



ILISIMATUSARFIK
GRØNLANDS UNIVERSITET



**LIVERPOOL
HOPE
UNIVERSITY**
1844



A Theory for Change from the Children & Adolescent Research Environment

**Associate Professor Bonnie Jensen, Ilisimatusarfik
Grønlands Universitet**

Dr Dan Allen, Liverpool Hope University

September 2024





PREFACE

In Greenland, more than four times as many children are placed in out-of-home care (OHC) as in comparable countries in the Nordic region. This situation is placing significant emotional pressure on children and considerable economic strain on the state child welfare system. Whilst the root cause of overrepresentation has been subject to some research and critical analysis, the focus on what works to safeguard Greenlandic children and prevent their involvement in OHC care has not been considered in equal depth.

This knowledge exchange project entitled 'Safeharbour Greenland: Safely Reducing the Number of Children in Out-of-Home Care' represents a newly formed international collaboration between Ilisimatusarfik Grønlands Universitet and Liverpool Hope University. Funded by the United Kingdom – Greenland Arctic Research Bursaries Scheme, this project enabled a joint effort to build a community of practice that could focus on ways to safeguard Greenlandic children and prevent their involvement in out-of-home care in line with Greenland's National Research Strategy 2022–2030.

In this short report, we summarise our efforts to explore and identify opportunities to develop new models for child protection and pedagogical work with Greenlandic children. The Theory of Change presented here in offers significant potential to enhance child welfare services in Greenland, but also the application of a community of practice that has transferability for other racialised ethnic minority children, including Romani and Traveller children, living in the United Kingdom.

Associate Professor Bonnie Jensen and Dr Dan Allen



**Children &
Adolescent
Research
Environment**

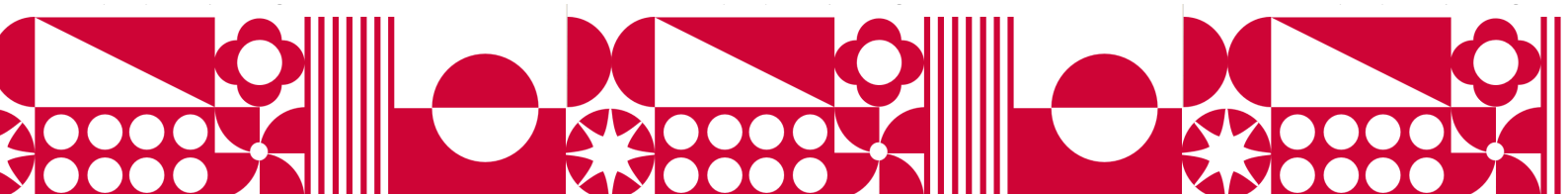
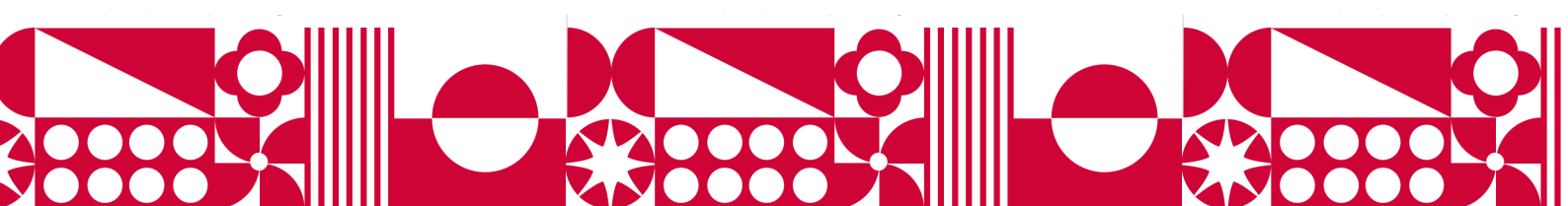




TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|--|----|
| PREFACE | 2 |
| TABLE OF CONTENTS..... | 3 |
| SUMMARY | 4 |
| THE UNDERLYING HYPOTHESIS..... | 5 |
| THE WORKPLAN | 5 |
| WHAT DIFFERENCES DOES SAFEHARBOUR GREENLAND SEEK TO MAKE?..... | 6 |
| THEORY OF CHANGE ILLUSTRATION (See Appendix for larger version)..... | 7 |
| THEORY OF CHANGE SUMMARY..... | 8 |
| MECHANISMS..... | 9 |
| NEXT STEPS | 11 |
| APPENDIX THEORY OF CHANGE IN EACH SECTION..... | 14 |
| INPUTS | 14 |
| ACTIVITIES | 15 |
| ASSUMPTIONS | 16 |
| GOALS | 17 |
| SPECIAL INTEREST GROUP TERMS OF REFERENCE | 19 |





SUMMARY

The overrepresentation and experience of Kalaallit Nunaat (Greenlandic) children in OHC care came to the forefront of public debate following the groundbreaking research of Assistant Professor Bonnie Jensen, Ilisimatusarfik Grønlands Universitet. Jensen's published research (2023)¹ has exposed inadequacies and failures in the relationships between child welfare professionals and children and families. Although community and relationship-based practices based on indigenous pedagogies are now considered essential in supporting Inuit children living in OHC care, Jensen found that general social welfare policies aimed at involving and progressing Greenlandic communities have been hesitant.

Utilising a 'communities of practice model'², this project brought together representatives from purposefully selected organisations including the care experienced adults to develop good practice guidance designed to safely reduce the number of children living in OHC care in Greenland.

The primary objective of the communities of practice activities was to explore and identify opportunities for developing new models for social work and pedagogical work with Greenlandic children. The starting point is the traditional practices of child welfare. There is a lack of scientific research on child protection practices with Inuit and other Indigenous groups (Allen and Riding, 2018)³. In both Greenland and the United Kingdom, traditional practices of community and relationship-based work are being given less priority as expert and family focussed crisis-driven perspectives take precedence. This project, supported further by action research methods⁴, facilitated communities of practice workshop to produce new perspectives and a conceptual focus that can begin to focus on the "safe" reduction of the number of Greenlandic children in OHC rather than the absolute reduction while ensuring the correct identification and support of those requiring statutory intervention.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

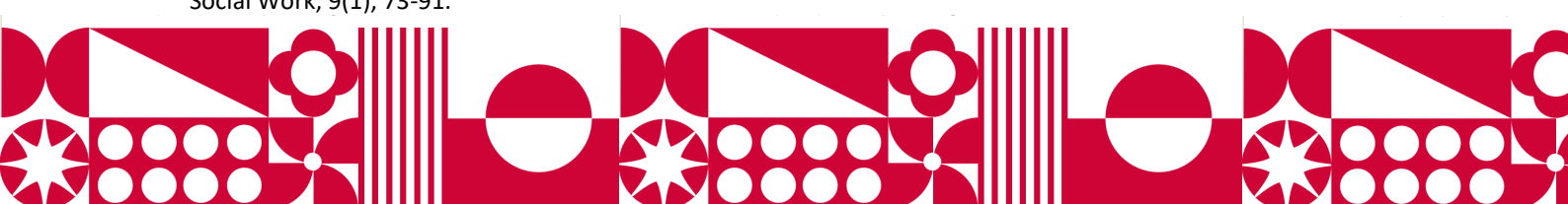
In Greenland, more than four times as many children are placed in OHC as in comparable countries in the Nordic region. Although significant efforts are in pace to safeguard children, a focussed assessment of how to reduce the number of children living in OHC has not been conducted. Addressing this important social welfare matter is therefore a key priority that aligns with Greenland's National Research Strategy 2022 — 2030. The unique contribution of Safe Harbour Greenland aims to strengthen this focus by examining possible solutions to safely reduce the number of Greenlandic children living in OHC.

¹ Jensen, B. (2023). Greenlandic children placed in out-of-home care: The lack of involvement and participation in one's own life. *Developmental Child Welfare*, 5(4), 173-189.

² Gutierrez, L., & Gant, L. (2018). Community Practice in Social Work: Reflections on Its First Century and Directions for the Future. *Social Service Review*. 92. 617-646.

³ Allen, D., & Riding, S. (2018). *The Fragility of Professional Competence: A Preliminary Account of Child Protection Practice with Romani and Traveller Children*. Budapest: European Roma Rights Centre.

⁴ Houston, S. (2010). Prising Open the Black Box: Critical Realism, Action Research and Social Work. *Qualitative Social Work*, 9(1), 73-91.





THE UNDERLYING HYPOTHESIS

Safeharbour Greenland will:

1. Help to implement Greenland's National Research Strategy (2022-2030), the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, specifically Article 31.
2. Improve the lives of children living at risk of harm, and improve the experiences of physical, psychological and social wellbeing
3. Reduce the number of children placed in OHC
4. Ensure that all children are safe, feel loved and can achieve their full potential in relation to their human rights
5. Empower parents to parents talk about the help that they need
6. Ensure that parents have the help that they need at the time and place that they need it
7. Ensure that children living in Greenland have rights, not responsibilities

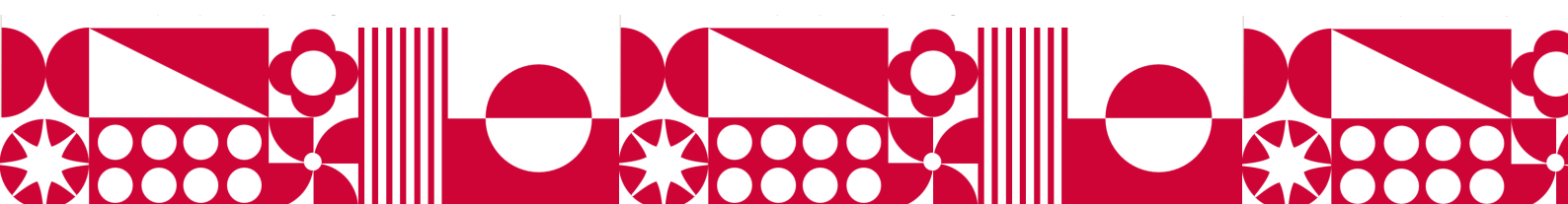
THE WORK PLAN

The work plan for Safeharbour Greenland is presented as a Theory of Change that details the changes the project will bring about, in what way, and for whom. The Theory of Change will also provide a basis for funding and evaluation in the future. Once implemented, a Special Interest Group will review and monitor the work plan. The initial Theory of Change may therefore be refined as evidence is applied to it.

A Theory of Change describes the mid-level theory as it relates to a particular programme or policy. Mid-level theories do not describe the intricate workings of a policy or programme (e.g. organisational processes), nor do they attempt to describe grand theories of how policies function in society. Rather, as their name suggests, they sit somewhere between the two and attempt to reconcile individual, organisational and social systems.

The Theory of Change illustrates how individuals and systems (e.g., the structure of the Safeharbour Greenland) will interact to produce outcomes. To achieve this, the Theory of Change must use a set of assumptions about the choices the programme will make when travelling along each impact pathway. Along with a focus on context and mechanisms, the Theory of Change goes beyond a logic model and becomes a framework through which the evaluators can construct a narrative of the process of implementation and the resulting consequences.

Using a Theory of Change in a process that is as complex as Safeharbour Greenland helps to better articulate what the project is trying to achieve, and why and for this reason, a simplified version of the process has been devised. Rather than including all possible connections and feedback loops, the diagram shows only those which are currently theorised to be instrumental in bringing about the changes anticipated by the implementation of the programme.





WHAT DIFFERENCES DOES SAFEHARBOUR GREENLAND SEEK TO MAKE?

MID-LEVEL THEORY

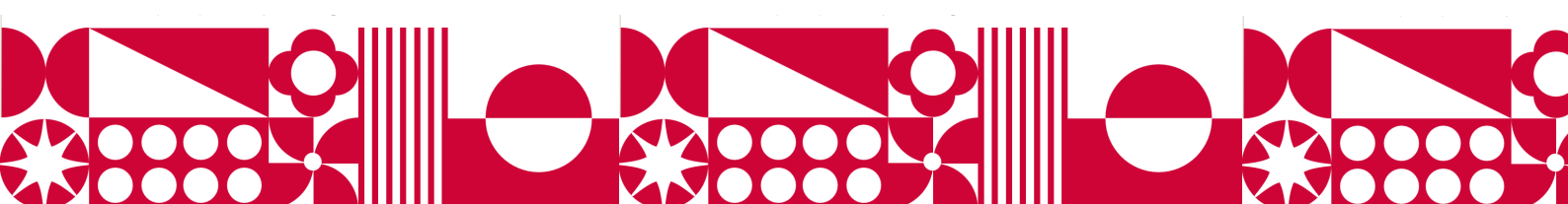
Safeharbour Greenland is an ambitious initiative for social change, backed by the Greenlandic National Research Strategy (2022-2030). With focused governmental support, the project will be led by a Special Interest Group (SIG) comprising key stakeholders from the child welfare sector, care-experienced adults, and parents with lived experience in social care. This initiative will be implemented collaboratively by the Government, municipalities, and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) to ensure holistic engagement and a united effort toward social change.

Over a period of four years, Safeharbour Greenland will work within three core themes: children's rights, family rights, and the development of Child Welfare Services. With strong foundations rooted in social pedagogy and Indigenous knowledge, the project aims to create opportunities for participation, collaboration, and meaningful change. The project is committed to evidence-based reforms, informed by cutting-edge research and, most importantly, by the lived experiences of individuals affected by child protection policies.

The initiative sets out to achieve specific, measurable targets, aligning with key performance indicators aimed at safely reducing the number of children living in Out-of-Home Care (OHC). The project will focus on strengthening Early Help interventions, supporting preventive measures to keep children safe within their homes, and promoting family reunification while prioritizing children's rights.

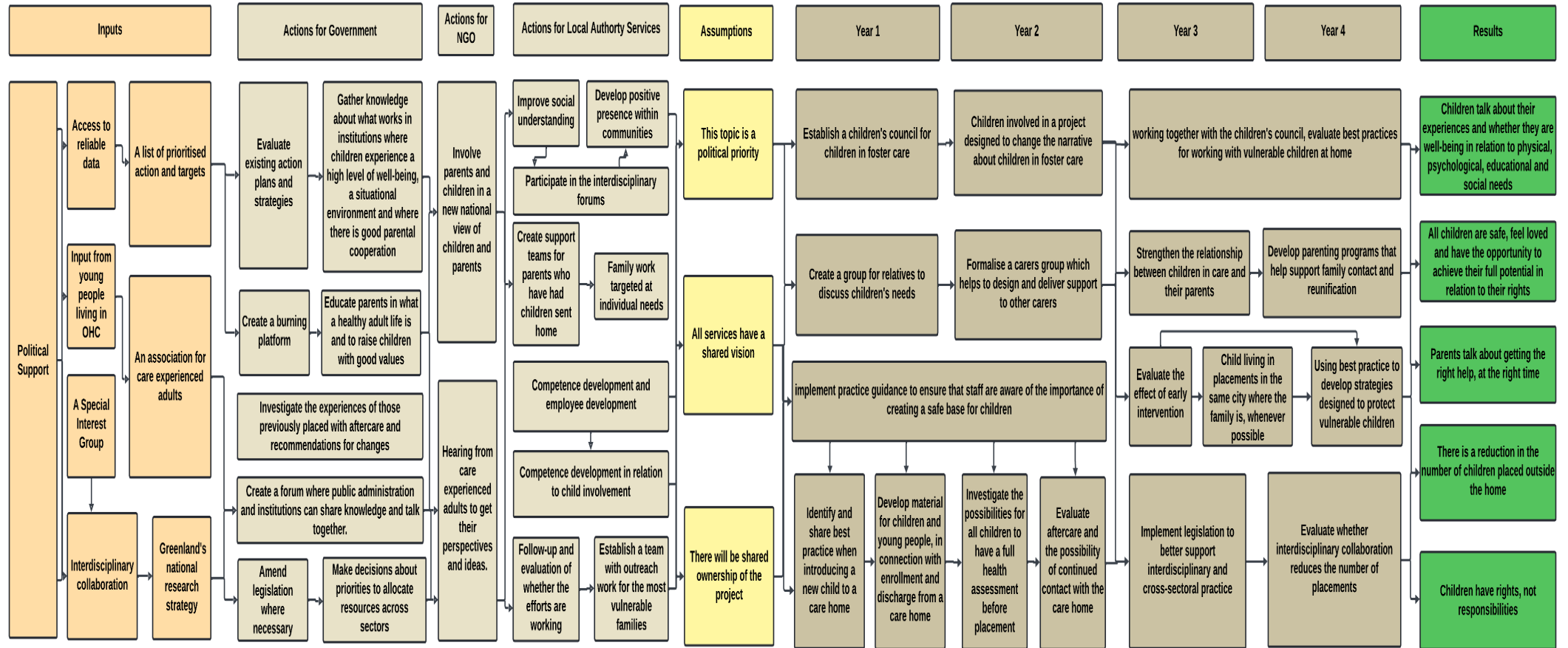
Safeharbour Greenland's long-term success will be measured in three key areas. First, it aims to significantly reduce the number of children placed in OHC. Second, it will provide targeted support to children at risk of harm in their homes, ensuring their safety wherever possible. Finally, the project intends to alleviate the economic pressure that the current OHC system places on Greenland's child welfare sector. By meeting the measurable goals outlined in the Theory of Change, Safe harbour Greenland aspires to create sustainable, rights-centred social transformation.

The mid-level theory articulated above is based on the Theory of Change model developed during the Community of Practice Workshop. It hypothesises how Safeharbour Greenland interacts with key stakeholders to produce outcomes. As such, the Theory of Change includes a set of assumptions about the choices that Safeharbour Greenland might make when travelling along each pathway toward the intended goal. Rather than including all possible connections and feedback loops, the diagram shows only those which are currently theorised to be instrumental in bringing about the changes anticipated by the implementation of the relevant activities.





THEORY OF CHANGE ILLUSTRATION (See Appendix for larger version)





The Theory of Change for Safeharbour Greenland serves as a dynamic blueprint, showing how individuals, systems, and structures will interact to create meaningful outcomes. This framework goes beyond simply mapping out actions; it weaves together the choices, contexts, and mechanisms that will drive transformation throughout the project. By focusing on key assumptions, the Theory of Change guides the programme along its various impact pathways, ensuring that each step is intentional and contributes to the overall goal.

In a project as complex as Safeharbour Greenland, using a Theory of Change allows us to clearly define what we aim to achieve and why it matters. By breaking down the process, we can visualise the connections that will bring about change. The simplified version of the Theory of Change highlights only the most critical relationships and feedback loops—those that are expected to be essential in delivering the project’s objectives.

At the heart of this approach is the interaction between Safeharbour Greenland and its key stakeholders. As shown in the mid-level theory, these interactions are essential in shaping outcomes. Each decision and action taken along the impact pathways is carefully thought out, based on assumptions of what will lead to success. Instead of overwhelming complexity, the diagram homes in on the most significant factors, offering a clear narrative of how Safeharbour Greenland will implement its activities and achieve lasting impact.

This strategic approach not only offers a roadmap but also helps evaluators track the project’s progress, understand the process of implementation, and anticipate the consequences of each action. It’s a powerful tool that ensures Safeharbour Greenland stays focused on its mission while adapting to the evolving needs of the communities it serves.

THEORY OF CHANGE SUMMARY

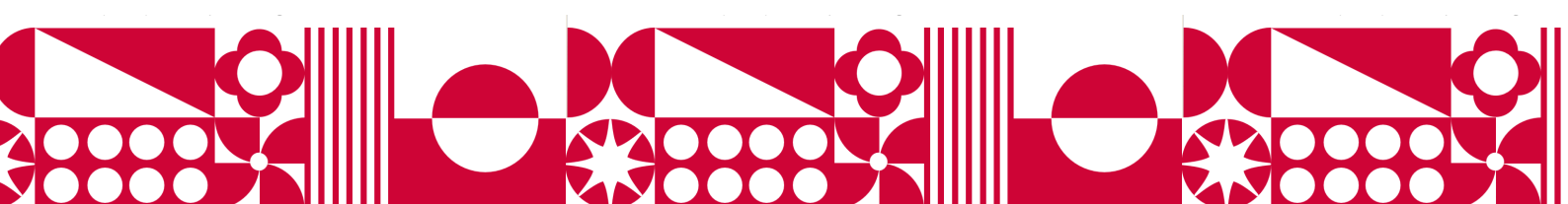
The Theory of Change for Safeharbour Greenland provides a clear, strategic roadmap that connects activities, outcomes, and the mechanisms driving success. It includes key elements like inputs, outputs, outcomes, and the underlying assumptions, offering a deeper understanding of how change will be achieved.

Inputs represent the core activities within Safeharbour Greenland, though not all are mapped out in detail. Instead, the focus is on those activities that are clearly connected to the short-term outcomes Safeharbour Greenland seeks to accomplish.

Activities refer to the specific actions that make the programme function effectively. These are the building blocks of Safeharbour Greenland’s success.

Goals stemming logically from these **activities**, are the tangible outcomes that Safeharbour Greenland expects to see early on, providing key insights for future evaluation.

Results reflect what emerges from the inputs and activities, whether planned or unintentional.





At the heart of this process are mechanisms, which describe how people interact with the broader organisational or social systems at play. While these mechanisms may be difficult to define or observe directly, they are vital to the project's success. They influence how activities unfold and how outcomes are achieved, often working behind the scenes but playing a crucial role in shaping Safeharbour Greenland's impact.

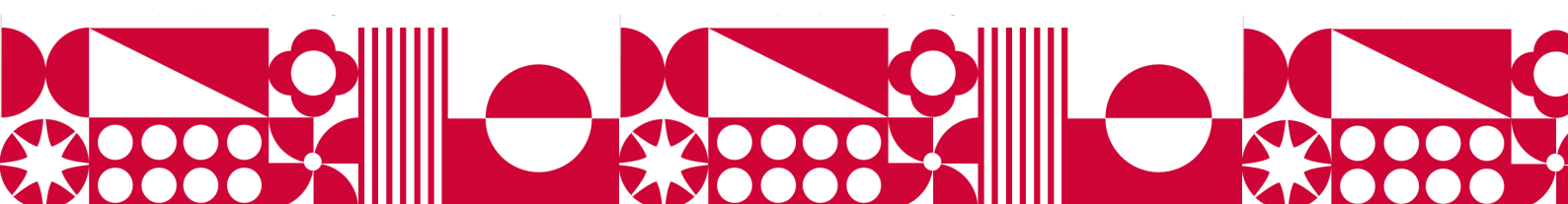
By focusing on the interplay of these elements, the Theory of Change helps create a clear pathway from initial actions to long-term success, ensuring that each step taken leads closer to meaningful, measurable outcomes. It's a dynamic framework that not only guides the programme but also allows for continuous reflection, adaptation, and growth.

MECHANISMS

The Theory of Change helps illuminate the key drivers that will shape Safeharbour Greenland's impact on children and young people in Out-of-Home Care (OHC). These drivers, known as mechanisms, are subtle but powerful forces that explain how the project's actions lead to meaningful outcomes. While not always easy to observe, these mechanisms highlight the interaction between Safeharbour Greenland's policy, practice, and the real-life experiences of individuals, families, and communities.

The mechanisms that underpin Safeharbour Greenland include individual beliefs, attitudes, and decisions, as well as the resources and opportunities the program provides. By focusing on these mechanisms, Safeharbour Greenland aims to create deep, sustainable change. Here are six core mechanisms driving the project:

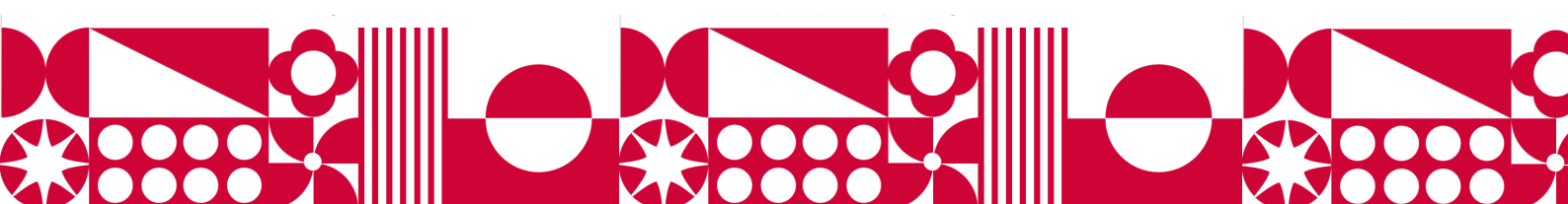
- 1. Contributing to the Greenland National Research Strategy (2020-2030):** Safeharbour Greenland's alignment with the Greenland National Research Strategy ensures that the project is not operating in isolation, but as part of a broader national effort to address societal challenges. By contributing data, insights, and outcomes to this 10-year research strategy, the project strengthens Greenland's ability to develop evidence-based policies. This collaboration creates a virtuous cycle where Safeharbour Greenland benefits from cutting-edge research, while also contributing valuable knowledge about child welfare, family reunification, and the reduction of Out-of-Home Care (OHC). The project's focus on Indigenous knowledge, social pedagogy, and child rights ensures that its work resonates with the unique cultural and social context of Greenland, providing the government with strategies that are both locally informed and globally relevant.
- 2. Debating and Shaping Policy:** Safeharbour Greenland aims to be a catalyst for critical conversations around child protection, policy reform, and family support. By regularly reviewing and debating current practices, the programme engages stakeholders—including policymakers, researchers, child welfare practitioners, and affected families—in discussions that challenge existing norms. This open debate helps to identify gaps and areas where safeguarding measures could be strengthened or revised. Safeharbour Greenland not only addresses the immediate needs of children but also helps shape long-term policies to ensure their rights are upheld within their homes.





These debates fuel innovation in policymaking, paving the way for new regulations and practices that prioritise the well-being of children and their families.

- 3. Influencing Change in Practice:** Safeharbour Greenland seeks to influence positive change by refining and evolving the processes used within the child welfare system. This mechanism is about taking the learnings from research, stakeholder feedback, and community input to develop and promote good practices in child protection. The project encourages a shift from reactive, crisis-driven interventions to preventive, family-centred approaches. By setting new standards for practice and demonstrating the benefits of these methods, Safeharbour Greenland aims to inspire lasting changes in the way child welfare services are delivered, creating a system that better supports families while reducing reliance on OHC.
- 4. Identifying Best Practices:** One of the project's core goals is to identify and implement best practices that will safely reduce the number of children placed in OHC. This involves thoroughly analysing what works in terms of preventive care, early intervention, and family reunification. Safeharbour Greenland will gather data from its activities, comparing outcomes across different interventions, and determining which strategies are most effective at keeping children safely within their own homes. By building an evidence base of successful methods, the project will create a blueprint for others to follow, ensuring that best practices are adopted not only in Greenland but potentially in other regions facing similar child welfare challenges. This data-driven approach ensures that the impact of Safeharbour Greenland is measurable and sustainable.
- 5. Supporting Family Reunification:** Safeharbour Greenland places a strong emphasis on helping families stay together whenever it is safe and appropriate. To achieve this, the project will oversee the development and evaluation of targeted parenting programs designed to support families at risk of separation. These programs aim to strengthen parenting skills, improve communication, and provide resources for families to overcome challenges. The goal is to prevent the need for OHC by offering support early on, and when children are placed in care, to facilitate reunification as soon as possible. Safeharbour Greenland's work in this area recognises the importance of family bonds and seeks to maintain these relationships, promoting stability and emotional well-being for children.
- 6. Leadership and Management:** The success of Safeharbour Greenland will be driven by its leadership structure, with a designated Chair and Vice Chair overseeing the programme. This leadership team will convene, manage, and direct a Special Interest Group (SIG) composed of key stakeholders such as child welfare experts, policymakers, care-experienced individuals, and community representatives. Their role is to ensure that the project remains focused on its goals, stays aligned with the Theory of Change, and adapts to new challenges and opportunities as they arise. This governance structure ensures that Safeharbour Greenland operates with transparency,





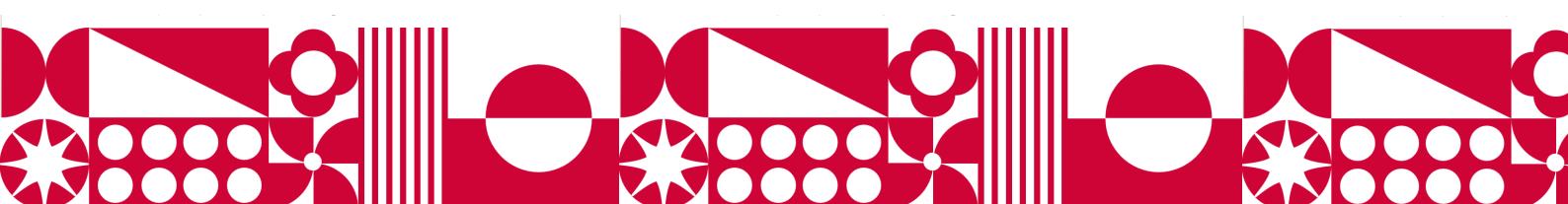
accountability, and collaboration, bringing together diverse voices to implement a comprehensive programme of change.

Each of these mechanisms is designed to bring about measurable change, with outcomes assessed through research, service evaluations, and feedback from the communities involved. By identifying clear outputs and goals, Safeharbour Greenland can demonstrate progress at each stage of the project. This ongoing evaluation not only proves the effectiveness of the programme but also provides crucial insights for adjusting strategies, refining approaches, and ensuring long-term impact. With clear goals and evidence of success, Safeharbour Greenland can attract funding for specific workstreams, ensuring that its efforts are sustained and expanded as needed.

The Theory of Change implemented alongside these mechanisms provide the structural framework for Safeharbour Greenland's vision of creating sustainable, meaningful change in the lives of children and families. Through research, policy reform, community engagement, and leadership, the project seeks to transform the child welfare system in Greenland, placing the rights and well-being of children at the centre of its work.

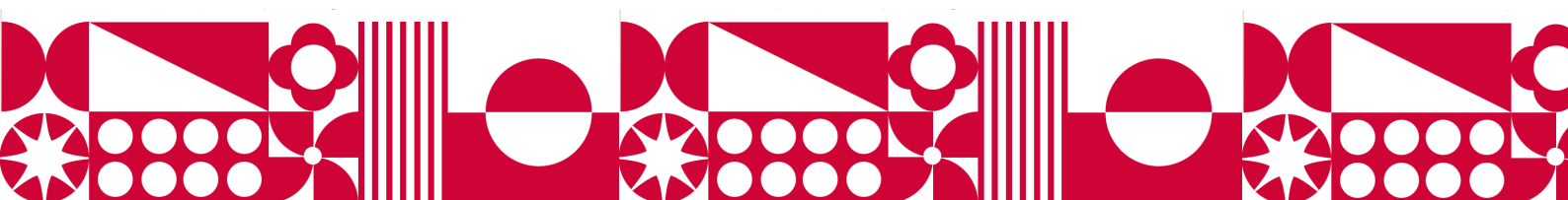
NEXT STEPS

- 1. Identify Membership for the Special Interest Group (SIG):** The Special Interest Group (SIG) will be the central body responsible for guiding the direction of Safeharbour Greenland. Identifying the right members is crucial for ensuring that the group reflects a diverse range of perspectives, experiences, and expertise. Key stakeholders may include representatives from the government, municipalities, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), child welfare experts, care-experienced adults, parents who have navigated the social care system, representatives from education and criminal justice and Indigenous knowledge holders. By including these voices, the SIG will be better equipped to make informed decisions, ensuring that all facets of the child welfare system are represented. A clear membership structure will also enhance collaboration, as each member brings their unique insights to the table. This step will also involve outreach, engagement, and careful selection to ensure the group is inclusive, representative, and aligned with the project's goals.
- 2. Identify a Chair and Vice-Chair to Oversee the Implementation, Evaluation, and Review of Safeharbour Greenland:** Appointing a Chair is a critical step in ensuring the smooth running of Safeharbour Greenland. The Chair will lead the SIG, offering strategic guidance, ensuring that tasks are completed, and that the project stays on course. The Chair will also play a pivotal role in the evaluation and review processes, ensuring that Safeharbour Greenland is meeting its objectives. This role requires someone with both leadership skills and a deep understanding of child welfare, policy, and social change. The Chair will act as a key liaison between the SIG, stakeholders, and other involved parties, fostering accountability and driving the project toward measurable success. This leadership position will also guide decision-making, helping to adapt and refine the programme as it progresses.





- 3. Support the Development of a Parent's Group:** Engaging parents who have experienced social care is essential for grounding the programme in lived experience. Establishing a parent's group will provide a forum for parents to share their insights, challenges, and feedback on current child welfare policies and practices. This group will play a crucial role in co-designing aspects of the Safeharbour Greenland project, ensuring that parents' voices are integrated into the programme. By supporting the development of this group, the project will help empower parents to be advocates for change, fostering a community of mutual support and shared knowledge. The group will also serve as a valuable resource for identifying gaps in the system and suggesting practical, family-centred solutions to improve the welfare of children.
- 4. Support the Development of a Care-Experienced Adults' Group:** Care-experienced adults hold invaluable insights into the long-term impacts of OHC and child protection policies. Supporting the formation of a care-experienced adults' group will give those who have lived through the system a platform to share their stories, influence policy decisions, and contribute to the design of new initiatives. Their input will help Safeharbour Greenland focus on what works, what needs to change, and how children can be better supported in the future. This group will also serve as a feedback loop, offering critical perspectives on how to improve services for children currently in OHC and those who are at risk. By centering the voices of care-experienced adults, Safeharbour Greenland acknowledges the importance of lived experience in shaping effective, humane policies and practices.
- 5. Agree to and review the Parameters of the Theory of Change:** The Theory of Change (ToC) is the strategic framework that outlines the steps, mechanisms, and outcomes that Safeharbour Greenland aims to achieve. Before moving forward, all stakeholders must agree on the ToC's parameters. This includes defining the specific activities, outputs, short-term and long-term outcomes, and the assumptions underpinning each pathway to impact. By aligning on these parameters, the project ensures clarity and shared understanding among all involved parties. This agreement will also guide the establishment of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) and success metrics, making it easier to evaluate progress at each stage of implementation. Solidifying the ToC is foundational for ensuring that everyone is working toward the same goals and understands the theory behind how Safeharbour Greenland's efforts will lead to sustainable change.
- 6. Establish Designated Task and Finish Work Groups According to Each Target Listed in the Theory of Change:** To operationalise the Theory of Change, Safeharbour Greenland will need to cost, fund and create specialised task and finish groups dedicated to specific targets outlined in the framework. These work groups will focus on concrete objectives, such as policy reform, family support services, early intervention strategies, and program evaluation. Each group will be responsible for designing and implementing activities related to their target area, ensuring that progress is made in a coordinated and efficient manner. These groups will function as action-oriented teams, driving forward specific initiatives while reporting back to the SIG and the Chair. The





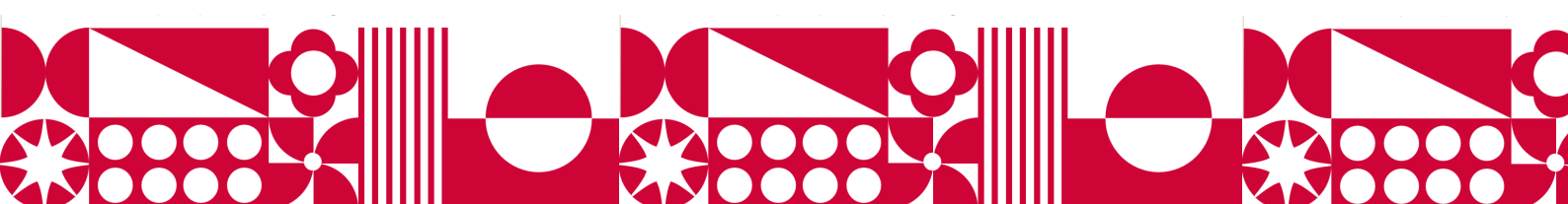
task and finish model ensures that the programme remains focused on achieving its targets within a set timeframe, enabling rapid progress while maintaining accountability. By organizing work in this way, Safeharbour Greenland can tackle multiple complex issues simultaneously, all within the larger structure of the Theory of Change.

7. **Establish a programme of research and evaluation:** To ensure the long-term success, of Safeharbour Greenland, there is a need to establish a comprehensive research and evaluation program. This initiative would involve the systematic collection, analysis, and dissemination of data to measure the effectiveness of the project's strategies and interventions. A robust research and evaluation program would serve multiple purpose, including evidence-based decision-making, continuous Improvement, capacity building, the development of best practices and long-term impact monitoring making it easier to secure ongoing support and funding.

By following these Next Steps, Safeharbour Greenland sets itself up for effective implementation, drawing on diverse expertise, lived experience, and a clear strategic framework to achieve meaningful, lasting change in the child welfare system. Each step builds a foundation for collaboration, accountability, and impact, ensuring the programme remains aligned with its mission of reducing OHC placements and supporting children and families in Greenland.

Funding

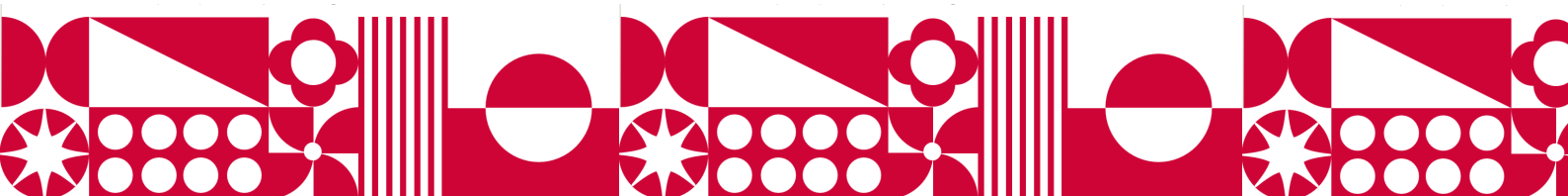
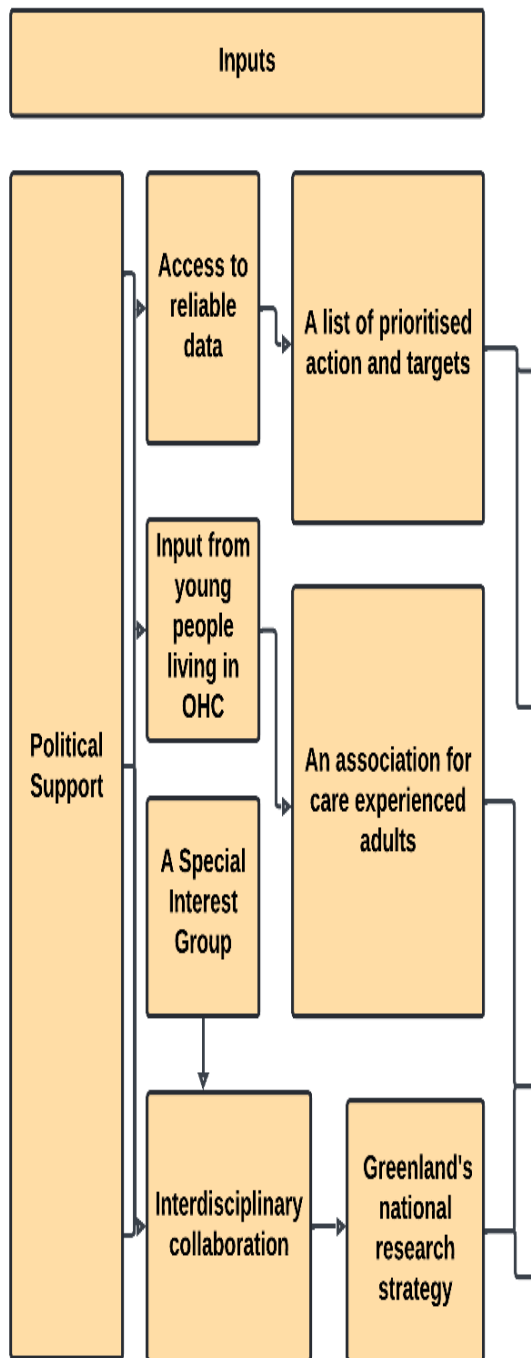
Safeharbour Greenland was funded by UK/Greenland Arctic Research Bursaries Scheme 2024/25





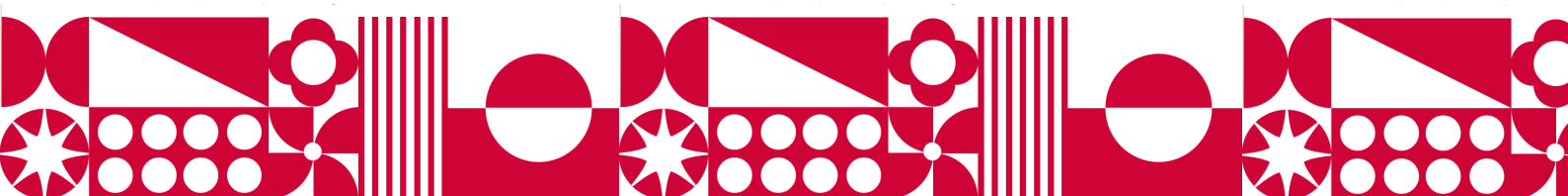
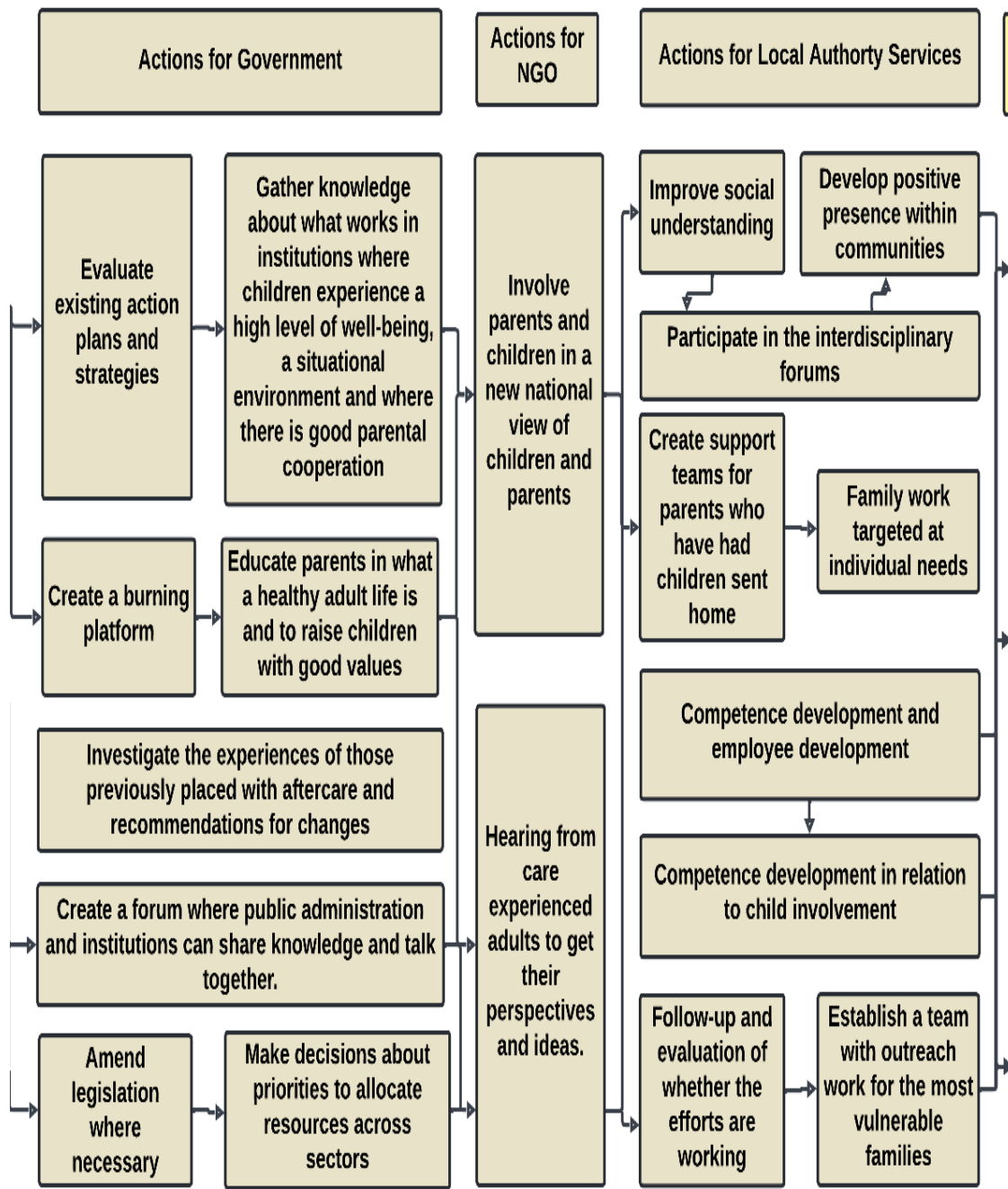
APPENDIX THEORY OF CHANGE IN EACH SECTION

INPUTS



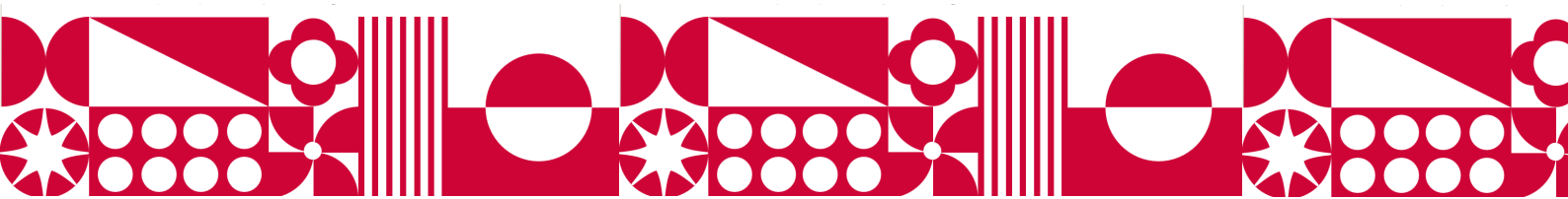
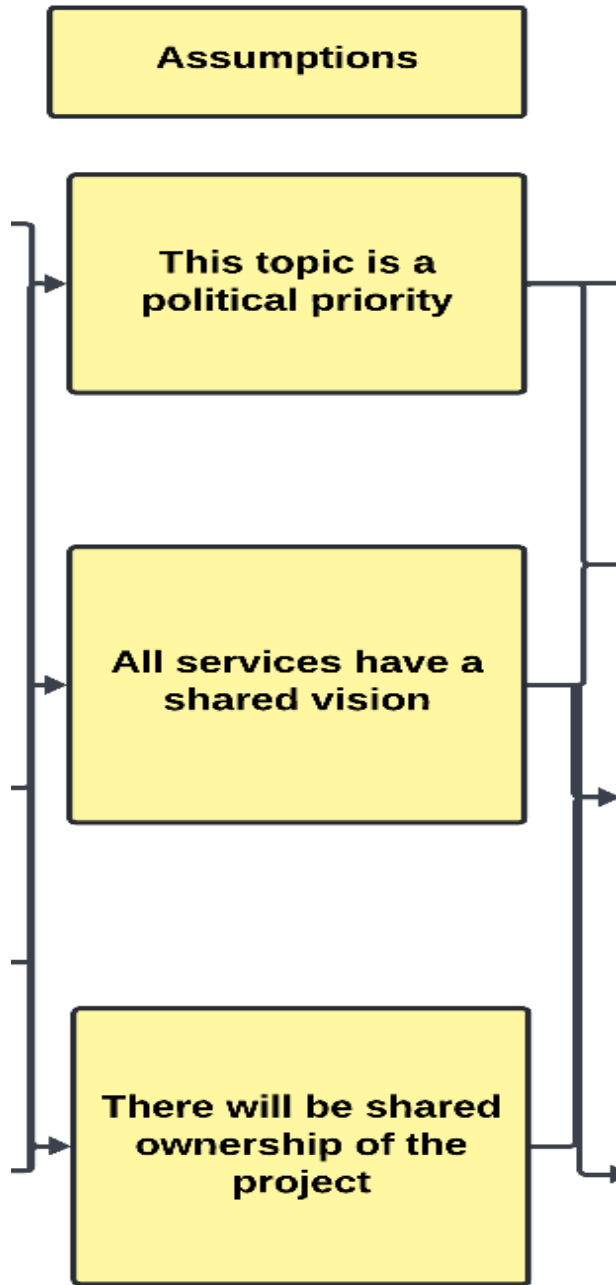


ACTIVITIES



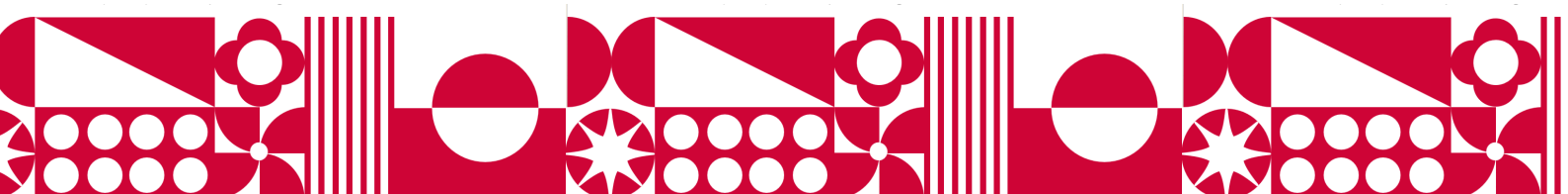
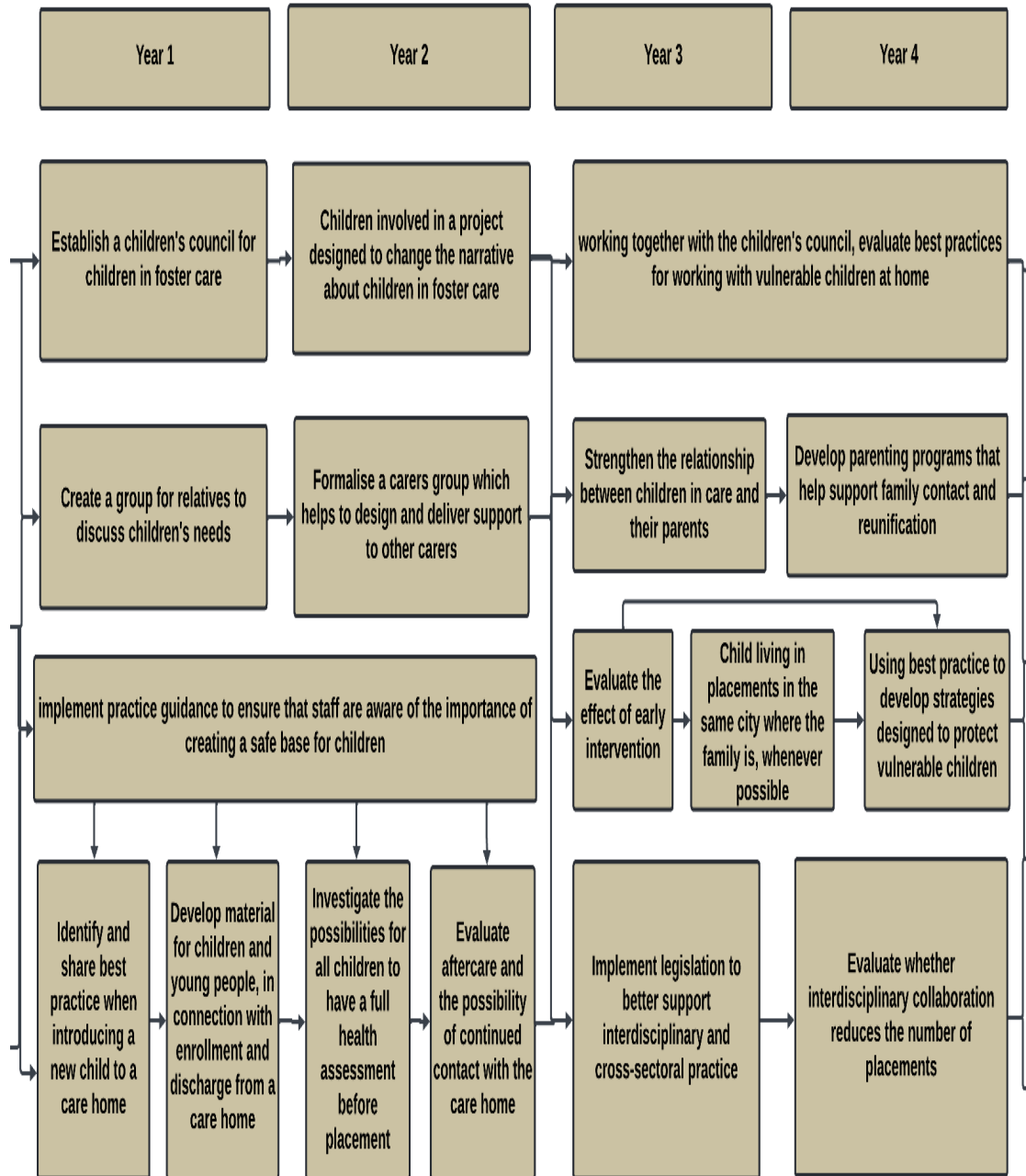


ASSUMPTIONS



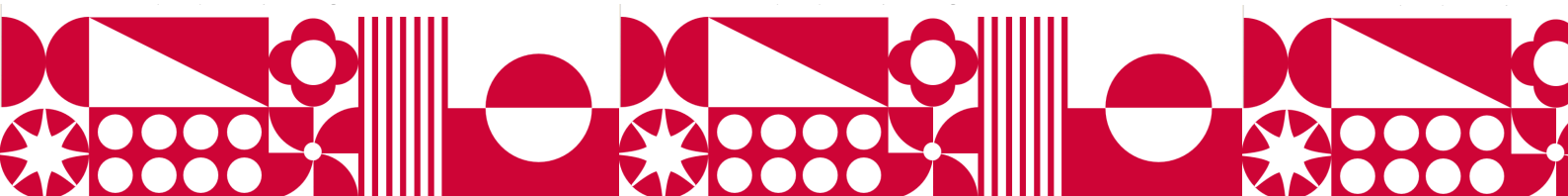
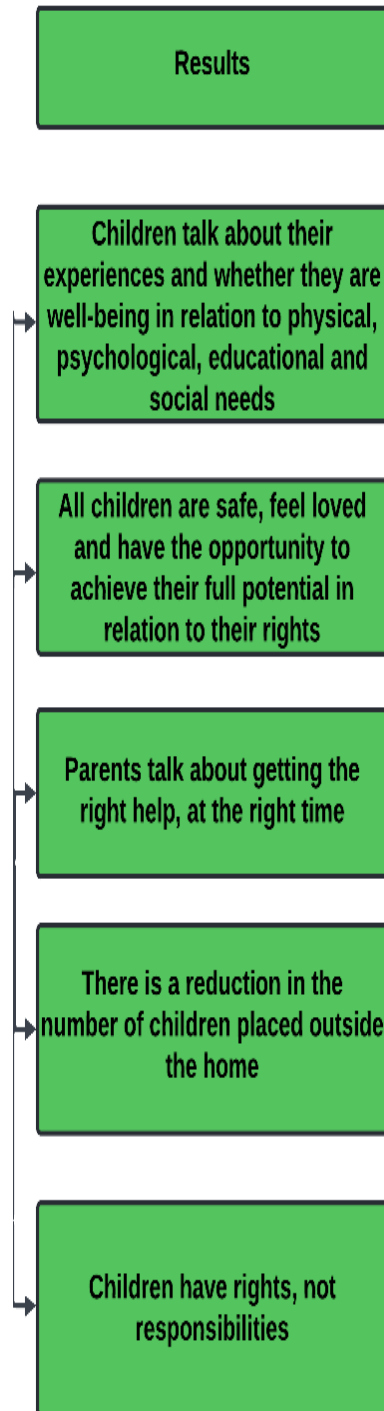


GOALS





RESULTS





SPECIAL INTEREST GROUP TERMS OF REFERENCE



Special Interest Group (SIG)

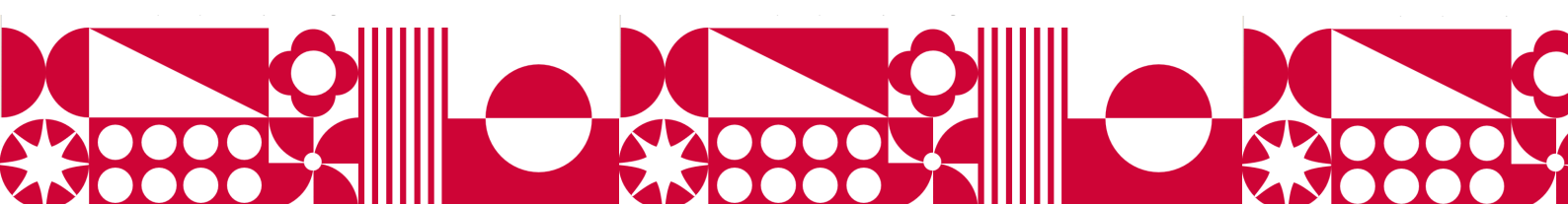
Terms of Reference

1. Purpose

- 1.1. To implement Greenland's National Research Strategy (2022-2030), the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, specifically Article 31.
- 1.2. Improve the lives of children living at risk of harm, and improve the experiences of physical, psychological and social wellbeing.
- 1.3. Reduce the number of children placed in Out-of-Home Care (OHC)
- 1.4. Ensure that all children are safe, feel loved and can achieve their full potential in relation to their human rights.
- 1.5. Empower parents to parents talk about the help that they need.
- 1.6. Ensure that parents have the help that they need at the time and place that they need it.
- 1.7. Ensure that children living in Greenland have rights, not responsibilities.

2. Responsibilities and remit of group

- 2.1. Work in line with the Greenland's National Research Strategy (2020-2030) to enable policy and sector changes through world-leading research and consultation.
- 2.2. Establish a formal Special Interest Group (SIG) tasked with the responsibility to safely reduce the number of children living in OHC.
- 2.3. Develop evidence and models of best practice to safeguard children living at risk of harm within their own homes.
- 2.4. Enable care experienced.
- 2.5. Stand in solidarity with children in the evolution of a family rights-based approach to child protection.
- 2.6. Raise awareness of the right of families to care for children in safe and healthy environments.
- 2.7. Promote the participation of the care experiences adults and centralise the ability of those who have experienced OHC to transform the systems and the policies that affect their lives.





3. Outputs of Group

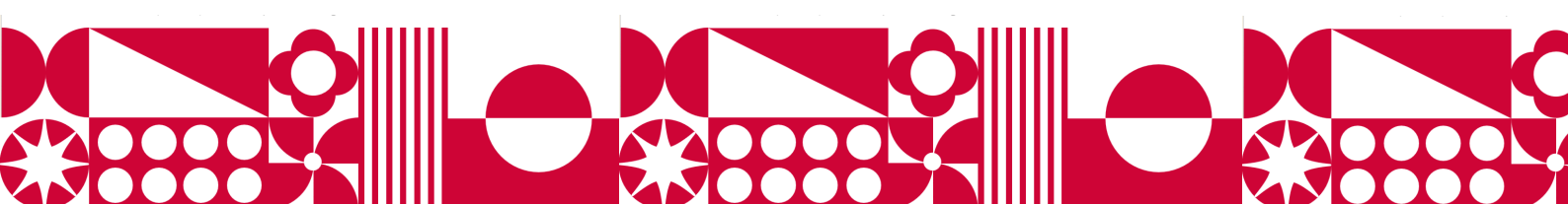
- 3.1. Provide active contribution the Greenland National Research Strategy (2020-2030).
- 3.2. Review and debate practice, policy, research and areas of challenge in safeguarding the needs, rights and protection of children within their own homes.
- 3.3. Influence change in the evolution of processes and good practice.
- 3.4. Identify best practices to informs a strategy designed to safely reduce the number of children living in OHC.
- 3.5. Oversee the development and evaluation of parenting programs to help support family contact and reunification.
- 3.6. The Chair of the SIG to provide updates regarding the work of the group and the development of priorities for future planning to the Ministry of Children and Youth.

4. Frequency of meetings

- 4.1. The group consists of core members meeting quarterly to debate, identify and develop learning and training opportunities. Extraordinary meetings can be called if required by the Chair of their own volition or at the request of any group member.
- 4.2. Minutes and actions will be noted and circulated to all group members.

5. Variation

- 5.1. The Terms of Reference for the SIG may be amended by the group and be subject to the approval of the Chair.
- 5.2. The Terms of Reference are to be reviewed annually every September.





Report written and produced by Associate Professor Bonnie Jensen and Dr Dan Allen for the
Children & Adolescent Research Environment

**“Ilisimatusarfik's Center for Children & Adolescent
Research Environment is not just a place for
research - it's a platform for change”**

Address: Manutooq 1, 3905, Nuuk 3905



**Children &
Adolescent
Research
Environment**



LIVERPOOL HOPE
UNIVERSITY

