Partnering with First Nations for Better Health: the NB FASD Dream Catcher Service Delivery Model

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NO CONFLICT OF INTEREST TO DISCLOSED

In the past 24 months, Annette Cormier has no relevant financial relationships with the manufacturer(s) of commercial services discussed in this CME activity. I do not intend to discuss an unapproved/investigative use of a commercial product/device in my presentation.

Land acknowledgment

The land on which I stand on this present-day is the home of the Muscogee, Cherokee, and Osage Nations. I give honor and respect to the tribes that occupied this land before them. I honor the thirty-nine sovereign nations that share geography with Oklahoma, as well as all Native people that call this land home. I acknowledge the historical events that have and continue to affect Indigenous people of this land.

Learning Objectives

1.Demonstrate a First Nation's culturally safe and appropriate FASD service delivery model as health care best practice; 2. Reveal how merging of paradigm with western medicine and First Nations science created a safe space for healing;

New Brunswick's First Nations/Premières Nations du Nouveau-Brunswick



Background



Partnering with First Nations



Building our Model

- Support and invest in Indigenous people, families and communities;
- Establish respectful relationships by integrating FN communities, norms, cultural values and resources into our model of care.
- Empower the development and assist in the design of First Nations <u>own healing and reconciliation</u> <u>models</u> to address the TRC recommendations on FASD.



Inclusion of Cultural Norms, Values, and Ethics



HISTORICAL

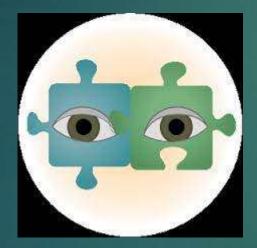
- Powerful Spirit of Understanding, Compassion and Action
- Fundamental Shift in our Relationship with Aboriginal People



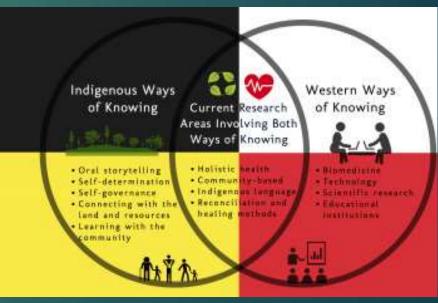
By Hon. Frank Oberle (Minister of Aboriginal Relations), Alberta. Fostering Reconciliation through Education

Methods

Two-Eyed Seeing Approach - Elder Albert Marshall's

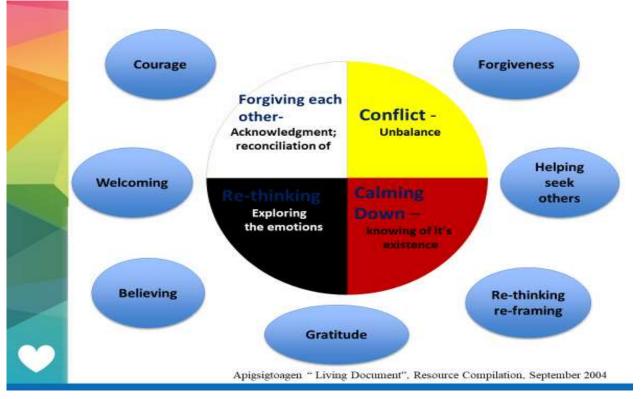






Source: Infographic created by trainee Henry Lai under the guidance of Dr. Rosalin Miles.

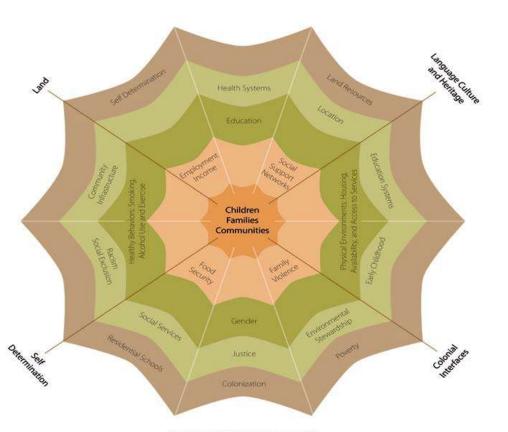
Conflict Resolution



Apigsigtoagen

- Is a Migmag "conflict resolutions model" that has to be community-based and focused on the systemic causes of FN communities and the search for meaningful resolutions;
- 2. Is a longstanding community rituals used to see ways of solving conflicts without violence and through forgiveness;
- 3. The model is based on 4 quadrants and 7 principles. A model focused on the acknowledgement of spirit.

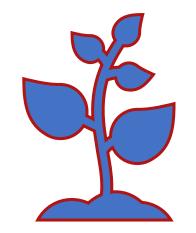
Apigsigtoagen



Web of Being: Social Determinants and Indigenous People's Health

> Creation of the web

Prepared by: Dr. Margo Greenwood, NCCAH, 2009



7-step healing process

Dream Catcher Healing Journey – 7 step process

- 1. Addressing unbalance and conflict identification of client and family needs;
- 2. Calming Down: creating a safe space, listening, reassuring, cultural appropriate practices (healing circle, land based, smudging, sacred objects);
- Exploration of emotions and rethinking Reframing challenges in a more positive way;

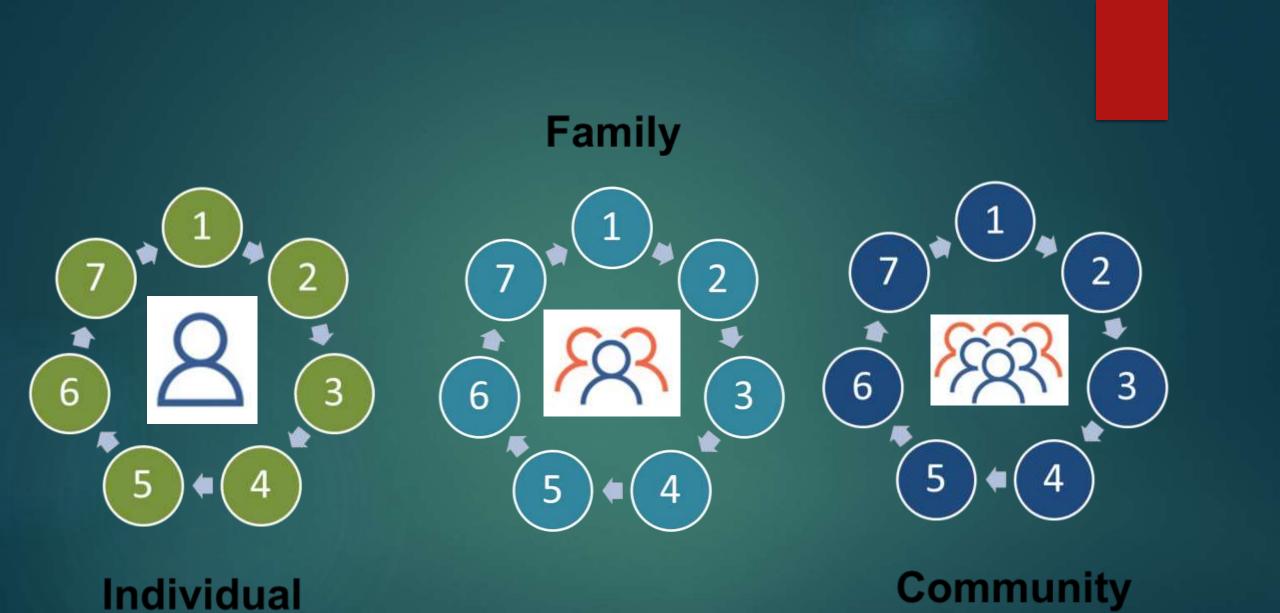




Dream Catcher Healing Journey – 7 step process

- Identification stakeholders & Community Resources – culturally appropriate and safe;
- 5. Healing ceremony (meeting) led by client or family in traditional circle – Shared responsibility;
- 6. Ongoing Follow-up Circle keepers;
- Client's Journey to Healing of his Spirit – Reconciliation of the spirit.







Anticipated Outcomes

- 1. Addresses Front-line health care
- 2. First Nation Determinant of Health
- 3. Identifies "Gaps" to prevent secondary and tertiary outcomes that occur as a result of missing or inappropriate services
- 4. Decline of admissions to tertiary units, keep children and youth in school and reduce the effects with justice;
- 5. more importantly, keep families in their communities as a part of reconciliation.

Effects of the Dream Catcher

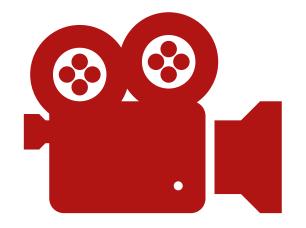
Engagement of client and family in their healing journey	Significant trauma disclosure	Increase in health care services (Jordan's Principle)
Decreased in duplication of services	No more "no shows"	Help clients return to school
Prevented clients from going to jail, or even decreased the # of charges laid	Keeping families intact and in their communities by providing proper services	Gives families HOPE!

Conclusion

►The NB FASD Dream Catcher Service Delivery Model is a personalized, culturally safe and appropriate service designed to empower First Nation Communities, Health Care services, community partners, families and individuals living with FASD.

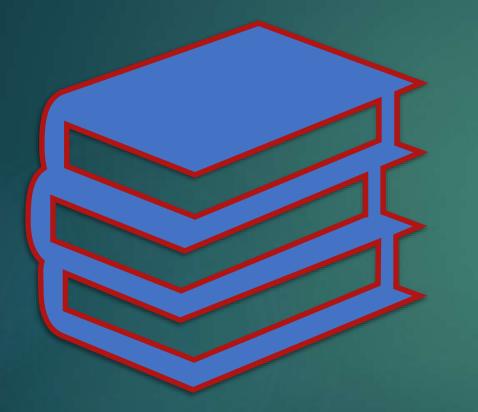
This holistic model fosters genuine relationship building, trust and provides a safe space to help guide the individual and their families on their healing journey.





The NB FASD Dream Catcher Service Delivery Model - Video

References



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- Blackstock, Cindy. (2010). Reconciliation Means Not Saying Sorry Twice: Lessons From Child Welfare in Canada. From Truth to Reconciliation: Transforming the Legacy of Residential Schools. Aboriginal Healing Foundation.
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QUESTIONS