



Northwest (HHS Region 10)

ATTC

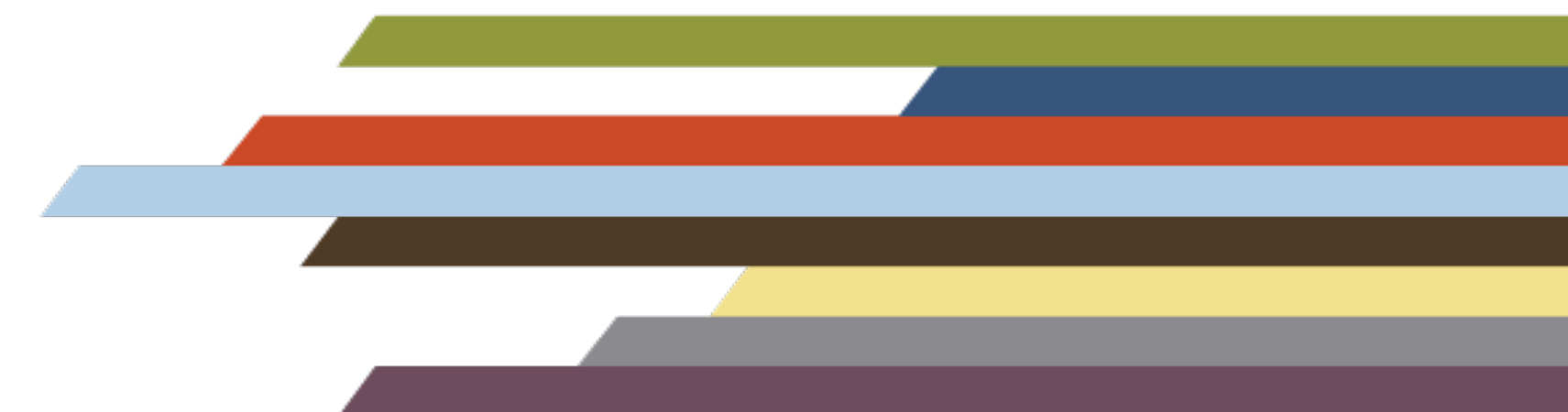
Addiction Technology Transfer Center Network  
Funded by Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration



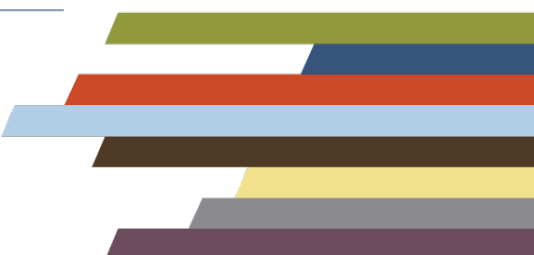
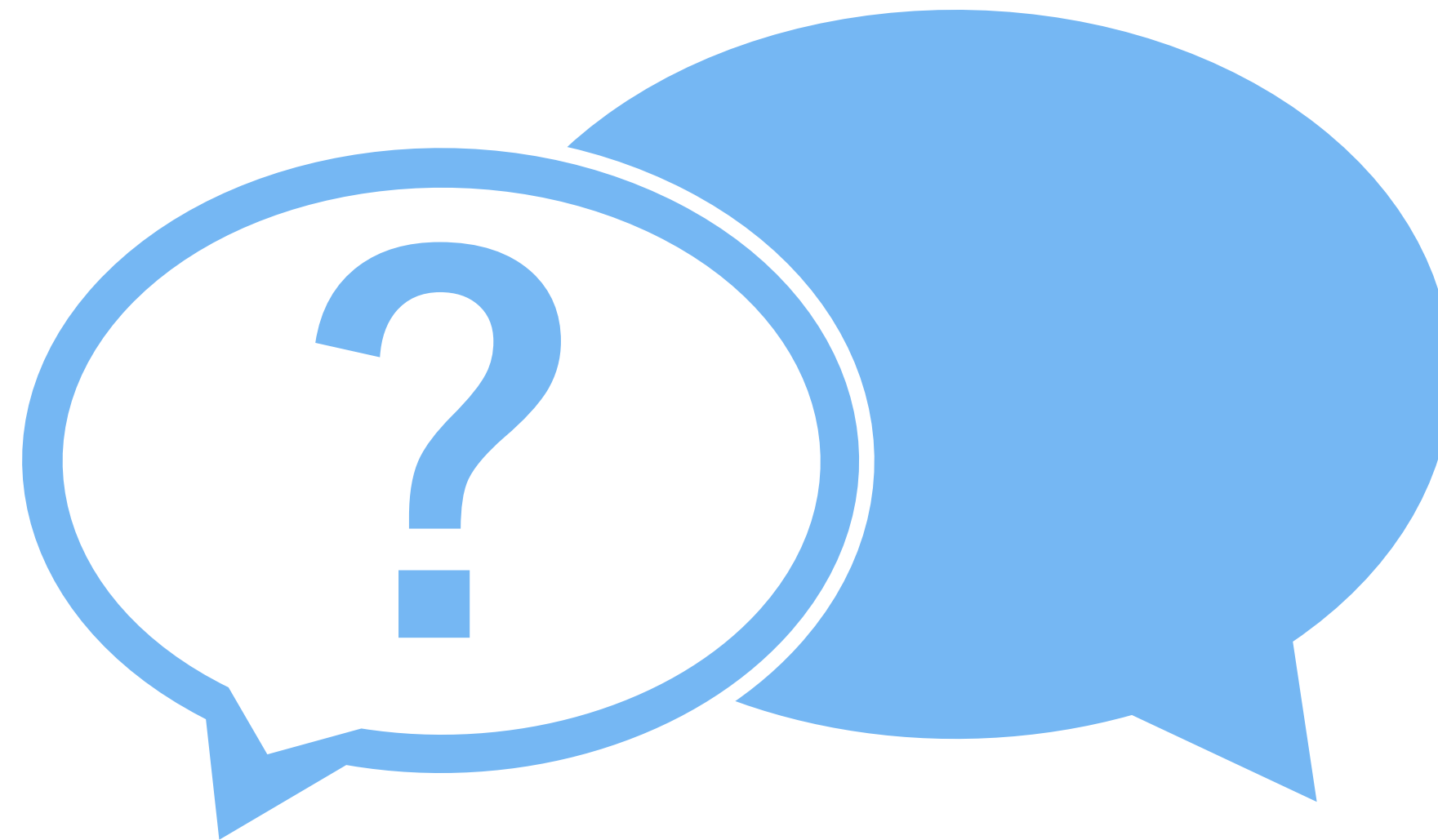
Northwest ATTC presents:  
Centering Indigenous Knowledge, Culture and Communities:  
Approaches to Indigenous Evaluation and Opioid Overdose Prevention Programming

**Thank you for joining us!**  
**The webinar will begin shortly.**

- **Participants** are automatically muted during this presentation
- **Got questions?** Type them into the chat box at any time and they will be answered at the end of the presentation.
- An ADA-compliant recording of this presentation will be made available on our website at:  
<http://attcnetwork.org/northwest>



**Questions? Please type them in  
the chat box!**



# Surveys

**Look for our surveys in your inbox!**

**We greatly appreciate your feedback!**

Every survey we receive helps us improve  
and continue offering our programs.

It only takes **1 minute** to complete!



Northwest (HHS Region 10)

**ATTC**

Addiction Technology Transfer Center Network  
Funded by Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

# Certificates

## Certificates of Attendance are available for live viewers!



### Viewing Groups:

Please send each individual's  
name and email address to  
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within 1 business day.

Your certificate will be emailed within a week to the address you registered with.

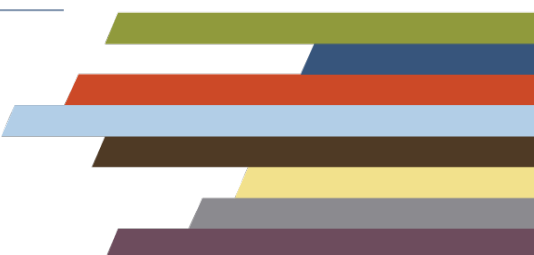




# Northwest ATTC presents: **Getting Started with EBP Implementation: Exploration Matters**



**Maya Magarati, PhD & Angela Gaffney, MPA**







# Centering Indigenous Knowledge, Culture and Communities: Approaches to Indigenous Evaluation and Opioid Overdose Prevention Programming

**Maya Magarati, PhD & Angela Gaffney, MPA**

**NW ATTC Webinar**

**June 7, 2023**

*12:00pm Pacific Time*



**SEVEN DIRECTIONS**

A CENTER FOR INDIGENOUS PUBLIC HEALTH

UNIVERSITY of WASHINGTON

*This project is supported by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) as part of a financial assistance award totaling \$1,700,000 funded by CDC/HHS through a cooperative agreement with the National Network of Public Health Institutes (NNPHI). The contents are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official views of, nor an endorsement by, NNPHI, CDC/HHS, or the U.S. Government.*



An aerial photograph of a dense evergreen forest, likely a coniferous forest, covering a hillside. The trees are a mix of dark green and lighter green, suggesting different species or stages of growth. The forest is very thick, with many individual trees visible from above.

# Land Acknowledgment

*We recognize that at the University of Washington in Seattle where Seven Directions is based, we learn, teach, and live on the ancestral homelands of the Coast Salish people.*

*We have a responsibility to acknowledge the history of Indigenous land dispossession, and to address current disparities resulting from past or ongoing harms.*



# Our Intentions for Today's Sessions

- Seven Directions overview, values, community engagement approaches
- Spotlight resources relevant for HHS Region 10 addiction workforce:
  1. Indigenous Evaluation Toolkit for tribal public health
  2. Other tribal opioid overdose prevention & healing resources and communities of practice
  3. Our Nations, Our Journeys conference June 27-29





We are the first national public health institute in the United States to focus solely on improving Indigenous health and wellness.



# SEVEN DIRECTIONS

INDIGENOUS VOICES FOR PUBLIC HEALTH





# MISSION

*Advance American  
Indian and Alaska  
Native health and  
wellness by honoring  
Indigenous  
knowledge,  
strengthening  
Tribal and Urban  
Indian public health  
systems, and  
cultivating innovation  
and collaboration.*



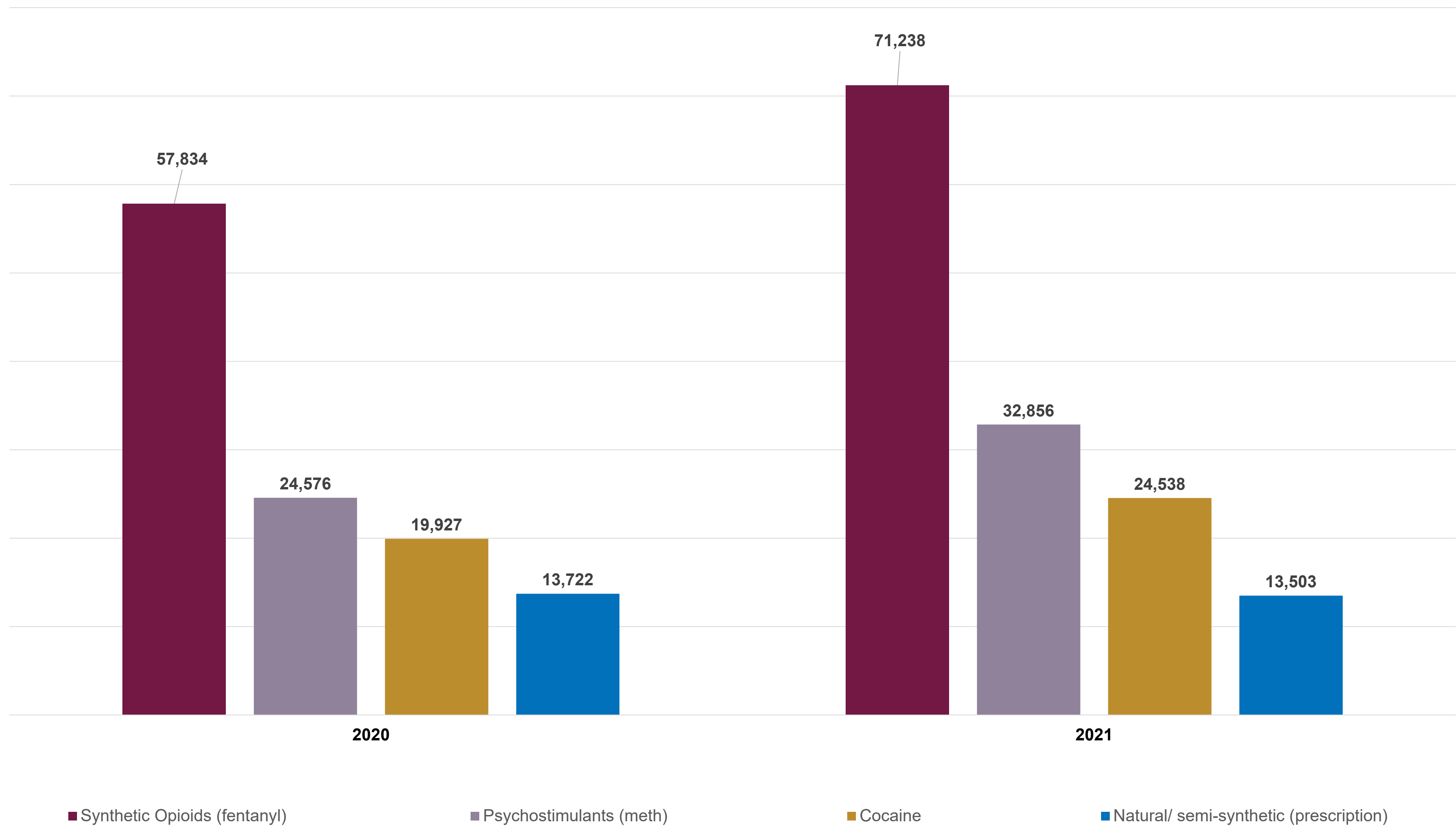


Seven Directions 2023 Team: + Other staff + students



# Deaths by Type of Drug (Fentanyl, others)

Number of Deaths



Source: CDC (May,2022),



# Fentanyl Overdose Death (male 15 -34 years)

Deaths per 100,000

Race	2018	2021
AIAN	8	30
White	14	23
Black	6	21

2021 overdose death rate was **over 3X** the 2018 rate.

The increase was **highest among AIAN.**

# Drug Overdose Deaths by Race during COVID-19

Race and Hispanic origin	2020		2021	
	Number of deaths	Deaths per 100,000	Number of deaths	Deaths per 100,000
Non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	1,009	42.5	1,358	56.6
Non-Hispanic Black . . . . .	15,256	35.8	19,212	44.2
Non-Hispanic White . . . . .	62,312	33.1	70,121	36.8
Hispanic . . . . .	10,606	17.6	12,986	21.1
Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	86	13.7	127	20.1
Non-Hispanic Asian . . . . .	935	4.6	971	4.7

Citation: Spencer MR, Miniño AM, Warner M. Drug overdose deaths in the United States, 2001 –2021. NCHS Data Brief, no 457. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2022. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.15620/cdc:122556>.

# Acknowledgment

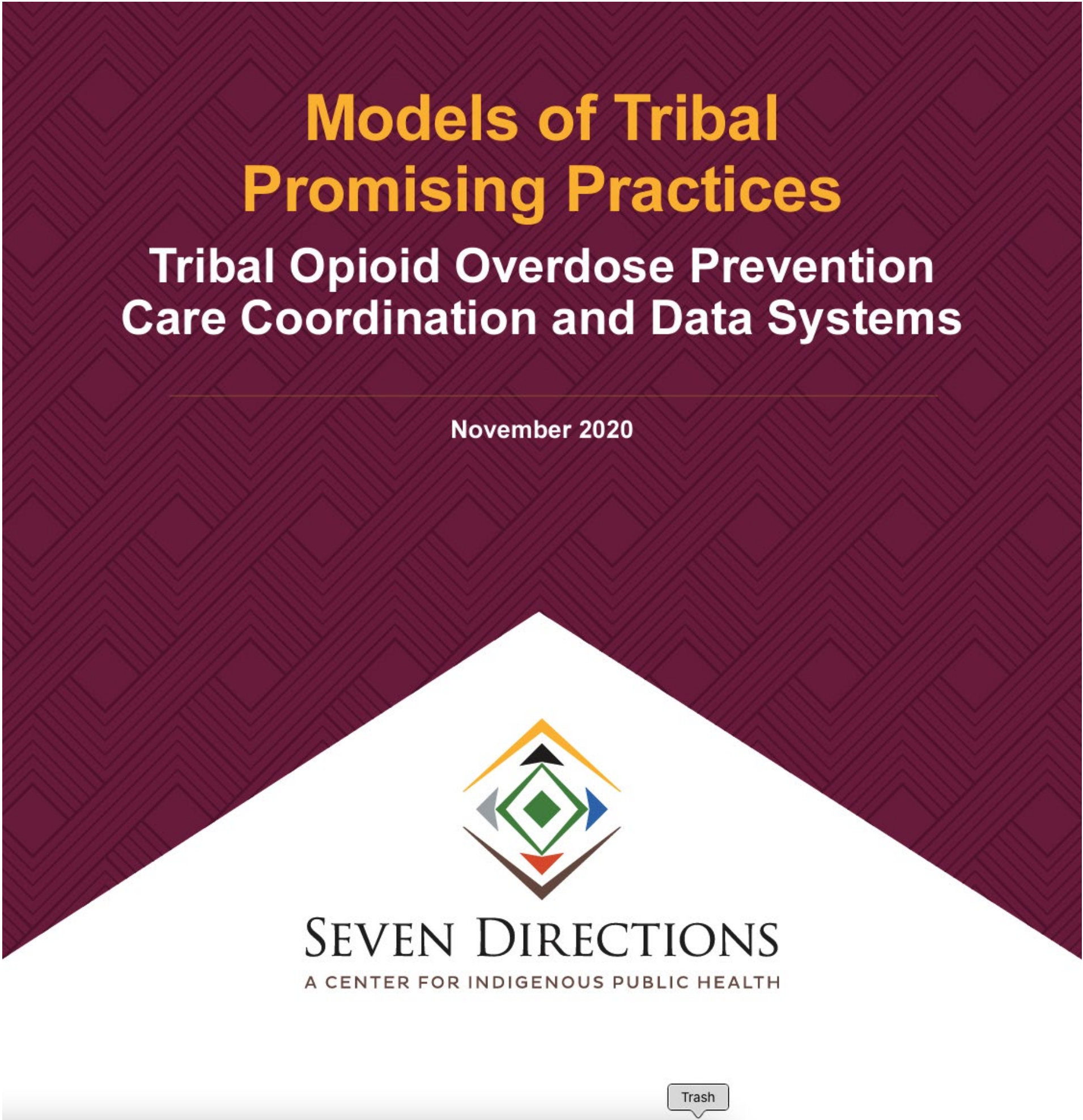
We acknowledge that we are entering into a heavy conversation about substance use/opioid use issues and deaths.

Settler colonialism, Historical trauma, discrimination that disrupted AI/AN ways of being, ways of relating, ways of knowing, and other Indigenous determinants of health

In other words, in the AI/AN context, care coordination includes designing a culturally responsive continuum of care where Indigenous values incorporate cultural strengths, honor tribal sovereignty, and offer key support to community members seeking treatment for OUD and opioid overdose.







[LINK is Here \(2020\)](#)

# Care Coordination Domains and Tribally-Grounded Promising Practices

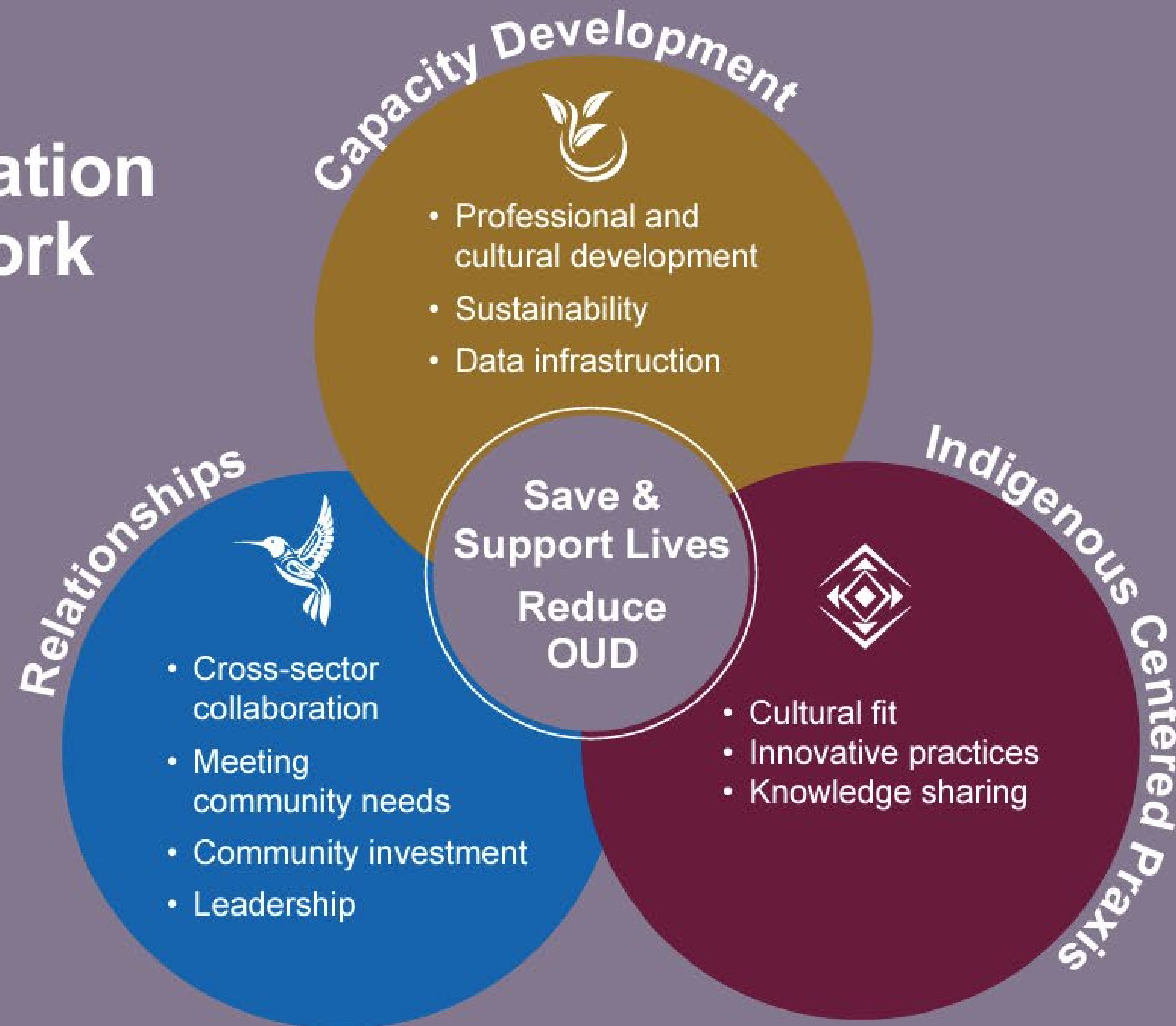
DOMAIN	PROMISING PRACTICE / DEFINITION
<b>Indigenous Centered Praxis</b> 	<b>Cultural Fit:</b> The model appropriately coincides with community needs, values, and beliefs (i.e., culturally-based practices in programs, healing stories, storytelling, cultural curricula for prevention and recovery, cultural wellness approaches, integrated cultural values for prevention and treatment services, and multigenerational in scope.
	<b>Innovative Practice:</b> The method, actions, or activities that were developed had not happened before or were adapted from another model to better fit their needs.
	<b>Knowledge Sharing:</b> Provides bi-directional opportunities, and co-learning approaches to share lessons learned with staff, outside agencies, and community members.
<b>Relationships</b> 	<b>Cross-sector Collaboration:</b> Relationships (e.g., MOAs, MOUs, MUAs) were established with others to support services and resources to implement the model.
	<b>Meeting Community Needs:</b> Services were developed in response to gaps in care or needs experienced within and across the tribal community.
	<b>Community Investment:</b> Tribal governance bodies, leadership, and key community stakeholders support the model.
	<b>Leadership:</b> Strong champions supportive of rapid decisions and able to gather essential resources, including establishing teams that assess the quality of services and health outcomes on an ongoing basis.
<b>Capacity Development</b> 	<b>Professional and Cultural Development:</b> Staff receive training to enhance knowledge and skills to implement the model.
	<b>Sustainability:</b> The model has continued resources including workforce development and training, and/or billing capability to ensure longevity.
	<b>Data Infrastructure:</b> The tribal approach has identified means of data collection, analysis, and reporting to inform care coordination decision making, establish quality or performance improvement measures, and tailor individual care.

Table 1



# Care Coordination Framework

Figure 2



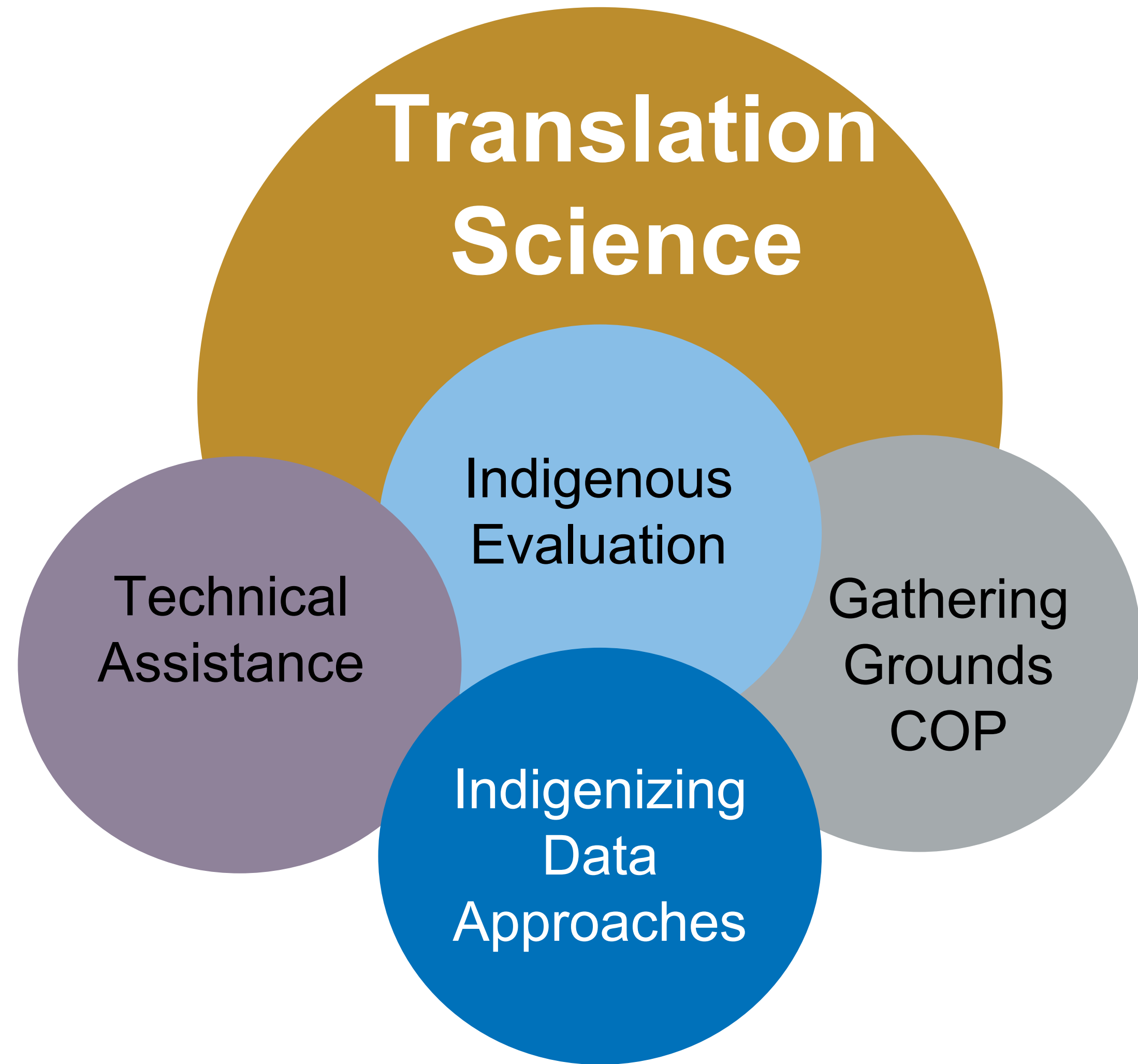
## Key Partnerships Necessary for Tribal Care Coordination Implementation

		
Community-Based Supports	Support Services	Providers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tribal leadership / Governance</li> <li>• Schools</li> <li>• Community organizations</li> <li>• Urban Indian Centers / Organizations</li> <li>• Non-Profit organizations</li> <li>• Youth organizations</li> <li>• Worksites</li> <li>• Cultural / Traditional healers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Law enforcement</li> <li>• Courts and corrections facilities</li> <li>• Emergency departments</li> <li>• Emergency services / First responders</li> <li>• Transient housing</li> <li>• Transportation</li> <li>• Child care</li> <li>• Federal, state, county, city agencies</li> <li>• Tribal Epi Centers</li> <li>• Tele-medicine</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Primary care providers</li> <li>• Behavioral health providers</li> <li>• Opioid prescribers</li> <li>• Health educators</li> <li>• Social workers</li> <li>• Recovery specialists</li> <li>• Pharmacies</li> </ul>

Figure 1



# Our Tribal Opioid Overdose Prevention Programming



Sponsoring partners: CDC, NNPHI, RWJF, NIDA, Bloomberg

- Environmental Scan (2019)
- Models of Tribal Promising Practices (2020)
- Diversity Toolkit (2021)
- Review of Data Characterizing A/AN Substance Use (2022)
- Indigenous Evaluation Toolkit (2023)
- Listening Sessions (2023)



# How We're Serving Tribes & Urban-Indian Communities

Tribal Public Health Capacity Building: Technical Assistance

Gathering Grounds: A peer-to-peer monthly gathering where we share resources and strategies to generate solutions: ONOJ 2023



Indigenizing Evaluation: Developed with help from NPAIHB, Wabanaki and launching this year with two new tribal partners

Our Nations, Our Journeys (ONOJ) June 2023, *Tribal Opioid Data Sovereignty*, all welcome, travel scholarships available

4 Listening Sessions Jan-Feb 2023 to center tribal community members' voices, needs, strengths in CDC program planning

Publications (materials included): Tribal Promising Practices, Tribal Opioid Overdose Prevention Toolkit for Diverse Groups





# Guided by Opioid Technical Advisory Group

## OTAG

**Christina Arredondo**

*Medical Director of Specialty Behavioral Health,  
El Rio Community Health Center*

**Sean Bear**

*Former Co-Director, National American Indian and Alaska  
Native Addiction Technology Transfer Center (AI/AN ATTC)*

**David Begay**

*Traditional Healer / Associate Professor, Pharmacy Native  
Environmental Health Equity, University of New Mexico*

**Nathan Billy**

*Director of Behavioral Health Programs,  
National Indian Health Board*

**Dyani Bingham**

*Tribal Epidemiology Centers Public Health Infrastructure,  
Project Manager, Rocky Mountain Tribal Leaders Council*

**Adrian Dominguez**

*Director of Informatics and Epidemiology,  
Urban Indian Health Institute*

## OTAG

**Dennis Donovan**

*Professor Emeritus, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral  
Sciences, University of Washington*

**Kevin English**

*Director, Albuquerque Area Southwest Tribal  
Epidemiology Center (AASTECC)*

**Dawn Lee**

*Consultant, Dawn Lee Consulting, Inc.*

**Sandra L. Momper**

*Associate Professor, Social Work, University of Michigan*

**Matthew Town**

*Assistant Professor, Social Work, Portland State University*

**Anne Helene Skinstad**

*Clinical Professor, Dept. of Community & Behavioral  
Health, Univ. of Iowa; Co-Director, AI/AN ATTC*

## CDC

**Jason Hymer**

**Stacey Ann Willocks**

## NNPHI

**Leah Ettman**

**Keith Moree**

## NIH

**Kathy Etz, NIDA**



# What can families and communities do?

Create space for the individual to be heard and feel safe

Try to avoid blaming and shaming language

Connect the individual to resources that are ready to access

**Prioritize your own self-care:**





## Tips for prioritizing self-care

Participate in connecting cultural activities

Talk to a counselor/therapist. Attend free Al-anon/12 step meetings

Maintain health physically, mentally and spiritually (e.g. sleep, balanced nutrition, exercise, prayer)

Set healthy boundaries and ask for help/guidance if needed





# Resources for families & communities

## 7D Toolkit for Inclusive Programming

- Al-Anon [www.al-anon.org](http://www.al-anon.org) and Alateen [www.alateen.org](http://www.alateen.org) are mutual support programs for individuals whose lives have been affected by someone else's drinking. There are a wide variety of groups available including groups for someone with an alcoholic partner, grandchild, sibling, parent, and friend.
- Alcoholics Anonymous [www.aa.org](http://www.aa.org) is a fellowship for people who want to address their drinking problem.
- Adult Children of Alcoholics [www.adultchildren.org](http://www.adultchildren.org) is a Twelve Step, Twelve Tradition program for people who grew up in dysfunctional homes.
- Indian Health Services provides resources and links to provider trainings for Opioid support services [www.ihs.gov/opioids/recovery/supportiveservices](http://www.ihs.gov/opioids/recovery/supportiveservices)
- National Association for Children of Alcoholics [www.nacoa.org](http://www.nacoa.org) offers answers to basic questions for families and children and online resources such as videos, letters, and related hotlines.
- National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence [www.ncadd.org](http://www.ncadd.org) affiliates across the U.S. offer support to both individuals and family members by working with them to assess the situation, and provide information and referrals.
- Narcotics Anonymous [www.na.org](http://www.na.org) is a fellowship society for recovering addicts to meet regularly and help each other stay sober.
- The Paths (Re)Membered Project centers the LGBTQ2S+ community. Through community engagement, research and advocacy, they work toward a liberated LGBTQ2S+ future, which includes the memories of Two-Spirit ancestors, the wisdom of elders, and the creativity of young people. Text LGBTQ2S+ to 97779 or ALLY to 97779.
- SAMHSA's National Helpline 1-800-662-HELP and [www.samhsa.gov/find-treatment](http://www.samhsa.gov/find-treatment) provide resources and referrals to local treatment options, support groups, and community-based organizations.
- Self-Management and Addiction Recovery Training (SMART) [www.smartrecovery.org](http://www.smartrecovery.org) is a peer program to help participants deal with any addiction.
- WeRNative is a wellness resource for Native Youth that includes resources on mental health and substance abuse. [www.wernative.org](http://www.wernative.org)
- White Bison is a Native program offering sobriety, recovery, addictions prevention, and wellness / Wellbriety learning resources. <https://whitebison.org/>





# What Is Indigenous Evaluation?

*The long-relied upon use of Indigenous ways of knowing and deep community involvement when assessing or evaluating an effort's effectiveness or community impact.*





# Why we should prioritize Indigenous Evaluation

- AI/AN communities disproportionately affected by opioid epidemic
- Increasingly **culturally grounded programming** (e.g., in substance use/recovery support) requires **culturally grounded evaluation approaches** that support ancestral and cultural wisdom
- Western methods of evaluation can feel punitive, judgmental, funder-driven





# Western & Indigenous Evaluation

**Both:** Systematic gathering of information about community services, needs, outcomes

## **Western:**

- Emphasis on “Objective” knowledge types and evaluator role (often outsider)
- Outside questions addressed; emphasis on “external validity”
- Can include community participation in but rarely ownership of evaluation process, data

## **Indigenous:**

- Emphasis on “Holistic” knowledge types and people involved
- Community-defined questions addressed; emphasis on local relevance
- Deep community involvement and ownership, capacity building, data sovereignty



# LaFrance and Nichols' Indigenous Evaluation Framework (2008)

Four foundations:

- Reliance on core cultural values
- Incorporating Indigenous ways of knowing
- Ensuring community engagement
- Use of metaphor





# Indigenous Evaluation Values

Indigenous Knowledge	People of a Place	Centering Family and Community	Honoring Our Gifts	Respecting Sovereignty
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Honor multiple ways of knowing</li><li>-Moral responsibility to reflect on and use what is learned</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Include local context when telling evaluation story</li><li>-Respect that what works well in one setting may not translate to others</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Deep community engagement, participatory methods</li><li>-Community-level outcomes, not just individual</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Multiple ways to measure accomplishment</li><li>-Different starting points, strengths, experiences</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Tribal ownership and control of data; permission at all steps</li><li>-Build evaluation capacity</li><li>-Report findings to community in meaningful ways</li></ul>

(Adapted from LaFrance and Nichols, 2008)



# Types of Indigenous Knowledge

Empirical Knowledge	Traditional Knowledge	Revealed Knowledge
Observations and experiments in natural settings	Handed down through generations; frames and conveys community's values & beliefs	Dreams, visions, ceremony, feelings. Result of spiritual and ancestral interaction
Examples: Weather; resources; food's readiness to harvest; number of people at a gathering; other quantitative data	Examples: Community origin stories; clan histories, oral tradition describing relationship with the land; agricultural knowledge; elders' opinions about a program	Examples: Feelings about a program; feelings of sacredness; Art



# Promoting Data Sovereignty

## What is Indigenous Data Sovereignty?

Data sovereignty refers to the inherent right of tribes to control collection, ownership, and application of data, information, or knowledge about their peoples, lands, and resources. This refers to any data about communities' resources and environments (e.g., land, water, geology, titles, sacred sites, plants); individuals (e.g., administrative, legal, health, social, services), or nations (e.g., traditional and cultural information, oral histories, literature, stories, belongings).<sup>5,6</sup>

Tribes' inherent and treaty-based authority to govern their peoples, lands, and resources entitles them to this right to knowledge about themselves. Ensuring tribal ownership and control of all data used for evaluation purposes promotes data sovereignty. In contrast, Western program evaluation practices often ignore tribal sovereignty.

<sup>5</sup> Carroll, S. R., & Rodriguez-Lonebear, D. (2019). Indigenous Data Governance: Strategies from United States Native Nations. *Data Science Journal*, 18(31), 1-15. doi: <https://doi.org/10.5334/dsj-2019-031>

<sup>6</sup> National Congress of American Indians (2018). Resolution #KAN-18-011: Support of US Indigenous Data Sovereignty and Inclusion of Tribes in the Development of Tribal Data Governance Principles. Available at [https://www.ncai.org/attachments/Resolution\\_gbuJbEHWpkOgcwCICRtgMJHMsUNofqYvuMSnzLFzOdxBIMIRjij\\_KAN-18-011%20Final.pdf](https://www.ncai.org/attachments/Resolution_gbuJbEHWpkOgcwCICRtgMJHMsUNofqYvuMSnzLFzOdxBIMIRjij_KAN-18-011%20Final.pdf)



# Honoring and Preparing for Emotionally Challenging Work

Prior to European colonization, Indigenous communities were healthy, and maintained meaningful connections to land, language, and cultural practices

Past and present **systems of oppression, discrimination, and colonization** have included genocide, erasure of culture, and the deliberate destruction of resources essential to Indigenous health and well-being

Depending on community and culture, **ceremony, prayer, holding space and celebrating the healing process** may be called for to support evaluation efforts



Seven Directions, with the support of the CDC & NNPHI, has produced a Toolkit that provides: **step-by-step guidance, worksheets, and concrete examples to support communities looking to Indigenize & decolonize their program evaluation**

# INDIGENOUS EVALUATION TOOLKIT:

An Actionable Guide for Organizations Serving  
American Indian/Alaska Native Communities  
through Opioid Prevention Programming

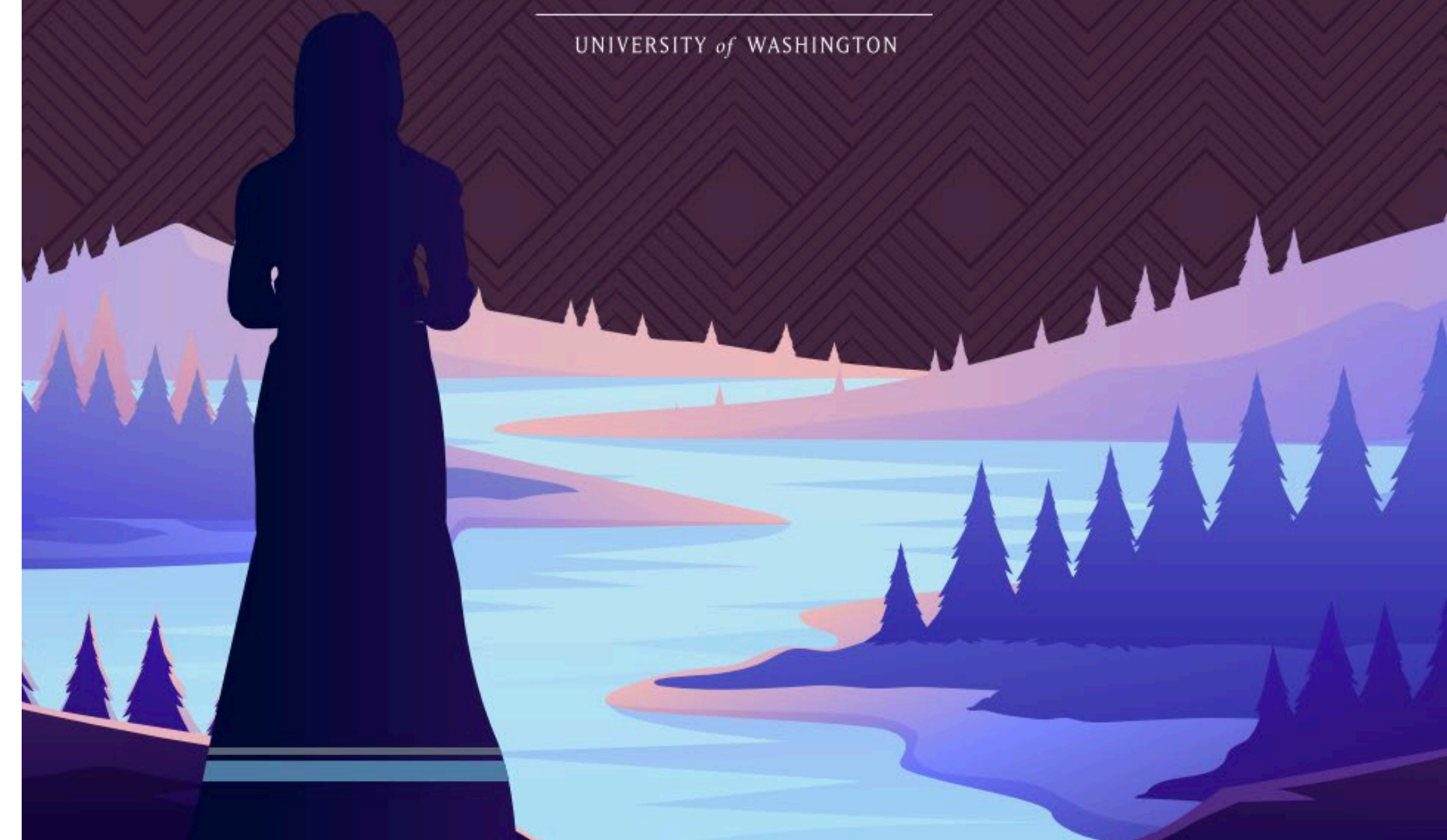
FEBRUARY 2023



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# The Indigenous Evaluation Toolkit

...as a way to systematically Indigenize evaluation

## Core Cultural Values

Indigenous  
Knowledge

People of a  
Place

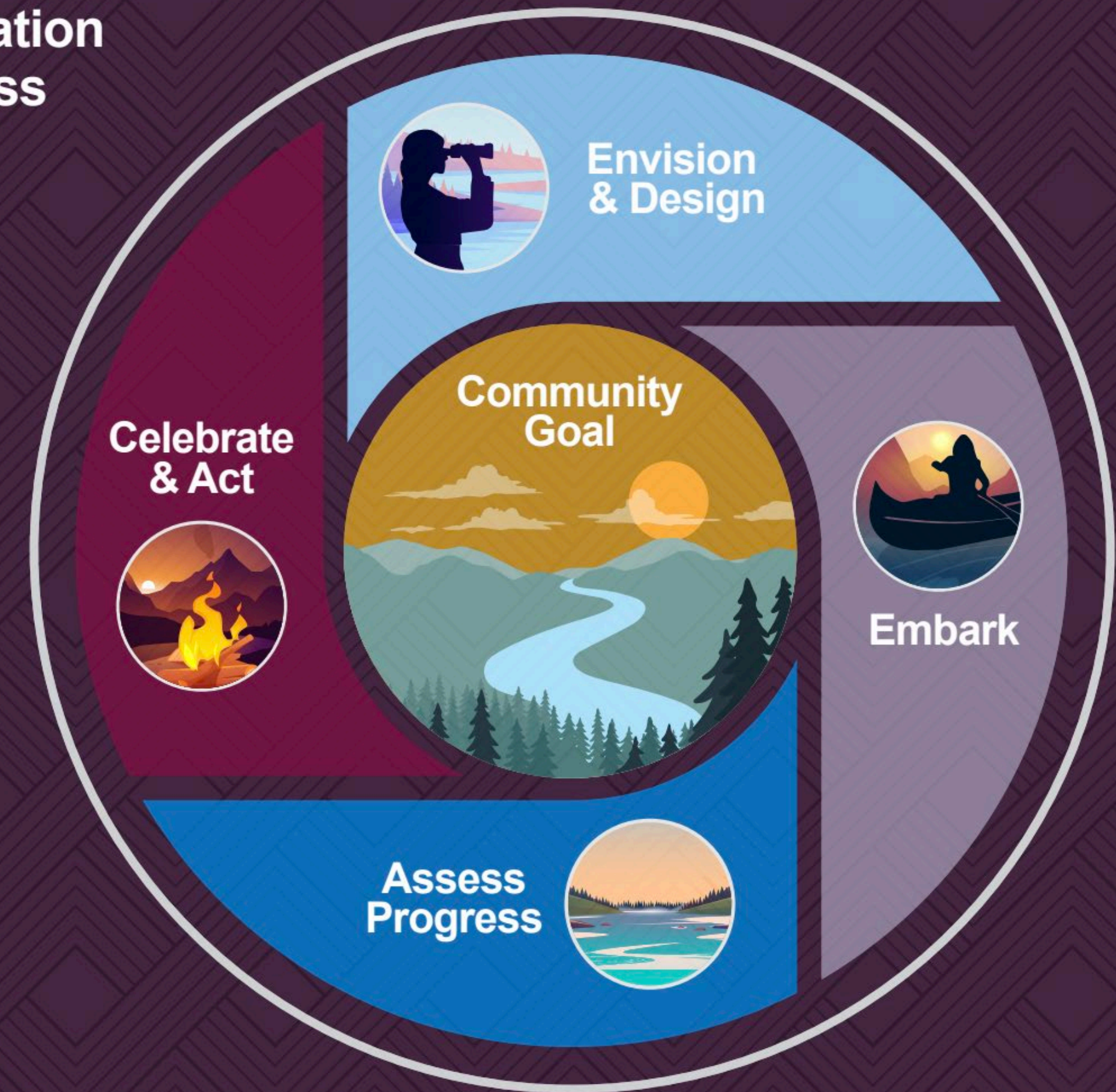
Centering  
Family and  
Community

Honoring  
Our Gifts

Respecting  
Sovereignty

(LaFrance and Nichols, 2008)

## Evaluation Process

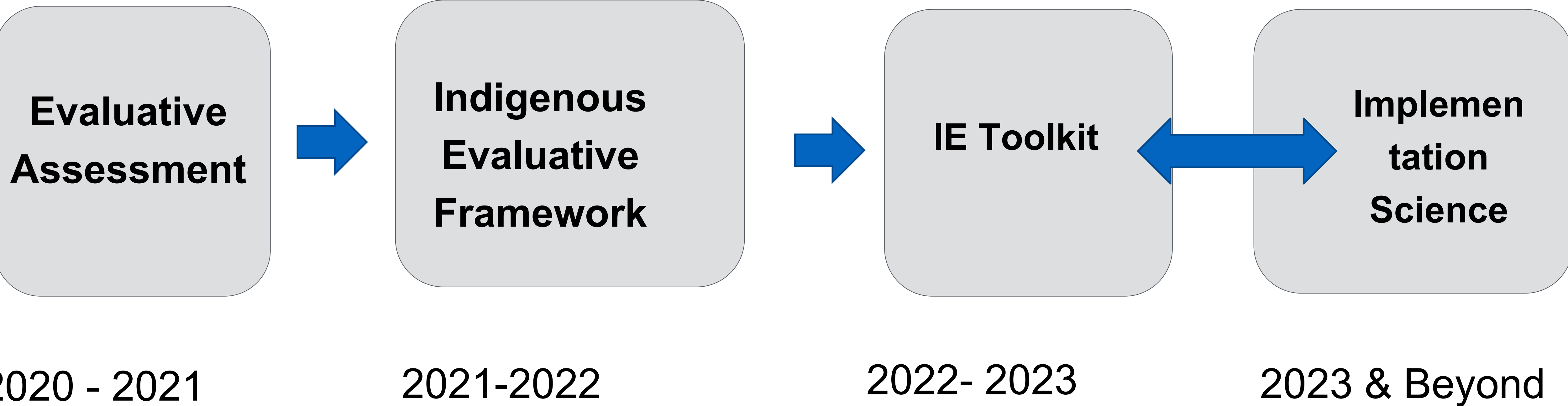






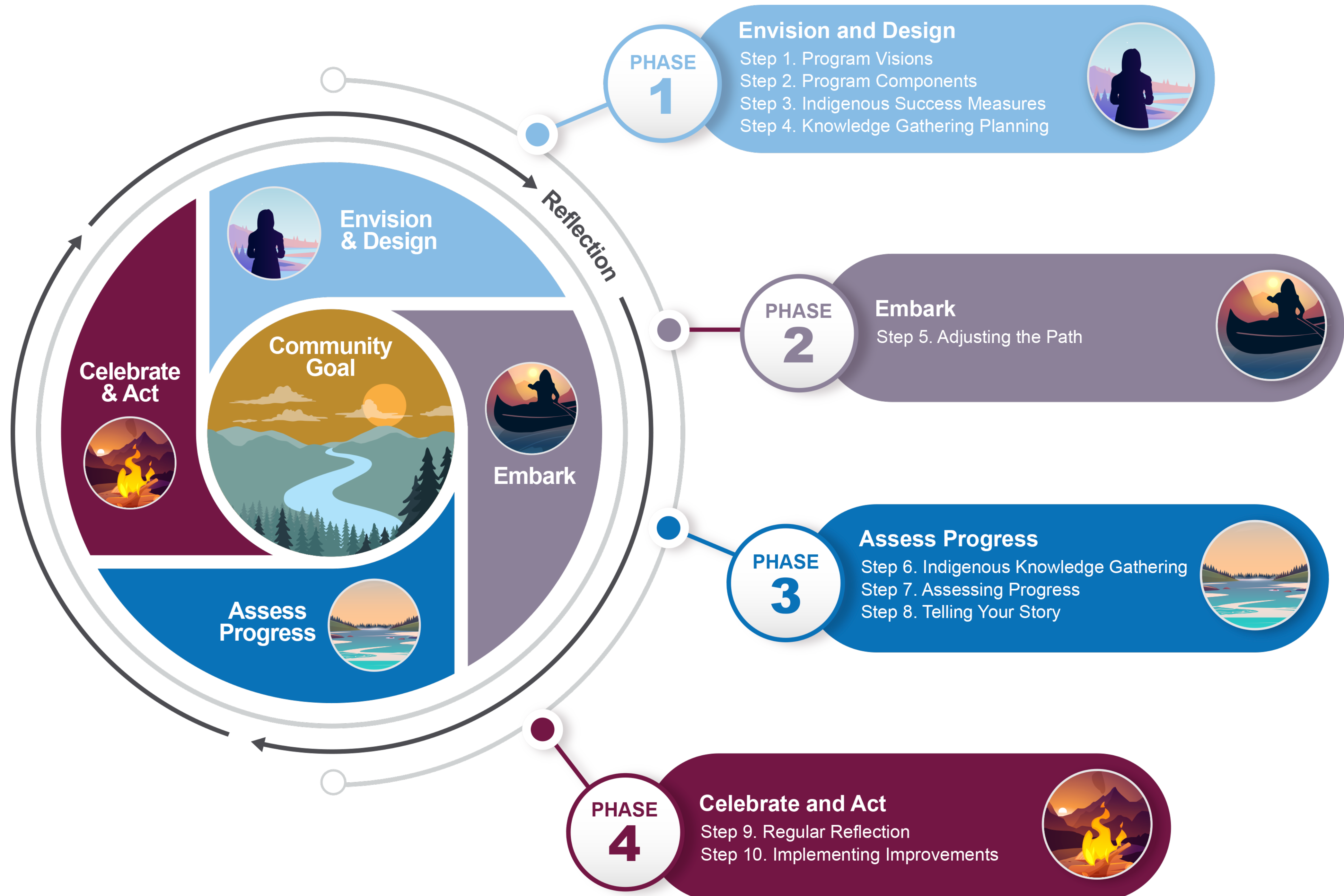
# Toolkit Development Process

In CBPR with Tribal Community Partners



OTAG guidance







# “Decolonizing” Western Data Collection Methods

- Mindfully gather information that is project-essential vs. compiling all accessible data
- Integrate tribal language(s) throughout materials
- Adjust instruments for different populations (e.g., Elders).
- Ask what the meaning of gift giving is in a given community before developing participation incentives; ensure gifts are usable in local context
- Involve culturally informed tribal members at all stages of a project's development who can ensure that sensitive knowledge is handled well, or if it should be collected at all.



# Using Indigenous Knowledge-Gathering Activities

- Involve community to build capacity and ownership!
- Facilitate conversations with youth about their feelings of connectedness to adults with substance use disorders in their lives;
- Invite people who use drugs to share their stories about changes in their relationships with family and community post-launch
- Capture descriptions among people who currently or formerly used drugs about their feelings of stigma;
- Use art-based activities to help respondents articulate their feelings
- Gather attendance records at tribal meetings; or
- Collate Tribal Epidemiology Center data capturing morbidity or mortality rates.



# Indigenous Evaluation Next Steps

- . Continued trainings and applied projects with tribal public health program partners
- . Tailoring the Toolkit to other prevention fields
- . Implementation Science
- . Ongoing reflection and refinement



# Our Nations, Our Journeys Conference



## OUR NATIONS, OUR JOURNEYS 2023

Healing from the Opioid Epidemic through Strengths-based Approaches and Data Sovereignty

June 27–29 • Mystic Lake Conference Center, Prior Lake, Minnesota

- Joint focus on the opioid epidemic in Indian Country along with decolonizing and Indigenizing approaches to data
- Our aim is to share a variety of approaches and solutions from the Indigenous public health community present at ONOJ!

### CONTENT

- Keynote Speakers
- Opioid Prevention
- Indigenous Data Sovereignty
- Indigenous Evaluation Training
- Toolkits

### ACTIVITIES

- Awards Ceremony
- Cultural activities
- Wellness walks
- Food
- Networking
- Fun!

### Register now at:

[tinyurl.com/RegisterONOJ2023](https://tinyurl.com/RegisterONOJ2023)

### Registration Deadlines:

- In-person attendance: 6/12
- Virtual: 6/26

Registration discounts available



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**INDIGENOUSPHI.ORG**



# Additional Resources

## **Indigenous Evaluation framework:**

LaFrance, J., & Nichols, R. (2009). *Indigenous evaluation framework: Telling our story in our place and time: Written for the American Indian Higher Education Consortium*. AIHEC.

[http://portalcentral.aihec.org/Indigeval/Book%20Chapters/0-Intro\\_Contents.pdf](http://portalcentral.aihec.org/Indigeval/Book%20Chapters/0-Intro_Contents.pdf)

## **Other resources – Indigenous evaluation focus**

Key Book: Smith, L. T. (2021). *Decolonizing methodologies: Research and Indigenous Peoples*. Bloomsbury Publishing.

Useful article re. origin of culturally responsive evaluation: Bowman-Farrell, N.R. (Mohican/Lunaape). (2018). Looking backward but moving forward: Honoring the sacred and asserting the sovereign in indigenous evaluation. *American Journal of Evaluation*, 39(4), 543-568.

Useful history of research in AI/AN communities: Urban Indian Health Institute. (2021, December). *Nothing about us, without us: Learning from both good and bad research in Indian Country*. [Learning from both Good and Bad Research in Indian Country.pdf](#).





# Additional Resources

## **Other resources – Substance Use/Prevention in AI/AN communities**

Magarati, M., Ignacio, M., Crowder, R., Brown, C., Diego, C., Parker, M., & Egashira, L. (2019). *An Environmental Scan of Tribal Opioid Overdose Prevention Responses: Community-Based Strategies and Public Health Data Infrastructure*. Seven Direction. [An Environmental Scan of Tribal Opioid Overdose Prevention Responses, 2019](#)

Eakins, D., Magarati, M., Hess, K., Egashira, L., Singer, S., & Parker, M. (2022). *Tailoring Opioid Overdose Prevention for Diverse Groups within Tribal and Urban Indian Settings. A Toolkit for Providers and Community Organizations Serving American Indian/Alaska Native Communities*. [7D-Diversity-Toolkit-ForTribal-Opioid-Prevention](#)

Novins, D. K., Aarons, G. A., Conti, S. G., Dahlke, D., Daw, R., Fickenscher, A., Fleming, C., Love, C., Masis, K., & Spicer, P. (2011). Use of the evidence base in substance abuse treatment programs for American Indians and Alaska natives: pursuing quality in the crucible of practice and policy. *Implementation Science*, 6(1). <https://doi.org/10.1186/1748-5908-6-63>





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