24 hours	100%	March 2023	Introduced in 2019-20	99.6%	98.4%

Percentage of eligible First Nations and Inuit who received at least one non-insured health benefit in a year	74%	March 2023	72.6%	72.9%	67.1%
Percentage of eligible applicants issued a Secure Certificate of Indian Status within 16 weeks from the application date	90%	March 2023	Introduced in 2019-20	94.12%	92%

- 1- Results are based on the First Nations Regional Health Survey which collects data on a five-year cycle. Due to the pandemic, there have been delays in conducting the current cycle of the survey. As a result, the last available data is from 2015-16. The target date has been moved from March 2023 to March 2028 to align with when the subsequent cycle of the survey is expected to be conducted. New results will be reported once the survey is complete and results are made available.

Departmental Result: Health services delivered to Indigenous Peoples contribute to improved health outcomes

Departmental result indicator	Target	Date to achieve target	2018–19 actual result	2019–20 actual result	2020–21 actual result
Percentage of First Nations adults who reported being in very good or excellent health ¹	44%	March 2028	37.8% ²	37.8% ²	37.8% ²
Percentage of Inuit adults who reported being in very good or excellent health ¹	44%	March 2028	36.9% ³	36.9% ³	36.9% ³

- 1- These indicators were reframed in 2022-23 to disaggregate data by distinction group as distinctions-based data is available.
- 2- Data is based on the First Nations Regional Health Survey which collects data on a five-year cycle. The last available data is from 2015-16. New results will be reported once the next survey cycle is complete.
- 3- Data is based on the Aboriginal Peoples Survey which collects data on a five-year cycle. The last available data is from 2017.

Planned budgetary spending for Services and Benefits to Individuals

The following table shows the 2022-23 budgetary spending for Services and Benefits to Individuals, as well as planned spending for that year and for each of the next two fiscal years.

2022–23 budgetary spending (as indicated in Main Estimates)	2022–23 planned spending	2023–24 planned spending	2024–25 planned spending
2,570,793,254	2,570,793,254	2,343,418,643	2,374,953,984

Planned human resources for Services and Benefits to Individuals

The following table shows, in full-time equivalents, the human resources the department will need to fulfill this core responsibility for 2022–23 and for each of the next two fiscal years.

2022–23 planned full-time equivalents	2023–24 planned full-time equivalents	2024–25 planned full-time equivalents
1,704	1,608	1,618

Financial, human resources and performance information for Indigenous Services Canada's program inventory is available on [GC InfoBase](#).^{iv}

Health and Social Services

These services are primarily delivered in partnership with Indigenous communities and organizations, provinces/territories and agencies. Together, they focus on health and well-being for Indigenous Peoples. They include health services to strengthen Indigenous communities in areas such as healthy living, communicable disease control, healthy child development and community care. They also include social services with an emphasis on children and families, as well as education services from kindergarten to post-secondary.

Planning highlights

To achieve progress in this area, ISC will focus on three departmental results.

1. Indigenous Peoples and communities are healthier

ISC will adapt lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic to improve health outcomes for Indigenous Peoples and communities. In 2022-23, ISC will continue to support Indigenous-led COVID-19 initiatives at the community, regional, and national levels by:

- providing culturally-safe access to vaccines and vaccine information for all Indigenous Peoples regardless of where they live;
- distributing personal protective equipment and vaccine administration supplies to First Nations and Inuit communities and Indigenous organizations; and
- supporting COVID-19 case and vaccine surveillance, including Indigenous-led surveillance initiatives.

The department will coordinate core environmental public health programming to identify and prevent public health risks that could adversely impact the health of community residents. As an example of how ISC will facilitate the delivery of these core services, a strategy to support the recruitment and retention of Environmental Public Health Officers will be implemented to ensure the safe delivery of services on reserve.

In addition, the department will continue to promote the health and well-being of Indigenous Peoples and communities through additional health and social service programming. In 2022-23, ISC will:

- Provide sustained funding for community-driven and designed health emergency management preparedness and mitigation activities to support health emergency management capacity in First Nations and Inuit communities. The department will also prioritize culturally-informed health emergency management capacity development and training opportunities with First Nations and Inuit partners, including outbreak management support and COVID-19 preventative measures, among other community supports.

- Work directly with First Nations to assist in monitoring drinking water quality at tap in all water systems, including the review of infrastructure project proposals from a public health perspective.
- Continue to support community-directed programming and services related to promoting healthy living, including improved access to healthy foods, physical activity, and preventing and reducing commercial tobacco use.
- Collaborate with Inuit partners to address food insecurity by advancing objectives and deliverables as set out in the Inuit-Crown Food Security Work Plan and support the co-development of a cost-effectiveness analysis of the projected costs and benefits of establishing school food programs across Inuit Nunangat.
- Address ongoing tuberculosis outbreaks in First Nations and Inuit communities and continue working toward eliminating the disease through outbreak management support.
- Support community-led distinction-based approaches to the prevention, education, and awareness of sexually transmitted infections and blood borne infections.

2. Indigenous Peoples receive social services that respond to community needs

ISC's work in keeping families together forms a foundational part of providing distinctions-based social services that respond to community needs. In 2022-23, the department will ensure that families at-risk receive support and prevention services designed to keep them together and to keep children in their communities, connected to their language and culture.

The ongoing implementation of the *Act respecting First Nations, Inuit and Métis children, youth and families* is a key part of this work. Co-developed in response to the [Truth and Reconciliation Commission's Call to Action #4](#) (which calls upon the government to enable Indigenous child-welfare legislation that establishes national standards for Indigenous child apprehension and custody), the Act is a major step in allowing Indigenous communities to fulfill their own visions for child and family services in their communities. To date, 37 Indigenous Governing Bodies have indicated their intent to exercise jurisdiction and 19 Indigenous Governing Bodies have formally provided a request to enter Coordination Agreement Discussions. An additional 40 coordination tables are expected to be put in place within the next four years. ISC will continue supporting governance engagement mechanisms that contribute to addressing policy issues related to implementing the Act at the community, regional and national level.

In the 2021 Economic and Fiscal Update, the government committed to full and fair compensation to those First Nations children and their families who experienced harms and to address discrimination related to First Nations child welfare. Although negotiations are still ongoing, the government has allocated \$40 billion to respond to the order of the Canadian Human Rights Tribunal; to compensate for harms by the First Nations Child and Family Services program such as delays or denials in needed children's services; and to support long-term program reforms to make sure communities have the support they need to keep families together. The department will continue to fully implement the orders of the Canadian Human Rights

Tribunal, begin implementing immediate measures and continue discussions with partners toward reform of the First Nations Child and Family Services Program.

The department also provides funding to First Nations communities to lead, develop and deliver prevention services. These services must be culturally appropriate; in the best interest of the child, as determined by the community; and supports First Nations capacity in child and family well-being. This funding enables multi-year projects that complement and expand prevention programming provided by First Nations Child and Family Services agencies or provincial and territorial agencies, while also supporting First Nations in developing and implementing jurisdictional models.

To ensure Indigenous children get the care they need, Canada is committed to taking a substantive equality approach to minimize gaps and barriers in accessing government services.

ISC also delivers social services tailored to the specific needs of First Nations, both on and off reserve, as well as Inuit and Métis in rural communities and urban centres.

- ISC will work toward the finalization of the First Nations- and Inuit-led engagement activities on a holistic long-term care strategy for First Nations and Inuit communities. These engagements, which were delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic, are expected to lead to co-developed options in 2023-24 on a new continuum approach which could cover the full spectrum of services. This could include supports for people living with disabilities, to aging in place approaches, improvements to facility-based care, and services like those required by young adults that were previously served under the Jordan's Principle.
- The department will support the construction of at least 38 new emergency shelters and at least 50 second-stage shelters, in collaboration with the Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation. The 2020 Fall Economic Statement announced \$724.1 million to develop a comprehensive violence prevention strategy. Through this investment, ISC will provide funding to support culturally appropriate enhanced services and violence prevention activities.
- ISC will provide funding to Indigenous organizations that support Indigenous Peoples living in urban centers. This includes \$19.1 million infrastructure funding through the Urban Programming for Indigenous Peoples program and \$88 million for urban and rural Indigenous service delivery organizations through the Indigenous Community Infrastructure Fund.
- The department will continue to work in collaboration with First Nations partners to co-develop options informing future Income Assistance program changes and funding requirements. These will aim to meet community-specific needs and lead to self-determination through employment and education opportunities.
- ISC will implement distinctions-based mental wellness initiatives linked to a three-year investment of \$597 million in Budget 2021, in partnership with Indigenous leadership and communities. This will support access to increased and expanded local

multidisciplinary mental wellness teams, wrap-around services at opioid agonist therapy sites, and life promotion and suicide prevention initiatives.

- The department will support holistic Indigenous community safety and well-being initiatives with the new Pathways to Safe Indigenous Communities program.
- ISC will continue to support access to trauma-informed cultural, emotional, and mental health supports linked to the intergenerational trauma of residential schools and colonization.

3. Indigenous students receive an inclusive and quality education

Education is a foundational piece to closing socio-economic gaps between Indigenous Peoples and non-Indigenous Canadians. It supports individuals, families and communities to contribute to and fully benefit from the Canadian economy.

ISC will continue to work with First Nations partners to transform First Nations elementary and secondary education on reserve by implementing Budget 2021 investments for: before- and after-school programming, refinements to interim regional funding formulas in critical areas (such as transportation), providing stable funding for First Nations education programs, developing and concluding regional education agreements, and expanding access to adult education for First Nations by supporting First Nations on reserve who wish to complete their high school education.

As part of its transformative agenda, ISC will continue to work with First Nations partners to inform the future of High-Cost Special Education and the Education Partnerships Programs. The Education Partnerships Program supports various First Nations education-related priorities: supporting capacity development of First Nations education administration organizations, establishing partnerships between First Nations and provincial or territorial education systems, and developing and implementing of transformative education models such as regional education agreements. These agreements define roles and responsibilities among First Nations communities and service providers, establish mutual accountability mechanisms to support improved student outcomes, and address the education goals and priorities of communities.

ISC will continue to implement co-developed distinctions-based post-secondary education strategies for First Nations, Inuit, and Métis students. These strategies will provide funding and strengthen governance capacity to support increased access and success in post-secondary education for Indigenous students. ISC will continue to support First Nations-led engagement in the development and implementation of long-term regional post-secondary education models that respect First Nations control over First Nations education.

ISC is committed to ongoing collaboration with Indigenous partners to identify ongoing needs and emerging priorities for Indigenous education. In addition, the department will continue to implement funding to continue to support post-secondary education needs for First Nations, Inuit and Métis during the pandemic.

These improvements to education programming will help students complete their education and reduce barriers to employment opportunities. In 2022-23, ISC is looking to complete engagements on its [First Nations and Inuit Youth Employment Strategy](#), which falls under the broader Youth Employment and Skills Strategy, led by Employment and Social Development Canada. The department will also look to modernizing the strategy based on recommendations stemming from these engagements. In the meantime, the department will continue delivering First Nations and Inuit youth programming and employment supports to promote access to skills, work experience and information about career options.

Gender-based analysis plus

Health and social services not only focuses on the well-being of Indigenous Peoples, it also strengthens Indigenous communities. These services support the goals outlined in Canada's Gender Results Framework related to [Poverty Reduction, Health and Well-Being](#), [Economic Participation and Prosperity](#), [Education and Skills Development](#), and [Gender-based Violence and Access to Justice](#).

- The Assisted Living program helps low-income First Nations individuals, including women, seniors and persons with disabilities, cover the cost of home care and long-term care services. While the staffing to deliver home and community care is diverse, it creates employment opportunities in industries where women are predominant, including personal support providers and homecare services. These employment opportunities are likely to be taken by individuals who are resident on reserve, many of whom may be currently unemployed or are low-income. Consideration will be given as to how to increase uptake of Indigenous men and 2SLGBTQIA+ people in these professions.
- Income Assistance program helps individuals and families meet their essential living expenses. There is an overrepresentation of single individuals who receive this assistance compared to the total on reserve population - single men account for 42.6% of Income Assistance clients; single mothers make up 86% of single parent families receiving Income Assistance. To monitor and evaluate the intersectional impacts, the program collects data disaggregated by gender and provides information on level of education, household composition, and reasons for exiting the program. ISC continues to work with First Nations partners to improve the outcomes of the Income Assistance Program such as improvements to the program and its data collection instruments.
- Child and family services in First Nations communities work to ensure equity in the provision of prevention support and services. The federal government's Six Points of Action for Child Welfare Reform includes the co-development of a data and reporting strategy, including gender-based indicators, with provinces, territories and Indigenous partners. ISC is also working with some partners and the Public Health Agency of Canada to determine if information related to Indigenous children, disaggregated by sex/gender can be included in the development of the Canadian Child Welfare Information System. The need for new performance measures and data systems to address the unique requirements of child and family services and respect Indigenous data sovereignty is being communicated from communities, agencies and organizations across

the country. These data improvements will allow for continued monitoring of outcomes, particularly those related to sex and gender, and ensure equity in the provision of prevention support and services to meet the needs of children, youth and families. The department will work with the Public Health Agency of Canada to determine if new distinctions-based performance measures can be used to monitor outcomes to ensure equity in the provision of prevention support and services to meet the needs of children, youth and families, as determined by Indigenous communities.

- Jordan’s Principle helps First Nations children living in Canada access the products, services and supports they need. The department will engage with Indigenous partners on developing data-informed decision-making tools to minimize barriers and fill products/service gaps for eligible First Nations children in Canada. These tools will cater to meet the needs of a child’s identity. Analysis from an intersectional lens will also be used to identify trends and forecast needs for products and services to monitor and track their short, medium, and long-term outcomes. As the program is demand-based, understanding these outcomes will allow adjustment to its business processes to meet the diverse needs of eligible children.
- Education programs support the equality of opportunities and diversified paths in education and skills development, equal and full participation in the economy, and reduced poverty and improved health outcomes. In respect of the principle of First Nations control of First Nations education, a new indicator has been introduced to measure the number of First Nations under regional education agreements. This will support progress toward achieving the department’s mandate of service transfer.

United Nations’ (UN) 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the UN Sustainable Development Goals

The social programs delivered by ISC and its partners provide essential supports to individuals and families that are faced with extremely challenging circumstances. These programs support Canada’s efforts by providing these essential supports and a level of stability to participants with no other means.

[SDG 1 – No Poverty](#):

The [On reserve Income Assistance Program](#) provides essential supports to eligible on reserve residents across Canada and in the Yukon to cover the costs of daily living and access pre-employment supports.

The [Assisted Living Program](#) ensures eligible low-income individuals on reserves and in the Yukon have access to in-home, group-home and institutional care supports in their home communities when services are available. It has a long track record of delivering social supports on reserve and providing a level of long-term care and home care services, which are substantively equal to those offered off reserve.

[Jordan’s Principle](#) and [Inuit Child First Initiative](#) work to minimize barriers and address gaps for eligible First Nations and Inuit children in Canada in accessing needed government services. The programs respond to the unmet needs of First Nations and Inuit children no matter where they live in Canada by providing funding to eligible children to access a wide range of health, education and social services they need, when they need them. This initiative also contributes to SDG 3 and 4.

[SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being:](#)

The Government of Canada is working to improve health outcomes in Indigenous communities by maintaining essential health care services for First Nations and Inuit, working in partnership to transform First Nations health systems, and responding to the health impacts of climate change. This includes funding and supporting mental health-related programs and services and other community based health programs and services.

The Government of Canada is also supporting First Nations and Inuit communities in preparing for, monitoring and responding to COVID-19. The [Indigenous Community Support Fund](#) and COVID-19 Public Health Fund have provided funds to help Indigenous communities to meet the unique health and wellness needs of their communities during the pandemic.

ISC’s 2020 to 2023 Departmental Sustainable Development Strategy outlines additional contributions made by programs in support of SDG 2 – Zero Hunger and SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being.

[SDG 4 – Quality Education:](#)

ISC’s Education program supports inclusive and quality education. In 2019-20, the department implemented a new policy and funding framework to transform First Nations elementary and secondary education on reserve. The formula-based funding approach aims to support students in First Nations schools with predictable core funding that is more directly comparable to funding in provincial education systems. Post-secondary investments have increased access and the success of Indigenous students, and Budget 2019 announced investments for distinctions-based Indigenous post-secondary education strategies aimed at increasing the access and success of Indigenous students. In addition, through the [First Nations and Inuit Youth Employment Strategy](#), the youth living on reserve and outside of their land-claim area develop skills to help gain employment. This strategy also contributes to SDG 10 – Reduced inequalities.

ISC will also continue to co-develop and implement transformative models such as regional education agreements with First Nations that respond to education goals and priorities set by First Nations partners, and advance First Nations control over self-determined education services. These agreements identify First Nations-developed education strategies and commit to supporting First Nations leaders’ vision for high quality, culturally and linguistically appropriate education for their students. The department will continue to work with First Nations, Inuit and Métis through established Permanent Bilateral Mechanisms to identify joint education priorities, as well as co-develop policies, programs and service options and monitor progress.

To support early learning and child care, ISC is working with federal and Indigenous partners to implement the co-developed [Indigenous Early Learning and Child Care Framework](#). This Framework serves as guide for all actors in the early learning and child care sphere to work towards achieving a shared vision that all Indigenous children have the opportunity to experience high quality and culturally strong early learning and child care. Budget 2021 announced additional funding that builds upon the original Budget 2017 investments, as well as investments from the 2020 Fall Economic Statement to support early learning and child care programs and services for Indigenous children and families.

[SDG 5 – Gender Equality](#):

The Family Violence Prevention program supports the operation of emergency shelters and transition homes for Indigenous Peoples facing gender-based violence, as well as funding violence prevention activities across Canada. This program also supports UNDRIP 22.2 – Full protection against all forms of violence and discrimination.

ISC is supporting the work led by CIRNAC, along with Indigenous partners, and provinces and territories, to develop a National Action Plan to address violence against Indigenous women, girls, and Two-Spirit and LGBTQQIA. This will respond to the issues identified in the Calls for Justice, as part of the whole-of-Canada response to the Final Report of the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls.

The new Pathways to Safe Indigenous Communities program will support holistic Indigenous community safety and well-being initiatives that prioritize and address the safety and well-being of Indigenous women and girls.

The National Aboriginal Capital Corporations Association’s [Indigenous Women’s Entrepreneur Program](#) offers support to Indigenous women in various stages of engagement with entrepreneurship, in alignment with the Government’s strategy to increase access to start up needs for women-owned businesses.

Results-Based Innovation

ISC’s Environmental Public Health program will expand the scope of project proposals submitted under the [First Nations Environmental Contaminants Program](#) to include risk factors with clear impact on human health, such as exposure to radon. Proposals that exceed Health Canada guidelines are given the option to broaden the scope of their work by adding radon mitigation into research project objectives, allowing for more efficient radon mitigation. The program is currently supporting radon mitigation in two First Nation communities to reduce the risk of lung cancer.

The [Innovation in Education Program](#) (\$6 million annually) supports the development and implementation of innovative First Nations education program pilots, for example, projects related to technology, land-based learning, and, Indigenous language and culture. These program pilots aim to improve education outcomes for First Nations students, schools and communities.

Key risks

The pandemic and associated public health restrictions have caused a wide range of challenges and uncertainties for the delivery of ISC's health and social services, including challenges relating to consultation and engagement processes and program operations. There is a risk that further lockdown and social distancing measures may lead to under-reporting on some key social metrics (e.g. family violence, mental wellness, number of students attending school, etc.), and may reduce the ability to adequately identify and address community needs. The department will continue to work closely with partners to ensure needs are identified and addressed in as timely a manner as possible.

There is a risk that the increase in volume of incoming requests for health and social programs may affect the department's ability to process them and make decisions within the various compliance timelines for Jordan's Principle. One of the main uncertainties is the redirection of health and social services resources to address the effects of the global pandemic. The pandemic may continue to impact the capacity for the program to minimize and address service gaps and barriers to accessing services for First Nations communities, eligible children and their families. In addition, increased demands for products and services have impacted the department's ability to process and deliver decisions within compliance timelines as set by the Canadian Human Rights Tribunal orders. To mitigate this, continuous monitoring and assessment of request trends are being conducted from an analytical perspective to mitigate the risks of the pandemic and increase efficiency and effectiveness of service provision.

There is a risk that the department's capacity to provide services to communities may be further impacted by the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. ISC's health emergency capacity has been in high demand since the start of the pandemic, responding to a variety of health and/or health-related emergencies affecting Indigenous communities. Health and social resources have been redirected to address the pandemic and this could hinder the department's capacity to mitigate other pressing health and social services, many of which are delivered in-person and may result in staff experiencing burnout. To mitigate these capacity risks, ISC is continuing active recruitment and securing surge support from departmental and intradepartmental partners to ensure that efficient and effective response capacity is available. This includes staffing and recruitment in rural and isolated communities, as well as front-line health professionals, such as nurses and environmental public health officers. To mitigate risks of transmission for in-person services, ISC developed up-to-date practices for home and community care to prevent or slow the spread of the virus.

Planned results for Health and Social Services

The following table shows, for Health and Social Services, the planned results, the result indicators, the targets and the target dates for 2022–23, and the actual results for the three most recent fiscal years for which actual results are available.

Departmental Result: Indigenous Peoples and communities are healthier

Departmental result indicator	Target	Date to achieve target	2018–19 actual result	2019–20 actual result	2020–21 actual result
Active tuberculosis incidence rate among Inuit living in Inuit Nunangat	Three-year average of 0 cases per 100,000 population	March 2030	Introduced in 2019-20	200.0 (2015-2017) 189.9 (2014-2016) 181.3 (2013-2015)	211.2 (2016-2018)
Active tuberculosis incidence rate among First Nations on reserve	Three-year average of 22 cases per 100,000 population	March 2028	Introduced in 2019-20	26.3 (2015-2017) 26.5 (2014-2016) 26.7 (2013-2015)	24.3 (2016-2018)
Rate of newly reported cases of HIV among First Nations	Three-year average of 19 cases per 100,000 population	March 2028	Introduced in 2019-20	14.7 (2016-2018) 13.4 (2015-2017) 13.1 (2014-2016)	13.7 (2017-2019)
Percentage of First Nations adults with diabetes accessing newer, novel medications and not on insulin	30% ¹	March 2023	Introduced in 2019-20	24.5%	29.8%

1- The target has been increased to 30% based on the trajectory of results reported to date (previously reported as 20% in 2021-22).

Departmental Result: Indigenous Peoples receive social services that respond to community needs

Departmental result indicator	Target	Date to achieve target	2018–19 actual result	2019–20 actual result	2020–21 actual result
Percentage of First Nations and Inuit communities with access to mental wellness team services	55%	March 2023	50%	50%	Not available ¹
Percentage of First Nations communities offering family support services aimed at keeping families together	To be established by March 2023 ²	To be determined	Introduced in 2019-20	51%	Not available ¹
Percentage of First Nations children on reserve in care	To be established by March 2023 ²	To be determined	5.77%	5.89% ³	Not available ¹
Percentage of residents living on reserve who are supported through Income Assistance	To be established by March 2023 ⁴	To be determined	27.7%	Not available ¹	Not available ¹
Number of individuals who received services under Urban Programming for Indigenous Peoples	To be established by March 2023 ⁵	To be determined	Introduced in 2019-20	Not available ¹	Not available ¹

- 1- Data collection was delayed due to COVID-19. It is anticipated reporting results will be finalized in 2022-23.
- 2- Efforts are underway to establish targets in the context of co-development and engagement with Indigenous partners rather than being set unilaterally. The establishment of new targets and baselines is required for program reform and is subject to confidential negotiations with partners.
- 3- The actual result for 2019-20 has been calculated as 5.89%. This result was previously not available as recipient and reporting data collection was delayed due to COVID-19.
- 4- A national engagement process and joint technical working group with the Assembly of First Nations continues to co-develop indicators and targets. In the meantime, the department will aim to decrease the percentage. Target and date to achieve will be defined with First Nations partners by March 2023 through the evaluation response plan since the program is expected to undergo reforms and changes to indicators may occur. COVID-19 may also impact the timelines.
- 5- The work to establish the target and date to achieve has been delayed due to COVID-19 and revised to be established by March 2023. Efforts are underway to establish targets in the context of co-development and engagement with Indigenous partners rather than being set unilaterally.

Departmental Result: Indigenous students receive an inclusive and quality education

Departmental result indicator	Target	Date to achieve target	2018–19 actual result	2019–20 actual result	2020–21 actual result
Number of First Nations students who are provided full-day kindergarten services in First Nations administered schools	To be established by March 2023 ¹	To be determined	Introduced in 2019-20	8,089	7,859
Percentage of students attending First Nations administered schools who are taught at least one subject in a First Nations language	To be established by March 2023 ¹	To be determined	88.6%	82.0%	90.7%
Percentage of First Nations on reserve students who graduate from secondary school (on-time graduation rate) ²	To be established by March 2023 ²	To be determined	Introduced in 2022-23	Introduced in 2022-23	Introduced in 2022-23
Percentage of First Nations on reserve students who graduate from secondary school (extended-time graduation rate) ²	To be established by March 2023 ²	To be determined	Introduced in 2022-23	Introduced in 2022-23	Introduced in 2022-23
Number of funded First Nations students who graduate with a post-secondary degree / diploma / certificate ³	To be established by March 2023 ³	March 2025	Introduced in 2022-23	Introduced in 2022-23	Introduced in 2022-23
Number of funded Inuit students who graduate with a post-secondary degree / diploma / certificate ³	To be established by March 2023 ³	To be determined	Introduced in 2022-23	Introduced in 2022-23	Introduced in 2022-23
Number of funded Métis students who graduate with a post-secondary degree / diploma / certificate ³	To be established by March 2023 ³	To be determined	Introduced in 2022-23	Introduced in 2022-23	Introduced in 2022-23
Number of First Nations under a transformative model (e.g. regional education agreement or school board) ⁴	To be established by March 2023 ⁴	To be determined	Introduced in 2022-23	177 ⁴	180 ⁴

1- The work to establish the target and date to achieve has been delayed due to COVID-19 and revised to be established by March 2023. Efforts are underway to establish targets in the context of co-development and engagement with Indigenous partners rather than being set unilaterally. In the interim, the department will aim to achieve an increase in the number.

- 2- The “Percentage of First Nations on reserve students who graduate from secondary school” has been replaced by two distinct graduation rate indicators reflecting students who graduate “on time” (3 years after beginning Grade 10) or over an “extended term” (5 years after beginning Grade 10). The new Grade 10 cohort-based graduation rate methodology was developed in compliance with the Office of the Auditor General Report. Targets will be established with partners by March 2023. In the interim, the department will aim to achieve an increase in the number.
- 3- In keeping with the Departmental mandate and in the spirit of GBA Plus, ISC has disaggregated these indicators by Indigenous Distinctions Groups as distinctions-based data is available. Previously, ISC reported the total number of First Nations, Inuit and Métis students who graduated with a post-secondary degree/diploma/certificate as 3,853 (2018-19), 3,602 (2019-20), and 1,434 (2020-21). Targets will be established with partners by March 2023. In the interim, the department will aim to achieve an increase in the number.
- 4- A new indicator introduced in 2022-23 to measure the number of First Nations under regional education agreements thereby indicating First Nations control of First Nations education. Results have been provided retroactively as of April 1, 2021.

Planned budgetary spending for Health and Social Services

The following table shows the 2022-23 budgetary spending for Health and Social Services, as well as planned spending for that year and for each of the next two fiscal years.

2022–23 budgetary spending (as indicated in Main Estimates)	2022–23 planned spending	2023–24 planned spending	2024–25 planned spending
28,344,912,699	28,344,912,699	7,522,881,423	7,274,621,237

Planned human resources for Health and Social Services

The following table shows, in full-time equivalents, the human resources the department will need to fulfill this core responsibility for 2022–23 and for each of the next two fiscal years.

2022–23 planned full-time equivalents	2023–24 planned full-time equivalents	2024–25 planned full-time equivalents
1,746	1,594	1,532

Financial, human resources and performance information for Indigenous Services Canada’s program inventory is available on [GC InfoBase](#).^v

Governance and Community Development Services

These services are commonly delivered in partnership with Indigenous communities and institutions and are focused on strong community governance and physical foundations. They include supports for governance capacity in areas such as community planning and financial management. They also include support for investments in community infrastructure, land and resource management, and economic development.

Planning highlights

To achieve progress in this area, ISC will focus on four departmental results.

1. Indigenous communities advance their governance capacity

Indigenous governance is key to building socio-economic progress and improving the overall well-being of Indigenous communities. Strong Indigenous governance will also support ISC's transfer of responsibilities to Indigenous governments and institutions. ISC will continue to provide funding and other supports for Indigenous governments to enhance their governance capacity and carry out the day-to-day business operations of government. Through additional investments identified in Budget 2021 (\$49.5 million in 2021-22 and \$55.3 million in 2022-23), ISC will augment its support for the administrative capacity of First Nations governments and other organizations that deliver critical programs and services.

The 2022-23 fiscal year will see continued advancement of the Indigenous Community Development National Strategy in collaboration with Indigenous partners. This strategy recognizes the importance of embracing new pathways for providing integrated responses to priorities identified through Indigenous community development and community-led planning. In keeping with the spirit of the strategy, new initiatives that provide a wraparound approach to supporting communities will be developed. The department will continue to uphold and implement the [Truth and Reconciliation Commission Call to Action #57](#) (providing increased cultural and historical training to public servants) through the delivery of Indigenous Community Development training to federal employees to enhance cultural competency in the federal public service.

ISC will continue to support First Nations to conduct elections and effect lawmaking that best represents their community needs and aspirations. This will include supporting First Nations in developing their own community election system through the Policy on Conversion to Community (Custom) Elections or responding to requests to convert to elections under the *First Nations Elections Act*. It also includes the possibility of modernizing the *First Nations Elections Regulations* to include an option for First Nations to use online voting when selecting their leadership. As well, First Nations governments will be supported in the exercise of their by-law lawmaking authorities provided under the *Indian Act* through the provision of training and advice.

2. Indigenous Peoples have reliable and sustainable infrastructure

In 2022-23, ISC will continue to work with First Nations communities to develop and manage effective health plans that respond to local health priorities (such as the COVID-19 pandemic) and assess resources within community health infrastructure.

ISC will support First Nations health infrastructure through multi-year capital projects and high priority repairs and renovations. This includes continued funding and implementation of the Social Infrastructure Fund (Budget 2017), substance use treatment and prevention services (Budget 2018), Indigenous Community Infrastructure Fund and other initiatives (Budget 2021), and Ventilation Improvement Initiative in relation to COVID-19 mitigation. ISC aims to utilize technology to modernize, transform, improve and sustain the delivery of health care services and programs in First Nations communities. Implementation will vary by region and community with support provided for establishing and improving operational telehealth sites, increasing connectivity, establishing digital health record systems and public health information systems.

In 2022-23, ISC will focus on building resiliency and capacity at the community-level to bolster First Nations' ability to respond to and recover from emergencies. First Nations communities often face significant barriers when responding to and recovering from emergencies. Due to their remoteness, First Nations communities and reserves are at a higher risk for experiencing climate change-related emergencies, such as wildland fires and floods. To address these barriers, ISC will continue to support mitigation projects through the Emergency Management Assistance Program's FireSmart stream, which supports community-based projects that improve the capacity of First Nations communities to prevent and prepare for wildland fires.

ISC will continue to bolster the Building Back Better strategy, which supports evacuees to return to safer, more sustainable, and resilient communities. The strategy supports a number of mitigation measures for First Nations communities on reserve aimed at eliminating or reducing the impact of future emergency events. For example, changes to existing and future structures can be made to lessen the impact of future floods by building larger homes without basements. ISC is able to provide holistic and timely support while enhancing the resiliency of First Nations communities across the country by establishing projects and policies that help communities prepare for and respond to emergencies.

Bilateral emergency management service agreements between the department and provincial/territorial governments or third party organizations, such as the Canadian Red Cross, help First Nations communities that are overwhelmed by an emergency event. These bilateral agreements, however, are not fully inclusive of First Nations partners. As a result, ISC is shifting its approach to focus on multilateral agreements that involve First Nations communities and/or First Nations-led organizations as full and equal partners, while also promoting the long term vision of service transfer. There are currently eight bilateral agreements and one Letter of Understanding in place to support First Nations communities on reserve.

The 2019 trilateral Memorandum of Understanding with the First Nations Leadership Council, the Province of British Columbia, and ISC was the first of its kind for the delivery of emergency management services for First Nations communities within the region. In response to extreme flooding in British Columbia in late 2021, ISC was able to provide an additional \$4.4 million in

emergency funding to the British Columbia First Nations’ Emergency Services Society to help First Nations communities respond to the flooding.

Moving forward, ISC aims to continue supporting First Nations communities and organizations to take control over the creation and implementation of emergency services.

A community’s ability to sustain its members depends on the availability of clean drinking water. ISC will continue to work with communities on projects aimed at lifting long-term drinking water advisories on reserve. Support will be provided to help communities enhance their capacity to operate water and wastewater facilities, resulting in longer facility lifespans and improved ability to produce clean drinking water. Support for Indigenous-led engagement processes will continue, including a review of safe drinking water legislation that will allow for the development of regulations on reserve, which is a critical condition for building the right environment for the transfer of service delivery.

Clean Drinking Water
Under Budget 2021, \$1.043 billion over two years (2022-24) will be delivered under the First Nations Water and Wastewater Enhanced Program. These investments in water and wastewater will ensure that the department can continue to support the design, planning, procurement, construction, and commissioning of water and wastewater capital projects for both new builds, as well as system repairs and upgrades.

In 2022-23, communities will be supported in meeting and reporting against environmental objectives, in compliance with Wastewater Systems Effluent Regulations, which set national standards for the treatment of pollution from entering water systems.

ISC will collaborate with the Assembly of First Nations to co-develop a Long-Term Water and Wastewater Strategy to support First Nations ownership and control, assuring sustainability of safe drinking water for First Nations. The department will also support innovative practices, such as piloting Indigenous-specific procurement processes and offering longer-term agreements. Recent procurement pilots have offered an alternative approach to tendering, by including indigenous-only tendering for projects of a given size. Early results indicate this approach improves local capacity and helps First Nations communities.

Aligned with the Safe Drinking Water Class Action Settlement Agreement, ISC will make all reasonable efforts to develop and introduce, in collaboration with First Nations, new safe drinking water for First Nations legislation by December 2022. As part of the settlement, ISC will also: provide \$1.5 billion in compensation for individuals deprived of clean drinking water; create a \$400 million First Nation Economic and Cultural Restoration Fund; implement a renewed commitment to Canada's Action Plan for the lifting of all long-term drinking water advisories; create a First Nations Advisory Committee on Safe Drinking Water; support First Nations to develop their own safe drinking water by-laws and initiatives; and spend at least \$6 billion over 10 years to support reliable access to safe drinking water on reserves. ISC will continue to work with all First Nations to address water concerns and together, we will develop sustainable, long-term solutions so that future generations do not have to worry about the safety of their drinking water.

In 2022-23, ISC will work with Indigenous partners on addressing known infrastructure gaps and critical infrastructure needs in Indigenous communities. Among other things, the pandemic has emphasized the need for safe and enhanced infrastructure. The department will continue to engage with Indigenous partners to co-develop distinctions-based community plans for repairing and improving roads, bridges, homes, schools, fire protection systems, waste management, administration offices and cultural and recreational centres. Simultaneously, ISC will collaborate with other federal government departments and Indigenous partners to review current policies and recommend improvements to help Indigenous communities close the infrastructure gap by 2030.

The department will also support capacity building in First Nation communities, including supporting communities in managing infrastructure throughout its lifecycle and actively co-developing service delivery models that give Indigenous institutions control of housing and infrastructure programs.

ISC has begun implementing the Canadian Human Rights Tribunal order (2021 CHRT 41), as it was modified in January 2022, to fund First Nations child and family services agencies, First Nations and Jordan's Principle service providers for the purchase or construction of capital assets, such as buildings, to support the delivery of the First Nations Child and Family Services program and Jordan's Principle services.

The department will also continue to work with other government departments, as well as other levels of government, to provide First Nation communities access to clean energy, high-speed internet and to increase the resilience of high risk communities to the impacts of climate change.

ISC will advance the development of financing alternatives for First Nations on reserve, and promote First Nations capacity enhancement and innovation in the management and operations of community housing programs, with funding from Budget 2021 funding (\$596 million over 3 years, with \$201.2 million in 2022-23).

The Indigenous Homes Innovation Initiative, launched in 2019, provides funding for creative projects driven by Indigenous Peoples to design and build more effective, sustainable and culturally-relevant living spaces for Indigenous Peoples. The initiative will end in March 2023, and ISC will use the lessons learned to shape program policy and better support culturally-appropriate housing for First Nations, Inuit and Métis Peoples.

3. Land and resources in Indigenous communities are sustainably managed

Land is one of the most valuable assets for First Nations, both economically and culturally. That is why the department will continue to support First Nations in achieving sustainable community and economic development through the co-development and co-implementation of modernized reserve land and natural resource policies, directives and tools. Strengthened land administration under the *Indian Act* helps First Nations build capacity to take more control over their lands and resources, promotes sound governance and proper land tenure, and ultimately supports their self-determination and self-government aspirations. Given the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and the need to reduce risks associated with physical gatherings, the department is exploring options to modernize the *Indian Referendum Regulations*. Regulatory amendments may increase

an option for First Nations to increase their role in the administration of referenda and an option for First Nations to use online voting. These options would support First Nations in advancing their economic development and land management objectives.

The locating of unmarked graves at former residential school sites across Canada is a tragic reminder of the abuse that many Indigenous children suffered in those institutions. ISC is working with Survivors, Indigenous leaders, affected families and communities to address historical wrongs and the lasting physical, emotional, mental and spiritual harms related to the legacy of residential schools. For many, remaining residential school buildings and sites are a painful reminder of this traumatic legacy. Starting in 2022-23, ISC will begin to deliver an initial allocation of \$100.1 million to support community-led engagement activities regarding the future of any remaining residential school buildings; the demolition and planning activities related to the replacement or refurbishment of former residential school buildings; and the remediation of associated residential school sites.

The department will continue to support First Nations in advancing additions to reserve proposals in accordance with settlement agreements or to support community and economic development. Budget 2021 announced \$32.2 million to redesign the federal Additions to Reserve policy in collaboration with First Nations partners and to accelerate work on existing requests from First Nations across the country. With these funds, ISC will develop and implement a new Additions to Reserve funding program with the goal of addressing the existing inventory of addition to reserve proposals, and building technical and institutional capacity within First Nations and Indigenous organizations. Strong and reliable infrastructure must be accompanied by effective land and resource management in order to create and maintain sustainable communities for years to come.

Investments in areas such as waste management and the assessment and remediation of contaminated sites on reserve are critical to protect and reduce potential risks to the environment, human health and community safety. ISC will continue to support the environmental efforts of First Nations through the following:

- First Nations Waste Management Initiative – providing First Nations communities with services comparable to those available off reserve. The initiative, which runs through to 2027-28, will also continue to increase the portion of funding and services delivered directly by Indigenous partner organizations, and will support Indigenous employment in the delivery of waste management services.
- Contaminated Sites on Reserve Program – working with First Nations to improve general health and environmental conditions through assessments and remediation of contaminated sites on reserve and on lands under ISC’s custodial responsibility. This program will also help increase the availability of lands for community use or economic development.
- Indigenous Centre for Cumulative Effects – building the technical and scientific capacity of Indigenous communities in order to ensure proper assessment, monitoring and management of cumulative effects, as well as sustainable management of lands and waters.

- Environmental Protection – continuing to work with First Nations to address environmental protection regulatory and capacity gaps on reserve in collaboration with Environment and Climate Change Canada. By closing these gaps, communities will be able to effectively manage and protect their environment while maximizing economic opportunities on their lands.
- Impact Assessment Processes – continuing to support federal impact assessment processes for projects on and off reserve to ensure that potential adverse and/or positive impacts of developments on Indigenous lands and territories are properly assessed in respect of Indigenous communities.

First Nations land management capacity building supports the effective development of reserve lands and natural resources needed to secure subsequent economic opportunities. Simply put, land in and of itself does not generate economic returns; it must be actively managed for highest and best use. In 2022-23, ISC will continue to promote the establishment and growth of regional hubs to support First Nations with land management capacity-building efforts. In addition, the department will support nine new First Nations signatories to the Framework Agreement on First Nations Land Management to fulfill a Budget 2018 commitment, and continue to support Indigenous-led community land use planning for a minimum of 25 First Nations. ISC will increase support for the devolution of capacity development programming to national Indigenous institutions such as the First Nations Land Management Resource Centre and the National Aboriginal Land Managers Association, as well as the growth of regional service delivery hubs where appropriate.

4. Indigenous communities build economic prosperity

Building economic prosperity includes the ability to advance business development and build stronger communities, an important step to self-determination. The department continues to co-create and co-develop financial tools to foster self-sustainability and wealth creation, including throughout the pandemic and in the recovery stage.

ISC provides \$34.5 million in ongoing support through the [Aboriginal Entrepreneurship Program](#), which lowers barriers to access to affordable capital for First Nations, Inuit and Métis entrepreneurs by providing them with equity and business support services when they apply for business financing. It also offsets costs to Indigenous lenders and supports their capacity building. In support of self-determination, the Aboriginal Entrepreneurship program was devolved in 2015. It is administered by the National Aboriginal Capital Corporations Association and, since 2019, also administered by the five Métis Capital Corporations. The Program is delivered by a network of 54 Aboriginal Financial Institutions and five Métis Capital Corporations, Indigenous-led and community-based entities, making their own decisions with respect to funding of economic development. The department will continue its important work to further support capacity of the National Aboriginal Capital Corporations Association and other Indigenous-led institutions in the transfer of programs supporting economic development. The Program is undergoing a formative evaluation this year which will provide recommendations on how to better address the needs of Indigenous entrepreneurs.

The [Strategic Partnerships Initiative](#) is a whole-of-government mechanism aimed at increasing Indigenous participation in large, complex, multi-year economic opportunities. In 2022-23, ISC will implement an investment framework focused on bringing together the interests of Indigenous Peoples, the federal government, and regional/provincial/territorial priorities. In addition, the initiative will continue implementing Budget 2021 investments of \$36 million to build capacity for local, economically-sustainable clean energy projects in First Nations, Inuit and Métis communities. This investment plays a complementary and enabling role in the advancement of Canada’s Indigenous Climate Leadership and Strengthened Climate Plan.

Indigenous-owned and controlled business support the growth of the Indigenous economy. In 2022-23, the department will support Indigenous businesses and economic development by:

- improving access to capital to increase the establishment and/or expansion of Indigenous firms to expand, grow and prosper through the Aboriginal Entrepreneurship Program;
- supporting Indigenous businesses throughout the COVID-19 pandemic through the COVID-Indigenous Business Initiative;
- increasing opportunities for Indigenous businesses through the Procurement Strategy for Indigenous Business;
- engaging with Indigenous partners and business to reimagine federal Indigenous procurement in order to ensure a minimum of 5% of the total value of contracts are held by Indigenous businesses; and
- respecting the economic measures outlined in Article 24 of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement (Directive on Government Contracts, Including Real Property Leases, in the Nunavut Settlement Area).

Gender-based analysis plus

The department considers GBA Plus principles to be a core component of renewed, respectful, and inclusive processes to developing strong community governance and reliable infrastructure. The programs captured under this core responsibility, such as emergency management and water and wastewater management, contribute to achieving social well-being and the development of healthier and more sustainable communities. Other programs support Indigenous entrepreneurship and the economic development of communities work to close socio-economic gaps. These services support the goals outlined in Canada’s Gender Results Framework related to Poverty Reduction, Health and Well-Being, [Economic Participation and Prosperity](#) and [Leadership and democratic participation](#).

- The Emergency Management Assistance Program is intended to benefit all members of First Nations communities, but can evolve to give priority to individuals who are at increased risk of experiencing impacts of emergencies to a different degree or in a unique way. While all populations can be negatively impacted by emergencies and evacuations, emergency events disproportionately impact groups including women, children, 2SLGBTQIA+ individuals, the elderly, persons with disabilities or illness. These

groups often face greater economic and social hardship and reduced access to services when facing an emergency situation. By ensuring access to safe, needs-based supports in the event of an emergency, there will be less adverse effects exacted on these populations.

- In the field of water and wastewater operations, there is an underrepresentation of Indigenous women, Two-Spirit, and gender diverse groups. ISC is working to identify barriers and gaps in resources and increase awareness of the field and the role of water operators in the community. Through these efforts, First Nations youth and women will be promoted, empowered, and encouraged to pursue careers in other fields related to science, technology, engineering and math, including trades.
- Building sustainable communities improves the social well-being for future generations. Addressing contaminated sites on previously unusable land can increase the amount of land available for community or economic development. The remediation of contaminated sites provides protection of the health and safety of these communities. Contaminated sites activities also support the employment of Indigenous Peoples in the assessment and remediation fields. The Contaminated Sites on Reserve Program will collect information to determine the impacts that the programming is having on Indigenous men, women and businesses.
- To achieve the transition to a net zero carbon economy, Budget 2021 provided the Strategic Partnerships Initiative program with \$36 million over 3 years to expand Clean Energy initiatives across the country. Modeled on the success of the British Columbia Indigenous Clean Energy Initiative, these new regional initiatives will leverage a whole-of-government approach to strengthening Indigenous communities' participation in the green economy, creating jobs, businesses, and own-source revenues - all the while realizing Indigenous Climate Leadership and Canada's Sustainable Development Goals.
- The economic prosperity of Indigenous communities relies on the success of Indigenous entrepreneurs and business owners, including Indigenous women, youth, and 2SLGBTQQIA+ business owners. Recognizing that women face additional gender barriers to entrepreneurship, the National Aboriginal Capital Corporations Association launched the Indigenous Women's Entrepreneurship Initiative with the goal of increasing the number of Indigenous women entrepreneurs accessing financing through the Aboriginal Financial Institutions network by 50% by 2025. This initiative will report on uptake of the program by Indigenous women entrepreneurs.
- The Aboriginal Entrepreneurship Program is delivering a distinctions-based approach with Métis Capital Corporations delivering targeted supports to Métis entrepreneurs. The federal government, the National Aboriginal Capital Corporations Association and Métis Capital Corporations will continue to co-develop effective indicators and measures for the collection of data based on sex, gender and other intersecting identity factors.

- Under the Inuit-Crown Partnership Committee Economic Development and Procurement Working Group, ISC is working collaboration with Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami, other government departments, and Regional Development Agencies towards greater Inuit self-determination in economic development. There are also plans to work with the Inuit to develop a distinctions-based approach to supporting Inuit economic development through the Aboriginal Entrepreneurship Program.

United Nations' (UN) 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the UN Sustainable Development Goals

Community governance, infrastructure, sustainability and economic prosperity are critical to closing the socio-economic gaps that are faced by Indigenous communities and their people. The programs under this core responsibility support the following goals:

[SDG 6 - Clean Water and Sanitation:](#)

A key component of the ISC's commitment to close socio-economic gaps faced by Indigenous Peoples and communities is to address the challenges of access to clean water and sanitation in First Nations communities. ISC continues to work with First Nations communities to address drinking water needs and remove barriers to health and safety. The department is also committed to partnering with First Nations to develop new approaches that will ensure that on reserve water and wastewater systems are safe and adequately meet the needs of each community.

ISC is committed to have the percentage of wastewater systems on reserve where effluent quality standards are achieved to reach 85% of wastewater systems on reserve achieve effluent standards by March 31, 2030 and 100% by December 2040. By March 31, 2026, the department is committed to achieving low risk ratings for 68% of public water systems on reserve (up from a baseline of 57% in 2019) and 68% of public wastewater systems on reserve (up from a baseline of 48% in 2019).

ISC's 2020 to 2023 Departmental Sustainable Development Strategy outlines additional contributions towards sustainable water and wastewater systems in support of SDG 6.

[SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth:](#)

ISC will provide funding to First Nations for land and environment management activities to meet community socio-economic objectives. These initiatives will support implementation of SDG 8 and 9.1, as well as UNDRIP 32.1. Land is one of the most valuable assets for First Nations and ensuring that First Nations have access to a viable land base is crucial to reconciliation, key to community growth and instrumental in supporting self-determination and self-governance. The Additions to Reserve program supports adding land to the reserve land base of a First Nation and provides First Nations access to lands and natural resources to support both community and economic development.

The [Reserve Land and Environment Management Program](#) and supporting investments provide funding to First Nations for the prerequisite land and environmental management activities and related capacity needed to secure subsequent infrastructure and economic development activity.

This initiative also supports articles 5 and 18 of UNDRIP in realizing community-specific political, legal, economic, social and cultural goals. For example, a number of First Nations have built capacity in this area, using the program as a ‘stepping stone’ to sectoral self-governance (i.e. First Nations Land Management) which enables First Nations to assume greater control over reserve land, resources and environment.

Indigenous Peoples lag behind other Canadians in most positive socio-economic outcomes, including employment, income and wealth creation. Over the past 20 years, there has been significant improvement in the economic outcomes for Indigenous Peoples in Canada, as demonstrated by progress indicators like labour force participation, self-employment and earned income. However, the ‘prosperity gap’ between Indigenous Peoples and non-Indigenous Canadians is still large. By supporting the creation and expansion of more Indigenous businesses, the Aboriginal Entrepreneurship Program contributes to employment of Indigenous Peoples. It is estimated that each Indigenous business supported by the Aboriginal Financial Institutions and Métis Capital Corporations network provides approximately three jobs, helping to address the gap in employment and wealth creation in Indigenous communities. The Program also supports the lending activity of the new \$150 million Indigenous Growth Fund. This key Indigenous-led and designed economic recovery initiative will support self-determination and self-sustainability so that Indigenous businesses have fully independent Indigenous source of capital.

[SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure:](#)

The eHealth Infostructure Program supports the delivery of health care services by virtually connecting First Nations individuals, families and communities in remote areas with general practitioners, specialists, diagnostic testing and follow-up appointments. The eHealth Infostructure Program reduces the need for community members to travel outside of their communities, away from family supports, work or school—to receive the health care services and programs needed to improve their well-being. The eHealth Infostructure Program supports SDG 9.1 and UNDRIP 18, as it promotes First Nations’ governance capacity to control and manage their eHealth systems and strengthen partnerships through alignment and integration with federal/provincial/territorial health systems.

The [First Nation Infrastructure Fund](#) combines multiple funding sources, including the Canada Community Building Fund, to support the delivery of essential community infrastructure on reserve. ISC’s 2020 to 2023 Departmental Sustainable Development Strategy outlines additional contributions made through the First Nations Infrastructure Fund in support of SDG 9.

[SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities:](#)

Housing is a key determinant of health and provides the foundation for improving socio-economic outcomes and well-being for First Nations. Yet, Indigenous Peoples experience some of the worst living conditions in Canada. From 2015-16 to 2019-20, ISC provided an average of \$149.5 million per year to improve First Nations on reserve housing. Since 2016, a further \$1.7 billion has been committed to housing on reserve, including \$201.2 million in planned spending for 2022-23. These investments support the Government of Canada’s commitment to addressing

critical housing gaps in First Nations communities by 2030 and to advancing the co-developed First Nations National Housing and Related Infrastructure Strategy.

The Emergency Management Assistance Program provides funding to First Nations communities to strengthen resiliency and prepare for natural hazards and respond to them using the four pillars of emergency management. ISC continues to work with regional colleagues and First Nations organizations to engage each party as full and equal partners when preparing for and responding to emergencies. Memoranda of Understanding have been established and more will be drafted with key First Nations stakeholders to bring this goal to fruition.

The department also supports community disaster resilience by providing funding for First Nations to hire emergency management coordinators. This initiative helps communities build capacity and implement actions that support emergency management preparedness and non-structural mitigation. Programs like this not only better prepare communities for emergency events but boost community resiliency while getting people back to their communities in a shorter time. These strategies also support [SDG 13](#) – Climate Action and UNDRIP 18 - Indigenous Peoples have the right to participate in decision-making.

Additional details on ISC’s contributions to SDG 11 through these programs and others such as First Nations Waste Management Initiative, land use planning and environmental protection can be found in the 2020 to 2023 Departmental Sustainable Development Strategy.

Results-Based Innovation

In support of ISC’s mandate for service transfer, ISC has begun the process of moving from bilateral emergency service agreements to multilateral service agreements, where First Nations communities are included as full and equal partners in emergency management. New and novel approaches were taken to create these agreements. As a result, Memoranda of Understanding have been established with First Nations partners in British Columbia and will likely be developed in other regions across Canada. Each agreement is created in collaboration with regional colleagues and First Nations leadership and is unique to the Nations and provincial and territorial government that they govern.

Broadband connectivity is the driving force of digital health/virtual care, however, access to high-speed internet connection is not yet the norm across all remote First Nations communities. ISC is working together with Innovation, Science and Economic Development for higher connectivity speeds, and better quality of care for the First Nations people we serve. The eHealth Infostructure Program is examining new emerging technology to improve internet connectivity speeds, such as low-earth orbit satellites. These satellites have been an effective tool in providing faster speeds to underserved communities, such as Pikangikum First Nation in northwestern Ontario. Additionally, the eHealth Infostructure Program is leveraging innovation in remote presence projects such as doc-in-a-box or physician robotics.

ISC plans to leverage innovative technology to implement its Lands, Resources and Environmental Management Information Technology Systems. The National Additions to Reserve Tracking System and the Integrated Environment Management System are in development with First Nations partners. They will aim to streamline processes and provide

direct access to First Nations proposals with the help of an innovative and modern cloud-based platform. The department will also begin work on the modernization of the Indian Land Registry System, with pilot projects launched in Manitoba and Ontario to explore the transfer of land registry services.

Key risks

One of the key risks affecting the successful achievement of ISC's governance and community development objectives is that momentum and progress on governance enhancement and community-led planning may not be sustained as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and related restrictions on large-scale planning events and community engagement activities. In order to mitigate this risk, the department continues to maintain regular communications with First Nations communities engaged in community planning, regarding shifting timelines and funding flexibility.

There is a risk that the current global shortage for supplies, equipment and capacity, due to the pandemic, will delay infrastructure project schedules and increase project costs. This could have significant impacts on housing projects and the ability to meet target lift dates for the remaining long-term drinking water advisories. Compounded by the continued pandemic measures in place, such as ongoing public health restrictions to job sites, existing project management challenges common to construction projects, such as weather, site conditions, remoteness factors, and other operational and logistical challenges, will continue to impact infrastructure projects. There is also a risk that there will not be predictable, sustainable, and sufficient funding to meet infrastructure needs for water and wastewater systems, as well as the operational capacity on reserve to maintain and operate water and wastewater systems. To mitigate these risks, the department will monitor and challenge project costs and report on cost escalations. Other measures include re-scoping projects, building capacity for the maintenance of existing infrastructure, and reallocating and reprofiling funds as needed to support First Nations communities' cash flow needs.

There is a risk that ISC's emergency management assistance capacities will remain high profile and be challenged on its effectiveness due to the nature of emergency management activities and recent trends of natural hazards increasing in frequency and magnitude. To mitigate this, the department will invest in the program to further strengthen First Nations' resiliency and improve the health and safety of on reserve residents. To ensure there is effective coordination of emergency management services, discussions and partnerships with other government departments and intergovernmental communities of practice are underway to mitigate inconsistent implementation of emergency management services.

There is a risk of increased demand in program support from Aboriginal Entrepreneurship Program. The COVID-19 pandemic has had very severe impacts on Indigenous businesses. High levels of debt have been incurred during the pandemic, limiting the potential for growth of businesses and greatly increasing the possibility that some Indigenous small and medium enterprises will go into bankruptcy. Due to the continually evolving nature of the pandemic, there is still uncertainty about how quickly levels of economic activity will recover and the demand for new lending that will follow. To mitigate these risks, ISC has put in place initiatives, such as the COVID-Indigenous Business Initiative, which has issued approximately \$220 million

in interest-free loans and non-repayable contributions to help Indigenous businesses stay afloat during the pandemic. Between April 2020 and June 2021, the Initiative delivered over 6,900 loans to approximately 3,660 businesses. In addition, the Indigenous Growth Fund, which is a key economic recovery initiative, is expected to add \$15-20 million in lending capacity in its first year of operation to the network of Aboriginal Financial Institutions and Métis Capital Corporations. It is expected to support loans for up to 500 additional Indigenous businesses annually.

Planned results for Governance and Community Development

The following table shows, for Governance and Community Development, the planned results, the result indicators, the targets and the target dates for 2022–23, and the actual results for the three most recent fiscal years for which actual results are available.

Departmental Result: Indigenous communities advance their governance capacity

Departmental result indicator	Target	Date to achieve target	2018–19 actual result	2019–20 actual result	2020–21 actual result
Percentage of First Nations with a completed community-led plan	48%	March 2024	Introduced in 2019-20	37%	37%

Departmental Result: Indigenous Peoples have reliable and sustainable infrastructure

Departmental result indicator	Target	Date to achieve target	2018–19 actual result	2019–20 actual result	2020–21 actual result
Number of long-term drinking water advisories affecting public water systems on reserve	0	Initiative underway ¹	59	61	53
Percentage of First Nations housing that is adequate as assessed and reported annually by First Nations	75%	March 2023	75%	72.7%	Not available ²
Percentage of First Nations schools with a condition rating of “good” or “new”	60%	March 2025	60%	59%	53% ³
Percentage of First Nations health facilities with a condition rating of “good”	75% ⁴	March 2023	Introduced in 2019-20	87% ⁵	84% ⁵
Number of First Nations communities located on reserves that rely on ISC funded diesel for electricity generation	24	March 2025	95	38	38
Percentage of long-term evacuees who have returned home or have a scheduled date within two years after their evacuation	95% ⁶	March 2023	95.4%	82.7%	90%

- 1- The Government of Canada continues to work in partnership with communities and remains committed to ending all long-term drinking water advisories on public systems on reserve as soon as possible. Initiatives are underway to address all remaining long-term drinking water advisories on public systems on reserve. A new date to achieve the target has not been set. ISC continues to actively work with First Nations to address drinking water issues, including by assessing timelines, estimating appropriate target dates, and advancing projects in a way that respects public health measures.
- 2- The result for 2020-21 will be based on finalized data from the Community Infrastructure and Housing Annual Report in December 2021. Actual results will be available in early 2022.
- 3- In 2020-21, a total of 234 out of 441 schools were in good or new condition. These include all ISC-supported band-operated, federal, private, and self-governing schools. It does not include provincial schools. Also a large clean-up of all school asset data was completed at the beginning of 2021 to correct classifications of school assets. As a result, the baseline for 2020-21 was changed slightly. The new methodology, combined with the data cleanup, explains the drop in the results from 59% to 53%.
- 4- The target has been increased from 70% to 75% in consideration of previously reported results and Treasury Board Secretariat recommendation.
- 5- These results are based on inspections completed through the Asset Condition Reporting System (ACRS) process across a 3-year timeframe. The most recent result of 84% is based on ACRS inspections that occurred between 2017-18 to 2019-20 and represents only around 60% of all health facilities. The 2019-20 result is based on ACRS inspections that occurred between 2016-17 to 2018-19. As more of the remaining facilities are included in the denominator for this indicator, subsequent results could be lower.
- 6- The indicator target has been raised to 95% as previous results surpassed the 90% baseline target.

Departmental Result: Land and resources in Indigenous communities are sustainably managed

Departmental result indicator	Target	Date to achieve target	2018–19 actual result	2019–20 actual result	2020–21 actual result
Percentage of First Nations with community-led Land Use Plans	28.5% ¹	March 2023	23.6%	24%	24.6%
Percentage of First Nations communities with adequate solid waste management systems	65% ²	March 2028	12%	23%	37.3%
Percentage of high risk contaminated sites on reserve where clean-up or containment is occurring to reduce risk	29% ³	March 2023	23.6%	41%	29%

- 1- The target has been increased to 28.5% based on the trajectory of expected results (182 plans based on 632 First Nations communities).
- 2- As a result of renewed investments through Budget 2021, the First Nations Waste Management Initiative is able to support more solid waste projects in communities, which is reflected in the increased target (previously reported as 37% in 2021-22 Departmental Plan). The result for 2020-21 will be based on finalized data from the Community Infrastructure and Housing Annual Report in December 2021. Actual results will be available in early 2022.
- 3- The Federal Contaminated Sites Action Plan expanded the scope of eligible contaminated sites in 2020-21 from those that pose a high risk to sites that pose high, medium or low risk. The expanded scope significantly increased the number of sites that were eligible for cleanup and decreased the percentage of high risks sites that ISC will be able to address in the fiscal year. To reflect the transition of time and resources from high risk sites to all contaminated sites, the target for high risk sites has been reduced from 41% (as reported in the 2021-22 Departmental Plan) to 29%. COVID restrictions also affected access to communities in 2021-22 and many planned remediation projects for high-risk (Class 1) sites did not progress. This funding was redirected to remediation of medium and low risk sites in communities where work could be undertaken. Due to program success in closing high risk sites, the total number of high risks sites is dropping, numerically making this indicator more challenging to achieve.

Departmental Result: Indigenous communities build economic prosperity

Departmental result indicator	Target	Date to achieve target	2018–19 actual result	2019–20 actual result	2020–21 actual result
Percentage increase of Indigenous businesses created and/or expanded	2%	March 2023	-3.9% ¹	-6.3% ¹	-6.92%
Percentage of First Nations communities where non-federal government revenues represent 25% or more of total revenues	40%	March 2023	13%	Not available ²	67%

- 1- This indicator was transferred to ISC in 2019 as per Order in Council P.C. 2019-1109 and was reframed in 2020-21 to measure the percentage increase of businesses created and/or expanded; previously measured the number of business created and/or expanded (2018-19 – 1,229; 2019-20 – 1,156).
- 2- The demand for support for Indigenous business development fluctuates from year to year. Although there has been positive growth over several years, there may be decreases in any given year. The pandemic has impacted 2020-21 results and Indigenous businesses will likely feel ripple effects into 2022-23. Data collection was delayed due to COVID-19. It is anticipated reporting results will be finalized in 2022-23.

Planned budgetary spending for Governance and Community Development

The following table shows 2022-23 budgetary spending for Governance and Community Development, as well as planned spending for that year and for each of the next two fiscal years.

2022–23 budgetary spending (as indicated in Main Estimates)	2022–23 planned spending	2023–24 planned spending	2024–25 planned spending
6,277,966,237	6,277,966,237	3,908,175,613	3,546,880,079

Planned human resources for Governance and Community Development

The following table shows, in full-time equivalents, the human resources the department will need to fulfill this core responsibility for 2022–23 and for each of the next two fiscal years.

2022–23 planned full-time equivalents	2023–24 planned full-time equivalents	2024–25 planned full-time equivalents
1,649	1,613	1,352

Financial, human resources and performance information for Indigenous Services Canada’s program inventory is available on [GC InfoBase](#).^{vi}

Indigenous Self-Determined Services

These services are designed and delivered by Indigenous Peoples for Indigenous Peoples. They include services for which the control, authority and/or jurisdiction has been formally transferred to Indigenous communities or organizations, as supported through departmental funding.

Planning highlights

To achieve progress in this area, ISC will focus on two departmental results.

1. Indigenous Peoples control the design, delivery and management of services

Enhancing Indigenous control over the design and delivery of services is critical to developing nation-to-nation, Inuit-to-Crown, and government-to-government relationships where Indigenous communities are empowered and self-determining nations. With that goal in mind, ISC remains committed to building a new fiscal relationship with First Nations that is forward-looking, long-term, reliable, flexible and predictable.

ISC will continue to implement the New Fiscal Relationship Grant for eligible First Nations, which was co-developed with First Nations partners, including the Assembly of First Nations and the First Nations Financial Management Board, to provide First Nations greater long-term financial flexibility, predictability and control over the design and delivery of services. In 2022-23, the department expects to expand eligibility to the grant by an additional ten First Nations and implement a funding escalator for the grant, as announced in Budget 2021, to take into account inflation and population growth.

ISC will continue to collaborate with Indigenous partners to further co-develop the transfer payment policy and governance program reforms. The department is also co-developing a replacement to the Default Prevention and Management Policy with a new, proactive approach that supports capacity development.

Additionally, ISC will continue to engage with partners and Indigenous leaders to finalize baseline indicators for a National Outcome-Based Framework to comprehensively measure and track the closure of socio-economic gaps between First Nations and non-Indigenous Canadians.

To meet the immediate needs of communities seeking to exercise jurisdiction over child and family services under the *Act respecting First Nations, Inuit and Métis children, youth and families*, ISC developed an interim funding framework until long-term, distinctions-based models are co-developed with Indigenous partners.

The Act stipulates that all funding for Indigenous communities will be predictable, stable, sustainable, needs-based, and consistent with the principle of substantive equality. When it comes to designing and delivering child and family services, Indigenous leadership and communities will be at the forefront of determining what their people require.

2. Indigenous self-determined services are improving outcomes for communities

ISC will continue efforts to provide Indigenous communities with the flexibility to address specific local needs, helping them close socio-economic gaps and improving the quality of life in their communities.

Data governance is an important part of measuring and tracking outcomes of specific programs and initiatives in Indigenous communities. Budget 2021 announced \$81.5 million to support Indigenous-led data strategies, and ISC will continue to work closely with Indigenous partners and institutions to help them build the data governance and data management capacity they will need to measure and build their path towards complete self-determination. In addition, ISC will begin developing a policy on external data sharing that will make it easier for departmental data to be shared with Indigenous partners.

In order to take a comprehensive approach to measuring the closure of socio-economic gaps, the department will continue to collaborate with stakeholders and Indigenous partners on data innovation and data partnership activities. This will include facilitating distinction-based working groups on data to co-develop strategies and share perspectives on the measurement of gaps and opportunities, and ensure that data needs of different communities are recognized.

The [New Fiscal Relationship Grant](#) is a transformative act of reconciliation that advances self-determination by enhancing predictability and flexibility of funding, and prioritizes the accountability of First Nations leaders to community members. This funding mechanism, which was made available to First Nations in 2019-20, typically has a 10-year duration but could have a shorter duration at a First Nations' discretion.

ISC will work with First Nations communities and organizations to support increased services designed and delivered by Indigenous Peoples for Indigenous Peoples.

ISC will continue to work collaboratively with First Nations partners in Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia to advance health transformation efforts that will contribute to increased and improved regional capacity for health governance, and lead to the transfer of the design, delivery and management of federal Indigenous health programs and services to the control of First Nations.

Gender-based analysis plus

ISC aims to support and empower Indigenous Peoples to control delivery of their services. This approach advances self-determination and self-government of Indigenous Peoples and is threaded into ISC's mandate to transition program and service delivery to Indigenous governments and organizations. This approach supports all goals for equality under the Canadian Gender Results Framework.

The New Fiscal Relationship Grant helps to advance self-determination by moving toward sufficient, predictable and sustained funding for First Nations communities. The intention is to move away from contribution funding and program-based reporting for First Nations that have demonstrated sound governance and financial management. Under this model, First Nations

members will assess adequacy of services and hold their leadership accountable for management of services. It will advance the priorities of Indigenous communities to reclaim full jurisdiction in the areas that matter to them, such as child and family services, education, health care, policing, tax and the administration of justice.

ISC will continue co-development of a National Outcome-Based Framework, which should allow for gender-disaggregated analysis of at the national level. ISC will co-develop approaches considering intersecting identity factors in reporting that are linked to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, including identifying and taking steps to address data gaps.

While day-to-day realities in Indigenous communities must continue to be addressed directly, there must also be a path to systematic change to ensure a society that is fair and equitable for everyone. In partnership, ISC and Indigenous Peoples will continue to shape the composition of, and services offered by, ISC all the while recognizing the rights of Indigenous Peoples and the distinctions among First Nations, Inuit and Métis communities.

United Nations' (UN) 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the UN Sustainable Development Goals

In support of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, article 23, Indigenous self-determined services allows Indigenous Peoples exercise their right to develop and implement priorities and strategies for programs and services affecting them, such as health care, education and housing.

Results-Based Innovation

ISC will continue results-based innovation by working with Indigenous partners on new and progressive approaches such as gamification, user-centred design, co-development and open policy making to improve services and support Indigenous Peoples to independently determine and deliver high quality services. The department will use its Results-Based Innovation Network, which includes external partners with expertise in Indigenous innovation, to drive results-based innovation and integrate it through its programs. This network promotes results-based innovation by:

- providing a space for employees and partners to identify and prioritize innovation opportunities;
- encouraging discussions of best practices;
- providing sectors with mentorship and partner-engagement resources; and
- educating members on what results-based innovation means in the Indigenous services context.

Key risks

There is a risk that Indigenous communities may not have the capacity and the appropriate infrastructure to deliver their own services. To mitigate this, ISC is pursuing the implementation of horizontal initiatives and wrap-around programming to support communities and work with

Indigenous partners to advance comprehensive and collaborative reforms to governance capacity programs, as well as co-developing a replacement to the Default Prevention and Management Policy with a new, proactive approach that supports capacity development. ISC will ensure that reform proposals take into account needs of First Nations across the governance capacity spectrum.

There is a risk that funding may be allocated to bigger and more organized communities to ensure program success; rather than to smaller communities where impact would be more significant but program success less guaranteed or progresses at a slower pace. To mitigate this, ISC is working with its partners to enable smaller Indigenous communities to access self-determined services through Indigenous-led service providers and funding for increased governance capacity. New initiatives such as the Community Development Wrap-around Initiative also support communities in developing plans and the capacity to implement them.

There is a risk that communities' long term planning abilities may be inhibited without access to predictable, sufficient and sustainable funding. To mitigate this risk, ISC will examine ways to expand access to the New Fiscal Relationship Grant by assisting more interested First Nations to become eligible for the grant, as well as exploring the feasibility of providing long-term grants to Indigenous-led aggregated service delivery organizations.

There is a risk that the department may not be able to quantify and measure progress towards self-determination due to lack of agreement on shared outcomes and lack of data on self-determination. To mitigate this, ISC is working with Indigenous partners to develop Indigenous-led data strategies, and is committed to ongoing co-development with Indigenous partners of indicators which measure self-determination in a meaningful way.

Planned results for Indigenous Self-Determined Services

The following table shows the 2022-23 budgetary spending for Indigenous Self-Determined Services, the planned results, the result indicators, the targets and the target dates for 2022–23, and the actual results for the three most recent fiscal years for which actual results are available.

Departmental Result: Indigenous Peoples control the design, delivery and management of services

Departmental result indicator	Target	Date to achieve target	2018–19 actual result	2019–20 actual result	2020–21 actual result
Number of eligible First Nations communities that have opted in to a grant to support the new fiscal relationship	127	March 2023	Introduced in 2019-20	85	111

Departmental Result: Indigenous self-determined services are improving outcomes for communities

Departmental result indicator	Target	Date to achieve target	2018–19 actual result	2019–20 actual result	2020–21 actual result
Average Community Well-Being index score for First Nations communities in a New Fiscal Relationship funding agreement	To be established with partners ¹	To be determined	Introduced in 2019-20	Not applicable ²	Not applicable ²
Percentage of British Columbia First Nations adults reporting that their health is excellent or very good	50%	March 2028	33%	33%	33%
Percentage of First Nations communities with access to mental wellness team services	Not applicable ³	Not applicable ³	Introduced in 2019-20	Not available ⁴	Not available ⁴
Percentage of residents living on reserve who are supported through Income Assistance	Not applicable ³	Not applicable ³	Introduced in 2019-20	Not available ⁴	Not available ⁴
Percentage of First Nations on reserve students who graduate from secondary school (on-time graduation rate) ⁵	Not applicable ³	Not applicable ³	Introduced in 2022-23	Introduced in 2022-23	Introduced in 2022-23
Percentage of First Nations on reserve students who graduate from secondary school (extended-time graduation rate) ⁵	Not applicable ³	Not applicable ³	Introduced in 2022-23	Introduced in 2022-23	Introduced in 2022-23
Percentage of First Nations housing that is adequate as assessed and reported by First Nations	Not applicable ³	Not applicable ³	Introduced in 2019-20	Not available ⁴	Not available ⁴

- 1- The target and date to achieve will be established once data from the 2021 Census of Population has been incorporated into the Community Well-Being index.
- 2- Results will be calculated using data from the 2021 Census of Population.
- 3- These indicators were introduced in 2020–21 to report on annual results of First Nation communities that have opted in to a grant to support the New Fiscal Relationship. However, in the context of self-determined services such as the grant, whereby First Nations have the flexibility to design and deliver services based on their own plans and priorities, the establishment of targets for grant recipients would not be meaningful or relevant.
- 4- Data collection was delayed due to COVID-19 related delays. It is anticipated reporting results will be finalized in 2022-23.
- 5- The “Percentage of First Nations on reserve students who graduate from secondary school” has been replaced in 2022-23 by two distinct graduation rate indicators, reflecting students who are covered under a New Fiscal Relationship ten-year grant and graduate “on time” (3 years after beginning Grade 10) or over an “extended term” (5 years after beginning Grade 10). The new Grade 10 cohort-based graduation rate methodology was developed in compliance with the Office of the Auditor General Report.

Planned budgetary spending for Indigenous Self-Determined Services

The following table shows 2022-23 budgetary spending for Indigenous Self-Determined Services, as well as planned spending for that year and for each of the next two fiscal years.

2022–23 budgetary spending (as indicated in Main Estimates)	2022–23 planned spending	2023–24 planned spending	2024–25 planned spending
2,192,779,573	2,192,779,573	1,586,180,864	1,603,407,105

Planned human resources for Indigenous Self-Determined Services

The following table shows, in full-time equivalents, the human resources the department will need to fulfill this core responsibility for 2022–23 and for each of the next two fiscal years.

2022–23 planned full-time equivalents	2023–24 planned full-time equivalents	2024–25 planned full-time equivalents
0	0	0

The programs under this core responsibility are for the distribution of transfer payments except for the New Fiscal Relationship program. As funding for the New Fiscal Relationship program sunset in 2021-22, the department will seek additional authorities to determine the number of planned full-time equivalents.

Financial, human resources and performance information for Indigenous Services Canada’s program inventory is available on [GC InfoBase](#).^{vii}

Internal services: planned results

Internal services are the services that are provided within a department so that it can meet its corporate obligations and deliver its programs. There are 10 categories of internal services:

- ▶ management and oversight services
- ▶ communications services
- ▶ legal services
- ▶ human resources management services
- ▶ financial management services
- ▶ information management services
- ▶ information technology services
- ▶ real property management services
- ▶ materiel management services
- ▶ acquisition management services

Planning highlights

In 2022-23, ISC will continue to support its programs and planned activities by:

- Supporting service delivery to Indigenous Peoples through greater integrated planning to allow risks and results to guide decision-making and oversight. Promoting increased and continued involvement of Indigenous partners in the strategic planning process and review of performance indicators will help the department improve its capacities in risk, results measurement, investment and project management to better align resources with key objectives.
- Continuing to update its internal data development, management, and analytics activities to align with, support and compliment the Indigenous-led data strategies being supported through Budget 2021.
- Promoting greater accountability, transparency and oversight through internal audits and financial reviews to provide assurance of departmental governance and controls, and support appropriate use of human and financial resources.
- Providing First Nations, Inuit and Métis communities with timely and relevant information they need to access high quality programs and services, including supporting Indigenous communities in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, providing strategic and timely communications services in support of ministerial, department and Government of Canada priorities.
- Responding to the Clerk of the Privy Council's call for action on increasing diversity among employees, including senior public service leaders and building a culture of inclusion that will combat racism and remove systemic barriers.

- Infusing policies, resources, and tools with distinct Indigenous lenses to leverage the talents and strengths of Indigenous employees and support the recruitment, career paths, well-being, and retention of First Nations, Inuit and Métis employees.
- Implementing the 2021-2024 Well-being and Mental Health Strategy as the catalyst for change and for the continued investment in a psychologically healthier workplace.
- Continuing to modernize Information Management/Data Management and Information Technology solutions to support nurses and health specialists within Indigenous communities, and provide employees with the tools and technologies needed to do their jobs securely, efficiently and effectively.
- Continuing to implement ISC’s vision for the future of its workplace through a modern and digital approach; all with the goal of advancing efforts relating to the future of work and the eventual devolution of services, along with enabling supports and solutions to Indigenous Peoples. This includes: promoting digital government and enterprise solutions; modernizing service delivery and workspaces in support of collaboration; supporting the nationalization of talent; and ensuring ongoing involvement and consultation with Indigenous partners in the development of ISC’s strategic planning process.

Planned budgetary spending for Internal Services

The following table shows 2022-23 budgetary spending for Internal Services, as well as planned spending for that year and for each of the next two fiscal years.

2022–23 budgetary spending (as indicated in Main Estimates)	2022–23 planned spending	2023–24 planned spending	2024–25 planned spending
215,168,480	215,168,480	192,803,286	182,522,205

Planned human resources for Internal Services

The following table shows, in full-time equivalents, the human resources the department will need to fulfill this core responsibility for 2022–23 and for each of the next two fiscal years.

2022–23 planned full-time equivalents	2023–24 planned full-time equivalents	2024–25 planned full-time equivalents
1,516	1,451	1,372

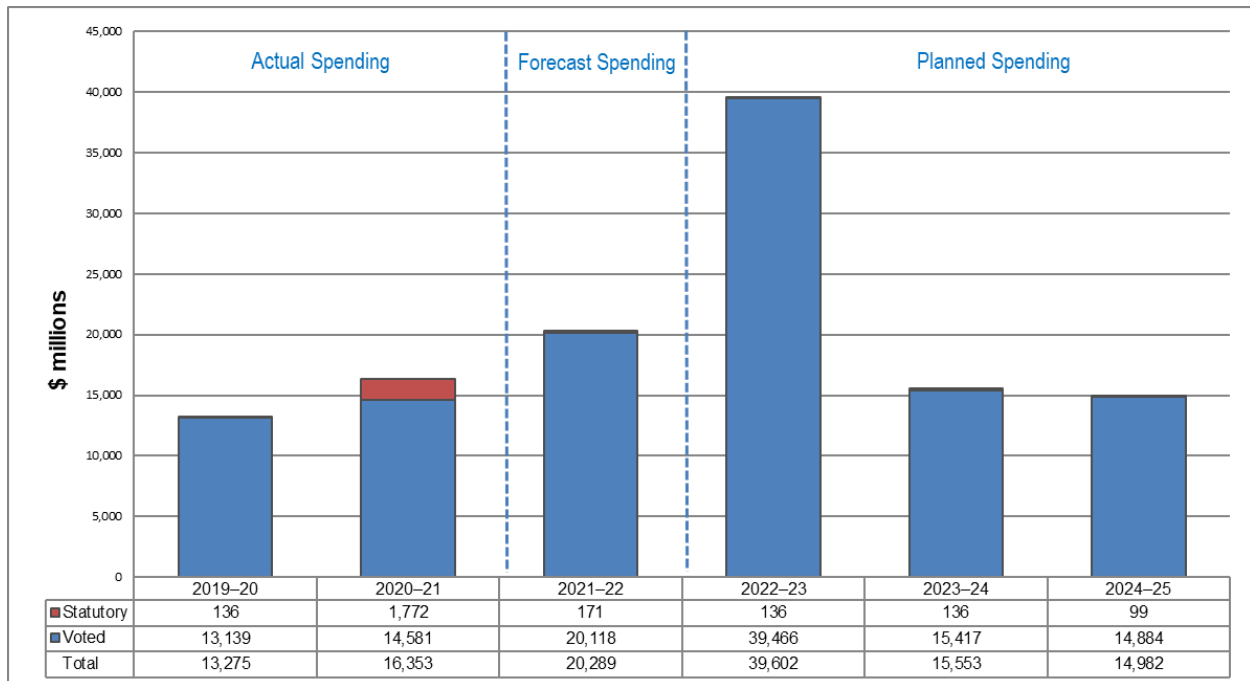
Planned spending and human resources

This section provides an overview of the department’s planned spending and human resources for the next three fiscal years and compares planned spending for 2022–23 with actual spending for the current year and the previous year.

Planned spending

Departmental spending 2019–20 to 2024–25

The following graph presents planned spending (voted and statutory expenditures) over time.



Budgetary planning summary for core responsibilities and internal services (dollars)

The following table shows information on spending for each of Indigenous Services Canada's core responsibilities and for its internal services for 2022–23 and other relevant fiscal years.

Core responsibilities and internal services	2019–20 actual expenditures	2020–21 actual expenditures	2021–22 forecast spending	2022–23 budgetary spending (as indicated in Main Estimates)	2022–23 planned spending	2023–24 planned spending	2024–25 planned spending
Services and Benefits to Individuals	1,865,336,041	2,042,963,939	2,488,508,688	2,570,793,254	2,570,793,254	2,343,418,643	2,374,953,984
Health and Social Services	6,562,978,810	7,800,965,093	10,117,016,023	28,344,912,699	28,344,912,699	7,522,881,423	7,274,621,237
Governance and Community Development Services	3,328,800,660	4,637,274,340	5,657,008,970	6,277,966,237	6,277,966,237	3,908,175,613	3,546,880,079
Indigenous Self-Determined Services	1,297,567,333	1,610,912,324	1,766,481,404	2,192,779,573	2,192,779,573	1,586,180,864	1,603,407,105
SUBTOTAL	13,054,682,844	16,092,115,696	20,029,015,085	39,386,451,763	39,386,451,763	15,360,656,543	14,799,862,405
Internal Services	219,866,093	261,129,820	259,803,655	215,168,480	215,168,480	192,803,286	182,522,205
TOTAL	13,274,548,937	16,353,245,516	20,288,818,740	39,601,620,243	39,601,620,243	15,553,459,829	14,982,384,610

The 2020-21 expenditures were \$16,353.2 million, a net increase of approximately \$3,078.7 million over 2019-20. This is primarily due to:

- an increase in funding related to COVID-19 initiatives, such as:
 - Indigenous Community Support Fund;
 - the continuation of public health responses in Indigenous communities;
 - supporting Indigenous businesses;
 - enhancing public health measures to COVID-19 in First Nations and Inuit communities;
 - Income Assistance;
 - supporting a safe restart in Indigenous communities;
 - supporting students and youth impacted by COVID-19; and
 - supporting Indigenous mental wellness.
- a net increase in funding for infrastructure in Indigenous communities and improvements for access to safe, clean drinking water in First Nations communities.

Spending is expected to increase by \$3,935.6 million between 2020-21 expenditures and 2021-22 forecast spending. This is primarily due to:

- a net increase in funding for Child and Family Services;
- a net increase in funding for infrastructure in Indigenous communities and improvements for access to safe, clean drinking water in First Nations communities;
- a net increase in funding for the non-insured health benefits for First Nations and Inuit;
- a net increase in funding related to the Income Assistance program;
- a net increase in funding for mental health and wellness (Budget 2021);
- a net increase in funding for the elementary and secondary as well as post-secondary education programs; and
- a net decrease in funding for COVID-19 initiatives, such as:
 - enhancing public health measures to COVID-19 in First Nations and Inuit communities;
 - Income Assistance;
 - Indigenous Community Support Fund;
 - supporting Indigenous businesses;
 - supporting a safe restart in Indigenous communities;
 - supporting Indigenous mental wellness;
 - urban and regional Indigenous organizations;
 - supportive care in Indigenous communities;
 - the continuation of public health responses in Indigenous communities; and
 - Indigenous communities affected by disruptions to their revenues which are necessary to support programs and services.

Spending is expected to increase by \$19,312.8 million between 2021-22 forecast spending and 2022-23 planned spending. This is primarily due to:

- an increase in funding for out-of-court settlements;
- a net increase in funding for infrastructure in Indigenous communities and improvements for access to safe, clean drinking water in First Nation communities;
- a net decrease in funding for Child and Family Services; and
- a decrease in funding for COVID-19 initiatives, such as:
 - Indigenous Community Support Fund;
 - the continuation of public health responses in Indigenous communities; and
 - Indigenous communities affected by disruptions to their revenues which are necessary to support programs and services.

Spending is expected to decrease by \$24,619.2 million between 2022-23 and 2024-25 planned spending. This is primarily due to:

- a decrease in funding for out-of-court settlements;
- a net decrease in funding for infrastructure in Indigenous communities and improvements for access to safe, clean drinking water in First Nation communities;
- a sunset of funding for the continued implementation of Jordan’s Principle (at the end of 2022-23) and supporting the Inuit Child First Initiative (at the end of 2023-24); and
- a net increase in funding related to the Northern Ontario Grid Project.

Decisions on the renewal of the sunset initiatives will be taken in future budgets and reflected in future estimates.

2022–23 budgetary gross and net planned spending summary (dollars)

The following table reconciles gross planned spending with net planned spending for 2022–23.

Core responsibilities and internal services	2022–23 gross planned spending	2022–23 planned revenues netted against spending	2022–23 planned net spending
Services and Benefits to Individuals	2,575,926,089	-5,132,835	2,570,793,254
Health and Social Services	28,345,229,864	-317,165	28,344,912,699
Governance and Community Development Services	6,277,966,237	0	6,277,966,237
Indigenous Self-Determined Services	2,192,779,573	0	2,192,779,573
SUBTOTAL	36,391,901,763	-5,450,000	39,386,451,763
Internal Services	258,310,372	-43,141,892	215,168,480
TOTAL	39,650,212,135	-48,591,892	39,601,620,243

Revenues mentioned above are for the provision of services or the sale of products related to health protection and medical services; and the provision of internal support services under *section 29.2 of the Financial Administration Act*.

Planned human resources

The following table shows information on human resources, in full-time equivalents (FTEs), for each of Indigenous Services Canada’s core responsibilities and for its internal services for 2022–23 and the other relevant years.

Human resources planning summary for core responsibilities and internal services

Core responsibilities and internal services	2019–20 actual full-time equivalents	2020-21 actual full-time equivalents	2021-22 forecast full-time equivalents	2022–23 planned full-time equivalents	2023–24 planned full-time equivalents	2024–25 planned full-time equivalents
Services and Benefits to Individuals	1,528	1,741	1,886	1,704	1,608	1,618
Health and Social Services	1,460	1,576	1,764	1,746	1,594	1,532
Governance and Community Development Services	1,476	1,609	1,644	1,649	1,613	1,352
Indigenous Self-Determined Services	0	0	9	0	0	0
SUBTOTAL	4,464	4,926	5,303	5,099	4,815	4,502
Internal Services	1,229	1,445	1,559	1,516	1,451	1,372
TOTAL	5,693	6,371	6,862	6,615	6,266	5,874

For the period from 2019-20 to 2020-21, the increase in FTEs is primarily due to:

- an increase in FTEs related to the transfer from CIRNAC primarily for Individuals Affairs, Lands and Economic Development programs and internal services as per Order in Council P.C. 2019-1109;
- the department receiving additional resources throughout the year to address the pandemic, to meet program needs and priorities, and to sustain the program's growing operations.

For the period from 2022-23 to 2024-25, the FTEs are expected to decrease primarily due to:

- a net decrease in funding for infrastructure in Indigenous communities and improvements for access to safe, clean drinking water in First Nation communities;

- a sunset of funding for the continued implementation of Jordan’s Principle (at the end of 2022-23) and supporting the Inuit Child First Initiative (at the end of 2023-24);
- the reduction related to Funding to address sex-based inequities in Indian status resolved by the removal of the 1951 cut-off; and
- a sunset of Indian Residential Schools, Murdered and Missing Indigenous Women and Girls and Indian Day School programs.

Decisions on the renewal of the sunset initiatives will be taken in future budgets and reflected in future estimates.

Estimates by vote

Information on Indigenous Services Canada’s organizational appropriations is available in the [2022–23 Main Estimates](#).^{viii}

Future-oriented condensed statement of operations

The future-oriented condensed statement of operations provides an overview of Indigenous Services Canada’s operations for 2021–22 to 2022–23.

The amounts for forecast and planned results in this statement of operations were prepared on an accrual basis. The amounts for forecast and planned amounts presented in other sections of the Departmental Plan were prepared on an expenditure basis. Amounts may therefore differ.

A more detailed future-oriented statement of operations and associated notes, including a reconciliation of the net cost of operations with the requested authorities, are available on the Indigenous Services Canada’s [website](#).

Future-oriented condensed statement of operations (unaudited)
for the year ending March 31, 2023 (dollars)

Financial information	2021–22 forecast results	2022–23 planned results	Difference (2022–23 planned results minus 2021–22 forecast results)
Total expenses	24,349,036,844	18,665,042,018	(5,683,994,826)
Total revenues	52,320,981	52,077,072	(243,909)
Net cost of operations before government funding and transfers	24,296,715,863	18,612,964,946	(5,683,750,917)

Expenses

Total expenses for 2022-23 are planned at \$18,665 million, representing a \$1,684 million decrease from the previous year's forecasted total expenses of \$24,349 million. Expenses by core responsibility are as follows:

- Health and Social Services \$9,270 million (50%);
- Governance and Community Development \$4,323 million (23%);
- Indigenous Self-determined Service \$2,192 million (12%); and
- Service and Benefits to Individuals \$2,597 million (14%).

The remainder of the total expenses includes Internal Services in the amount of \$283 million (1%). The majority of the decrease in expenses from 2021-22 to 2022-23 is primarily due to a reduction in funding related to COVID-19 initiatives and funding for Child and Family Services. These reductions are offset by an increase in funding for infrastructure in Indigenous communities and improvements for access to safe, clean drinking water in First Nation communities.

Revenues

Total revenues for 2022-23 are planned at \$52.1 million, representing a \$0.2 million decrease over the previous year's total revenues of \$52.3 million. Revenues from the provision of financial and administrative services represent \$41 million (78%), respendable revenues represent \$6 million (12%), and miscellaneous revenues represent the remaining \$5 million (10%) in revenues.

Corporate information

Organizational profile

Appropriate minister: The Honourable Patty Hajdu, P.C., M.P.

Institutional head: Christiane Fox

Ministerial portfolio: Department of Indigenous Services

Enabling instrument: *Department of Indigenous Services Act*, S.C. 2019, c. 29, s.336^{ix}

Year of incorporation / commencement: 2019

Special operating agency: Indian Oil and Gas Canada

- Enabling instrument: *Indian Oil and Gas Act*, S.C., 1985, C.I-7^x

Adjudicative and advisory body: National Indigenous Economic Development Board

Raison d’être, mandate and role: who we are and what we do

Information on Indigenous Services Canada’s raison d’être, mandate and role is available on the Indigenous Services Canada [website](#).

Information on Indigenous Services Canada’s mandate letter commitments is available in Minister Hajdu’s [mandate letter](#).

Operating context

Information on the operating context is available on Indigenous Services Canada’s [website](#).

Reporting framework

Indigenous Services Canada’s approved departmental results framework and program inventory for 2022–23 are as follows.

Core Responsibility 1: Services and Benefits to Individuals
<p>These services and benefits are mainly delivered directly to Indigenous peoples by the Department. They include, among other services and benefits, individual First Nations and Inuit clinical care and health-related benefits such as pharmacy, dental and vision care. The Department is also responsible for determining individuals’ entitlement to Indian registration and for the issuance of various proofs of registration, including the Secure Certificate of Indian Status (SCIS), which can be used to access various programs and services.</p>

Departmental Results	Indicators	Program Inventory
Quality and timely services are delivered directly to Indigenous Peoples	Percentage of First Nations adults who rate the quality of health care services delivered in their community as good or excellent	Supplementary Health Benefits Clinical and Client Care Community Oral Health Services Individual Affairs
	Percentage of prior approval requests for medication coverage completed within 24 hours	
	Percentage of eligible First Nations and Inuit who received at least one non-insured health benefit in a year	
	Percentage of eligible applicants issued a Secure Certificate of Indian Status within 16 weeks from the application date	
Health services delivered to Indigenous Peoples contribute to improved health outcomes	Percentage of First Nations adults who reported being in very good or excellent health	
	Percentage of Inuit adults who reported being in very good or excellent health	

Core Responsibility 2: Health and Social Services

These services are primarily delivered in partnership with Indigenous communities and organizations, provinces/territories and agencies. Together, they focus on health and wellbeing for Indigenous Peoples. They include health services to strengthen Indigenous communities in areas such as healthy living, communicable disease control, healthy child development and community care. They also include social services with an emphasis on children and families, as well as education services from kindergarten to post-secondary.

Departmental Results	Indicators	Program Inventory
Indigenous Peoples and communities are healthier	Active tuberculosis incidence rate among Inuit living in Inuit Nunangat	Jordan's Principle and the Inuit Child First Initiative
	Active tuberculosis incidence rate among First Nations on reserve	Mental Wellness Healthy Living
	Rate of newly reported cases of HIV among First Nations	Healthy Child Development
	Percentage of First Nations adults with diabetes accessing newer, novel medications and not on insulin	Home and Community Care Health Human Resources Environmental Public Health
Indigenous Peoples receive social services	Percentage of First Nations and Inuit communities with access to mental wellness team services	Communicable Disease Control and Management

that respond to community needs	Percentage of First Nations communities offering family support services aimed at keeping families together	Education Income Assistance Assisted Living First Nations Child and Family Services Family Violence Prevention Urban Programming for Indigenous Peoples
	Percentage of First Nations children on reserve in care	
	Percentage of residents living on reserve who are supported through Income Assistance	
	Number of individuals who received services under Urban Programming for Indigenous Peoples	
Indigenous students receive an inclusive and quality education	Number of First Nations students who are provided full-day kindergarten services in First Nations administered schools	
	Percentage of students attending First Nations administered schools who are taught at least one subject in a First Nations language	
	Percentage of First Nations on reserve students who graduate from secondary school (on-time graduation rate)	
	Percentage of First Nations on reserve students who graduate from secondary school (extended-time graduation rate)	
	Number of funded First Nations students who graduate with a post-secondary degree/diploma/certificate	
	Number of funded Inuit students who graduate with a post-secondary degree/diploma/certificate	
	Number of funded Métis students who graduate with a post-secondary degree/diploma/certificate	
	Number of First Nations under a transformative model (e.g. regional education agreement or school board)	

Core Responsibility 3: Governance and Community Development Services		
<p>These services are commonly delivered in partnership with Indigenous communities and institutions and are focused on strong community governance and physical foundations. They include supports for governance capacity in areas such as community planning and financial management. They also include support for investments in community infrastructure, land and resource management, and economic development.</p>		
Departmental Results	Indicators	Program Inventory
Indigenous communities advance their governance capacity	Percentage of First Nations with a completed community-led plan	Health Facilities e-Health Infostructure Health Planning, Quality Management and Systems Integration Indigenous Governance and Capacity Water and Wastewater Education Facilities Housing Other Community Infrastructure and Activities Emergency Management Assistance Indigenous Entrepreneurship and Business Development Economic Development Capacity and Readiness Land, Natural Resources and Environmental Management
	Indigenous Peoples have reliable and sustainable infrastructure	
Indigenous Peoples have reliable and sustainable infrastructure	Number of long-term drinking water advisories affecting public water systems on reserve	Indigenous Governance and Capacity Water and Wastewater Education Facilities Housing Other Community Infrastructure and Activities Emergency Management Assistance Indigenous Entrepreneurship and Business Development Economic Development Capacity and Readiness Land, Natural Resources and Environmental Management
	Percentage of First Nations housing that is adequate as assessed and reported by First Nations	
	Percentage of First Nations schools with a condition rating of “good” or “new”	
	Percentage of First Nations health facilities with a condition rating of “good”	
	Number of First Nations communities located on reserves that rely on Indigenous Services Canada funded diesel for electricity generation	
	Percentage of long-term evacuees who have returned home or have a scheduled date within two years after their evacuation	
Land and resources in Indigenous communities are sustainably managed	Percentage of First Nations with community-led Land Use Plans	Statutory, Legislative and Policy Support to First Nations Governance
	Percentage of First Nations communities with adequate solid waste management systems	
	Percentage of high risk contaminated sites on reserve where clean-up or containment is occurring to reduce risk	
Indigenous communities build economic prosperity	Percentage increase of Indigenous businesses created and/or expanded	
	Percentage of First Nations communities where non-federal government revenues represent 25% or more of total revenues	

Core Responsibility 4: Indigenous Self-Determined Services		
These services are designed and delivered by Indigenous Peoples for Indigenous Peoples. They include services for which the control, authority and/or jurisdiction has been formally transferred to Indigenous communities or organizations, as supported through departmental funding.		
Departmental Results	Indicators	Program Inventory
Indigenous Peoples control the design, delivery and management of services	Number of eligible First Nations communities that have opted in to a grant to support the new fiscal relationship	New Fiscal Relationship British-Columbia Tripartite Health Governance
	Average Community Well-Being index score for First Nations communities in a New Fiscal Relationship funding agreement	
Indigenous self-determined services are improving outcomes for communities	Percentage of British Columbia First Nations adults reporting that their health is excellent or very good	
	Percentage of First Nations communities with access to mental wellness team services	
	Percentage of residents living on reserve who are supported through Income Assistance	
	Percentage of First Nations on reserve students who graduate from secondary school (on-time graduation rate)	
	Percentage of First Nations on reserve students who graduate from secondary school (extended-time graduation rate)	
Percentage of First Nations housing that is adequate as assessed and reported by First Nations		

Changes to the approved reporting framework since 2021–22

The 2022-23 ISC Departmental Results Framework has been amended to bring greater clarity to results reporting and to better align resources to results. While Core Responsibilities and Departmental Results have largely been maintained, the usage of “Indigenous people” has been replaced with “Indigenous Peoples”, which acknowledges the diversity of First Nations, Inuit, and Métis populations. Within the Program Inventory, the Self-Determined Services Program (Core Responsibility 4) has been removed. Going forward, these activities will be reported under the Education Program (Core Responsibility 2) as the program activities relate primarily to the Education Program Regional Education Agreements, better reflecting the resources to results story. Additionally, Jordan’s Principle has been broadened to include “Jordan’s Principle and the Inuit Child First Initiative” to reflect new activities. ISC plans to undertake work in 2022-23 to co-develop a suite of updated indicators for the transfer of departmental responsibilities to Indigenous partners. These indicators will inform the 2023-24 Departmental Results Framework.

Regarding Results Statements and Indicators, the Departmental Indicator “Percentage of First Nations on reserve students who graduate from secondary school” has been replaced with two new indicators that differentiate between students who graduate on-time versus extended-time. These indicators use a revised methodology to better reflect the realities of the path First Nations students take to reach secondary school graduation, in compliance with the Office of the Auditor General Report. In keeping with the departmental mandate and in the spirit of Gender-based analysis Plus, ISC is working to disaggregate its indicators by distinctions groups (First Nations, Inuit, Métis) where possible, starting with indicators where existing distinctions-based data is available. Two Departmental Indicators and one Program’s Public Indicator have been disaggregated by Indigenous Distinctions Group.

Other adjustments to the 2022-23 Departmental Results Framework consist of minor amendments for the sake of consistency, clarification, or to reflect current departmental usage (including updated baselines, methodological clarifications, French translation corrections, and textual edits).

Structure	2022-23	2021-22	Change	Reason for change
CORE RESPONSIBILITY	Services And Benefits to Individuals	Services And Benefits to Individuals	No change	Not applicable
Program	Supplementary Health Benefits	Supplementary Health Benefits	No change	Not applicable
Program	Clinical and Client Care	Clinical and Client Care	No change	Not applicable
Program	Community Oral Health Services	Community Oral Health Services	No change	Not applicable
Program	Individual Affairs	Individual Affairs	No change	Not applicable

Structure	2022-23	2021-22	Change	Reason for change
CORE RESPONSIBILITY	Health and Social Services	Health and Social Services	No change	Not applicable
Program	Jordan's Principle and the Inuit Child First Initiative	Jordan's Principle	Title change	Note 1
Program	Mental Wellness	Mental Wellness	No change	Not applicable
Program	Healthy Living	Healthy Living	No change	Not applicable
Program	Healthy Child Development	Healthy Child Development	No change	Not applicable
Program	Home and Community Care	Home and Community Care	No change	Not applicable
Program	Health Human Resources	Health Human Resources	No change	Not applicable
Program	Environmental Public Health	Environmental Public Health	No change	Not applicable
Program	Communicable Disease Control and Management	Communicable Disease Control and Management	No change	Not applicable
Program	Education	Education	No change	Not applicable
Program	Income Assistance	Income Assistance	No change	Not applicable
Program	Assisted Living	Assisted Living	No change	Not applicable
Program	First Nations Child and Family Services	First Nations Child and Family Services	No change	Not applicable
Program	Family Violence Prevention	Family Violence Prevention	No change	Not applicable
Program	Urban Programming for Indigenous Peoples	Urban Programming for Indigenous Peoples	No change	Not applicable
CORE RESPONSIBILITY	Governance and Community Development Services	Governance and Community Development Services	No change	Not applicable
Program	Health Facilities	Health Facilities	No change	Not applicable
Program	e-Health Infostructure	e-Health Infostructure	No change	Not applicable
Program	Health Planning, Quality Management and Systems Integration	Health Planning, Quality Management and Systems Integration	No change	Not applicable

Structure	2022-23	2021-22	Change	Reason for change
Program	Indigenous Governance and Capacity	Indigenous Governance and Capacity	No change	Not applicable
Program	Water and Wastewater	Water and Wastewater	No change	Not applicable
Program	Education Facilities	Education Facilities	No change	Not applicable
Program	Housing	Housing	No change	Not applicable
Program	Other Community Infrastructure and Activities	Other Community Infrastructure and Activities	No change	Not applicable
Program	Emergency Management Assistance	Emergency Management Assistance	No change	Not applicable
Program	Indigenous Entrepreneurship and Business Development	Indigenous Entrepreneurship and Business Development	No change	Not applicable
Program	Economic Development Capacity and Readiness	Economic Development Capacity and Readiness	No change	Not applicable
Program	Land, Natural Resources and Environmental Management	Land, Natural Resources and Environmental Management	No change	Not applicable
Program	Statutory, Legislative and Policy Support to First Nations Governance	Statutory, Legislative and Policy Support to First Nations Governance	No change	Not applicable
CORE RESPONSIBILITY	Indigenous Self-Determined Services	Indigenous Self-Determined Services	No change	Not applicable
Program	New Fiscal Relationship	New Fiscal Relationship	No change	Not applicable
Program	Not Applicable	Self-Determined Services	Program ended	Note 2
Program	British Columbia Tripartite Health Governance	British Columbia Tripartite Health Governance	No change	Not applicable

Note 1 – Title change reflects new program activities that are being added.

Note 2 – Self-Determined Services Program is being removed from the Program Inventory, and its activities will be reported under Education (CR2).

Supporting information on the program inventory

Supporting information on planned expenditures, human resources, and results related to Indigenous Services Canada’s program inventory is available on [GC InfoBase](#).^{xi}

Supplementary information tables

The following supplementary information tables are available on Indigenous Services Canada’s website:

- ▶ [Departmental Sustainable Development Strategy](#)
- ▶ [Details on transfer payment programs](#)
- ▶ [Gender-based analysis plus](#)
- ▶ [United Nations 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals](#)

Federal tax expenditures

Indigenous Services Canada’s Departmental Plan does not include information on tax expenditures.

Tax expenditures are the responsibility of the Minister of Finance. The Department of Finance Canada publishes cost estimates and projections for government-wide tax expenditures each year in the [Report on Federal Tax Expenditures](#).^{xii} This report provides detailed information on tax expenditures, including objectives, historical background and references to related federal spending programs, as well as evaluations, research papers and gender-based analysis plus.

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Appendix: definitions

appropriation (crédit)

Any authority of Parliament to pay money out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

budgetary expenditures (dépenses budgétaires)

Operating and capital expenditures; transfer payments to other levels of government, organizations or individuals; and payments to Crown corporations.

core responsibility (responsabilité essentielle)

An enduring function or role performed by a department. The intentions of the department with respect to a core responsibility are reflected in one or more related departmental results that the department seeks to contribute to or influence.

Departmental Plan (plan ministériel)

A document that sets out a department's priorities, programs, expected results and associated resource requirements, covering a three-year period beginning with the year indicated in the title of the report. Departmental Plans are tabled in Parliament each spring.

departmental result (résultat ministériel)

A change that a department seeks to influence. A departmental result is often outside departments' immediate control, but it should be influenced by program-level outcomes.

departmental result indicator (indicateur de résultat ministériel)

A factor or variable that provides a valid and reliable means to measure or describe progress on a departmental result.

departmental results framework (cadre ministériel des résultats)

A framework that consists of the department's core responsibilities, departmental results and departmental result indicators.

Departmental Results Report (rapport sur les résultats ministériels)

A report on a department's actual performance in a fiscal year against its plans, priorities and expected results set out in its Departmental Plan for that year. Departmental Results Reports are usually tabled in Parliament each fall.

experimentation (expérimentation)

The conducting of activities that explore, test and compare the effects and impacts of policies and interventions in order to inform decision-making and improve outcomes for Canadians. Experimentation is related to, but distinct from, innovation. Innovation is the trying of something new; experimentation involves a rigorous comparison of results. For example, introducing a new

mobile application to communicate with Canadians can be an innovation; systematically testing the new application and comparing it against an existing website or other tools to see which one reaches more people, is experimentation.

full-time equivalent (équivalent temps plein)

A measure of the extent to which an employee represents a full person-year charge against a departmental budget. Full-time equivalents are calculated as a ratio of assigned hours of work to scheduled hours of work. Scheduled hours of work are set out in collective agreements.

gender-based analysis plus (GBA Plus) (analyse comparative entre les sexes plus [ACS Plus])

An analytical process used to assess how diverse groups of women, men and gender-diverse people experience policies, programs and services based on multiple factors including race, ethnicity, religion, age, and mental or physical disability.

government-wide priorities (priorités pangouvernementales)

For the purpose of the 2022–23 Departmental Plan, government-wide priorities are the high-level themes outlining the government’s agenda in the 2021 Speech from the Throne: protecting Canadians from COVID-19; helping Canadians through the pandemic; building back better – a resiliency agenda for the middle class; the Canada we’re fighting for.

horizontal initiative (initiative horizontale)

An initiative in which two or more federal organizations are given funding to pursue a shared outcome, often linked to a government priority.

non-budgetary expenditures (dépenses non budgétaires)

Net outlays and receipts related to loans, investments and advances, which change the composition of the financial assets of the Government of Canada.

performance (rendement)

What an organization did with its resources to achieve its results, how well those results compare to what the organization intended to achieve, and how well lessons learned have been identified.

plan (plan)

The articulation of strategic choices, which provides information on how an organization intends to achieve its priorities and associated results. Generally, a plan will explain the logic behind the strategies chosen and tend to focus on actions that lead up to the expected result.

planned spending (dépenses prévues)

For Departmental Plans and Departmental Results Reports, planned spending refers to those amounts presented in the Main Estimates.

A department is expected to be aware of the authorities that it has sought and received. The determination of planned spending is a departmental responsibility, and departments must be able to defend the expenditure and accrual numbers presented in their Departmental Plans and Departmental Results Reports.

program (programme)

Individual or groups of services, activities or combinations thereof that are managed together within a department and that focus on a specific set of outputs, outcomes or service levels.

program inventory (répertoire des programmes)

An inventory of a department's programs that describes how resources are organized to carry out the department's core responsibilities and achieve its planned results.

result (résultat)

An external consequence attributed, in part, to an organization, policy, program or initiative. Results are not within the control of a single organization, policy, program or initiative; instead, they are within the area of the organization's influence.

statutory expenditures (dépenses législatives)

Expenditures that Parliament has approved through legislation other than appropriation acts. The legislation sets out the purpose of the expenditures and the terms and conditions under which they may be made.

target (cible)

A measurable performance or success level that an organization, program or initiative plans to achieve within a specified time period. Targets can be either quantitative or qualitative.

voted expenditures (dépenses votées)

Expenditures that Parliament approves annually through an Appropriation Act. The vote wording becomes the governing conditions under which these expenditures may be made.

Endnotes

- i Urban, Rural and Northern Indigenous Housing, <https://www.pbo-dpb.gc.ca/en/blog/news/RP-2021-039-C--urban-rural-northern-indigenous-housing--logement-autochtones-vivant-en-milieu-urbain-rural-nordique>
- ii Clean Water for First Nations: Is the Government Spending Enough?, <https://distribution-a617274656661637473.pbo-dpb.ca/8544c3674361c171dbaded06eaff8c5261695d58b608cbc5505f521aaab326fb>
- iii P3's: Bridging the First Nations Infrastructure Gap, https://www.pppcouncil.ca/web/P3_Knowledge_Centre/Research/P3_s__Bridging_the_First_Nations_Infrastructure_Gap.aspx?WebsiteKey=712ad751-6689-4d4a-aa17-e9f993740a89
- iv GC InfoBase, <https://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/ems-sgd/edb-bdd/index-eng.html#infographic/dept/348/intro>
- v GC InfoBase, <https://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/ems-sgd/edb-bdd/index-eng.html#infographic/dept/348/intro>
- vi GC InfoBase, <https://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/ems-sgd/edb-bdd/index-eng.html#infographic/dept/348/intro>
- vii GC InfoBase, <https://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/ems-sgd/edb-bdd/index-eng.html#infographic/dept/348/intro>
- viii 2022–23 Main Estimates, <https://www.canada.ca/en/treasury-board-secretariat/services/planned-government-spending/government-expenditure-plan-main-estimates.html>
- ix *Department of Indigenous Services Canada Act*, <https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/I-7.88/index.html>
- x *Indian Oil and Gas Act*, <https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/i-7/>
- xi GC InfoBase, <https://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/ems-sgd/edb-bdd/index-eng.html#infographic/dept/348/intro>
- xii Report on Federal Tax Expenditures, <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-finance/services/publications/federal-tax-expenditures.html>