



From: Donna Harpauer
Minister of Government Relations and
Minister Responsible for First Nations,
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Date: JUN 07 2017

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To: Greg Brkich
Chair
Intergovernmental Affairs and Justice Committee

File:

Re: **Standing Committee on Intergovernmental Affairs and Justice - (April 12, 2017):
Follow-Up Information**

During the Ministry of Government Relations' appearance before the Standing Committee on Intergovernmental Affairs and Justice on April 12, 2017, I agreed to provide some additional information on the following:

1. *Number of municipalities that participate in SaskAlerts* – 353 municipalities currently participate in the SaskAlert program. This represents 45.3 percent of the province's 779 municipalities.
2. *Number of alerts issued from April 2016 to April 2017* – 95 alerts were issued from April 1, 2016 to April 17, 2017.
3. *Number of 911 voice-to-text users* – 240 users are registered for 911 voice-to-text as of April 3, 2017. 238 are registered for Text English. Two are registered for Text French.

I also indicated that I would provide an update on the progress of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's Calls to Action. This update is attached.

Sincerely,



Donna Harpauer
Minister of Government Relations and
Minister responsible for First Nations, Metis and Northern Affairs

Attachment

cc: Tammy Kirkland, Deputy Minister of Government Relations and
Deputy Minister of First Nations, Métis and Northern Affairs

Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) - Calls to Action Directed at Provinces

Saskatchewan Actions Taken - April 2017

(This public list is limited to 26 out of the total 94 Calls to Action, plus three additional Calls to Action of interest to SK but not directed at provinces)

Child Welfare (#1-5)	
1. We call upon the federal, provincial, territorial, and Aboriginal governments to commit to reducing the number of Aboriginal children in care.	- Where children have to be removed from their parents, efforts are made to keep children with extended family and/or within their community. Family Finders, a contract with First Nation Child and Family Services agencies, is specifically used to find family for First Nations and Métis children in care of the Ministry of Social Services. - The implementation of the Structured Decision Making (SDM) risk assessment tool has assisted in reducing individual bias and created more consistent decision making. - Saskatchewan's Counsel for Children program, implemented in December 2014, provides legal counsel to support children and youth involved in child protection matters where a referral is received from a court or from family, the child/youth, the caseworker or another person. - In addition, Saskatchewan has recently adopted the Child Rights Impact Assessment tool which is used to evaluate legislative and policy changes in the area of social services with a United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child lens.
2. We call upon the federal government, in collaboration with the provinces and territories, to prepare and publish annual reports on the number of Aboriginal children who are in care, compared with non-Aboriginal children, as well as the reasons for apprehension, the total spending on preventative and care services by child welfare agencies, and the effectiveness of various interventions.	Province to work in collaboration with federal government.
3. We call upon all levels of government to fully implement <i>Jordan's Principle</i> .	- In 2009, the provincial and federal governments along with the Federation of Sovereign Indigenous Nations (FSIN), announced the interim implementation of <i>Jordan's Principle</i> in Saskatchewan. The interim implementation document sets out the parameters for the three parties to work together to implement <i>Jordan's Principle</i> in Saskatchewan. - The parties developed practical documents and a working protocol. Two key documents, the Protocol on Case Conferencing and the <i>Jordan's Principle</i> Bilateral Dispute Resolution Protocol, at the time provided a process and assistance for case management and dispute resolution to address any potential

	<i>Jordan's Principle</i> case. • In 2016, the federal government committed to support a new approach to child welfare on-reserve, including an expanded definition of <i>Jordan's Principle</i>, and \$382M in funding over three years through the <i>Jordan's Principle</i> – Child First Initiative. This funding is for enhanced service coordination, service access resolution and program management and administration for children up to the age of 18 years. • Meetings between the Government of Saskatchewan and Health Canada have begun to determine the scope, impact, and process of implementing <i>Jordan's Principle</i> – Child First Initiative in Saskatchewan.
5. We call upon the federal, provincial, territorial, and Aboriginal governments to develop culturally appropriate parenting programs for Aboriginal families.	• Focused investments have been made over the last four years to strengthen families and child safety through the Positive Parenting Program and Intensive In-home Supports. • Saskatchewan's Flexible Response approach to child protection investigation was developed in collaboration with First Nations and Métis. The approach is preventive, strength-based and, with increased family engagement, demonstrates respect for family's culture and overall cultural relevancy. Evaluation of the Saskatoon pilot demonstrated successful outcomes and is currently in development for expansion to Child and Family Programs' South Service Area of the province. • In 2013, Saskatchewan launched Touchstones of Hope, First Nations Child and Family Caring Society's curriculum, to initiate child welfare reconciliation in Saskatchewan. Facilitators foster the guiding values of self-determination, culture and language, holistic approach, structural interventions and non-discrimination. Facilitators will work with all on- and off-reserve child welfare employees in the province. • Saskatchewan's early years programming prioritizes enrollment of vulnerable children and families, many of whom are First Nations or Métis. • KidsFirst provides prenatal, home visiting, mental health and addictions and community-based and early learning opportunities annually to approximately 1,700 vulnerable families in eight targeted communities. It has been successful in helping families build their own capacity to manage the challenges they face and improve the health and well-being of their children. The program actively works to incorporate Indigenous knowledge at decision making tables, through First Nations and Métis home visitors and Elders and through curriculum shared with family. • Early Years Family Resource Centres have been implemented in three communities, Regina, Sandy Bay and Yorkton, using an evidence-based model. Family Resource Centres provide a "one-stop shop" where families can access services like parenting programs, free early learning and literacy opportunities and community support. The centres have been playing a valuable role in their communities. Parents report high satisfaction and support for the centres and citing reduced social isolation, improved parenting skills and knowledge, improved child development and increased family engagement as a result of participation. • The Provincial Library and Literacy Office (PLLO) currently supports eight Family Literacy Hubs located

	throughout Saskatchewan; all Hubs have ability to deliver family literacy training and programs designed to support parents/families to support child/youth achievement; Hubs are expected to establish strong local Aboriginal partnerships to ensure programming/services meet local needs.
Education (#6-12; also under Education for Reconciliation 62-65, 86)	
12. We call upon the federal, provincial, territorial, and Aboriginal governments to develop culturally appropriate early childhood education programs for Aboriginal families.	• Saskatchewan's Early Years Plan released in May 2016, has a vision that "All children are safe, healthy and develop to their full potential in strong families and supportive communities". It focuses on healthy beginnings, early learning, child care, strong families and healthy children, and community planning and alignment. • The Government of Saskatchewan is committed to improving early years programs and services and will collaborate with partners, including First Nations and Métis organization, families and communities to implement the plan over the next five years. • Continued funding for 5,056 Prekindergarten spaces in 316 programs for vulnerable three- and four-year-olds across the province. Prekindergarten focuses on fostering social development and self-esteem, nurturing educational growth and school success, promoting language development and engaging families. Since 2008, government has more than doubled the number of Prekindergarten programs. The Ministry of Education works with Prince Albert Grand Council and Whitecap Dakota First Nation to support on-reserve child care provided by these authorities. In June 2016, regulation amendments were adopted that allow the ministry to license child care on-reserve through agreement with interested First Nations. • The Ministry of Education works closely with First Nations child care providers and Aboriginal Headstart to provide professional development and learning resources. • Early Childhood Intervention Programs (ECIPs) are provided by a province-wide network to more than 1,200 children from birth to school age who experience developmental delays. These organizations also receive funding from the First Nations and Inuit Health Branch of Health Canada to provide services for children living on-reserve experiencing developmental delays and Saskatchewan is working with the federal government and ECIPs to plan and align service delivery.
Health (#18-24)	
18. We call upon the federal, provincial, territorial, and Aboriginal governments to acknowledge that the current state of Aboriginal health in Canada is a direct result of previous Canadian government policies, including residential schools,	• The province, health regions and other stakeholders are addressing the TRC Call to Action through various initiatives, for example: ○ A TRC flag raising ceremony was held with community partners, including the Saskatoon health region, at St. Paul's Hospital as a sign of commitment to reconciliation. ○ A "Reconciliation Memorandum of Understanding" was signed by Northern Medical Services, Lac La Ronge Indian Band, and the Mamawetan Churchill River Health Region, to have all parties work together to address health issues originating from residential schools.

and to recognize and implement the health-care rights of Aboriginal people as identified in international law, constitutional law, and under the Treaties.	Indigenous health has been prioritized in the planning around the establishment of a new Provincial Health Authority (PHA), expected to be in place by fall 2017. Engagement and collaborative working relationships with Indigenous communities and their representatives will be key to a successful transition from the 12 existing Regional Health Authorities to the PHA and to achieving improvements in Indigenous health. To embark on an engagement process, the transition team hosted a traditional Pipe Ceremony on Tuesday, April 25, 2017, at Wanuskewin Heritage Park, a location long known as a gathering place.
22. We call upon those who can effect change within the Canadian health-care system to recognize the value of Aboriginal healing practices and use them in the treatment of Aboriginal patients in collaboration with Aboriginal healers and Elders where requested by Aboriginal patients.	- The province, regional health authorities and other stakeholders are addressing the Call to Action by working to incorporate Aboriginal healing practices through various approaches, for example: - A Cultural Responsiveness Framework developed in partnership with the FSIN, speaks to the importance of traditional healing; and - Native Health Services in Regina Qu'Appelle Health Region (RQHR) and First Nations and Métis Health Services in Saskatoon Health Region provide various cultural supports, including access to Elders, healers and medicines, to holistically guide the healing process. - The All Nations Healing Hospital (ANHH), an affiliate of RQHR, is one of the first hospitals or health care facilities in Canada owned and operated by First Nations' governments. ANHH's clients can access both traditional health and wellness services and supports (including access to ceremonies, Elders and helpers) and conventional Western treatment and care on-site.
23. We call upon all levels of government to: - Increase the number of Aboriginal professionals working in the health-care field. - Ensure the retention of Aboriginal health-care providers in Aboriginal communities. - Provide cultural competency training for all health-care professionals. Justice (#25-42)	- A Northern Labour Market Health Sub-Committee has developed a northern training strategy to maximize employment of northern people in the health sector. - All health regions participate in The Circle of Partners initiative to increase the number of First Nations and Métis healthcare professionals and provide cultural awareness training for health providers. - The federal-provincial-territorial Committee on Health Workforce has created an Indigenous health human resources task force, which is co-led by Saskatchewan, to examine jurisdictional initiatives specific to recruitment and retention and cultural competency/safety. - Health human resources and cultural competency/safety are priority areas of the First Nations Health and Wellness Plan that was developed under the 2008 Memorandum of Understanding signed by the governments of Canada and Saskatchewan, along with the FSIN.
26. We call upon the federal, provincial, and territorial governments to review and amend their respective statutes of limitations to ensure that they	Exists under Saskatchewan law.

conform to the principle that governments and other entities cannot rely on limitation defenses to defend legal actions of historical abuse brought by Aboriginal people.	30. We call upon federal, provincial, and territorial governments to commit to eliminating the overrepresentation of Aboriginal people in custody over the next decade, and to issue detailed annual reports that monitor and evaluate progress in doing so. • For the past three decades, Saskatchewan has pursued an Aboriginal justice agenda at the provincial and national level including two major provincial Aboriginal justice commissions and reviews. • Funding alternative measures programs and community justice programs that involve 66 of the 72 First Nations in the province in supporting victims and offenders, preventing and reducing crime, resolving crime and conflict, and working with Elders and at-risk youth (see Calls to Action 31 and 38) • Continuing to fund Aboriginal Courtworker programs in a 50-50 funding partnership with the federal government to help ensure that Aboriginal people who are alleged to have committed a criminal offence receive fair and just treatment before the courts (see Call to Action 38) • Moving toward a more therapeutic approach to justice by implementing with our partners two mental health courts, two drug treatment courts and three domestic violence courts. Also, addressing the root causes of offending and victimization as part of multi-sector Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) training (see Call to Action 33). • The HUB and COR model works to prevent crime by dispatching a multi-disciplinary group of front-line workers to provide immediate interventions for individuals in crisis. This response is followed up by a dedicated team of human service professionals who collaborate on longer-term solutions to reduce vulnerability and prevent crime and victimization (see Calls to Action 31 and 38). • The Ministry of Justice held a collaborative workshop with 80 participants in February 2015 on Community Wellness and Safety in the north to encourage interagency collaboration on initiatives such as community safety planning. In 2016, ministry officials began working with Public Safety Canada to determine how the province can support community safety plans in selected communities, and an initial meeting occurred with federal and provincial departments and Mistawasis First Nation in February 2017. It is anticipated that these community safety plans will focus on matters such as preventing crime, supporting recovery, and preventing relapse and reoffending (see Calls to Action 31 and 38). • Through the Northeast Initiative, which includes the Northeast Youth Violence Reduction Program and the Northeast Serious Violent Offender Program, the province is working with First Nations and Métis partners in Pelican Narrows, Sandy Bay, and Deschambault Lake, to raise awareness and understanding of risks and needs associated with high rates of crime and violence among youth and young adults (see Call to Action 38). • The Serious Violent Offender Response is a comprehensive and targeted approach to reduce the threat posed by high risk, violent offenders. The response involves an enterprise approach utilizing
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	collaboration between partners providing additional supports and resources to identify and deal with repeat violent offenders, prevent reoffending, and improve community safety. • The province has completed a review of First Nations and Métis programs within custody. A workplan is currently being developed to implement the approved recommendations (see Call to Action 38). • Corrections employs a Director of First Nations and Métis Services who is responsible for a number of relevant activities, such as overseeing a Cultural Coordinator in each adult and youth correctional facility to ensure that offenders have access to Aboriginal programming (see Calls to Action 36 and 38). • Corrections works with First Nations and Métis communities to access expertise regarding culturally appropriate services and programs for offenders in provincial correctional facilities. This includes utilizing local Elders and cultural advisors to provide cultural services on a daily basis. These services include counselling from a First Nations perspective, addressing identity issues, healing from the legacy of residential schools, and teaching traditional cultural and spiritual ways. Traditional teachings are offered that deal with addictions and abuse and promote healing and healthy lifestyles (see Calls to Action (see Calls to Action 36 and 38). • A Gladue Review Committee is developing a practical and coordinated approach regarding how s. 718.2(e) (the “Gladue principle”) will work in Saskatchewan. Among other things, training has occurred with Legal Aid and Courtworkers. The province is enhancing training for Community Youth Workers/Probation Officers regarding the Gladue principle, and are considering how it can effectively be incorporated into pre-sentence reports (see Call to Action 38).
31. We call upon the federal, provincial, and territorial governments to provide sufficient and stable funding to implement and evaluate community sanctions that will provide realistic alternatives to imprisonment for Aboriginal offenders and respond to the underlying causes of offending.	• Funding alternative measures programs and community justice programs that involve 66 of the 72 First Nations in the province in supporting victims and offenders, preventing and reducing crime, resolving crime and conflict, and working with Elders and at-risk youth (see Calls to Action 30 and 38). • Supporting a school-based restorative justice program offered by the Yorkton Tribal Council to provide peer mediation, as well as the Restorative Action Program in nine Saskatchewan high schools (see Call to Action 38). • Supporting crime prevention programs in five communities that focus on at-risk children and youth, particularly Aboriginal youth in urban areas. These programs provide a range of services to address the causes of crime and victimization and prevent youth from entering the justice system. • Moving toward a more therapeutic approach to justice by implementing with our partners two mental health courts, two drug treatment courts and three domestic violence courts. Also, addressing the root causes of offending and victimization as part of multi-sector Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) training (see Call to Action 33). • The HUB and COR model works to prevent crime by dispatching a multi-disciplinary group of front-line workers to provide immediate interventions for individuals in crisis. This response is followed up by a dedicated team of human service professionals who collaborate on longer-term solutions to reduce

	vulnerability and prevent crime and victimization (see Calls to Action 30 and 38). • The Ministry of Justice held a collaborative workshop with 80 participants in February 2015 on Community Wellness and Safety in the north to encourage interagency collaboration on initiatives such as community safety planning. In 2016, ministry officials began working with Public Safety Canada to determine how the province can support community safety plans in selected communities, and an initial meeting occurred with federal and provincial departments and Mistawasis First Nation in February 2017. It is anticipated that these community safety plans will focus on matters such as preventing crime, supporting recovery, and preventing relapse and reoffending (see Calls to Action 30 and 38).
33. We call upon the federal, provincial, and territorial governments to recognize as a high priority the need to address and prevent Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD), and to develop, in collaboration with Aboriginal people, FASD preventive programs that can be delivered in a culturally appropriate manner.	• Moving toward a more therapeutic approach to justice by implementing with our partners two mental health courts, two drug treatment courts and three domestic violence courts (see Calls to Action 34 and 36). • Addressing the root causes of offending and victimization as part of multi-sector Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) training. For example, the FASD and Justice Educational and Discussion Event in 2012 featured a presentation by an expert which was broadcast to 12 provincial court locations around the province. In the afternoon, members of the Judiciary, sometimes accompanied by volunteers from the Saskatchewan FASD Support Network, facilitated group discussions in those locations with justice and human services professionals. • The Saskatchewan Liquor and Gaming Authority provides approximately \$150K annually to the Prevention Institute and the FASD Awareness Network in support of FASD awareness and prevention.
34. We call upon the governments of Canada, the provinces, and territories to undertake reforms to the criminal justice system to better address the needs of offenders with Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD).	• Moving toward a more therapeutic approach to justice by implementing with our partners two mental health courts and two drug treatment courts (see Call to Action 33). Also, addressing the root causes of offending and victimization as part of multi-sector Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) training (see the response to Calls to Action 33 and 36). • Work is moving forward on implementing components of the Mental Health Strategy for Corrections in Canada, and Saskatchewan Corrections actively participates in the Saskatchewan Mental Health and Addictions Action Plan led by the Ministry of Health. The aim is to ensure that individuals coming into custody who have mental health problems or mental illness are identified and receive the treatment they need, and that their treatment is coordinated with care provided in the community when they are released (see Call to Action 36). • Working with Federal-Provincial-Territorial justice forums to review calls for amendments to the criminal law and process to address issues related to people with cognitive disabilities, including FASD, in the justice system. • The ministry of justice supports the Elders Forum, in which Aboriginal Elders provide advice to officials about justice-related matters affecting Aboriginal people such as culturally appropriate services.
36. We call upon the federal, provincial, and territorial governments to work with Aboriginal communities to	

provide culturally relevant services to inmates on issues such as substance abuse, family and domestic violence, and overcoming the experience of having been sexually abused.	• Corrections employs a Director of First Nations and Métis Services who oversees a Cultural Coordinator in each adult and youth correctional facility. These positions coordinate First Nations and Métis services for offenders, offer information and training for staff, and assist with the reintegration of offenders back to First Nations and Métis communities (see Calls to Action 30 and 38). • Corrections works with First Nations and Métis communities to access expertise regarding culturally appropriate services and programs for offenders. This includes utilizing local Elders and cultural advisors to provide cultural services on a daily basis. These services include counselling from a First Nations perspective, addressing identity issues, healing from the legacy of residential schools, and teaching traditional cultural and spiritual ways. For example, traditional teachings are offered to deal with addictions and abuse and promote healing and healthy lifestyles (see Calls to Action 30 and 38). • Substance abuse programs are offered in each of the adult correctional facilities. Chaplaincy services are also available, including worship services, individual spiritual counselling, and programs regarding grief and loss. • Work is moving forward on implementing components of the Mental Health Strategy for Corrections in Canada, and Saskatchewan Corrections actively participates in the Saskatchewan Mental Health and Addictions Action Plan led by the Ministry of Health. The aim is to ensure that individuals coming into custody who have mental health problems or mental illness are identified and receive the treatment they need, and that their treatment is coordinated with care provided in the community when they are released (see Call to Action 34). • Smudging is practiced by offenders in correctional facilities, and sweats are held on a regular basis. Drumming, singing and activities such as beading are also offered when possible. • Elders' services can be requested in order to assist the offender with managing stressful and difficult circumstances in correctional facilities. • Corrections have service agreements with some First Nations and Métis communities to provide support and coordinate services for individuals who have been released from custody. • National Aboriginal Day is celebrated in each correctional facility in June with special cultural food and activities involving the Elders and cultural advisors. • As previously noted, the Ministry of Justice supports with our partners two mental health courts, two drug treatment courts and three domestic violence courts. This includes funding an organization to provide family violence programming for the Domestic Violence Treatment Option Court in North Battleford (see Calls to Action 33 and 34). • Beginning in 2014, the province began supporting the annual Violence Prevention Week in October. • In 2015, the province launched a new public awareness campaign to encourage people to intervene and stop sexual violence and harassment. The campaign calls on citizens to value and protect all people,
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	particularly vulnerable women and girls. The campaign is called “Who Will You Help SK” and includes a video, online materials and social media at #WhoWillYouHelpSK (see Call to Action 40). • The Ministry of Justice continues to work with partners and service providers, has been working to develop an understanding about the impact of trauma affecting service delivery and supports to victims, offenders, communities and families. This includes supporting the development of trauma-informed services for families of missing and murdered Indigenous women and girls (see Calls to Action 36 and 57). • The Healthy Families Initiative (HFI) has adapted the Signs of Safety® model, which was originally developed in Australia by practitioners to help them work better with their Indigenous population. The adaptation, “Signs of Hope”, has been integrated into the design of the Healthy Families Initiative. The model offers a culturally relevant approach to respond to the needs of all participants, including inmates, by addressing the causes of offending behaviours in a meaningful way. The model is grounded in partnership with the HFI Signs of Hope worker, other professionals, and the inmates own natural support people. Using this model, the HFI Signs of Hope workers are better able to advocate for the needs of Indigenous inmates involved in the program. Whether HFI participants are in the community or in correctional centers, the HFI Signs of Hope program staff will work with individuals to address their specific and family-related needs.
38. We call upon the federal, provincial, territorial, and Aboriginal governments to commit to eliminating the overrepresentation of Aboriginal youth in custody over the next decade.	• For the past three decades, Saskatchewan has pursued an Aboriginal justice agenda at the provincial and national level including two major provincial Aboriginal justice commissions or reviews. • Funding alternative measures programs, youth extrajudicial sanctions programs, and community justice programs that involve 66 of the 72 First Nations in the province in supporting victims and offenders, preventing and reducing crime, resolving crime and conflict, and working with Elders and at-risk youth (see Calls to Action 30 and 31). • Supporting a school-based restorative justice program offered by the Yorkton Tribal Council to provide peer mediation, as well as the Restorative Action Program in nine Saskatchewan high schools (see Call to Action 31). • Continuing to fund Aboriginal Courtworker programs in a 50-50 funding partnership with the federal government, to help ensure that Aboriginal people who are alleged to have committed a criminal offence receive fair and just treatment before the courts (see Call to Action 30). • Addressing the root causes of offending and victimization as part of multi-sector Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) training (see Call to Action 33). • The HUB and COR model works to prevent crime by dispatching a multi-disciplinary group of front-line workers to provide immediate interventions for individuals in crisis. This response is followed up by a dedicated team of human service professionals who collaborate on longer-term solutions to reduce vulnerability and prevent crime and victimization (see Call to Action 30 and 31).

	• The Ministry of Justice held a collaborative workshop with 80 participants in February 2015 on Community Wellness and Safety in the north to encourage interagency collaboration on initiatives such as community safety planning. In 2016, ministry officials began working with Public Safety Canada to determine how the province can support community safety plans in selected communities, and an initial meeting occurred with federal and provincial departments and Mistawasis First Nation in February 2017. It is anticipated that these community safety plans will focus on matters such as preventing crime, supporting recovery, and preventing relapse and reoffending (see Call to Action 30 and 31). • Through the Northeast Initiative, which includes the Northeast Youth Violence Reduction Program and the Northeast Serious Violent Offender Program, the province is working with First Nations and Métis partners in Pelican Narrows, Sandy Bay, and Deschambault Lake, to raise awareness and understanding of risks and needs associated with high rates of crime and violence among youth and young adults (see Call to Action 30). • Corrections have completed a review of First Nations and Métis programs within custody. A workplan is currently being developed to implement the approved recommendations (see Call to Action 30 and 36). • Corrections employs a Director of First Nations and Métis Services who is responsible for a number of relevant activities, such as working with Cultural Coordinators and officials in correctional institutions to ensure that offenders have access to Elders and Aboriginal programming. Additionally, this position co-chairs the ministry's Elders Forum; provides advice to senior management regarding cultural practices, protocols, program and policy design, and Aboriginal engagement strategies; and assists the ministry's Inclusive Workplace Committee with developing strategies for a safe and inclusive workplace (see Calls to Action 30 and 36). • Corrections works with First Nations and Métis communities to access expertise regarding culturally appropriate services and programs for offenders in provincial correctional facilities. This includes utilizing local Elders and cultural advisors to provide cultural services on a daily basis. These services include counselling from a First Nations perspective, addressing identity issues, healing from the legacy of residential schools and teaching traditional cultural and spiritual ways. Traditional teachings are offered that deal with different forms of addictions and abuse and promote healing and healthy lifestyles (see Calls to Action 30 and 36). • A Gladue Review Committee is developing a practical and coordinated approach regarding how s. 718.2(e) (the "Gladue principle") will work in Saskatchewan. Among other things, training has occurred with Legal Aid and Courtworkers. Corrections are enhancing training for Community Youth Workers/Probation Officers regarding the Gladue principle, and are considering how the Gladue principle can effectively be incorporated into pre-sentence reports (see Call to Action 30).
40. We call on all levels of government, in collaboration with Aboriginal people,	• Victims of crime, including Aboriginal victims, receive information, support, advocacy and referral from police-based victim services programs. These services are available province-wide.

to create adequately funded and accessible Aboriginal-specific victim programs and services with appropriate evaluation mechanisms.	• Aboriginal Resource Officers are established in six police-based victim services programs to provide specialized assistance to Aboriginal victims of crime and their families. The programs also advocate within the criminal justice system on behalf of Aboriginal victims of crime and assist police in developing crime prevention initiatives for Aboriginal youth. • Aboriginal Family Violence Programs in five communities provide culturally appropriate, comprehensive, and holistic family violence services to urban Aboriginal families. • The province supports 43 interpersonal violence and abuse services delivered by 33 community-based organizations in 17 communities across Saskatchewan. This includes residential services for women and children; family violence outreach programs; sexual assault services; transition houses; enhanced residential services; provincial coordination services; and a new Northern Transportation and Support Initiative, which is being implemented for residents in the Northern Administration District who are victims of interpersonal violence and abuse. • The Ministry of Justice funds Missing Persons Liaison positions in the victim services units in the province's three largest municipal police services. These positions provide direct services to families of missing and murdered Indigenous women and girls, and will also identify best/promising practices, develop training materials, and provide expertise, advice and training to all other police-based victim services units in Saskatchewan. • In 2015, amendments were made to the Victims of Interpersonal Violence and Abuse Act to expand its scope, and in 2016 the province initiated a Domestic Violence Death Review process. The death review will focus on systemic issues and influence the justice and other human services sectors in policy, procedure, service and program implementation that could prevent domestic violence deaths from occurring in the future. • Justice officials are meeting with representatives from Saskatchewan Indigenous organizations and others to develop a Saskatchewan approach to end violence against Indigenous women and girls in families and communities, and to support the National Inquiry. • The Ministry of Justice continues to work with partners and service providers to develop an understanding about the impact of trauma affecting service delivery and supports to victims, offenders, communities and families. This includes supporting the development of trauma-informed services for families of missing and murdered Indigenous women and girls (see Calls to Action 36 and 57). • In 2015, the province launched a new public awareness campaign to encourage people to intervene and stop sexual violence and harassment. The campaign calls on citizens to value and protect all people, particularly vulnerable women and girls. The campaign is called "Who Will You Help SK", and includes a video, online materials and social media at #WhoWillYouHelpSK (see Call to Action 36). • The Ministry of Justice supports several other programs and initiatives that help address the victimization of Indigenous people. This includes the annual Violence Prevention Week at the end of
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	October; supports to victims in the domestic violence courts, mental health courts and drug courts; and multi-sectoral Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) training.
Professional Development and Training for Public Servants (#57)	
57. We call upon federal, provincial, territorial, and municipal governments to provide education to public servants on the history of Aboriginal peoples, including the history and legacy of residential schools, the <i>United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples</i> , Treaties and Aboriginal rights, Indigenous law, and Aboriginal–Crown relations. This will require skills-based training in intercultural competency, conflict resolution, human rights, and anti-racism.	• The Government of Saskatchewan led a Request for Proposal (RFP) process for the design and delivery of an Aboriginal Awareness Training Program. The content for the one day session, outlined in the RFP was taken from the Truth and Reconciliation Calls to Action #57. • The successful vendor, Aboriginal Consulting Services, an Indigenous owned and operated firm, has signed a five year Master Terms and Conditions contract to confirm content and pricing. Each ministry is required engage in a contract with Aboriginal Consulting Services for delivery of the training program in their ministry. The first session under this contract was delivered in March 2017. • The contract will be in place for five years (ending January 31, 2022), at which time it is intended that all Public Servants will have attended. • Several ministries have internal training programs, specific to the business of the ministry, to enhance intercultural competence, such as Parks, Culture and Sport utilizing the Office of the Treaty Commissioner and the Water Security Agency implementing a mandatory on-line Aboriginal Awareness training program. • Government continues to work with partners and service providers to develop an understanding about the impact of trauma affecting service delivery and supports to victims, offenders, communities and families. This includes supporting the development of trauma-informed services for families of missing and murdered Indigenous women and girls. Over 1,500 individuals and agencies within and outside government have received training on trauma, including intergenerational trauma, since 2015, in addition to free webinars in April 2015, and training sessions for senior policy officials in government, victim services, prosecutions and other groups in 2015 and 2016.
Education for Reconciliation (#62-65)	
62. We call upon the federal, provincial, and territorial governments, in consultation and collaboration with Survivors, Aboriginal peoples, and educators, to: Make age-appropriate curriculum on residential schools, Treaties, and Aboriginal peoples' historical and contemporary contributions to Canada a mandatory education	Saskatchewan Education Sector • The topic of residential schools is addressed directly in existing social sciences and social studies curricula. The Ministry of Education has worked with Pearson Canada Inc. to develop social studies resources for grade 4 to 7 students that specifically address the impact of residential schools and their lasting effects. In Saskatchewan, treaty education is woven throughout the broad areas of learning. Teachers have the flexibility to teach beyond the existing curriculum and incorporate new and emerging concepts when and where appropriate to support their students. • The ministry is undertaking work to supplement current teaching resources to capture the residential school experience.

requirement for Kindergarten to Grade Twelve students. ii. Provide the necessary funding to post-secondary institutions to educate teachers on how to integrate Indigenous knowledge and teaching methods into classrooms. iii. Provide the necessary funding to Aboriginal schools to utilize Indigenous knowledge and teaching methods in classrooms. iv. Establish senior-level positions in government at the assistant deputy minister level or higher dedicated to Aboriginal content in education.	• By June 2020, the government is committed to significantly raise the achievement and graduation rates of First Nations and Métis students by reducing the gap between First Nations and Métis, and non-First Nations and Métis students by 50 percent, as articulated in Saskatchewan Plan for Growth: Visions 2020 and Beyond. A key initiative for achieving this goal is the Following Their Voices initiative. Following their Voices is a Saskatchewan model based on research done with a group of Saskatchewan First Nations and Métis students, their parents and their teachers through a project called Seeking Their Voices and on the advice of a broad representation of Saskatchewan Métis and First Nations Elders and knowledge keepers in response to those voices. Following Their Voices is designed to engage and support students through improved relationships with their teachers. Currently 17 schools are implementing Following Their Voices. • Through the First Nations and Métis Education Achievement Fund (FNMEAF), the Ministry of Education has set aside dedicated funding in the amount of \$3.8M each year specifically for the improvement of First Nations and Métis education outcomes in the province. Through partnerships with provincial school divisions, the FNMEAF seeks to improve education achievement in the areas of student engagement, literacy, numeracy and graduation rates. School divisions have also adopted approaches to improve First Nations cultural literacy through the use of Elders in educational programming, and some school divisions have also utilized FNMEAF funding to provide professional development opportunities to their teachers and staff in order to better understand and incorporate Aboriginal ways of knowing and learning into their teaching practices. • Some of the Invitational Shared Services Initiatives partnerships include having Elders in schools to provide Indigenous knowledge and teaching. • The Ministry of Education has a recruitment and retention plan for First Nations, Métis and Inuit employees. • In 2016 the Government of Saskatchewan appointed Jennifer Campeau, as Legislative Secretary to the Minister of Education to support First Nations and Métis Student Achievement in the province. She held engagement sessions on the topics of treaty education, truth and reconciliation and anti-racism education in K-12 curricula. • The Ministry of Education has worked with the Office of the Treaty Commissioner to renew the Treaties in the Classroom teacher resource. This will be translated and distributed to Saskatchewan educators to assist them in delivering mandatory treaty education. • Saskatchewan mandated K-12 treaty education in 2007. Saskatchewan Post-Secondary Institution Highlights • All 19 public post-secondary institutions in 2016, including Universities, Regional Colleges, Federated and Affiliated Colleges have expressed a commitment to the Calls to Action and every institution is
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	working to make progress to increase the success of First Nations and Métis students. The institutions all consider Indigenous content and programming fundamental to the institution's operation as a whole. With respect to Indigenous content, universities have been about changing the core of what they are as institutions to include Indigenous content, programming and ways of knowing. University of Saskatchewan (U of S) • Following the release of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's Calls to Action in June 2015, the U of S hosted a national forum (November), which attracted more than 200 participants from across the country. At the forum, all of Saskatchewan's post-secondary institutions pledged to work together to promote reconciliation. • The forum helped the U of S to determine how to develop, track and monitor activities within the larger portfolio of Indigenous initiatives. • In February 2016, the U of S signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation in Manitoba that will provide researchers and students at the U of S, as well as members of the broader community, access to the vast resources and programs of the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation. University of Regina • For the last few years the university has staffed a position of Executive Lead – Indigenous who works with various units on campus, including the Indigenous Advisory Circle, to lead the implementation of the University's recently developed strategic plan for Indigenous as they work together to fulfill the objectives of the overall strategic plan, peyak aski kikawinaw. • The University also has a committee on research ethics which focuses in part on teaching researchers about the Indigenous way of learning and sensitivities when doing research in an Indigenous community. First Nations University (FNUUniv) • Pledged ongoing support to the work of sharing Indigenous knowledge with people of all backgrounds as part of a 40+ year effort to chart a new path for lasting reconciliation. • FNUUniv has recently developed a Certificate of Reconciliation Studies which will be submitted for formal approval in June 2017. Two classes will be offered in the spring of 2017 on the History of Residential Schools in Canada (INDG 260) as well as Reconciliation and Indigenous Resurgence in Canada (INDG 262). These classes will be available to students across the University community. • FNUUniv is in the fundraising stage of developing Reconciliation Park, which will feature a four-foot segmented wall, with each child's name that attended a residential school.
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	Saskatchewan Polytechnic • To promote increased academic achievement for all students and to meet the promises made toward indigenization, Sask Polytech has made a number of recommendations supporting indigenization within program design and delivery, with a goal of having Aboriginal content in all programs by 2021. Saskatchewan Indian Institute of Technologies (SIIT) • SIIT has recently developed a two-day course/workshop on the history of residential schools in Saskatchewan, the legacy of this experience and the education direction proposed in the Truth and Reconciliation Commission report. The training was successfully piloted on February 19-20 and March 28-29, and will undergo a final review before being formally launched. Key learnings include the importance of First Nation language, culture and tradition as factors in building and promoting student success and employment potential. Gabriel Dumont Institute • In 2015, Gabriel Dumont Institute partnered with the Greater Saskatoon Catholic Schools, SUNTEP, and St. Michael Community School on the theme of Métis Content, Curricular Connections and Teacher Collaboration at the school. Such collaborations are ongoing.
63. We call upon the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada to maintain an annual commitment to Aboriginal education issues, including: - Developing and implementing Kindergarten to Grade Twelve curriculum and learning resources on Aboriginal peoples in Canadian history, and the history and legacy of residential schools. - Sharing information and best practices on teaching curriculum related to residential schools and Aboriginal history. - Building student capacity for intercultural understanding,	• Truth and Reconciliation was a major emphasis at the July 2015 meeting of the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada (CMEC) and Ministers met with commissioners Dr. Marie Wilson and Chief Wilton Littlechild of the TRC of Canada to discuss findings and recommendations of the TRC related to education. • Ministers acknowledged that Recommendation 63 of the TRC of Canada's report calls on CMEC to maintain a commitment to Aboriginal education issue and reiterated their commitment to ensure that curricula in provincial and territorial school systems enable students to gain an understanding of how residential schools affected Aboriginal children, families, and communities and, ultimately, the country as a whole. • Ministers reaffirmed their commitment to eliminating the gap in education achievement between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal students. • Ministers encouraged the federal government to work collaboratively with Aboriginal communities and organizations to address the financial and governance issues faced by on-reserve schools, for which it has fiduciary responsibility. • In June 2015 CMEC held an Aboriginal Educators' Symposium in Yellowknife, Northwest Territories. The aim of the symposium was to provide a forum for Aboriginal educators to discuss, based on their own personal experiences, how best to attract more Aboriginal people to teaching careers, encourage

empathy, and mutual respect. iv. Identifying teacher-training needs relating to the above.	existing Aboriginal educators to remain in the profession, support Aboriginal students entering the field of education, and support all Aboriginal educators in their training and career development. - Continuing to promote and encourage the development of resources that address the legacy and history of Indian Residential Schools within all K-12 education systems in Canada. - To address TRC Call to Action #63, four focus areas were identified for the CMEC Indigenous Education Plan (2016-2019): Sharing promising practices and information; language, culture, and identity; teaching excellence; and advising on Indigenous education priorities. - Catholic studies curricula were vetted by First Nations and Métis Elders to ensure that Aboriginal spiritual beliefs, practices and ways of knowing were incorporated. These curricula are infused with First Nations and Métis ways of knowing and include an appendix that provides additional information for teachers on how to further integrate their worldviews in Catholic courses.
64. We call upon all levels of government that provide public funds to denominational schools to require such schools to provide an education on comparative religious studies, which must include a segment on Aboriginal spiritual beliefs and practices developed in collaboration with Aboriginal Elders.	
Missing Children and Burial Information (#71-76) 75. We call upon the federal government to work with provincial, territorial, and municipal governments, churches, Aboriginal communities, former residential school students, and current landowners to develop and implement strategies and procedures for the ongoing identification, documentation, maintenance, commemoration, and protection of residential school cemeteries or other sites at which residential school children were buried. This is to include the provision of appropriate memorial ceremonies and commemorative markers to honour the deceased children.	Missing Children and Burial Information (#71-76) - The Ministry of Parks, Culture and Sport (PCS) has not been contacted by the federal government in this regard. - PCS has advised the City of Regina on the protection, formal designation and commemoration of the Regina Indian Industrial School Cemetery. The cemetery was formally designated as a Municipal Heritage Property in August 2016. - PCS also advised and assisted the Regina Indian Industrial School Commemorative Association Inc. in bringing forward a nomination to formally designate the Regina Industrial School Cemetery as Provincial Heritage Property (per s.39 and 43 of <i>The Heritage Property Act</i>). The nomination has been forwarded to the minister for decision.

76. We call upon the parties engaged in the work of documenting, maintaining, commemorating, and protecting residential school cemeteries to adopt strategies in accordance with the following principles: I. The Aboriginal community most affected shall lead the development of such strategies. II. Information shall be sought from residential school Survivors and other Knowledge Keepers in the development of such strategies. III. Aboriginal protocols shall be respected before any potentially invasive technical inspection and investigation of a cemetery site.	• The Parks, Culture and Sports (PCS) Heritage Conservation Branch continues to work with the Regina Indian Industrial School Commemorative Association Inc. to protect, recognize and commemorate the Regina Indian Industrial School cemetery. The association has sought input from residential school survivors and knowledge keepers in this regard. • As part of the Regina Indian Industrial School cemetery initiative, PCS is considering further research to identify cemeteries in Saskatchewan that were directly operated by or shared with the province's 20 residential and industrial schools. • (Important Note: This bullet concerning Actions Taken in response to Call to Action 76 pertains mainly to the on-going partnership between PCS and the Saskatchewan Indigenous Cultural Centre in managing the Central Burial Site. As the Central Burial Site is not a residential school cemetery, this work is related to, though does not bear directly on or contribute to Call to Action #75.)
National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation (#77-78) 77. We call upon provincial, territorial, municipal, and community archives to work collaboratively with the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation to identify and collect copies of all records relevant to the history and legacy of the residential school system, and to provide these to the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation.	• The Government of Saskatchewan will work cooperatively with the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation.
Sports and Reconciliation (#87-91) 87. We call upon all levels of government, in collaboration with Aboriginal peoples, sports halls of fame, and other relevant organizations, to provide public	• Through lottery funded institutions such as the Saskatchewan Sports Hall of Fame and support for Aboriginal youth awards, the province recognizes and celebrates the achievements of Saskatchewan's First Nations and Métis athletes. • Saskatchewan has supported the creation of a poster campaign to highlight role models. These posters feature Aboriginal athletes, coaches and community developers who have achieved a wide variety of

education that tells the national story of Aboriginal athletes in history.	success in their careers including national or international awards and those who are dedicated to inspiring the next generation of historical Aboriginal athletes. • Success stories of First Nations and Métis athletes, coaches and volunteers are highlighted regularly through various media channels including newsletters, newspapers, radio, social media, etc. • The province of Saskatchewan endorses sporting events such as the North American Indigenous Games (NAIG) and the First Nations Summer and Winter Games. • The Aboriginal Sport Enhancement Program provides financial and consultative support to both sports on the NAIG calendar and those sports that have a high level of participation from Aboriginal athletes attending events nationally. The support provides assistance to sports to develop and grow the talents of athletes in preparation for NAIG and other competitions such as the National Aboriginal Hockey Championships. • The Aboriginal Coaches and Officials Program provides assistance to help ensure that all Saskatchewan Aboriginal athletes benefit from coaches trained in the National Coaching Certification program. This program is increasing the number and level of training of Aboriginal coaches leading to increased opportunities for the growth and development of athletes. • Aboriginal Community Sport Grant Program provides greater sport participation and development opportunities for Aboriginal youth in Saskatchewan, especially youth living in urban, rural, on-reserve, isolated and northern communities. Eligible communities can access the grant program, which is funded by Sport Canada Aboriginal Participation and the Saskatchewan Lotteries Trust Fund for Sport, Culture and Recreation. The grant is designed to support the development and implementation of community sport programs. • Saskatchewan is proud of Team Saskatchewan and has continually provided funding for Team Travel to the NAIG.
88. We call upon all levels of government to take action to ensure long-term Aboriginal athlete development and growth, and continued support for the North American Indigenous Games, including funding to host the games and for provincial and territorial team preparation and travel.	• The Aboriginal Community Sport Grant, Aboriginal Coaches and Officials Program, Dream Brokers Program, Northern Community and Schools, KidSport and various other programs are in place to support programming at the grassroots level. These programs contribute to sport development opportunities throughout the province and contribute to diverse programming led by the communities themselves. • The Saskatchewan First Nation Summer and Winter Games are an opportunity for First Nation athletes to shine and compete in a weeklong event. A hosting grant is provided annually to help First Nations host the games which occur on a two year cycle. Additionally, support for each Tribal Council and Independent First Nation with teams in the games are provided support in the form of a coordinator for sport, culture and recreation. • Tribal Council Coordinator Program has been in place for the past 20 years to assist in leadership
90. We call upon the federal government to ensure that national sports policies, programs, and initiatives are inclusive of Aboriginal peoples, including, but not limited to, establishing: i. In collaboration with provincial and territorial governments, stable funding for, and access to community sports programs that reflect the diverse cultures and traditional sporting activities of	• The Aboriginal Community Sport Grant, Aboriginal Coaches and Officials Program, Dream Brokers Program, Northern Community and Schools, KidSport and various other programs are in place to support programming at the grassroots level. These programs contribute to sport development opportunities throughout the province and contribute to diverse programming led by the communities themselves. • The Saskatchewan First Nation Summer and Winter Games are an opportunity for First Nation athletes to shine and compete in a weeklong event. A hosting grant is provided annually to help First Nations host the games which occur on a two year cycle. Additionally, support for each Tribal Council and Independent First Nation with teams in the games are provided support in the form of a coordinator for sport, culture and recreation. • Tribal Council Coordinator Program has been in place for the past 20 years to assist in leadership

Aboriginal peoples. ii. An elite athlete development program for Aboriginal athletes. iii. Programs for coaches, trainers and sports officials that is culturally relevant for Aboriginal peoples. iv. Anti-racism awareness and training programs.	development to support sport, culture and participation development in First Nations Communities. • Saskatchewan was pleased to be invited to assist in the development of the Aboriginal Long-term Participant Model, has hosted a consultation session at beautiful Wanuskewin Heritage Park in Saskatoon and continues to assign staff to assist in the development. • Saskatchewan was equally pleased to be asked to lend support and assistance to the revisions and updating of the Aboriginal Coaching Modules. Consultative support was given to the Aboriginal Sport Circle to edit and rewrite parts of the modules.
Additional Calls to Action of Interest to Saskatchewan (not directed at provinces)	
Education	
7. We call upon the federal government to develop with Aboriginal groups a joint strategy to eliminate educational and employment gaps between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Canadians (issue of interest to SK).	Education Sector • The Saskatchewan Plan for Growth aims for an increase in the three-year First Nations and Métis graduation rate from 35 percent in 2012 to at least 65 percent by 2020. As of June 2015, the three-year graduation rate rose to 40.1 percent. • The Education Sector Strategic Plan is the first-ever province-wide education plan to be developed in cooperation with First Nations and Métis education authorities. It includes a number of initiatives aimed at improving graduation rates among First Nations and Métis students. • The Invitational Shared Services Initiative supports 16 partnerships between First Nations and school divisions to provide students living on-reserve with access to supports in reading, literacy, graduation coaching, early learning and professional development. Each partnership is unique and designed to address the needs of the students in the area through the development of a joint plan. The province has also extended the Microsoft Software Licensing Agreement to on-reserve schools to ensure students have access to up-to-date licensed software. • <i>Following Their Voices</i> is a made in Saskatchewan initiative based on research done with Saskatchewan students, parents, teachers and administrators. The <i>Following Their Voices</i> initiative is designed to improve First Nations, Métis and Inuit student outcomes by engaging and supporting students through changes in student-teacher relationships and interactions, teacher instructional practices and the learning environment. • Help Me Tell My Story/Help Me Talk About Math were developed in cooperation with First Nations and Métis Elders and educators. These innovative tools assess children's oral language or numeracy development, and provide parents and teachers with activities to assist with children's learning and development. • The 2016-17 forum, <i>Our School Includes Everyone</i>, provides students in Grades 6 – 12 the opportunity to

	hear from three young First Nations leaders who emphasize that all students matter and that students can create safe, respectful and inclusive environments by supporting one another. • First Nations and Métis education organizations participate with school divisions and the Ministry of Education in the Provincial Reading Team and Provincial Administrators Reading Team, which developed and implemented a reading improvement strategy for teachers and leaders (Saskatchewan Reads and Saskatchewan Reads for Administrators). First Nations and Métis education organizations have been invited to participate in provincial awareness and implementation sessions. • Additional initiatives aimed at improving education and employment outcomes for First Nations and Métis students, include: ○ Summer Literacy Camps and Family Literacy Hubs; ○ Prekindergarten; ○ Developing alternate pathways to graduation (dual credits) and transition planning for post-secondary and jobs; ○ The First Nations and Métis Education Achievement Fund; ○ Support to Junior Achievement and the Paul Martin Initiative to engage First Nations, Métis and northern students; ○ Support for CommunityNet; ○ Making technological resources like the Student Data System and ROVER (a streaming video of licensed and reviewed videos) available to First Nations schools; ○ To support the graduation rate priority of the Education Sector Strategic Plan (the Ministry of Education's Northern Education Action Plan), the Ministry of Education purchased the provincial license for myBlueprint, an online career planning tool that can be used by all Grades 7-12 students in this province. Grade 9 students can use myBlueprint to develop and maintain graduation and post-graduation plans; and ○ Providing funding to the Pakkissimon Nuyeh?áh Library System to purchase culturally and community relevant materials. • The Inspiring Success: Building Towards Student Achievement – First Nations and Métis Education Policy Framework approach supports First Nations and Métis student achievement and enhances understanding of the contributions of First Nations and Métis people to Saskatchewan. • Since 2014, the Government of Saskatchewan has invested in programs offered by Junior Achievement of Saskatchewan and the Martin Family Initiative to support financial literacy, entrepreneurship and career development educational opportunities for First Nations, Métis and northern students in the province.
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	Post-Secondary Sector • Saskatchewan is in the second year of a media campaign that highlights programming and supports that promote success stories of First Nations and Métis students and increase awareness of the value of post-secondary education. The first story profiling Sask Polytech's Aboriginal Student Achievement Program appeared on Saskatchewan.ca in June 2016. The second story featured North West College and their Level III Incubator project which appeared on Saskatchewan.ca in November 2016. The third story featuring Cumberland College is expected to be launched in May 2017, with a fourth story coming later in 2017. • Saskatchewan provides funding to institutions and programs designed to accommodate First Nations and Métis learners, including SIIT, Gabriel Dumont Institute and Dumont Technical Institute and First Nations University of Canada. In July 2016, the province announced that it will transition administration of the Northern Teacher Education Program/Northern Professional Access College to another provider after July 2017. • All of Saskatchewan's public post-secondary institutions made a commitment to work together to promote reconciliation during the University of Saskatchewan's <i>Building Reconciliation Forum</i> in November 2015. Several colleges and both Saskatchewan universities have adopted principles, through the Colleges and Institutes Canada's Indigenous Education Protocol and Universities Canada, to improve educational experiences and outcomes for First Nations and Métis learners. • In October 2016, the Government of Saskatchewan hosted a governance and leadership forum which profiled innovative and promising practices for improving outcomes for First Nations and Métis learners at Saskatchewan's post-secondary institutions. The institutions shared these practices through three panel discussions on transition strategies, strategic directions for institutions, and the inclusion of indigenous space and content. • The province is working to bring more employment opportunities and career services to First Nations and Métis peoples by, for example, supporting SIIT's Mobile Career Services and Aboriginal Business Match, a large-scale networking event to connect First Nations and Métis businesses with potential business partners. • The province also supports partnerships with employers to prepare First Nations and Métis for careers in in-demand occupations. For example, Northern Career Quest, has provided 1,500 First Nations and Métis people with classroom and on-site work experience in the mining industry since 2013. Public Sector • A Government of Saskatchewan Inclusion Strategy has been developed and approved. The themes of the strategy are meant to inspire accountability; improve intercultural competence; enhance talent acquisition; and create an inclusive and supportive workplace. Corporate actions are identified in the
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	action plan as well as suggested ministry actions that can be integrated into existing ministry plans. The Inclusion Strategy was developed using a co-design approach, which included representation from all diversity groups including people of Aboriginal ancestry. • There is continued emphasis on increasing representation of Aboriginal people within the public service at all levels. As of December 31, 2016, representation of First Nations and Métis persons within the public service was 10.3 percent. Tourism Sector • Tourism Saskatchewan is the provincial delivery agent for the Ready to Work Program - offering training for the tourism industry. The program partners with a variety of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal communities and education institutions and has 80-90 percent Aboriginal participation. In 2015-16 the program had a completion rate of 90 percent and employment rate of 75 percent. Economic Sector • The Government of Saskatchewan supports partnership projects that improve the skills and employment of First Nations and Métis adults. In 2016-17, the province invested approximately \$30.84M in targeted education, training and employment services for First Nations and Métis people. Many of these programs and services are designed with employers and delivered by post-secondary institutions or community-based organizations. Examples are listed below. • The province funds Adult Basic Education programs on- and off-reserves. The programs equip adults with essential skills for employment and provide an alternate pathway to graduation. • The province works in partnership with employers and community organizations to prepare First Nations and Métis workers for a range of in-demand occupations, such as construction, health care, early childhood education and heavy equipment operation. For example, in 2016, the province partnered with northern First Nations (Woodland Cree, English River First Nation, Lac La Ronge Indian Band, and Meadow Lake Tribal Council) to fund a training program for power lineman technicians. Northlands Regional College, in partnership with SaskPower, delivered the training. • Northern Career Quest is a partnership between employers, training providers, and the federal and provincial governments. It has provided 1,500 First Nations and Métis individuals with classroom and on-site work experience in northern industries since 2013. Of those trained, 91 percent have secured long-term employment; some of these individuals have been indentured by their employer to support apprenticeship training and career growth (in power engineering, for example). • Through the Canada-Saskatchewan Job Grant, First Nation organizations (i.e., business, bands, councils) in Saskatchewan can receive funding to train new or existing employees. • Other workforce development initiatives include provincial support for career fairs such as the All
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	Nations Job Expo held annually in Regina; supporting entrepreneurship and business skills for First Nations youth; and providing employment assistance through programs, such as the Saskatchewan Tourism Education Council's <i>Ready to Work</i> programs. • In 2016 the province collaborated with post-secondary partners to host a best practices workshop on school to work transitions for First Nations and Métis post-secondary graduates. Two Saskatchewan organizations receive federal funding (through the Aboriginal Skills and Employment Strategy) to help First Nations and Métis workers prepare for, find and maintain jobs. In 2016, the province began collaborating with these organizations for strategic planning, and to coordinate programs and services for First Nations and Métis workers. The partners also held their first joint meeting with Employment and Social Development Canada to discuss labour market priorities in Saskatchewan. • Innovation Saskatchewan and the Saskatchewan Mining Industry via International Minerals Innovation Institute's (IMI) Education and Training Panel is inviting proposals for program innovations that will improve the participation of Aboriginal people in the mineral industries workforce.
Justice 41. We call upon the federal government, in consultation with Aboriginal organizations, to appoint a public inquiry into the causes of, and remedies for, the disproportionate victimization of Aboriginal women and girls. The inquiry's mandate would include: i. Investigation into missing and murdered Aboriginal women and girls. ii. Links to the intergenerational legacy of residential schools.	• The Government of Saskatchewan fully supports the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls. In September 2016, Saskatchewan passed an Order in Council to jointly authorize and support the national inquiry with Canada. • In order to address the issue of missing Indigenous women and girls, the Saskatchewan Provincial Partnership Committee on Missing Persons has worked with police, First Nations, Indigenous, and Métis organizations, non-government and government organizations since 2006 to prevent people from going missing and to develop improved responses when they do. The committee's work has resulted in policy and legislative changes, such as the <i>Missing Persons and Presumption of Death Act</i>, which helps to deal with the estates of missing persons, and the Missing Person Policy adopted by all municipal police services, which standardizes the policing approach to missing person files across the province. • The province has been approved for funding from Justice Canada to establish a new Family Information Liaison Unit, which will help families of missing and murdered Indigenous women and girls locate the information they seek, when legislation allows, from agencies such as social services, coroners, prosecutions, and police. It is anticipated that the new unit will be established in spring 2017. • Justice officials are meeting with representatives from Saskatchewan Indigenous organizations and others to develop a provincial approach to ending violence against Indigenous women and girls in families and communities and to support the National Inquiry. This builds upon preparation for and follow-up to the National Roundtables on Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls in 2015 and 2016, as well as consultations with over 700 individuals and 22 organizations in 2015 on the

	Federal-Provincial-Territorial Justice Framework to Address Violence against Indigenous Women and Girls. The justice framework was finalized by Federal-Provincial-Territorial ministers responsible for Justice and Public Safety and publicly released in January 2016. • The Government of Saskatchewan funds Missing Persons Liaison positions in the victim services units in the province's three largest municipal police services. These positions provide direct services to families of missing and murdered Indigenous women and girls, and will also identify best/promising practices, develop training materials, and provide expertise, advice and training to all other police-based victim services units in Saskatchewan. • In 2016, Saskatchewan initiated a domestic violence death review process, which will focus on systemic issues and influence the justice and other human services sectors in policy, procedure, service and program implementation that could prevent domestic violence deaths from occurring in the future. • Officials in interministerial forums have continued working to prevent and respond to the risks of violence against Indigenous women and girls, including the 2015 release of #WhoWillYouHelpSK to encourage bystander action where there is a risk of sexual violence, and the release of a 2014 Provincial Child Abuse Protocol.
Business and Reconciliation 92. We call upon the corporate sector in Canada to adopt the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples as a reconciliation framework and to apply its principles, norms, and standards to corporate policy and core operational activities involving Indigenous peoples and their lands and resources. This would include, but not be limited to, the following: - Commit to meaningful consultation, building respectful relationships, and obtaining the free, prior, and informed consent of Indigenous peoples before proceeding with economic development projects. - Ensure that Aboriginal peoples	Duty to Consult • Saskatchewan implemented its <i>First Nation and Métis Consultation Policy Framework</i> (CPF) in June 2010. The CPF articulates government's commitments to consult with First Nations and Métis communities in advance of decisions or actions that may have the potential to adversely impact treaty or Aboriginal rights, such as the right to hunt, fish, and trap for food and traditional uses of lands and resources, such as the gathering of plants for food and medicinal purposes and the carrying out of ceremonial and spiritual observances and practices. • The province released the <i>Proponent Handbook - Voluntary Engagement with First Nations and Métis Communities to Inform Government's Duty to Consult Process</i> in November 2013. The handbook provides: - o Clarity on the opportunity for proponents to gather relevant information to inform government's duty to consult; - o The scale of engagement; - o Documentation; and - o Government commitment to rely on relevant engagement information to avoid duplication of processes and facilitate timely decision making. Environment Sector • Through its <i>Forest Resources Management Act</i>, associated regulations and <i>The Environmental Code</i>,

have equitable access to jobs, training, and education opportunities in the corporate sector, and that Aboriginal communities gain long-term sustainable benefits from economic development projects. iii. Provide education for management and staff on the history of Aboriginal peoples, including the history and legacy of residential schools, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Treaties and Aboriginal rights, Indigenous law, and Aboriginal–Crown relations. This will require skills based training in intercultural competency, conflict resolution, human rights, and anti-racism.	Saskatchewan ensures First Nations and Métis communities are provided opportunities to participate in Forest Management Planning processes and Forest Operational Planning processes. Combined, the act, regulations and code ensure that a licensee: - o Provide a strategy for sharing information with First Nations and Métis communities; - o Provide a schedule of First Nations and Métis community information sessions to be conducted during the period of the forest management plan development; - o Provide a description of traditional and current land use in the licence area and the cultural activities and concerns of local residents respecting the licence area; - o Indicate what concerns and issues were brought to the licensee’s attention and what the licensee will do in response to the concerns and issues raised; and - o Indicate how First Nations and Métis using land within the licence area have been engaged. Economic Sector • The Government of Saskatchewan works to assist, enable, and encourage investment and re-investment in Saskatchewan. Investment leads to new sales, new markets, exports, new prosperity, jobs and further diversification in the provincial economy. The First Nations and Métis Economic Development and Northern Economic Development Branches in the Ministry of Economy make focused efforts to: - o Ensure that First Nations, Métis and Northerners are made aware of business opportunities; - o Support and work to find investors for First Nations, Métis and Northern projects; - o Organize and facilitate meetings between non-Indigenous businesses and industry and First Nations, Métis and Northerners; - o Support investment and business to business forums where business deals are achieved; - o Path-find, align, expedite and reduce barriers to increase investment opportunities; and - o Mentor Ministry of the Economy colleagues by sharing experiences and understandings gained through assisting First Nations and Métis to engage with industry and grow their economic portfolios.
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