



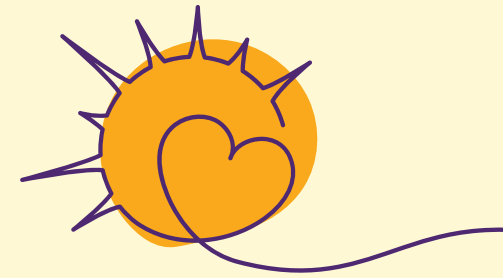
What are Post Majority Support Services?

Post-Majority Support Services (PMSS) provide wrap-around supports that meet the distinct needs of First Nations youth and young adults who are aging out of care, and promotes and supports holistic positive outcomes.

Through PMSS funding, youth and young adults aging out of care and/or formerly in care will have access to culturally safe wellness supports, which includes, but is not limited to: life skills; Indigenous language classes; community and cultural connections; harm reduction practices; counselling; tuition supports for post-secondary studies; mental health; and other programming to support the transition to adulthood. PMSS service providers may prioritize meeting the unique needs of Two-Spirited and LGBTQIA2S+ First Nations youth. To access supports through PMSS, an eligible First Nations youth or young adult will need to connect with their First Nation or First Nations Child and Family Services (FNCFS) provider.



Post Majority Support Services in the Draft Agreement



The Draft Agreement proposes \$795.8 million for PMSS to support First Nations in providing services to youth aging out of care and young adults who were formerly in care during the transition to adulthood and independence, up to age 26 for the first five years of funding. The approach to allocating PMSS funding will be co-developed between Indigenous Services Canada (ISC) and the First Nations negotiating parties, in alignment with the principles of needs-based funding and the recommendations of First Nations before the funding implementation date of April 1, 2025. PMSS funding is subject to funding adjustments to account for the realities of delivering services in remote First Nations.

First Nations Child and Family Services (FNCFS) Program — Post-Majority Support Service Delivery Examples			
TYPE OF PROVIDER	First Nation	FNCFS Agency	First Nations-Authorized Service Provider
Service Delivery Options	<p>Provide post-majority services directly, individualized and/or by group/community programming;</p> <p>Provide post-majority services jointly with others (integrated service delivery model), and/or;</p> <p>Not provide post-majority services directly, authorize service provider to deliver.</p>	<p>Provide post-majority services directly to the First Nations the agency is authorized to serve, and/or;</p> <p>Provide post-majority services jointly with First Nation or other authorized service providers.</p>	<p>Provide post-majority services directly to the First Nations when authorized to do so, and/or;</p> <p>Provide post-majority services jointly with First Nation or other service provider as authorized by First Nation to do so.</p>
Service Delivery Example	<p>The youth and young adults aging out of FNCFS care are struggling with their mental health after a community crisis of suicide amongst their peers in care.</p> <p>The First Nation consults with community-based mental health professionals to support the creation and facilitation of a support group specific to those youth and young adults who are affected by trauma.</p> <p>In addition to peer-based support and group work, facilitators can work with youth and young adults individually to provide direct services based on their needs.</p> <p>The First Nation built on the development of this programming to support youth and young adults transitioning from care by hiring a youth coordinator, post-majority services specific navigators, and includes prospective planning for capital projects.</p>	<p>FNCFS agencies already providing care and maintenance services would continue to provide services to the youth and young adults in care after reaching the age of majority to ensure that those individuals thrive into adulthood.</p> <p>The FNCFS agency proceeded to hire two youth coordinators, post-majority services specific navigators, and is developing a plan in collaboration with the First Nation on prospective capital projects to meet the needs of youth and young adults transitioning from care.</p> <p>The FNCFS agency is already providing care and maintenance services to children and youth, and can build on the transitional supports throughout a young person's care experience that will help support the transition to post-majority as their needs change into adulthood.</p> <p>The FNCFS agency would work collaboratively with the First Nation they serve to aid in the development of the First Nation's integrated service delivery model when applicable. This could include the agency continuing with individualized and peer driven services while the First Nation builds on broader cultural, crisis response and life skills programming for young people transitioning from care.</p> <p>The FNCFS agency would work collaboratively with the First Nation they serve to aid in the development of the First Nation's integrated service delivery model when applicable. This could include the agency continuing with individualized and peer driven services while the First Nation builds on broader cultural, crisis response and life skills programming for young people transitioning from care.</p>	<p>The First Nation identified that the organization serves many of the young people from their community who have transitioned from care and moved to the urban center where the organization is based.</p> <p>The First Nation reaches out to the organization to develop a plan to better serve the needs of youth and young adults who've aged out of FNCFS care and are living outside of the community.</p> <p>The First Nation authorizes the organization to be a service provider of post-majority supports, and the First Nation and organization work together to coordinate their approach to service delivery for young people.</p> <p>Questions? Write to social.development@afn.ca</p>



What are Post Majority Support Services (PMSS)?

Post-majority services aim to support the safety and well-being of First Nations youth and young adults in an approach that is culturally appropriate, in their self-identified best interest, and provided based on substantive equality. The Assembly of 7 Generations' Children Back, Land Back report states that the decision to formally transition into adulthood must be made in consultation with the youth leaving care, based on their own readiness level. The report emphasizes that supports must be provided to help youth transition into adulthood.

The supports they highlighted include, but are not limited to:



A “social safety net” of community, workers, resources, and supports.



Safe, appropriate, accessible housing and other infrastructure (water, transportation, etc.).



Life skills training and assistance (how to cook, do taxes, access to a social insurance number, getting a drivers' license and other identification).



Financial support, including a Registered Education Savings Plans (RESP) with contributions from the government and financial management education and access to an emergency fund (to tap into when, for example, facing housing instability, family emergencies, etc.).



Trauma-informed, accessible, and continuous healthcare. It is important that health services, including mental health, sexual health, gender affirming care, and harm reduction care, are not cut off once First Nations youth in care transition to adulthood.



Supporting community and cultural (re)connection, including funding to move to or visit one's First Nation, participate in land-based activities, and spend time with cultural and language mentors.



Support to finish education at both high school and postsecondary levels, without age or time limits.