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The Secretary
House of Representatives Standing Committee
on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs
G.P.O. Box 6021
Parliament House
CANBERRA A.C.T. 2600

**Inquiry into the High Level of Involvement of
Indigenous Juveniles and Young Adults in the Criminal Justice System**

I refer to the above Inquiry by the House of Representatives Standing Committee on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs.

I have attached to this letter comments and examples of relevant initiatives from South Australian Government agencies against the Inquiry's specific terms of reference.

In addition I make these comments.

Reducing the over-representation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders, defendants and victims in the criminal justice system is a priority of the South Australian Government.

We recognise that Aboriginal justice outcomes are strongly influenced by disadvantage experienced by many Aboriginal people in a range of key socio-economic measures. Only comprehensive, co-ordinated and long-term effort - and across these areas - will narrow the gap between conditions experienced by Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Australians, including justice outcomes. *South Australia's Strategic Plan* sets out nine Aboriginal-specific targets in each of the Plan's objective areas, covering issues such as education, employment, health, housing, leadership, Aboriginal lands and culture, and South Australia is doing many things to achieve these targets. In a similar vein, we are also pledged to carrying out the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) agreed initiatives: particularly in those areas that COAG has identified as the 'building blocks' of Indigenous Reform: early childhood, schooling, health, economic participation, healthy homes, safe communities, and governance and leadership.

The South Australian Government, and the other Australian governments, have also agreed that reducing the over-representation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders,

defendants and victims in the criminal justice system is a common goal across all jurisdictions. It is one of the five goals of the *National Indigenous Law and Justice Framework*, which the Standing Committee of Attorneys-General, on which I sit, developed through 2008 and 2009 and formally endorsed late last year.

South Australian justice agencies are doing things that are consistent with this Framework. I have also attached for your information a copy of the South Australian *Justice Portfolio Aboriginal Justice Action Plan*, which lists the key actions of those agencies to address Aboriginal criminal and social justice issues.

The Inquiry would also be aware of the *National Framework for Protecting Australia's Children* and *Time for Action: the National Council's Plan to Reduce Violence Against Women and their Children*, which are also important policy vehicles that are guiding our work in this area.

I thank you for the opportunity to make a submission to the Inquiry.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'M. J. Atkinson', written in a cursive style.

Michael Atkinson
Attorney-General

Encl.

Inquiry into the High Level of Involvement of Indigenous Juveniles and Young Adults in the Criminal Justice System

Comments from South Australian Government Agencies

1. How the development of social norms and behaviours for Indigenous juveniles and young adults can lead to positive social engagement.

The development of appropriate social norms and behaviours are significant factors in ensuring positive social engagement.

Disengagement is not a linear process or a definitive destination; a young person may, for example, be disengaged from school but engaged with their family or peer group. Structural factors play a significant part in exposing or protecting young people against risk factors. Young people who are well-resourced have access to education, employment opportunities and better health, while those who experience marginalisation (for example; Indigenous, culturally and linguistically diverse young people; young people living with an intellectual or learning disability; and carers) have fewer opportunities to participate in community life and will experience disparities in access to health care, education and employment, which can also contribute to higher rates of social problems.

Individuals in our society and communities need to accept personal responsibility for their actions but it is also important to acknowledge that positive social engagement is also influenced by the structures, processes or settings in which the individual interacts and spends time. Strategies that help to improve community cohesion (for example, supporting members of communities to come together to create local networks and organisations that allow them to identify local challenges, opportunities and solutions), are fundamental to increasing the levels of positive engagement.

The development of social norms and behavioural programs in an Australian context need to be developed in partnership with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and communities. This is to ensure the cultural overlay and sensitivities are incorporated from the outset during the developmental stages of program, including the ongoing monitoring and evaluation components.

Positive role models for young people are an important factor in establishing appropriate behaviours, and the appointment in South Australia in 2008 of Mr Gavin Wanganeen as Ambassador for Youth Opportunity, is an example in this area. Mr Wanganeen, a former A.F.L. footballer, is working with Government agencies and appropriate programs to assist youth at-risk develop self esteem, self worth and a commitment to community responsibility. He is contributing to, and participating in, rehabilitation and mentor programs for youth at-risk and linking healthy lifestyles, sport, and employment goals with positive youth development. He visits youth and young adults in detention to discuss life choices, healthy living and the benefits of goal setting. He is also co-ordinating sporting identities to present to youth at schools and sport and recreation sites to encourage good decision-making, healthy lifestyles and community activities.

2. The impact that alcohol use and other substance abuse has on the level of Indigenous juvenile and young adult involvement in the criminal justice system and how health and justice authorities can work together to address this.

The link between alcohol use and other substance abuse and criminal behaviour has been well-researched and documented over many years.

Its relevance to Indigenous involvement in the criminal justice system is also recognised in the *National Indigenous Law and Justice Framework*, which includes 'increasing safety and reducing offending within Indigenous communities by addressing alcohol and substance abuse' as one of its five key goals.

South Australia implements a number of programs where health and justice authorities aim to reduce the incarceration of, and re-offending by, people whose offending is related to their alcohol and other substance use or who are charged with simple drug offences. These include the Drug Court, the Court Assessment and Referral Drug Scheme, the Youth Court Assessment and Referral Drug Scheme and the Police Drug Diversion Initiative.

Drug Court

The Drug Court is implemented by the Courts Administration Authority in collaboration with the:

- Department for Correctional Services, which provides 24 hour home detention monitoring and reporting to the court;
- the Legal Services Commission, which provides designated defence counsel for defendants appearing in the Drug Court;
- the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, which provides designated prosecutors for the Drug Court; and
- Drug and Alcohol Services S.A., which provides a specialist treatment team for Drug Court participants.

Drug courts combine intensive judicial supervision, mandatory drug testing, escalating sanctions, and treatment and support services to help drug-abuse offenders break the cycle of drug abuse and crime.

Court Assessment and Referral Drug Scheme (CARDS)

CARDS enables defendants appearing in the Magistrates Court to access drug treatment and counselling as part of the court process. It is voluntary and consists of three administrative processes:

- clinical assessment and recommendation to the Magistrate;
- referral to drug services; and
- co-ordination of a final report for sentencing.

Magistrates are the main referral source, with steady referrals also received across all courts from lawyers, the Department for Correctional Services, duty solicitors and defendants.

Youth Court Assessment and Referral Drug Scheme (Youth CARDS)

Youth CARDS is a Youth Court and Family Conference Team Referral scheme that enables young people to access drug or alcohol treatment as part of the court or Family Conference diversion process. It consists of three administrative processes:

- assessment;
- referral to drug and alcohol treatment services; and
- provision of a final court report for sentencing or completion of Family Conference obligation.

Youth CARDS receives referrals from the Judiciary, Magistracy, Family Conference Team, Legal Services Commission, Aboriginal Legal Rights Movement, Department for Families and Communities (Families S.A.), court staff, Youth CARDS service providers and other stakeholders.

Police Drug Diversion Initiative

The Police Drug Diversion Initiative applies to simple possession cannabis offences and simple possession offences for prescription or other illicit drugs committed by juveniles (aged 10 to 17 years). The Police Drug Diversion Program also applies to adults who have committed simple possession offences for illicit drugs (but not prescription drugs) other than cannabis.

Simple cannabis possession offences for adults are dealt with by police issuing Cannabis Expiation Notices (which are not part of the Police Drug Diversion Program). On detection, the police officer contacts the Drug Diversion Line and makes an appointment for the offender to undergo an assessment with an accredited health worker in their local area. The details of the appointment are provided to the offender on a Drug Diversion Referral Notice. If the offender attends and participates in the assessment, police are notified and no further action is taken on the matter. The health worker may provide further treatment if required, or refer the individual to another service. Health workers have the option of placing adults on an undertaking to attend treatment for up to six months.

Adults diverted on more than three occasions are usually seen by a panel of assessors on their fourth and subsequent diversion. There are no other eligibility or exclusion criteria for the Police Drug Diversion Initiative. Diversion is mandatory and police do not have discretion over whether to divert an individual.

There is no limit to the number of times an individual is able to be diverted. The individual is not required to admit to the offence and may have concurrent charges for other offences.

Other Justice Initiatives

As part of a best practice program approach to improve community safety outcomes in the wider South Australian community, and in remote Indigenous communities specifically, SAPOL currently has a number of targeted strategies that involve co-ordination with local community groups and other Government agencies to address relevant issues such as alcohol and substance abuse and associated violence and crimes.

For example the introduction of alcohol restrictions and stringent licence conditions in communities, towns or regions where there is evidence of a high level of alcohol-related crime and harm is being achieved through the implementation of dry zones and the establishment of Accords and Local Precinct Management Groups. The Office of the Liquor and Gambling Commissioner (O.L.G.C.), Local Government, Police, community groups, residents' groups, licensees and other relevant stakeholders work together to provide tailored solutions to local alcohol problems. For example, O.L.G.C. has imposed conditions on liquor licences to prevent alcohol being taken into the Yalata and Oak Valley communities. These conditions include limiting the sale of liquor for carry-off from licensees to low-alcohol beer to any person that the licensee suspects resides at or is travelling to these communities. Similar arrangements have been previously implemented in areas surrounding Pimba, Coober Pedy, Cadney Park and Marla in the Far North of the state restricting the sale or supply of liquor to people travelling to the A.P.Y. Lands.

In December, 2009 legislation was passed that included measures to prevent the trafficking of drugs and alcohol into the A.P.Y. Lands. Amendments to the *A.P.Y. Lands Rights Act* support a new lease for the Mintabie opal mining township, located on the A.P.Y. Lands. They include confining alcohol consumption to the Mintabie Hotel or specially-licensed events, requiring people living in Mintabie to undergo a police check and reinforcing existing requirements for visitors to Mintabie to obtain a permit to access the A.P.Y. Lands.

SAPOL works with Aboriginal young people by assisting at 'Wiltanendi Camps for Aboriginal Youth' addressing topics of alcohol and drug use, law and teaching social responsibility to provide education on the justice system and the role of police.

Another program specifically targeting substance abuse - Operation Midrealm - targets illicit drug use, petrol sniffing, alcohol use and organised distribution throughout the Central Australia Desert Region and the A.P.Y. Lands. SAPOL plays an important role in this combined operation between SAPOL, Northern Territory Police and Western Australia Police including information sharing between agencies.

Given the connections between alcohol use and domestic violence, I also highlight the work of the SAPOL Detective and the Child and Family Investigator and Crime Prevention Officers stationed at Marla with the local community on the A.P.Y. Lands to investigate child abuse and domestic violence, and which is also supported by the SAPOL's Domestic Violence Strategy. This Strategy is an overarching corporate framework providing a foundation and clear direction for police in responding to domestic violence. The Strategy reflects the principles and priority responses endorsed at State and Commonwealth levels and aims to reduce the incidence of domestic violence in South Australia, ensure the safety of victims and deliver effective responses to prevent further harm.

Indigenous Community Safety Roundtable

An Indigenous Community Safety Roundtable was held in November 2009 - a SCAG initiative, hosted by the Commonwealth Government for State and Territory Attorneys-General, Indigenous Affairs Ministers, Police Ministers and Commissioners and Indigenous professionals working in the field - where Ministers agreed that one of their priorities was to develop strategies to reduce alcohol induced

violence, abuse and crimes in affected Indigenous communities. Departmental officers are currently developing detailed proposals around this for further consideration by Ministers this year.

3. Any initiatives which could improve the effectiveness of the education system in contributing to reducing the levels of involvement of Indigenous juveniles and young adults with the criminal justice system.

The following are examples of key South Australian policies and initiatives in the education system that impact on the levels of involvement of Indigenous juveniles and young adults in the criminal justice system.

Child Protection Policy

The South Australian Department of Education and Children's Services (DECS) *Child Protection Policy 1998* mandates that:

- all children have access to child protection and abuse prevention programs;
- families are provided with information and opportunities to participate in these programs; and
- educators participate in training and development, which gives them knowledge and skills to provide personal safety programs to children.

The Child Protection Curriculum has been implemented in schools and pre-schools to:

- ensure that children are treated in a just way and respond to racial, sexual, verbal and physical harassment;
- educate about living safely and being healthy in Australia;
- provide education about the dangers of drugs and alcohol;
- involve learners in making decisions; and
- teach children and young people how to develop positive relationships and providing opportunities to build self-esteem.

School Drug Strategy

The School Drug Strategy supports schools to develop effective whole school practices in relation to alcohol and other drugs addressing school environment, partnerships, policies and curriculum. Student learning has a focus on skill development for resiliency, including drug refusal and resistance skills and responsibility for personal safety and the safety of others. This has involved significant collaboration between government and non-government agencies, and other schooling sectors.

This approach reflects the State and Australian Governments' position on harm minimisation to prevent and reduce the harm associated with over-the-counter and prescription medication, tobacco and alcohol, as well as unsanctioned and illicit drug use. It also reflects a commitment to improving responses to ongoing and emerging issues.

Innovation Community Action Networks (ICANS)

ICANs are an innovation of South Australia's Social Inclusion Initiative to address school retention. ICANs are community directed projects that provide innovative learning opportunities for young people who have dropped out of school or are at risk

of doing so. ICANs empower local communities to develop local solutions to barriers that prevent young people from completing their schooling. ICANs do this by bringing together young people, parents, schools, community organisations, community leaders, businesses and Government agencies such as health, justice and community services.

Aboriginal Rapid Response Initiative

Aboriginal children suffer major stressors in their life and the effects of poor wider community image further contributes to low self image or reactionary behaviour, which is seen by the wider community as anti-social behaviour.

The Aboriginal Rapid Response Initiative will provide crisis intervention and support to Aboriginal children and young people. The service will focus on a model which responds to educational performance, behaviour, physical, mental and psychological health and work with carers to build capacity to affirm the importance of kinship and family life in developing well rounded young Aboriginal people. The Aboriginal Rapid Response Team initiative will work with schools to facilitate regional service delivery to support crisis intervention for individual students, their families and their enrolled schools and centres in four identified regions by responding to critical incidents; and by co-ordinating community, non-government and government agency groups to provide a single co-ordinated response to the social and wellbeing needs of Aboriginal children and students.

Aboriginal Community Education Officers

The engagement of community is critical to improving educational outcomes of Aboriginal children and students. Aboriginal Community Education Officers (ACEOs) are employed by DECS to support community engagement in education processes. ACEOs are located in schools with Aboriginal student enrolments.

The role of ACEOs is to engage Aboriginal communities, parents and caregivers in education partnerships. Typical duties include counselling; problem solving; career education and planning; support and advocacy for Aboriginal children, students and their families; mentoring; and identifying appropriate support agencies and supporting the access of Aboriginal people to these services.

DECS Regional Support Services

Every public pre-school and school is part of an education region. Each region has an office and staff with specialist skills to support pre-school and school communities in meeting the needs of children and students. Regional Support Services include Aboriginal Community Education Managers; Aboriginal Education Co-ordinators; Aboriginal Inclusion Officers; Disability Coordinators; Guidance Officers; Psychologists (Early Childhood); Hearing Services Co-ordinators; Speech Pathologists; Student Attendance Counsellors; Interagency Behaviour Support Co-ordinators; and Social Workers.

Support services staff have working links with a range of other agencies. With parental approval, they may refer or facilitate the referral to another agency when this is appropriate. They may also work in partnership with another agency towards a co-ordinated support for the child or student. The exchange of information across agencies requires parental permission.

Experiences with programs such as those outlined above indicate that there is a need for flexibility when working with Aboriginal youth at-risk. For example, small group or one-on-one literacy and numeracy interventions that provide an Aboriginal perspective and cultural education can be particularly effective. As an example, in 2009 the Youth Education Centre ran a 'Past, Present, Future' program that supported Aboriginal students to explore their family history. It provided the students some connectedness and allowed them to go on and discuss the present situation and begin to explore the future. It is also important that initiatives are family friendly and have the ability to support the adult in the young person's life.

The **Aboriginal Power Cup**, which was developed in response to Monsignor David Cappo's *To Break the Cycle* report into youth offending, uses football to engage young people in education and develop teamwork, leadership and life skills. It is another example of the innovative approaches being taken to Aboriginal justice issues in South Australia.

4. The effectiveness of arrangements for transitioning from education to work and how the effectiveness of the 'learn or earn' concept can be maximised.

The DECS Aboriginal Strategy 2005-2010 and *South Australia's Strategic Plan* have identified the need to facilitate effective school, family and whole of community engagement to meet identified targets, and require a focus on student inclusion, wellbeing and identifying critical interventions that contribute to improving Aboriginal student learning outcomes.

Building and maintaining positive relationships with young people is crucial in supporting them to maintain or re-engage in education. Disconnected young people have a multiplicity of needs and therefore require a 'holistic/systems/wrap around' approach. This requires a case management process that is continuous and tailored to the individual needs of that young person. A partnerships approach that can be flexible and provide broader opportunities and greater chance of prevention must be developed. It is critical that education systems acknowledge and facilitate education in its broadest sense. This holistic approach must focus on the individual's needs and link them with service and support agencies that assist them in achieving their goals.

The Youth Education Centre strives for young people to experience success; to teach for relevance; to focus on the acquisition of literacy and numeracy skills; and to provide a curriculum that acknowledges and addresses their personal development needs and provides resiliency-building experiences. The Youth Education Centre and the Services to Youth Council have developed strong partnerships as a basis for this holistic approach. These partnerships also enhance 'protective factors' by maintaining disconnected young people's links with education, community and support agencies. This is achieved by:

- providing services where the young people are located;
- acknowledging what these young people are already achieving;
- using appropriate, flexible delivery methods and language;
- involving young people in the whole process;
- providing relevant education;

- providing clear pathways and plans; and
- providing ‘corridors of support’.

These links provide joined-up services and support for disconnected young people and assist them in re-engaging with their peers, community and family, and education thereby supporting them to enhance their resilience, skills for ‘lifelong learning’, access to health and welfare services, and workplace participation.

DECS Aboriginal Education and Employment Services has taken the lead role in developing an integrated pathways program that links DECS secondary transition programs to Aboriginal specific projects to support post secondary training, higher education and pathways leading to employment. The work plan identifies a special project trial during 2009 in Port Augusta and the Northern Suburbs of Adelaide centred on a model known as the ‘WORKABOUT Centre’.

The Centre aims to engage Aboriginal community in educational and employment pathways, building relationships between education, industry, organisations, and Aboriginal communities to create a culture of sustainable employment and retention in the work force. The Centre implements mentoring, counselling, tutoring and work-readiness strategies that provides intensive culturally inclusive support to Aboriginal young people from the commencement of secondary schooling into post-school pathways.

‘Playing the Job Game’ is an Aboriginal secondary education work-readiness program, which develops individual skill sets and career aspirations for Aboriginal secondary students focusing on local economic development and industry skill shortage areas.

5. Best practice examples of programs that support diversion of Indigenous people from juvenile detention centres and crime, and provide support for those returning from such centres.

In South Australia, relevant programs and services include the following:

Calperum On The Land - a prevention and early intervention program for young people either already involved in the criminal justice system or considered at risk of being involved. The aim of the program is to provide participants with cognitive, life and vocation skills in order to make positive decisions about their lives. The program involves attendance at Calperum Station in the Riverland region of South Australia to undertake a range of programs including land care and pest management program (contributing to a TAFE certificate); challenging offending behaviours; substance misuse assessment and/or treatment; life skills development; and recreational and social activities. Participants are also matched with a mentor to guide and assist them throughout the program and for up to one year after leaving the program.

The Wiltanendi Program - The Wiltanendi program began in January, 2007 to reduce drug use by young Indigenous people. The program is funded jointly by the Government of South Australia and the Alcohol Education and Rehabilitation Foundation, and led by Drug and Alcohol Services S.A. The program works closely

with about 30 young Indigenous people aged 10-17 in a two pronged approach, including an assertive community case management targeted approach and a universal approach. Assertive case management involves young people working in an intense one-on-one approach with professionals to address the issues leading to substance abuse. The universal component aims to improve drug related prevention information and motivation through attendance at community activities, and various social and recreational events. It has a health promotion and wellbeing emphasis, focusing on early intervention, prevention, self esteem, socialisation, life skills and inclusive community reconnection. It employs harm reduction strategies, builds on existing capacity and provides a therapeutic framework centred on personal development strategies.

Metropolitan Aboriginal Youth and Family Services (MAYFS) - MAYFS has several teams providing a range of programs and services for Aboriginal young people and families which focus on early intervention, prevention and reintegration. MAYFS' service goals are:

- provide a wide range of culturally based solutions and alternative pathways to divert young people from the Justice system.
- provide a wide range of cultural pathways for families in child protection.
- promote consultation, cultural knowledge and skills.
- promote and advance social, cultural, economic and emotional well-being.
- promote awareness of the importance of prevention, early intervention and holistic approaches to service provision.
- facilitate, foster and strengthen partnerships to reduce the length of time young people and children are in secure care and placements.
- promote continuous learning and staff development to enable the provision of responsive and effective services.
- ensure the inclusion of young people and their families in the development and review of services and programs.

The Warpulaiendi Youth Team runs a number of programs targeted towards youth at-risk and young Aboriginal people within the youth justice system. The team also provides support to young Aboriginal people at risk within the community.

The Panyappi Program (Mentoring Program) is an Aboriginal youth mentoring service, which focuses on crime prevention and early intervention for young people who experience problems that lead them to frequent inner city or other suburban hangouts, placing them at risk of being a victim of crime or engaging in offending behaviour.

Taikurtinna Maltorendi (Families Remaining Together) is an Aboriginal families program working to strengthen and support families where there is identified risk for children.

The Tirkandi Program is a school retention program supporting young people at Warriappendi School to stay engaged in the formal education system.

Kurlana Meyunna Karpandi is a family placement program that recruits, trains and supports carers of young Aboriginal people aged between 10 and 18 years of age.

The Children, Youth & Women's Health Service Indigenous Services Working Group - The Indigenous Services Working Group (ISWG) was formed in 1989 with representatives from most units of the Division of Mental Health. The main aim of the group is to address barriers, which prevent Indigenous children and their families accessing services, and also to develop culturally appropriate services for this population. Focus areas for the ISWG are Indigenous Services Policy, information dissemination, interagency collaboration and clinical services delivery.

Secure Care Services (Magill / Cavan Training Centres) - the Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services provides a range of services for young offenders in secure care centres. Services include the provision of a visiting psychiatrist, mental health nurse and Indigenous child and adolescent mental health workers.

The Journey Home Program - this program is being established as part of the National Partnership Agreement on Closing the Gap in Indigenous Health Outcomes. The program will increase the mental health and well being of Aboriginal young offenders and their families through strengthening connections with community and culture as a means of developing protective factors. The program will operate from an early intervention focus and work with families particularly on understanding issues of grief and loss, attachment to family and culture. Families and young people will be supported and connected to the Journey Programs in the community.

Intensive Literacy support for juveniles exiting secure care is provided by a School Services Officer based at Magill working two afternoons per week.

An **Aboriginal Awareness Course** to re-engage Aboriginal youth at risk of becoming disconnected from education and future pathways has been successfully run at the Youth Education Centre. The program involved eight Aboriginal youth at risk. The course emphasised to students their cultural heritage, potential vocational pathways and future employment opportunities. Students ran activities at Gilles Plains Primary School during NAIDOC week where they were employed and paid as hourly paid instructors. Since completing the program, two students have gained hourly paid instructor work.

Over the last two years, the Youth Education Centre has been part of the **Premier's Reading Challenge**. This program has been strongly supported by Gavin Wanganeen, the South Australian Ambassador for Youth Opportunity, who has listened to the young people in secure care read. These students have also been part of the Premier's 'Be Active' Challenge and through this not only improved their fitness but gained SACE accreditation. By being part of mainstream government initiatives such as these, the students have been able to celebrate their achievements like their peers.

Development of current and up to date **Individual Learning Plans** has improved learning outcomes for Aboriginal students

A number of programmes that contribute to cultural, social, wellbeing and learning needs of Aboriginal students are provided within secure care, including **Our Journey to Respect**, the **Healing Programme**, and **Cultural Identity Programme**.

Aboriginal students who exit Youth Education Centre programmes have a **Transition Plan**. This is critical for those students who are on Conditional Release, Expiry of Order or Bailed from Court. It is important to develop the plans in partnership with Families S.A. Community Youth Justice Team and form the basis for legal, educational, training and employment pathways. The transition processes must be supported for an extended period by case managers who understand the Aboriginal students' family dynamics.

Short Courses of a vocational nature to allow Aboriginal students an opportunity to develop their skills and confidence in engaging in these courses, are run in the Youth Training Centres and in the community. In 2009, 25 students gained Tyre Fitting accreditation and five students completed the Forklift License providing a pathway into Work Experience options. During 2009, 54 Aboriginal students have completed Short Courses.

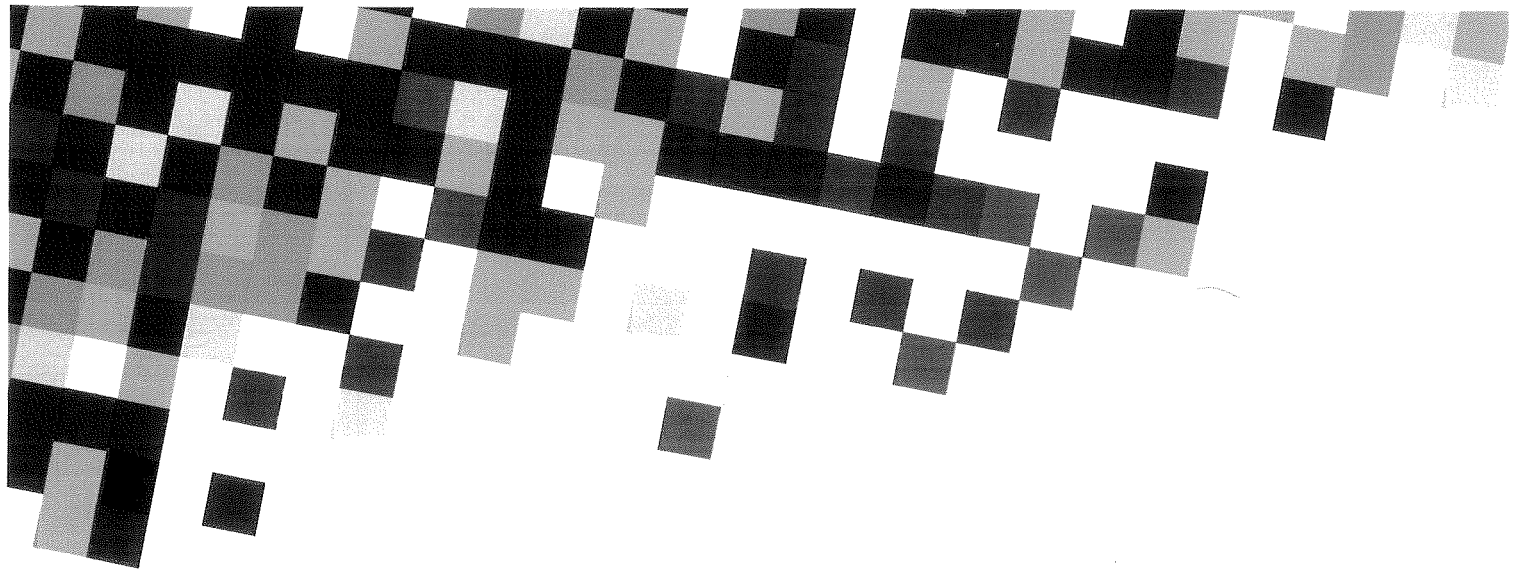
Aboriginal students are provided with access to programs such as Save-A-Mate and Basic First Aid, which they have highlighted as being important programs.

6. The scope for clearer responsibilities within and between government jurisdictions to achieve better co-ordinated and targeted service provision for Indigenous juveniles and young adults in the justice system.

The range of collaborative programs and initiatives outlined above indicate a strong commitment from many quarters to partnerships across and between government and non-government agencies.

Groups such as the Standing Committee of Attorneys-General, the National Justice Chief Executive Officers' Group and committees established to address the COAG reform agenda are examples of important mechanisms to raise and discuss issues that are common to, or cross the boundaries between, jurisdictions. In South Australia various important cross-agency governance arrangements have also been established, such as the Chief Executives' Group on Aboriginal Affairs and the Senior Officers Group on Aboriginal Affairs, to ensure that the co-ordination of the services that are provided to the community is continuously improved.

However, this is an area that requires constant attention and commitment from all the relevant parties, particularly given the range, number and often inter-connected nature of relevant programs and initiatives.



Department of Justice

Aboriginal Justice Action Plan

A plan identifying the strategic directions, roles and responsibilities of Justice agencies and opportunities for cross-agency collaboration, which will improve criminal and social justice outcomes for Aboriginal South Australians.



**Government
of South Australia**

Department of Justice



Aboriginal Justice Action Plan

Actions in the following plan are listed by the relevant lead Justice agency as follows:

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Actions in this plan are primarily taken from implementation plans for SASP targets; the 'To Break the Cycle' report; or the SA Government's response to the Children on APY Lands Commission of Inquiry report.

These source documents are referenced in brackets for each of the actions.

Further information on the detail of the specific projects is available from the designated lead agency, for example, in intra-departmental business and operational plans.

For further information contact:

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Key Overarching References

SOUTH AUSTRALIA'S STRATEGIC PLAN (SASP) TARGETS

Targets Where the Justice Portfolio is the Lead Agency

- T2.8 Statewide crime rates: reduce victim reported crime by 12% by 2014.
- T3.15 Aboriginal Lands - access and management: resolve 75% of all native title claims by 2014.
- T5.1 Boards and committees: increase the number of women on all State Government boards and committees to 50% on average by 2008, and maintain thereafter by ensuring that 50% of women are appointed on average, each quarter.
- T5.2 Chairs of boards and committees: increase the number of women chairing State Government boards and committees to 50% by 2010.
- T5.4 Enrolment to vote: increase the proportion of eligible young South Australians (18-19 years) enrolled to vote to better the Australian average by 2014.
- T5.6 Volunteering: maintain the high level of volunteering in South Australia at 50% participation rate or higher.
- T5.8 Multiculturalism: increase the percentage of South Australians who accept cultural diversity as a positive influence in the community.
- T1.26 Aboriginal unemployment - reduce the gap between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal unemployment rates each year.
- T2.5 Aboriginal healthy life expectancy - lower the morbidity and mortality rates of Aboriginal South Australians.
- T5.7 Aboriginal leadership: increase the number of Aboriginal South Australians participating in community leadership and in community leadership development programs.
- T6.1 Aboriginal wellbeing: improve the overall wellbeing of Aboriginal South Australians.
- T6.24 Aboriginal employees: increase the participation of Aboriginal people in the South Australian public sector, spread across all classifications and agencies, to 2% by 2010 and maintain or better those levels through to 2014.

Other relevant targets

- T1.7 Performance in the public sector - customer and client satisfaction with government services: increase the satisfaction of South Australians with government services by 10% by 2010, maintaining or exceeding that level of satisfaction thereafter.

JUSTICE PORTFOLIO STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS 2008-2014

- Goal 1: To ensure all South Australians have access to democratic, fair and just services.
- Goal 2: To ensure that crime is dealt with effectively.
- Goal 3: To improve public safety through education, prevention and management.
- Goal 4: To contribute towards building sustainable communities.
- Goal 5: To excel in service delivery, innovation and government efficiency.

Aboriginal Justice Action Plan

1. South Australia Police Actions

PRIORITY ACTIONS	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPIs)	TIME FRAMES	LEAD JUSTICE AGENCY	CONTRIBUTING AGENCIES/ STAKEHOLDERS
Work with Northern Territory and Western Australia Police in the Tri-State 'Operation Midrealm' to combat drug, alcohol and petrol smuggling onto the AP Lands. [SASP Target 2.8]	Maintain program	Ongoing	SAPOL	Other Police Jurisdictions, State and National Governments
Work with Nunga Youth Network Committee to promote positive interaction between Aboriginal Youth and Police. [SASP Target 2.8]	Maintain network	Ongoing	SAPOL	DFC, NMAC, Salisbury Council, The Second Story
Implement Community Development approach in the Riverland and North-West Metropolitan regions to enable Justice agencies to work in partnership with the Aboriginal community to develop locally based solutions to law and justice concerns. [SASP Target 2.8]	Annual reporting of selected operations.	Ongoing - Local justice action plans developed.	SAPOL, AGD (PPL)	Justice Portfolio, Local Government, Key community groups
Continue to implement programs and specifically target Indigenous young offenders e.g. Hindley Street. [SASP Target 2.8]	Reduction in the number of young people involved in illegal activities. Assist young people towards a positive shift in attitude toward offending and in their behaviour.	Ongoing	SAPOL	DFC, DOH, Kumungka Health Service
Contribute to the ICAN local community partnership model of support for preventing complete disengagement and promoting retention in learning and earning for young people most at risk of early school leaving and those 'at risk'. [SASP Target 2.8]	Reduction in youth offending.	Ongoing - where ICAN models operational, northern, southern and north western suburbs.	SAPOL	CAMHS, DECS, DFC, DOH, Justice, OfY, SAPOL and communities sharing in responsibility for the delivery of the model.

Aboriginal Justice Action Plan

PRIORITY ACTIONS	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPIs)	TIME FRAMES	LEAD JUSTICE AGENCY	CONTRIBUTING AGENCIES/ STAKEHOLDERS
<p>That processes and agreements are put in place to increase information sharing about young offenders between Families SA, Courts Administration Authority, South Australia Police, Department of Education and Children's Services, and Department of Health. This is essential for delivering coordinated and integrated responses to youth offending. Recent changes to the way Families SA and South Australia Police share information provides a useful template for this approach.</p> <p>("To Break the Cycle" Recommendation 17 - Urgent Action Status)</p> <p>Note: DECS has lead responsibility for implementing this recommendation.</p>	<p>Information Sharing Guidelines operational in all major agencies and organisations.</p>	<p>mid-2009</p>	<p>SAPOL, CAA</p>	<p>DECS, DFC</p>
<p>Provide policing support to victims of domestic violence, including those in the APY Lands, under the SAPOL Domestic Violence Strategy. (SASP Target 2.8)</p>	<p>Implement systems for enhanced reporting.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>SAPOL</p>	<p>NPY Women's Council</p>

Aboriginal Justice Action Plan

PRIORITY ACTIONS	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPIs)	TIME FRAMES	LEAD JUSTICE AGENCY	CONTRIBUTING AGENCIES/ STAKEHOLDERS
<p>That the Government's Cultural Inclusion Framework is used as a basis for ensuring cultural competence of staff within Families SA, Courts Administration Authority, South Australia Police, Department of Education and Children's Services, and Department of Health with reporting against performance targets relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cultural awareness training which includes a focus on Aboriginal people. That this training include social and historical factors that have led to the disadvantaged position of many Aboriginal people and how such factors impact upon relationships between Aboriginal people and non-Aboriginal, and Aboriginal people and government service agencies; • community partnerships; and • workforce cultural diversity at all levels of the agency, with a focus on the recruitment of Aboriginal persons. <p>["To Break the Cycle" Recommendation 41; SASP Target 5.8]</p>	<p>Agencies have been asked to provide information about their use of the Cultural Inclusion Framework as a basis for ensuring the cultural competence of their staff.</p>	<p>Underway</p>	<p>SAPOL, CAA</p>	<p>DECS, DFC, DOH</p>

Aboriginal Justice Action Plan

PRIORITY ACTIONS	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPIs)	TIME FRAMES	LEAD JUSTICE AGENCY	CONTRIBUTING AGENCIES/ STAKEHOLDERS
<p>Increase the number of initiatives across all WatchSA programs including those focussing on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community issues, environmental protection, road safety and, security and critical infrastructure. (SASP Target 5.6)</p>	<p>Number of new initiatives and/or events.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>SAPOL</p>	<p>Agencies: AGD, DECS, DOH, Multicultural SA, PT Stakeholders: Business SA, KESAB, LGA, NHW</p>
<p>Consult key Aboriginal groups and government health and education agencies in relation to child protection, including reviewing police protocols and activities that relate to those services. (Response to Children on APY Lands Commission of Inquiry)</p>	<p>Key groups consulted. Relevant Police policy/ protocols reviewed and amended as required.</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>SAPOL</p>	<p>-</p>
<p>Review and maintain an appropriately trained policing presence on the lands, including Anangu employment. (Response to Children on APY Lands Commission of Inquiry)</p>	<p>Sworn Police presence maintained within the APY Lands. Number of Aboriginal people employed by SAPOL on the APY Lands.</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>SAPOL</p>	<p>-</p>

Aboriginal Justice Action Plan

2. Department of Correctional Services Actions

PRIORITY ACTIONS	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPIs)	TIME FRAMES	LEAD JUSTICE AGENCY	CONTRIBUTING AGENCIES/ STAKEHOLDERS
Commission a 12 bed Traditional Aboriginal prisoner accommodation unit at Port Augusta Prison.	Project brief schedule is met and monitored by the Bedspace Management Committee.	Feb 2009	DCS	
Maximise opportunities to expand the Mulga Prison to Employment Program at Port Augusta Prison.	Additional 10 Aboriginal prisoners enrolled per year. Establish a contract with Bungala at Port Augusta for DEEWR funding agreement.	Underway	DCS	Bungala, DEEWR

Aboriginal Justice Action Plan

3. Attorney-General's Department Actions

PRIORITY ACTIONS	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPIs)	TIME FRAMES	LEAD JUSTICE AGENCY	CONTRIBUTING AGENCIES/ STAKEHOLDERS
Co-ordinate implementation of the recommendations from the report - 'To Break the Cycle'. (SASP Target 2.8)	Implementation of the recommendations of the report.	Implementation of all recommendations has commenced and is ongoing	AGD	AGD, CAA, DCS, DECS, DFC, DFEEST, DOH, DPC, SAPOL
Facilitate Grant Funding arrangements for a range of intervention initiatives including Operation Flinders, Violence Intervention programs and Community Legal Centres aimed at reducing and preventing crime and improving community safety. (SASP Target 2.8)	Release of grant funding 2008-09.	2008/09	AGD (PPL)	
Contribute to Aboriginal Strategic Plan and the SA Government Reconciliation agenda. (SASP Target 2.8)	Reconvene the Justice Portfolio Reconciliation Reference Group. Develop Justice Portfolio Reconciliation Action Plan.	2009	AGD - Building Communities Division	All Justice Agencies
That the Government adopt a joined-up response to address the issues raised by Operation Mandrake that involves the Department for Families and Communities, Department of Education and Children's Services, South Australia Police, Attorney-General's Department, Department of Health, Department of the Premier and Cabinet, and Department for Correctional Services. ["To Break the Cycle" Recommendation 1 - Urgent Action Status]	Development of a model to establish a panel (Community Protection Panel) to oversee the management and supervision of serious repeat young offenders whose offending poses a high risk to public safety.	In progress	AGD	DFC

Aboriginal Justice Action Plan

PRIORITY ACTIONS	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPIs)	TIME FRAMES	LEAD JUSTICE AGENCY	CONTRIBUTING AGENCIES/ STAKEHOLDERS
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That the Government support a program in the metropolitan area that uses the approach advocated by Professor David Kennedy, Jon Jay College of Criminal Justice, which focuses on bringing together government agencies, non-government agencies, families, carers, young people and community members to develop and implement solutions to local youth offending issues.

["To Break the Cycle" Recommendation 3 - Urgent Action Status; SASP Target 2.8]

Implement solutions to local youth offending issues based on the Nendi (David Kennedy) model.

Dec 2009

AGD

DCS, DECS, DFC, DOH, SAPOL

"That further support be given to outdoor youth development programs that engage young offenders and young people at risk, and act as a catalyst for positive behavioural change. Such programs - which include but are not limited to Operation Flinders - should be particularly supported to develop and implement approaches that ensure the gains made during the period of the program are sustained over the medium to long term."

The Aboriginal Power Cup is one such initiative, that will be implemented for the first time in 2008. This is a joint initiative of government and non-government that engages Aboriginal young people in a range of roles requiring commitment to their education through school attendance and participation in activities focusing on wellbeing, resilience and healthy lifestyles in preparation for a football carnival.

["To Break the Cycle" Recommendation 28; SASP Target 2.8]

Aboriginal Power Cup conducted from February to August each year.

February-August

AGD

DECS, OFRS, SAASTA, SAPOL

Aboriginal Justice Action Plan

PRIORITY ACTIONS	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPIs)	TIME FRAMES	LEAD JUSTICE AGENCY	CONTRIBUTING AGENCIES/ STAKEHOLDERS
National Justice Chief Executive Officers Group: Partnerships for strong Indigenous young adults following release from custody.	Hold Indigenous Justice forum.	Feb 2009	AGD	Justice agencies and various NGOs
	Report to National Justice Chief Executive Officers group.	June 2009		
With key stakeholder groups, agree strategies for resolving claims by negotiation and a negotiation program. [SASP Target 3.15]	Number of annual Strategic Plans and Negotiation Programs agreed.	Ongoing	AGD (NTRCU)	Agencies: AGD, DECS, DEH, DFC, DFEEST, DOH, DPC, DTED, DTEI, DTF, DWLBC, PIRSA Stakeholders: ACSA, ALRM, LGA, NNTT, SACME, SAFF, SAFIC, SCSA
Ensure there are sufficient resources, including senior negotiators, highly competent negotiation team members and suitably qualified support staff (anthropologists and other relevant disciplines) to conduct negotiations and carry out ancillary research. [SASP Target 3.15]	Amount of Native Title Budget and CSO staffing levels.	Ongoing	AGD (NTRCU)	AGD, DTF
Identify Crown land and other assets that can be offered as part of claim resolution packages. [SASP Target 3.15]	Number and value of parcels of land and other assets identified.	Ongoing	AGD (NTRCU)	AGD, DECS, DEH, DFC, DFEEST, DOH, DPC, DTED, DTEI, DTF, DWLBC, PIRSA

Aboriginal Justice Action Plan

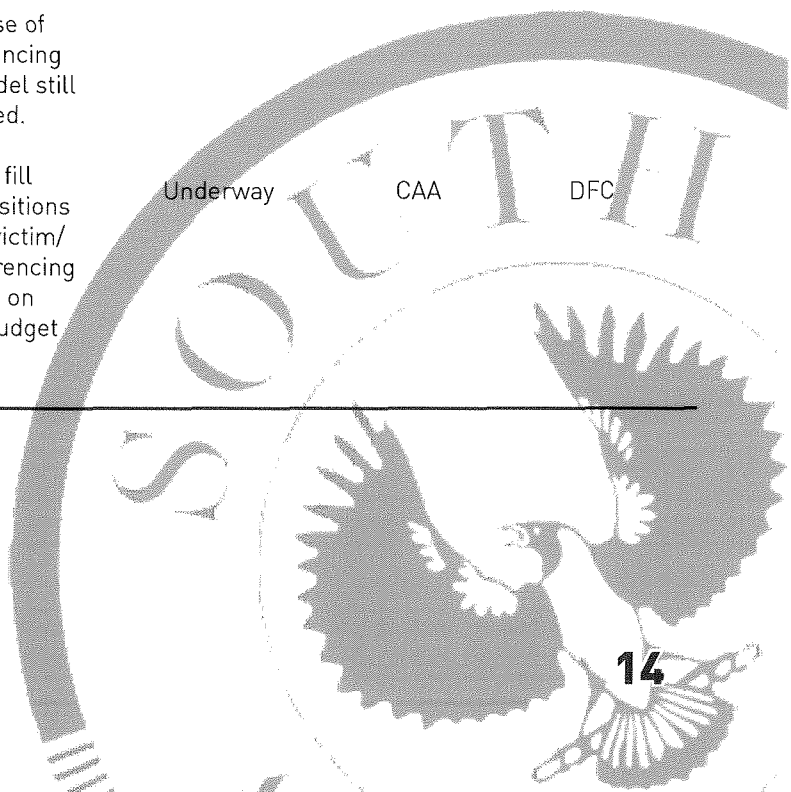
PRIORITY ACTIONS	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPIs)	TIME FRAMES	LEAD JUSTICE AGENCY	CONTRIBUTING AGENCIES/ STAKEHOLDERS
Develop and implement negotiation governance processes that ensure all parties operate effectively and efficiently as far as possible. (SASP Target 3.15)	Establishment of agreed governance processes.	Ongoing	AGD (NTRCU)	Agencies: DEH, DPC, DTF, DWLBC, PIRSA Stakeholders: ACSA, ALRM, LGA, NNNT, SACME, SAFF, SAFIC, SCSA
In conjunction with other stakeholders, develop and implement processes for assessing the feasibility of consent determinations of native title in parallel with negotiations. (SASP Target 3.15)	Number of consent determinations obtained.	Ongoing	AGD (NTRCU)	Agencies: AGD, DECS, DEH, DFC, DFEEST, DOH, DPC, DTED, DTEI, DTF, DWLBC, PIRSA Stakeholders: ACSA, ALRM, LGA, NNNT, SACME, SAFF, SAFIC, SCSA
Obtain high-level Government recognition and approval of the strategy or resolving claims by negotiation wherever possible. (SASP Target 3.15)	Cabinet approval obtained.	Ongoing	AGD (NTRCU)	All agencies through Cabinet
Form and maintain a high-level, cross-agency forum to oversee and inform native title claim resolution process. (SASP Target 3.15)	Establishment of cross-agency forum.	Ongoing	AGD (NTRCU)	AGD, DECS, DEH, DFC, DFEEST, DOH, DPC, DTED, DTEI, DTF, DWLBC, PIRSA

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PRIORITY ACTIONS	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPIs)	TIME FRAMES	LEAD JUSTICE AGENCY	CONTRIBUTING AGENCIES/ STAKEHOLDERS
<p>Identify, obtain approval for and implement ancillary Government policies in the areas of natural resource management, Crown lands, pastoralism, fishing, minerals and petroleum and local government, including (especially) positive roles for Aboriginal people that contribute to achieving other relevant SASP Targets. (SASP Target 3.15)</p>	<p>Number of policies and associated legislative amendments implemented.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>AGD (NTRCU)</p>	<p>AGD, DEH, DPC, DWLBC, PIRSA</p>
<p>Provide executive support to the panel considering the issue of restorative justice for victims of sexual abuse on the APY Lands and assist in producing the panel's report. (Response to Children on APY Lands Commission of Inquiry Recommendation 37)</p>	<p>Report provided to Government.</p>	<p>Dec 2009</p>	<p>AGD (PPL)</p>	<p>AARD, President of Guardianship Board</p>

4. Courts Administration Authority Actions

PRIORITY ACTIONS	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPIs)	TIME FRAMES	LEAD JUSTICE AGENCY	CONTRIBUTING AGENCIES/ STAKEHOLDERS
<p>That the Courts Administration Authority undertake an investigation as to the causes of the decreasing involvement of victims in the family conferencing process and propose to the Attorney-General mechanisms to address this situation. ["To Break the Cycle" Recommendation 14]</p>	<p>CAA and OCSAR review of data reporting about victim attendance completed.</p> <p>CAA records system enhanced to improve the preparation phase of conferencing.</p>	<p>Commenced in 2008 and ongoing</p> <p>Early 2009</p>	<p>CAA</p>	<p>OCSAR</p>
<p>That magistrates and the Courts Administration Authority give consideration to ways to increase the focus on reparation to the young person's community of origin when imposing Youth Court orders or family conference undertakings. ["To Break the Cycle" Recommendation 15; SASP Target 2.8]</p>	<p>Recommendations actioned through working with AGD (PPL).</p>	<p>Underway</p>	<p>CAA</p>	<p>AGD (PPL)</p>
<p>"That the use of victim conferencing be increased throughout the youth justice system to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth Court pre-sentence victim/offender conferencing; and Families SA post sentence pre-release conferencing." <p>["To Break the Cycle" Recommendation 16; SASP Target 2.8]</p> 	<p>Increased use of victim conferencing - preferred model still to be agreed.</p> <p>Create and fill coordinator positions to undertake victim/offender conferencing -depending on outcome of budget bid.</p>	<p>Underway</p>	<p>CAA</p>	<p>DFC</p>



Aboriginal Justice Action Plan

PRIORITY ACTIONS	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPIs)	TIME FRAMES	LEAD JUSTICE AGENCY	CONTRIBUTING AGENCIES/ STAKEHOLDERS
<p>That the Courts Administration Authority works in partnership with South Australia Police and the Law Society to look at ways to reduce court delays. As part of this, the use of assertive pre-trial conferencing should be explored. ["To Break the Cycle" Recommendation 43]</p>	<p>Committee (similar to Criminal Justice Task-force for adult system) being constituted. The Senior Judge of the Youth Court will chair the Committee.</p>	<p>Underway</p>	<p>CAA</p>	
<p>That the Government's Cultural Inclusion Framework is used as a basis for ensuring cultural competence of staff within Families SA, Courts Administration Authority, South Australia Police, Department of Education and Children's Services, and Department of Health with reporting against performance targets relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> cultural awareness training which includes a focus on Aboriginal people. That this training include social and historical factors that have led to the disadvantaged position of many Aboriginal people and how such factors impact upon relationships between Aboriginal people and non-Aboriginal, and Aboriginal people and government service agencies; community partnerships; and workforce cultural diversity at all levels of the agency, with a focus on the recruitment of Aboriginal persons. <p>["To Break the Cycle" Recommendation 41; SASP Target 5.8]</p>	<p>Agencies have been asked to provide information about their use of the Cultural Inclusion Framework as a basis for ensuring the cultural competence of their staff.</p>	<p>Underway</p>	<p>CAA, SAPOL</p>	<p>DECS, DFC, DOH</p>

Aboriginal Justice Action Plan

5. Multicultural SA Actions

PRIORITY ACTIONS	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPIs)	TIME FRAMES	LEAD JUSTICE AGENCY	CONTRIBUTING AGENCIES/ STAKEHOLDERS
Support the appointment of more people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds on State Government boards and committees. (SASP Target 5.8)	Increase the number of people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds on State Government boards and committees.	Ongoing	Multicultural SA	All government agencies
Continue to promote cultural awareness amongst SA Government agencies. (SASP Target 5.8)	Increase the delivery of cultural awareness training in SA Government agencies.	Ongoing	Multicultural SA	All government agencies
Establish and implement a SA Government interpreting and translating policy to enable improved communication between people of all language backgrounds and government departments. (SASP Target 5.8)		2009	Multicultural SA	All government agencies
Provide advice to other government agencies on the training of CALD volunteers. (SASP Target 5.6)		Ongoing	Multicultural SA	CALD specific
Increase the Interpreting and Translating Centre's ability to provide interpreters of Aboriginal languages to meet the demand of all South Australian Courts.	% of demand met for Aboriginal languages from all South Australian Courts equal to that of other mainstream languages.	Ongoing	Multicultural SA	All government agencies

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6. SAFECOM Actions

PRIORITY ACTIONS	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPIs)	TIME FRAMES	LEAD JUSTICE AGENCY	CONTRIBUTING AGENCIES/ STAKEHOLDERS
Address priorities identified in the National Emergency Management Strategy for Remote Indigenous Communities 'Keeping Our Mob Safe'.	Safer, prepared, more resilient remote Indigenous communities	Ongoing	SAFECOM	RICAC Implementation Ctee (includes CFS, DPC, MFS, SES)
Work in collaboration with Indigenous communities to identify emergency risks (all hazards) in remote communities and develop community emergency risk management plans that improve community resilience. [SASP Target 5.6 and link to 2.5, 2.9 and 2.10]	<p>Engage communities and establish enduring trusting relationships (National strategy priority 2)</p> <p>Develop Community Emergency Risk Management plans in consultation with communities (National strategy priority 3)</p>	<p>Commenced 2004 and ongoing</p> <p>As per project schedule.</p>	SAFECOM	RICAC Implementation Ctee (includes CFS, DPC, MFS, SES)
Work in collaboration with Indigenous communities to identify treatments for emergency risks in remote communities and develop community emergency prevention and response capability. [SASP Target 5.6 and link to 2.5]	<p>Risk treatments, both prevention and response, identified and incorporated into Regional Operational Management Plans. (National strategy priority 3)</p> <p>Training needs analysis undertaken. (National strategy priority 7)</p> <p>Community education and awareness sessions on structure fire and bushfire delivered to remote communities. (National strategy priority 7)</p>	Commenced in 2008 and ongoing	SAFECOM	RICAC Implementation Ctee (includes CFS, DPC, MFS, SES)

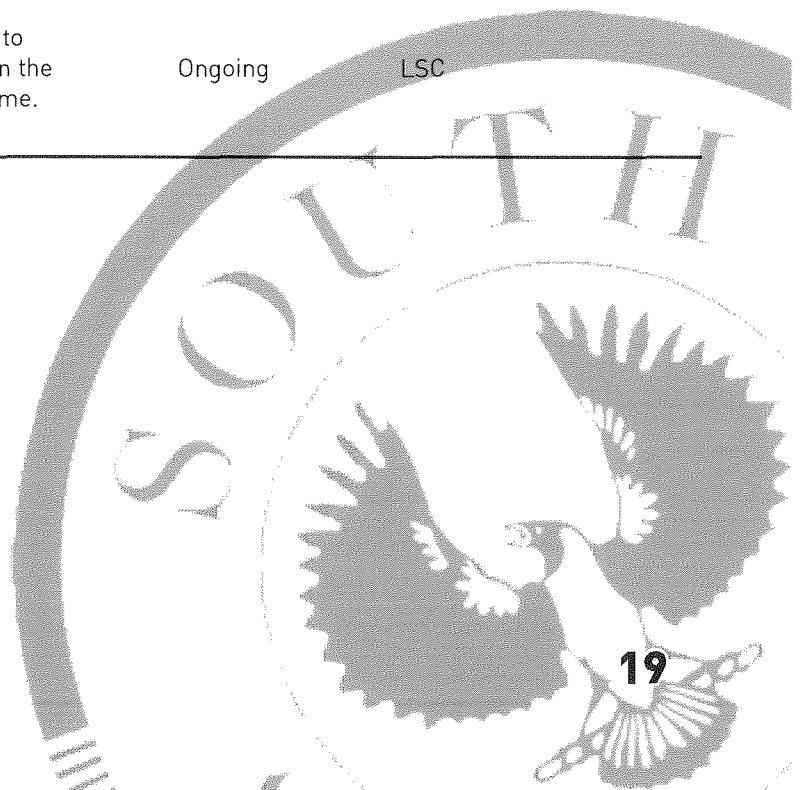
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PRIORITY ACTIONS	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPIs)	TIME FRAMES	LEAD JUSTICE AGENCY	CONTRIBUTING AGENCIES/ STAKEHOLDERS
<p>Promote the establishment of Community Response Teams (CRT)/ CFS Brigades in remote Indigenous communities . (SASP Target 5.6 and link to 2.5)</p>	<p>CRT/ Brigades in Indigenous communities established. (National strategy priority 6)</p> <p>CRT / Brigade training delivered. (National strategy priority 3)</p>	<p>2009 and ongoing</p>	<p>SAFECOM</p>	<p>CFS, SES</p>
<p>Contribute to road safety initiatives to reduce the incidence of road crash in remote communities. (SASP Target 5.6)</p>	<p>Number of road crash incidents reduced.</p>	<p>2009 and ongoing</p>	<p>SAPOL</p>	<p>CFS, SES</p>

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7. Legal Services Commission Actions

PRIORITY ACTIONS	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPIs)	TIME FRAMES	LEAD JUSTICE AGENCY	CONTRIBUTING AGENCIES/ STAKEHOLDERS
Continue to pursue aims and objectives of the Memorandum of Understanding between Legal Services Commission and the Aboriginal Legal Rights Movement to encourage and promote improvement of access to justice for Indigenous people.	As scheduled in the Memorandum.	Commenced August 2005 and ongoing	LSC	ALRM
Provide legal assistance to separating families.	Placement of Family Lawyer at ALRM Office.	Commenced early 2008	LSC	
To educate members of the Indigenous communities about Australian family law and related issues, including domestic and family violence and sexual assault. The development of a Legal Education Kit with best practice guidelines for use by other agencies.	Development of Story Telling and Rights Together (START) Project.	Subject to obtaining funding.	LSC	
Deliver recruitment, induction and retention initiatives.	Continue to participate in the NICP scheme.	Ongoing	LSC	



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8. Office for Women Actions

PRIORITY ACTIONS	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPIs)	TIME FRAMES	LEAD JUSTICE AGENCY	CONTRIBUTING AGENCIES/ STAKEHOLDERS
Implement the Women's Safety Strategy to contribute towards increased confidence of women in engaging with the criminal justice process. [SASP Target 2.8]	Increased confidence of women / victims in the criminal justice process identified in progress reports across Government.	8-10 meetings of the whole of Government reference group per year. Annual women's safety strategy conference held to report on progress across Government.	OfW	Agencies: AARD, AGD (PPL), DCS, DECS, DFC, DFEEST, DOH, Multicultural SA, OfY, PIRSA, SafeworkSA, SAPOL, SIU Stakeholders: Women's Domestic Violence Services
Increase awareness of violence against women / women's safety. [SASP Target 2.8]	Regular distribution of materials about women's safety including re-distribution of SAPOL's DVRO booklet.	Ongoing	OfW	AGD (PPL), SAPOL
Deliver Family Court Support Program and deliver new services to victims of Domestic Violence. [SASP Target 2.8]	Ongoing recruitment and training provided to new volunteers by holding at least one training program each year. Have 15 active Court Support volunteers. Provide 50 court support sessions a year to women attending the Family Court.	Ongoing	OfW	AGD (PPL)
Recruit women including those from diverse backgrounds, to increase the number and diversity of women on the PWD. [SASP Target 5.1]	2% of women on the PWD are Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander women. 10% of women on the PWD are from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds.	Ongoing	OfW	All, however AARD, Multicultural SA and PIRSA will be key agencies for specific KPIs.

Aboriginal Justice Action Plan

Acronyms

AARD - Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation Division, Department of the Premier and Cabinet

ACSA - Aboriginal Congress of South Australia

AGD - Attorney-General's Department

AGD (NTRU) - Attorney-General's Department: Native Title Claims Resolution Unit

AGD (PPL) - Attorney-General's Department: Policy, Planning & Legislation Division

ALRM - Aboriginal Legal Rights Movement Inc.

APY - Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara

ATSI - Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander

CAA - Courts Administration Authority

CALD - Culturally and Linguistically Diverse

CAMHS - Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service

CFS - Country Fire Service

CSO - Crown Solicitor's Office

DCS - Department for Correctional Services

DECS - Department of Education and Children's Services

DEEWR - Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (Commonwealth)

DEH - Department of Environment and Heritage

DFC - Department for Families and Communities

DOH - Department of Health

DPC - Department of the Premier and Cabinet

DTED - Department of Trade and Economic Development

DTEI - Department for Transport, Energy and Infrastructure

DTF - Department of Treasury and Finance

DVRO - Domestic Violence Restraining Order

DWLBC - Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation

FSSA - Forensic Science South Australia

ICAN - Innovative Community Action Network

LGA - Local Government Association

LSC - Legal Services Commission

MFS - Metropolitan Fire Services

NICP - National Indigenous Cadetship Project

NMAC - Northern Metropolitan Aboriginal Council

NNTT - National Native Title Tribunal

NPY - Ngaanyatjarra Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara

OCSAR - Office of Crime Statistics and Research

OfRS - Office for Recreation and Sport

OfW - Office for Women

OfY - Office for Youth

PIRSA - Primary Industries and Resources South Australia

PyKU - Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjaraku

PT - Public Trustee

PWD - Premier's Women's Directory

RICAC - Remote Indigenous Communities Advisory Committee

SAASTA - South Australian Aboriginal Sports Training Academy

SACME - South Australian Chamber of Mines and Energy

SAFECOM - South Australia Fire and Emergency Services Commission

SAFF - South Australian Farmers Federation

SAFIC - South Australian Fishing Industry Council

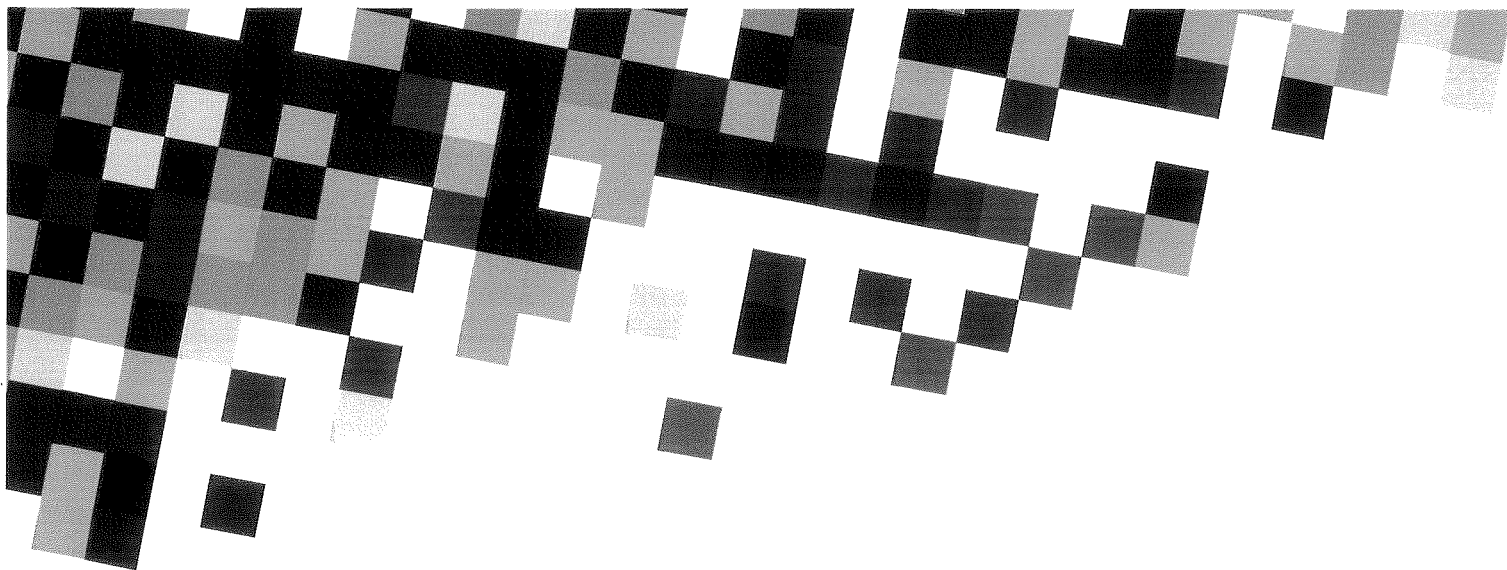
SAPOL - South Australia Police

SCSA - Seafood Council of South Australia

SES - State Emergency Service

SIU - Social Inclusion Unit, Department of the Premier and Cabinet

WCH - Women's and Children's Hospital



**Government
of South Australia**

Department of Justice

