

WELCOME

Collaboration for Grandfamilies & Kinship Family Support

- We will begin at the top of the hour
- Please type in the chat your name, state, tribe (if applicable), and role
- We'll pause for questions throughout you can ask in the chat at any time
- As comfortable, please turn on your video



- 5-year (2021-2026), \$10-million cooperative agreement with the Administration for Community Living
- Generations United has worked on behalf of and with kinship/grandfamilies since 1997
- Purpose is to provide technical assistance to the array of government agencies (aging, child welfare, disability, education, housing, Medicare and Medicaid, nutrition, TANF) and organizations that serve kinship families, including kinship navigator programs
- Not designed to help the families directly working to improve systems for families



Sign up to access the Network:







How We Help



Learning Collaboratives and Information Dissemination

The Network hosts webinars and facilitates learning collaboratives.



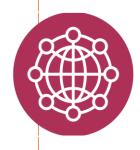
Individual Assistance

We respond to individual requests for help from government agencies, kinship navigators, and communitybased nonprofits.



Targeted, Specialized Support

For jurisdictions that want and are ready for a larger investment of effort, the Network will help optimize their collaborative approaches and improve their services. Solutions will be replicable for others.



A Centralized Hub

The Network is elevating exemplary kinship/grandfamily practices and programs from around the country on its accessible website to launch mid-September 2022 www.GKSNetwork.org (link not active yet).





National Partners











Collaboration for Grandfamilies & Kinship Family Support

Grandfamilies & Kinship Support Network Webinar Series



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Seneca Nation
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What Is Collaboration?

- A strategy that enhances an agency or department's strengths and expands its ability to accomplish its mission
- A decision to work jointly for a common cause
- Cooperation resulting in each agency, program or department benefiting and giving better service
- Collaboration supports and honors tribal sovereignty and culture through more holistic services



Key Points

- Collaborating programs develop a shared vision for positive outcomes
- Collaborative programs develop processes for joint work and work to sustain them
- Collaborating programs budget with collaboration in mind
- Collaborating partners are accountable to each other and set up routine check-ins
- Collaborating partners adapt to needs of the community, families, and children



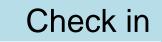
Why Collaborate?

 Children get better care when the adults in their lives cooperate!

It works in families, and

It works in systems





More Reasons to Collaborate

- Families get better services when services are coordinated
- Resources are scarce and duplication or poorly coordinated services are wasteful



More Reasons to Collaborate

- Challenges that grandfamilies face are too complex to solve without a comprehensive, coordinated, holistic approach providing an array of services that address loss, grief, healing, housing, income, etc.,
- Every family kinship/grandfamily is important and deserves support



Child Welfare Services

- Grandfamilies receive very few poverty reduction services
- Grandfamilies receive few housingrelated services
- Grandfamilies receive few mental health services
- Grandfamilies receive few substance abuse treatment services



An Example: Collaboration Strategy





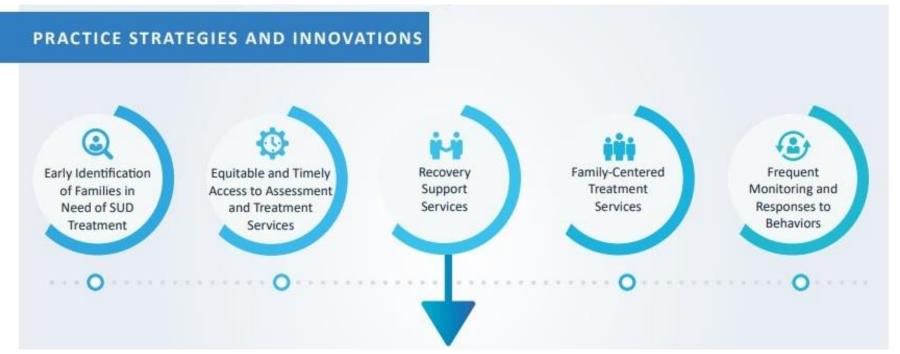
Comprehensive Framework to Improve Outcomes for Families Affected by Substance Use Disorders and Child Welfare Involvement: Systems-Level Efforts







Comprehensive Framework to Improve Outcomes for Families Affected by Substance Use Disorders and Child Welfare Involvement: *Practice Level Efforts*







Key Shared Outcomes

RECOVERY

Parents access treatment more quickly, stay in treatment longer, and decrease substance use

REMAIN AT HOME

More children remain at home throughout program participation

REUNIFICATION

Children stay fewer days in foster care and reunify within 12 months at a higher rate

REPEAT MALTREATMENT

Fewer children experience subsequent maltreatment

RE-ENTRY

Fewer children re-enter foster case after reunification





Fundamentals for Improved Practice

- Consistently screen for trauma, substance use disorders, prenatal substance exposure, and DV, and know how to engage
- Routinely record observations/questions
- Supervisors and staff consistently monitor case records shared concerns
- Routinely share with court staff
- Maintain relationships with providers





Principles

The problems of child maltreatment, trauma, poverty, and substance use disorders demand urgent attention and the highest possible standards of practice from everyone working in systems charged with promoting child safety and family well-being.





Principles

- Success is possible and feasible. Staff in child welfare, TANF, substance abuse, mental health, court systems, and maternal and early care providers have the desire and potential to change individual lives and create responsible public policies.
- Family members are active partners and participants in addressing these urgent problems.

 National Center on

Substance Abuse and Child Welfare



Premises

- 1. The team is people, and people, not tools, make decisions
- 2. The family is the focus of concern
- 3. Problems don't come in discrete packages; they are jumbled together
- Assessment is not a one-person responsibility. When tribal children are involved, assessment may be the responsibility of more than one jurisdiction.



Check in

Substance Abuse and Child Welfare

https://ncsacw.acf.hhs.gov/

Key Elements of Collaboration

- Underlying values
- Daily practice: healing
- Daily practice: support
- Daily practice: assisting children
- Building community and family supports
- Joint accountability and shared outcome

- Linking information systems
- Training/staff development
- Budgeting/program sustainability
- Working with related agencies



Collaboration in Practice

- Ensures care coordination
- Process facilitates who does what, when
- A partnership with the grandfamily that builds strength and self-reliance
- A process of engaging helping resources
- An opportunity to build rapport and a helping alliance



Collaboration Challenges

- Conflicting values
- Historic distrust
- Implicit bias
- Funding silos
- Information sharing barriers
 - NCSACW and NICWA Resources for Collaboration



Check in

Working with Additional Agencies

Partnership most frequently cited as necessary:

- Substance abuse treatment
- Mental health services for adults
- Mental health services for children
- Maternal and infant care providers
- Early childhood services
- Domestic violence
- Housing
- Vocational rehabilitation





Discussion Questions

- What opportunities do you have for interagency collaboration?
- What are the barriers?
 - Policy
 - Practice
 - Relationships
 - Values



Building Blocks for Collaboration

- Documented needs
- Readiness/urgency
- Funder buy-in
- Trauma informed
- Care coordination design
- Screening tools
- Common assessment
- Open communication
- Confidentiality
- Shared case plans
- Data sharing



Building Blocks for Collaboration

- Data sharing
- Leadership support
- Cross-training
- Staff buy-in
- Training/TA
- Budgeting/fundingShared vision
- Cultural integrity
- Commitment to healing
- Respect for others' missions
 Clear collaboration principles



Authority to Collaborate

- Authority in government programs comes from law and policy
- Authority in a nonprofit comes from the founding documents and by-laws
- Be explicit with authority to collaborate
- Write it into policy



Structuring Collaboration: Options

- Charter
- By-laws
- MOU
- Protocol
 - Value based
 - Verbal agreement
 - Vested in relationship, role, leadership



Is it Working?

- Quality control
- Feedback loops
- Evaluation
- Fidelity

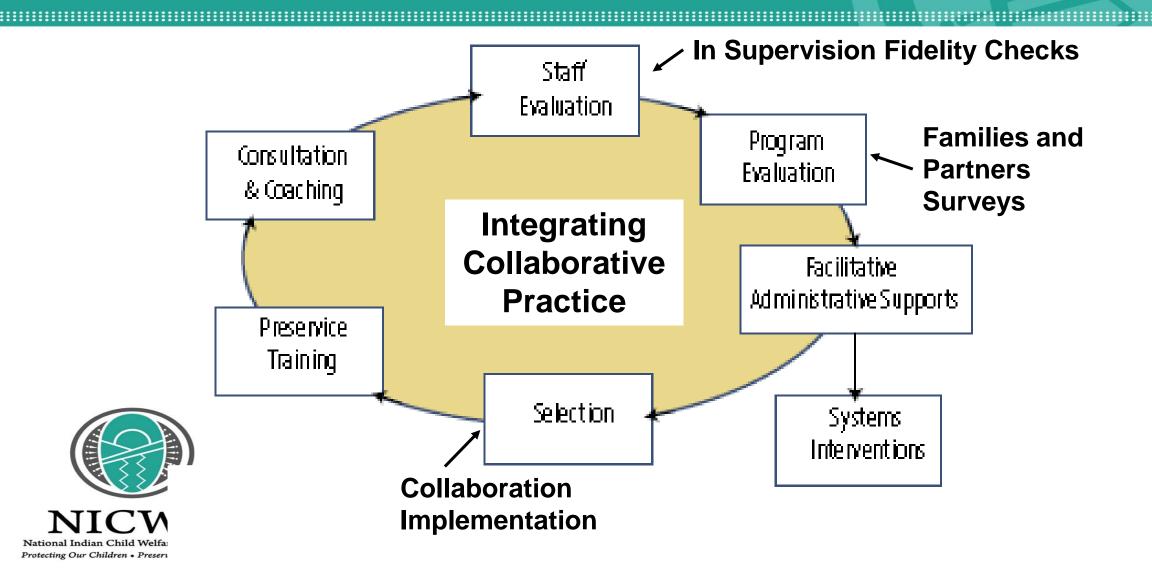


Feedback Loops

- Supervision
- Team meetings
- Management meetings
- Community member check-ins
- Partner check-ins
- Fidelity measures
- Evaluation



Role of Evaluation



Communications

- Who talks to who about what?
 - Budget, resources, staffing
 - Policy, administrative issues
 - Conflicts, decision making
 - Scheduling, timing of services
 - Cases, screening, assessments, etc.
- What does open communication mean?



Confidentiality

- Privacy vs. Confidentiality
- Privacy is the reasonable expectation that your personal and/or medical information will not be disclosed
- Confidentiality is a professional obligation to not share information gained in the helping relationship to maintain trust and integrity



Roles of Leadership in Collaboration

- Facilitation making easier
- Holding space
- Risk tolerance
- Giving away the problem

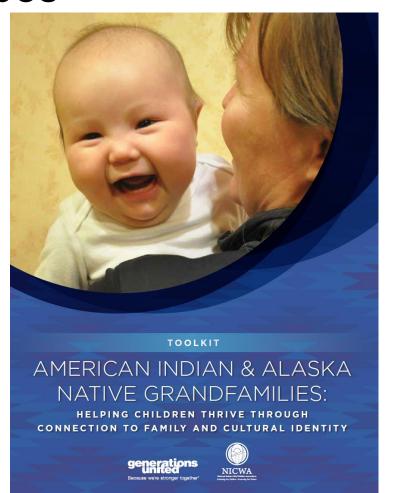


Coming Soon Collaboration 2.0

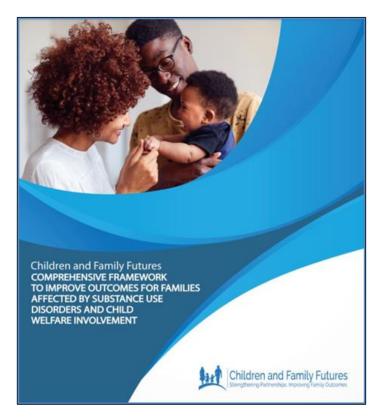
Collaboration with Tribes

- Sovereignty
- Policy environment
- Historical issues
- Worldview differences
- Communication
- Building trust
- Outcome strategies





Resources





Building Collaborative Series

Comprehensive Framework to Improve Outcomes

National Indian Child Welfare
Protecting Our Children • Preservi

and Child Welfare Involvement

Resources



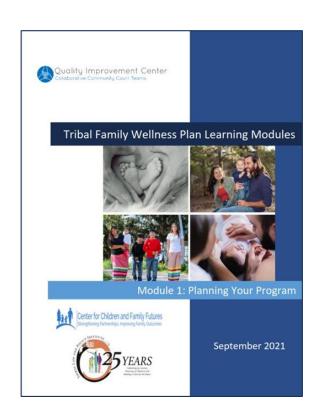
Tapping Tribal Wisdom:

Providing Collaborative Care for

Native Pregnant Women with

National Indian Child Welfar Substance Use Disorders and Their Infants

Protecting Our Children • Preservi



Tribal Family Wellness
Plan Learning Modules

Thank you!



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