Recruitment and Retention of Resource Families in Rural and Tribal Communities (3)

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Day 2: Developing a Simple Plan (or... Firing the Pot)

- Review of rural strengths and potential partnerships
- What is a plan? Example planning format
- Goals and SMART objectives
- Revisiting the challenge/choices for actionable plans
- Developing objectives and strategies
- Identifying persons responsible (tentatively)
- Identifying time frames
- How will you know that you did what you said you were going to do?
- How will you know that you achieved what you set out to achieve?
- Next steps



Let's get started....

- Thoughts from yesterday
- Strengths you identified
- Challenges you identified
- People you identified as rich in social capital
- Possible engagement and collaboration with those rich in social capital
- Potential partnerships
- Hopeful partnerships and collaborations you want to explore
- Gaps in your plan that you might want to address



The Cycle of Progress....

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What do we need to develop actionable plans?

- What is actionable? What you can accomplish reasonably.
 - Can include work with others
 - Can be short term
 - Can be long term
 - Balance chance of success with importance
 - Can be tried before with or without success.
 - Can require totally new strategies
- Data so that you can see if you got there!
- Creativity: Not just one right answer, but choosing from several, making music!
- Identifying goals, measurable objectives, strategies and tasks: who will do what and when....



Who can be part of actionable plans?

What do we mean by collaborative planning and partnering in planning?

- Thinking about stakeholders
- Including their perspectives
- Engaging in planning
- Collaborating in planning
- Partnering in planning: These are our children. Let's do this together!



One example of a planning format

Example Planning Guide

VISION:						
G	GOAL 1:	ECTIVE 1:	←			
STRATEGY 1:						
#	Action		Responsible	Start Date	End Date	Complete Date
1						
2					Ongoing	Ongoing
STRATEGY 2:						
#	Action		Responsible	Start Date	End Date	Complete Date
1						
2						
GOAL 2: OBJECTIVE 1:						

Changing Challenges to Goals and Objectives

- For the 4 challenges that you have chosen to tackle, try to put numbers/data to the challenge and to the change you want to see.
- If you have a good guess, go ahead and provide it, but note that you want to check it when you get back to the office.
- If you don't have the data, how can you get it?
 - Do you have it available from another source?
 - Can you get this data collaboratively?
- Could getting the data, or working with others to get it, be one of your challenges, and part of your plan?



Goals and SMART objectives

- A note about terminology (goals vs. objectives)
- But it needs to be SMART
 - Specific
 - Measurable
 - Achievable
 - Realistic
 - Time-bound



Step 1: Pick your goals and objectives that address the challenges you chose.

- Is it specific? Would I interpret it the same way you will?
- Is it something you really want to accomplish?
- If you accomplish it, will it help your children and families?
- Does it move a number? Can you place a bet on it? Does it challenge everyone to work together?
- Come back and bring this to the group......



Strategies that demonstrate awareness of place

- Utilize what is beautiful about the community/tribe in materials
- Understanding why people choose to live here and showing that in recruitment materials and events
- Demonstrating what is beautiful about fostering/adopting in gatherings, awards, newspaper articles
- Showing why people choose to foster/adopt here.
- Valuing the community and help them value foster care/adoption.
- Showing that you value them: take calls at all times (if possible); go to community events; don't abandon them once adoption is finalized or child placed in foster care.
- Expect long-term relationships with the agency.



Examples of recruitment and support strategies in rural and tribal communities utilizing social capital

- Engaging current families in helping their own community; provide needed tools
- Helping bridge communities
- Working with persons with social capital to select strategies
- Supporting local efforts; helping to remove barriers
- Establishing incremental foster care and adoptions: supporting with goods, respite, foster care, then adoption.
- Helping the community/tribe create the "campaign" in their own language and in their own terms.



Examples of building connections

- Examine largest bridging groups : Churches? Businesses?
 Schools? Health care delivery systems?
- Ask around -
 - Who has a good contact? Who is trusted by both communities?
 - Who doesn't mind sharing their capital?
- Meet: the person(s) in the agency responsible, the joint contact, and the end contact... share stories, make connections; build a relationship.
- If at all possible, seal the connection with a fairly formal partnership.
- Honor the partnership with announcement, media, etc. if appropriate.



Building Bonds and Building Bridges: Rural and Tribal

- Spending time
 - Coffee, meals, visits, when invited---not just once but over a period of months, years
- Non-essential visits are essential.
 - Call to ask how everything is.
 - Show concern when you hear someone is sick, read something in the paper.
- Friendships are not oppositional to professionalism.
- Most families want the help offered to them.
- People are more than willing to share information.
- Provide opportunities to cross-engage, and cross-trust.



The Role of Spiritual Communities in Rural Relationships

- Spiritual communities are often the center of the social community.
- They are places to meet, to celebrate, for sacraments—coming into and leaving life.
- Be there for community; learn the community.
- Appreciate the community's spiritual diversity.
- Social capital involves giving; when you give to others, they give to you. Everyone wins. Becoming engaged...



Tribal and County Partnerships: How can we partner together?

Counties and Tribes working together to assist with:

- Identifying relative/family resource placements for the children
- Providing culturally relevant services when meeting the needs of children who are in placement
- Developing resource homes
- Keeping siblings together or reunited when separated in care

Partnerships among Counties and Tribes is beneficial to both:

- More inclusive
- Reduces barriers
- Strives to continue building relationships
- Develop and foster cultural competency and awareness



Collaboration and Partnerships: Breakout Group Session

What is your best thinking on how we can partner together to identify and support potential foster and adoptive families where children are from?

Things to consider:

- Families and children who are domiciled on the reservation
- Families and children who are not domiciled on the reservation
- Not all tribes are the same and have different cultural values and beliefs.
- Tribes each have different governing infrastructures, each are unique



Step 2: Pick at least three strategies to accomplish each of your objectives.

- A strategy is the way you want to go about reaching your goal.
- You may think of several strategies, even in categories.
- For example, creating a formal partnership may be your first strategy.
- Establishing a foster parent advisory group could be a strategy.
- Analyzing your past recruitment campaigns for successes may be a strategy.
- Holding frequent community gatherings....



Step 2: More strategies

- Develop a shared recruitment calendar with tribal partners.
- Partner with the Chamber of Commerce to hold resource family appreciation events twice a year.
- Establish MOU's with each tribe with a presence in the county; tribes establish MOU's with each county.
- Strategies for recruitment... retention... development... support..
- Determine your strategies and report back to the group.



Step 3: Making your plan realistic---Choose action steps, and persons responsible (a).

- Look at each strategy. What are the specific steps you need to take to accomplish this strategy?
- Be as specific as possible so that you know if you did it or not.
- You don't need to get too far into the weeds, but far enough so that everyone is on the same page and everyone knows their responsibilities.



Step 3: Making your plan realistic---Choose action steps, and persons responsible (b).

- Back to engagement, collaboration and partnerships...
- Who will do which things?
- Can you take the plan back to the community and ask for partners (knowing you may need to revise the plan, or do a new one...)?
- Do you have people sitting in the room who will work with you?
- Are you thinking of people or positions? Which do you need?
- Give it your best effort!! Choose at least five action steps and identify people responsible.



Step 4: Identify your time frames.

- Look at action step. What is a reasonable end or target date?
- Now look at when you need to start it... think about calendars, holidays, times that might be best to do this....
- Are there activities that would coincide? Health fairs, gatherings (tribal, county, etc.)
- Try to be realistic. Can you put it on a calendar?
- Which things are ongoing, and can you put a date to check that it's still happening, or some sort of report (simple, oral, written....)
- Put time frames to each action step.



Step 5: Solidify the plan.

- How will this became a real living plan?
- How will you revise or update it?
- Will you want to work to have a complete plan, or will this do for now?
- Who gets copies? Who will you deliver it to, show, report to?
- How will YOU make sure it works? Team meetings? Team publicity? Reports to leadership?
- Next steps...



Next steps

- What will you do immediately to integrate this plan into your work?
- How might counties and tribes working together help with recruitment, development, support and retention of all families?
- How can this plan be incorporated into other reports?
- How can it be used to obtain other resources?



NRCDR Resources and Tools:

- Our Diligent Recruitment Navigator is a tool that helps guide States, Tribes, and Territories through their own process of developing a comprehensive, multifaceted diligent recruitment program. The Diligent Recruitment Navigator provides suggested discussion questions and people to include in the process of developing a diligent recruitment program. You can customize the Diligent Recruitment Navigator so that you receive suggestions that are specifically tailored to your child welfare system. http://www.nrcdr.org/diligent-recruitment/dr-navigator
- Tips on Using Data http://www.nrcdr.org/diligent-recruitment/using-data/tips-on-using-data
- Is your response system family friendly <u>http://www.nrcdr.org/_assets/files/NRCRRFAP/resources/is-your-response-system-family-friendly.pdf</u>
- Using customer service concepts to enhance recruitment and retention practices http://www.nrcdr.org/assets/files/using-customer-service-concepts-to-enhance-recuitment-and-retention-practices.pdf#page=11



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Web Sites and References

- Moving Toward Cultural Competence: Key
 Considerations to Explore (NRCDR) can be found at http://www.nrcdr.org/_assets/files/NRCRRFAP/resources/moving-toward-cultural-competence.pdf
- The NRCDR website, with a wealth of resources: http://www.nrcdr.org/
- Other detailed references available upon request.





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