



Correctional Services Canada

SECTION 81 & 84 IN NB

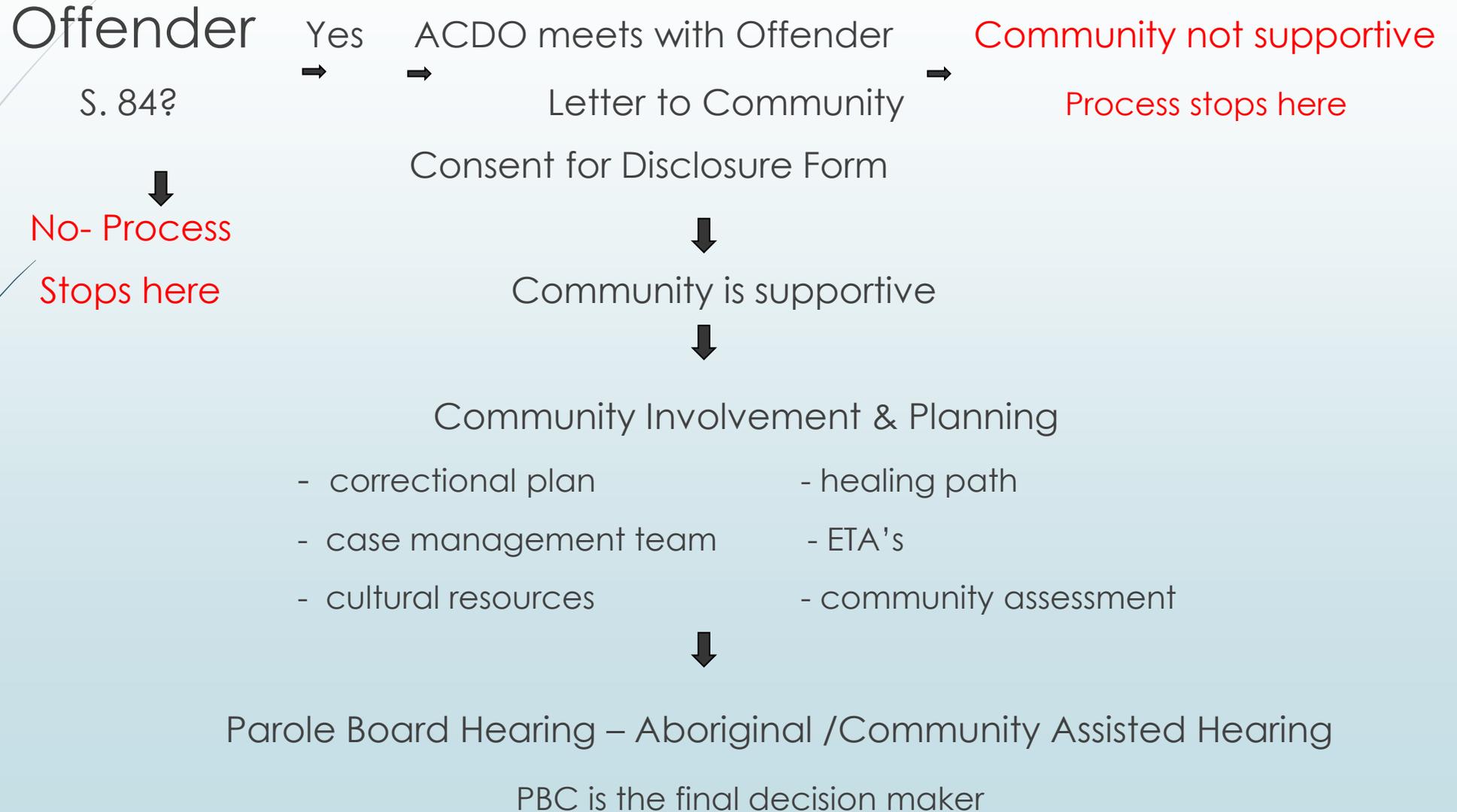
Reintegration

Section 84: Corrections and Conditional Release ACT

Where an inmate who is applying for parole has expressed an interest in being released to an aboriginal community, the service shall, if the inmate consents, give the aboriginal community

- adequate notice of the inmate's parole application or statutory release date; and
- an opportunity to propose a plan for the inmate's release to the "Aboriginal Community"

Reintegration



OAG Audit: Preparing Indigenous Offenders for Release

In 2014, the Office of the Auditor General (OAG) commenced the audit of CSC in Preparing Indigenous Offenders for Release. The audit focussed on whether CSC provided correctional interventions in a timely manner to Indigenous offenders to assist with their successful reintegration into the community. The OAG found that:

1. Most releases of Indigenous offenders were directly from maximum or medium security institution;
2. Relatively few Indigenous offenders were released on parole;
3. Access to culturally appropriate interventions and programs was limited;
4. The need for proportional allocation of programs resources to indigenous offenders;
5. The impact of culturally specific correctional interventions was not assessed;
6. Administrative delays hindering offender assessments;
7. Assessment tools indicating higher risk for Indigenous offenders; and
8. Consideration for Aboriginal social history was insufficient.



Renewed Commitment

In response to the OAG, the Commissioner has committed to:

“inspiring senior executives to empower their teams to achieve the results Canadians expect and collectively be accountable for delivering significant progress and sustainable results.”

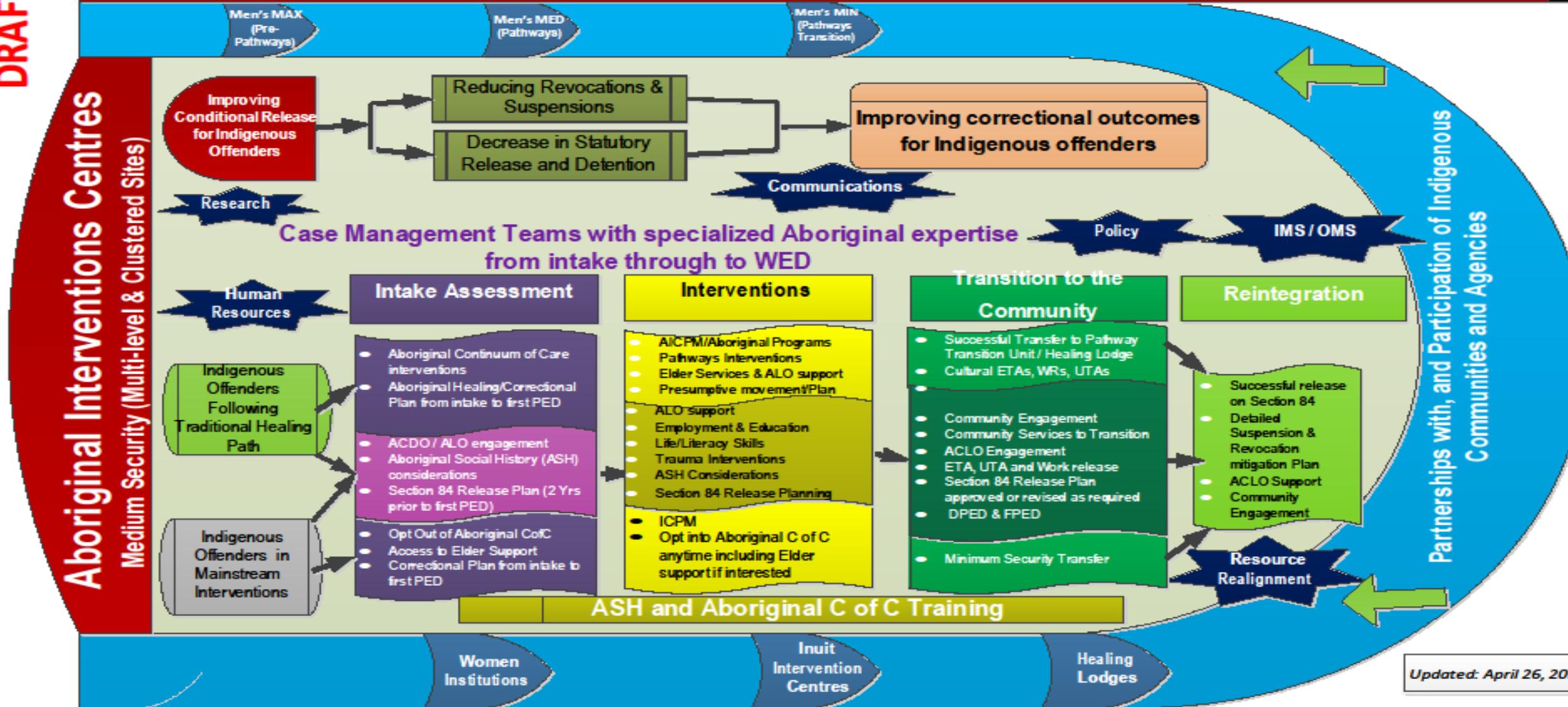
The National Indigenous Plan is the foundation of the collective renewal of CSC actions at ALL levels to respond to:

- ▶ the areas of opportunity for improvement identified in the OAG report;
- ▶ improve reintegration results for Indigenous offenders;
- ▶ strengthen collaboration with Indigenous peoples to support Indigenous offenders in the community; and
- ▶ ultimately close the gap in results between Indigenous and non-Indigenous offenders.

National Indigenous Action Plan

DRAFT

THE NATIONAL INDIGENOUS PLAN – A NATIONAL FRAMEWORK TO TRANSFORM INDIGENOUS CASE MANAGEMENT AND CORRECTIONS





Gladue and the Criminal Code

Supreme Court decision *R. v. Gladue* (1999);
Criminal Code 718.2e

“all available sanctions other than imprisonment that are reasonable in the circumstances should be considered for all offenders, with particular attention to the circumstances of Aboriginal offenders.”



Gladue

- ▶ Consideration of Gladue principles recognizes that Indigenous people are overrepresented in prison, largely due to historical circumstances;
- ▶ Judges must consider alternative options to imprisonment, if appropriate, that are more suitable for Indigenous offenders; and,
- ▶ Sentencing Judges must attempt to acquire the information on the offender relevant to his/her unique circumstances as an Indigenous person.



Considering Aboriginal Social History

CSC has adopted the approach from case law that decision makers are to consider the offender's Aboriginal social history.

Commissioner's Directive 702 *Aboriginal Offenders (6e)*, requires the Institutional Head to:

ensure that the unique circumstances of the Aboriginal offender, as described in the definition of the Aboriginal social history, as well as culturally appropriate/restorative options are given due consideration in the decision making process.

Aboriginal Social History

All Aboriginal people have been affected in varying degrees-- this is not a finite list

circumstance

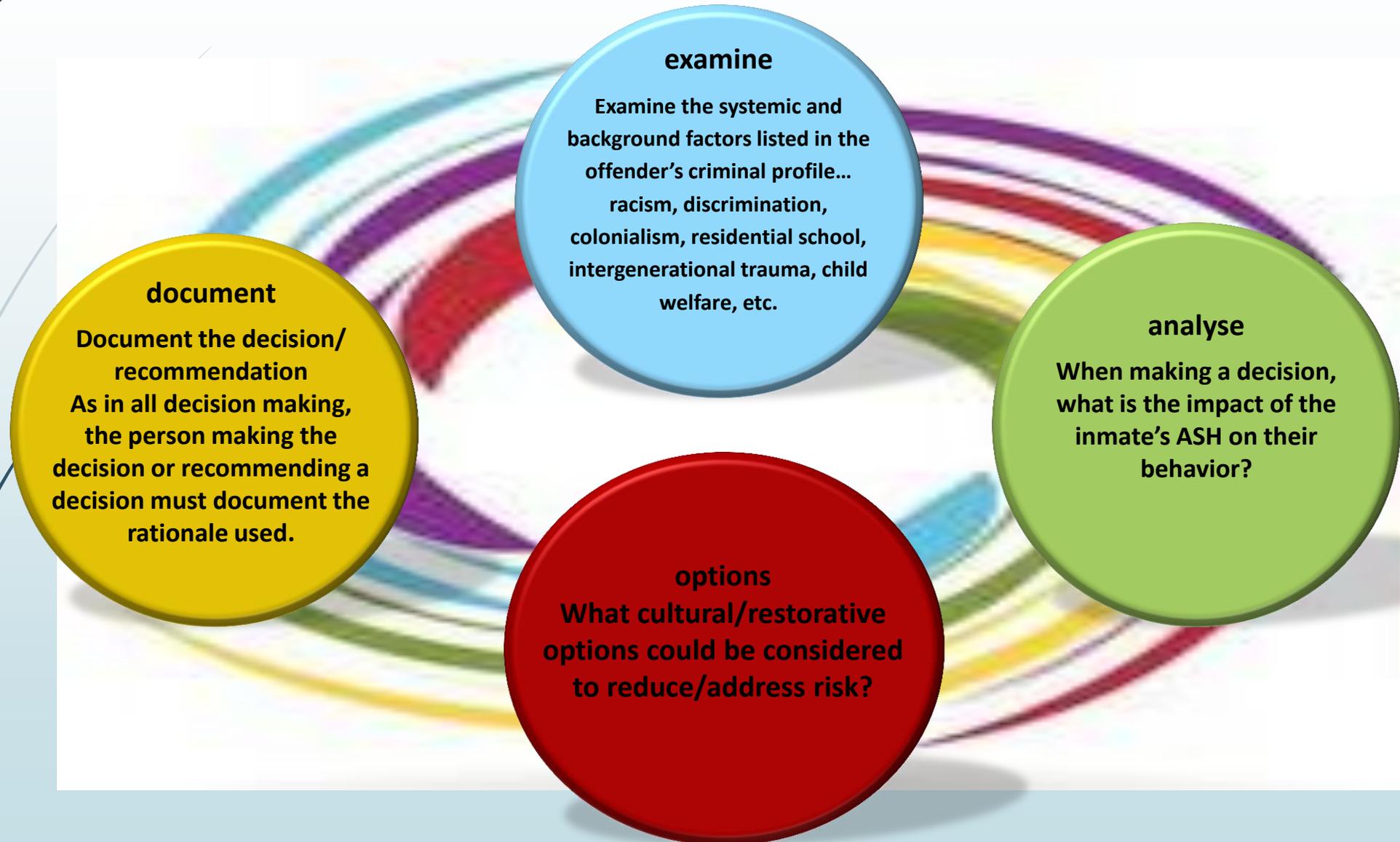
- residential school system;
- child welfare and sixties scoop into the adoption system;
- dislocation and dispossession of Inuit people;
- family or community fragmentation (enfranchisement);
- isolation / marginalization.



- lack of or low level of formal education;
- lack of or low level of connectivity with family/community;
- poverty;
- loss of, or struggle with, cultural/spiritual identity, including loss of language;
- gang affiliation;
- family or community history of suicide;
- family or community history of substance abuse;
- family or community history of victimization;
- Substance abuse;
- racism/discrimination.

repercussion

Consideration of the offender's ASH



JOHN HOWARD SOCIETY

First Nations Affiliates

Effective Re-integration of
Aboriginal Offenders



Elder JoeJohn Sanipass (Gon-Gig-Wom Inc.) presenting Catherine Latimore (Executive Director of JHS Canada) with a basket he made.

JHS FIRST NATIONS AFFILIATES: INDEPENDENT INCORPORATIONS

Each Affiliate is a distinct and individual incorporated non-profit with an active Board of Directors.

Each benefit from support, resources and partnerships with the provincial society and other independent FN Affiliates

- ▶ **Beh-Jip-To-Wejok-Ked-Wa-Gon Inc.**
- ▶ **Kolopehtuwan Mip/ Turning Leaf Foundation Inc.**
- ▶ **Apog-ene-enemat-ool-tin-etj Inc.**
- ▶ **Gon-gig-wom Inc.**



RESTORATIVE JUSTICE / SOCIAL JUSTICE

First Nations Affiliates add their own cultural richness to their Boards and governance.

They become a partner with their government stakeholders and Band Council in creating healthy and safe communities



AFFILIATE COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENTS



There is a need to focus on the underlying social, economic and cultural issues which serve as determinants of health/crime in New Brunswick First Nations Communities. First Nations peoples deserve an equal opportunity to reach their fullest potential

John Howard Society of NB

The primary aim is to help identify, understand and analyze the needs (gaps) of the rural Aboriginal population who live on and off reserve.

These needs assessments are viewed as a way to understand the experiences of Aboriginal community members, the assets within the reserve and the challenges that they face.

AFFILIATE PARTNERSHIPS

Each independent Affiliate and their partnerships have created long lasting relationships with federal government partners.

- ✓ Employment and Social Development: Government of Canadas Youth Employment Strategy
- ✓ Department of Public Safety: National Crime Prevention Council
- ✓ Health Canada: National Anti-Drug Strategy
- ✓ Department of Justice Canada: Youth Justice Fund: Anti-drug strategy
- ✓ Corrections Services Canada

AFFILIATE SERVICES:



Program services designed to meet the unique needs of each individual community



AFFILIATE PROGRAMS

Independent Affiliates have addressed issues assessed as need areas in their community by providing:

- Employment Programs
- Educational Programs
- Youth Programs
- Addiction Services
- Family Based services
- Elder Services
- Offender Re-integration Services
- Aboriginal Language Initiatives
- Cultural Services

First Nation Affiliates have also partnered together with JHSNB to deliver provincial wide programming through Elder Services (ACIS) Awakening Cultural Identity & Spirituality.

HOW JHS FIRST NATIONS AFFILIATES CAN ASSIST

First Nations John Howard Societies have well established roots within their communities and have an underlying strength pertaining to crime prevention and corrections.

These incorporated non-profits, on reserves across the province, are well suited to promote Section 84 within their own and outlying First Nations communities as well as prepare them to be well equipped host communities for offenders leaving the institutions.





AWAKENING CULTURAL IDENTITY & SPIRITUALITY (ACIS)

A provincial wide program made possible through the joint efforts of the Elders from each Affiliate.

AWAKENING CULTURAL IDENTITY & SPIRITUALITY (ACIS) Capacity Building

“An Aboriginal Liaison service for CSC,
linking Traditional Elders with offenders
requesting culturally distinct services for
effective reintegration ”

SPONSORED BY

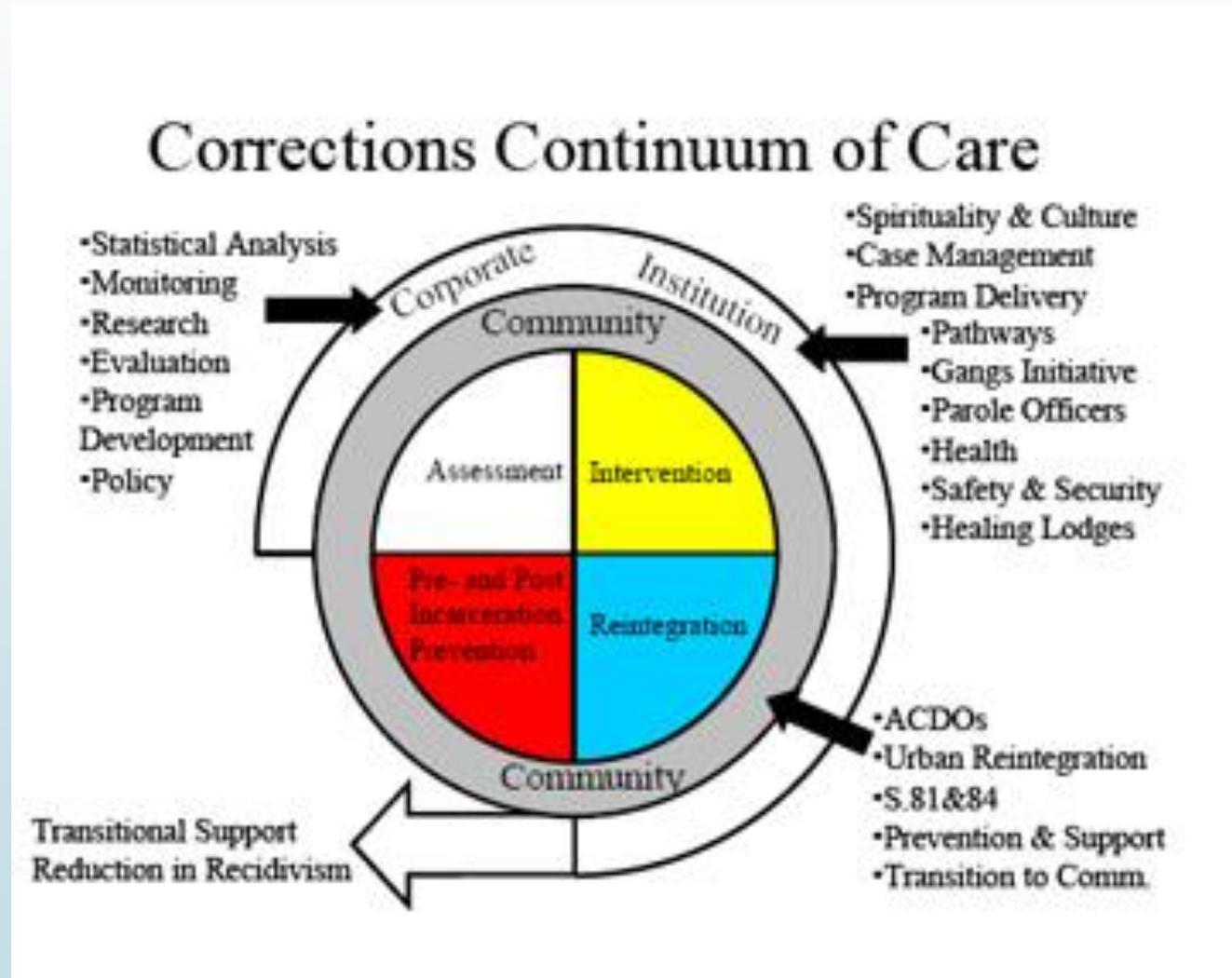
CORRECTIONAL SERVICE OF CANADA



CORRECTIONS CONTINUUM OF CARE

The ACIS program assists in ensuring a correctional system that is responsive to the needs of First Nations parolees and that contributes to safe and healthy communities.

The program is a natural extension to Correctional Service Canada's Aboriginal Corrections Continuum of Care Model introduced in 2003 and designed to develop new approaches to addressing aboriginal offender needs.



ACIS AIMS TO:

- ✓ promote safer re-integration of Aboriginal offenders to their communities, through a culturally significant model;
- ✓ provide healing, spiritual, cultural and other appropriate resources;
- ✓ assist in the development of a structured network of helping agencies to assist with offender re-integration;
- ✓ have Elders participate in meetings with the community reintegration teams to support ongoing needs;
- ✓ establish working relationships with offenders to frequently review progress and service interventions, upon release.



ACIS INTERVENTIONS

- ✓ Provide healing, spiritual and cultural teachings
- ✓ Provide Personal Counselling “core of the Elders’ role”
- ✓ Provide Teachings to offenders
- ✓ Arrange or Conduct Ceremonies
- ✓ Acquire necessary supplies for ceremonies.
- ✓ Provide Cultural Healing through ceremony, herbs, and other remedies.
- ✓ Advise organizations on traditional perspectives
- ✓ Deliver Conflict Resolution mediating
- ✓ Build Social Networks within the offenders host community



ACIS ELDERS

- ✓ Are knowledgeable about tradition including ceremonies, teachings, and the process of life; is ideally a speaker of a Native language;
- ✓ Live the traditions of their teachings;
- ✓ Are old enough to have reached a stage of experience at which it is appropriate for them to communicate what they have learned from life and tradition;
- ✓ Are recognized by the community for their wisdom and ability to help;
- ✓ Hold varying knowledge and skills dependent upon their host community;
- ✓ Are able to interpret tradition to the needs of individuals and the community;
- ✓ Are often asked to represent First Nation views as symbols of the culture or through active involvement with issues and individuals.

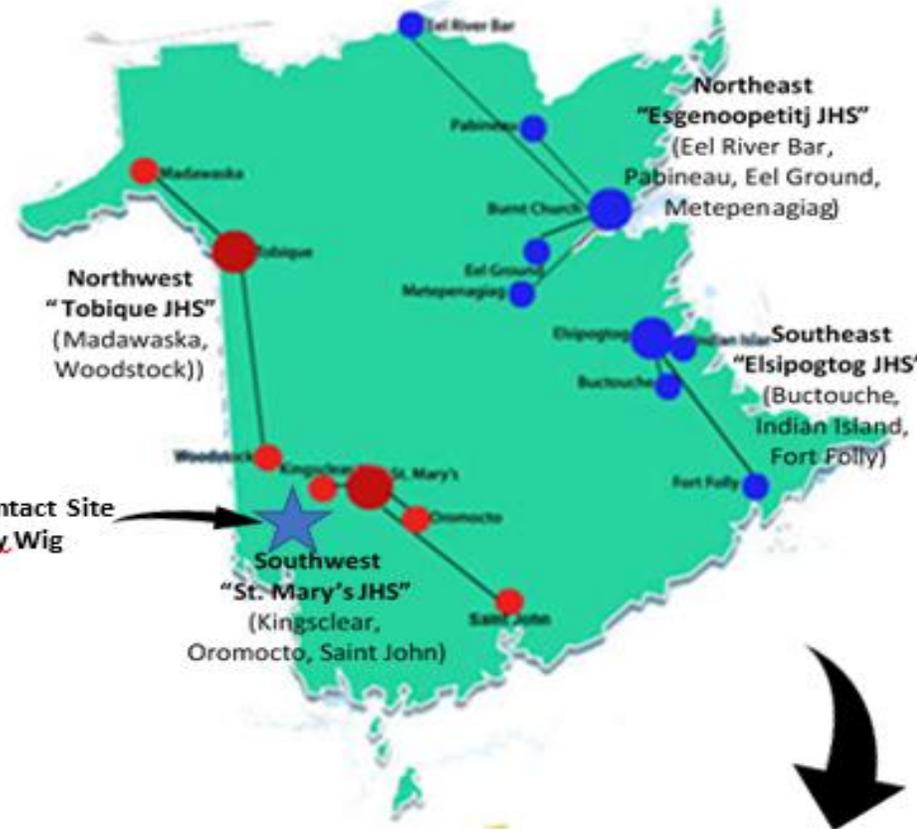
HOW IT WORKS



PO refers newly released offender



Site Coordinators informed of need for Elder



Elders consult with PO and engage offender determining and implementing required services

Site Coordinators select Elder



ACIS - CRITICAL PARTNER

Kikewey-Wig

Has joined ACIS as a critical partner in the delivery of the program across the province.

Their unique status as an Aboriginal Healing House, providing a culturally rich residential environment for offenders, allows for an expertise in offender re-integration.

Offenders within the institution may call upon actual Elders when inquiring about the ACIS service.





KIKEWEY WIG HEALING HOUSE

A Healing House for Indigenous Offenders

Healing & Re-Integration

Kikewey Wig Healing House is a place for indigenous offenders to find themselves and to begin their healing journey so that they become strong men, not only mentally but spiritually, for when they return to their communities.



Private & Spiritual

This private home placement facility has been a unique transition in the continuum of care for those who wish to continue on the Red Path.



Working Hand in Hand with ACIS

The Elders at Kikewey Wig also work as Elders within the Awakening Cultural Identity & Spirituality (ACIS) program.

Through partnerships Kikewey Wig can reach more offenders across the province and provide support services for those offenders that leave their home.



CULTURAL SERVICES 2016-17

- ✓ ACIS has been running for 6 years
- ✓ Kikewey Wig has been running for
- ✓ There have been over 25 trained Elders from across the province participating in the ACIS program.
- ✓ An Offender will receive on average 15 services



OUTCOMES (6 years)

Recidivism / Institutional Returns

