

Responsive and Effective Evaluation Policies and Practices for Supporting Indigenous Children and Tribal Nations

Prepared for The Commission on Native Children Virtual Hearing January 13, 2023 (2-4 p.m. CST)

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Life has many pathways. Let's find new ones together



Frontal lobes & footnotes can only take you so far.

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Wuliit Eelaangoomaatiit: Good Relations Are Roots for Making Good Medicine in Research and Evaluation

- Traditional teachings, ceremonies, and language are our roots
- Kinship connections are our sacred responsibilities to past, current, and future generations
- These roots are the foundation to Good Medicine in research and evaluation supporting our youth





How can evaluation contribute to the charge of the Commission? Let us count the ways!

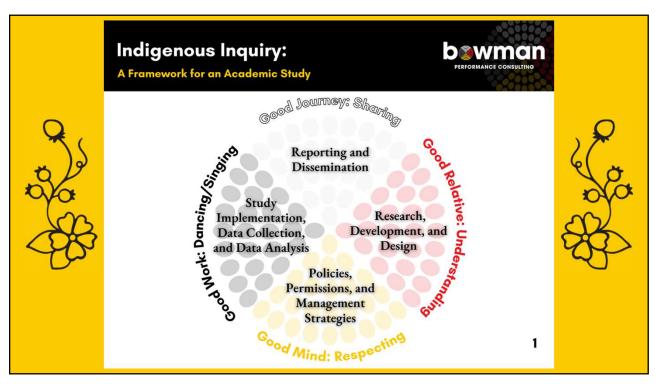
Commission

- 1. Improve outcomes
- Improve across disciplines, programs, and governments
- Improve current system by building on Indigenous strengths and leadership
- Share cross system best practices for data collection and evaluation
- Sustainable and meaningful system to support effective and culturally appropriate wraparound services for Indigenous children

Evaluation

- 1. Developmental and Outcome Evaluation
- 2. Process and Implementation Evaluation
- 3. Needs Assessment and Evaluation Capacity Readiness Assessments
- 4. Evaluation Capacity Building and Emergent Technical Assistance
- Impact Evaluation, Systems
 Evaluation, and Complexity Systems
 Evaluation (Multi-jurisdictional
 Evaluation or Nation to Nation
 Evaluation)

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1. Improve outcomes for Indigenous children and young adults 0–24 years.

- **Developmental Evaluation (DE):** Like product development in the private sector, DE creates flexible framework for evaluation within context, for real world and dynamic complexities, and is flexible by using continuous feedback loops to take on evaluation for program, organizational, policy and systems change.
- Outcome Evaluation: Measures program effects on the participants in the program by assessing progress in the outcomes that the programming is designed to address.
- Other Considerations: What gets defined and funded gets measured. Who is making the definitions are about power, politics, and funding? It is typically the same people. Example: Evidence Based Policy Act 2018. We need to get upriver!

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Evidence-Based Policy Making Act:

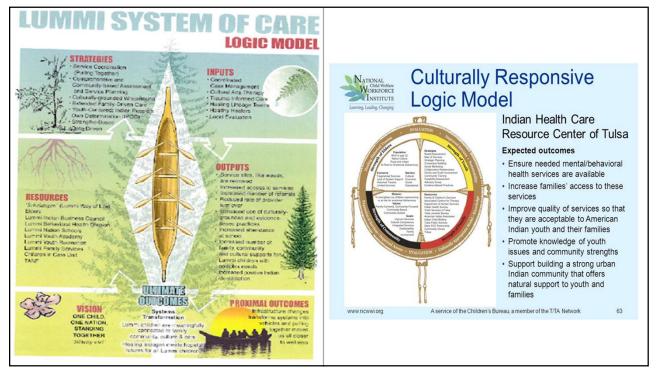
Foundations of P.L. 115-435

- Senator Paul Ryan (R-WI) introduced it on 10/31/2017
- Signed into law 1/14/19
- Systemic effort for collaborative and coordinated US federal legislative mandate for evidence building for policy, research, and evaluation studies and activities
- Title I: Federal Evidence Building
- Title II: Open Government Data Act
- Title III: Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency
 - Part A: General
 - Part B: Confidential Information Protection
 - Part C: Statistical Efficiency
 - Part D: Access to Data for Evidence
- Title IV: General Provision

2. Improvements across disciplines, programs, and governments

- Process or Implementation Evaluation: Determines completion of activities and evaluates the supports / barriers to program, policy, or project implementation
- Other Considerations:
 - **Formative Evaluation**: Data is used regularly (quarterly, semi-annually, and annually) to strengthen program, policy, or project implementation. Data is used in real time in an intentionally structured and planned way for modifications and decision making.
 - Data Visualization and Utilization: What we see (visual / graphics), what we read (text), what we hear (fine arts in evaluation), and what we feel (socio-emotional components of evaluation) all communicate values in evaluation. Example: Logic Models and Data Graphs (Indigenous wisdom, knowledge, and scholarship)
 - The Medicine Wheel has four colors representing the four colors of the human race (Elder teaching to Nicky). Find allies and co-conspirators within the systems and agencies! Examples: Indigenous logic models and American Evaluation Association

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American
Evaluation
Association:
Evaluation
Policy Task
Force – Our
ITEK Letter to
OMB
(February 2022)



February 9, 2022

THE HONORABLE ERIC LANDER
The White House
Office of Science and Technology Policy
Eisenhower Executive Office Building
1650 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washinaton, DC 20504

THE HONORABLE BRENDA MALLORY The White House Council on Environmental Quality 730 Jackson Place Washington, DC 20504

Transmitted via Electronic Mail

Re: White House Commitment to Include Indigenous Traditional Ecological Knowledge in Federal Policymaking

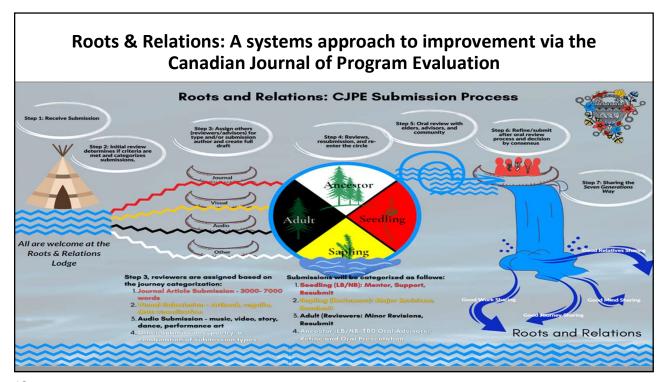
Dear Director Lander and Chair Mallory:

On behalf of the American Evaluation Association (AEA), we welcome the November 15, 2021, joint memorandum from the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy and the Council on Environmental Quality to federal agencies, recognizing the role of Indigenous Traditional Ecological Knowledge (ITEK) in federal policymaking and decision-making. In particular, AEA has a commitment to diversity and inclusion in evaluation practice and AEA recognizes that Tribal/First Nations are sovereign governments. AEA is excited about the potential activities highlighted in the joint memorandum to contribute to such values in

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3. Improve current system by building on Indigenous strengths and leadership*

- Needs Assessment: Gathers information, determines needs/gaps between a current state and a desired state, uses gaps analysis methods to provide insights/findings, potential priority areas, and/or informs going forward to desired state
- Evaluation Capacity / Readiness Assessment: Focuses on understanding and documenting the level of readiness of people, programs, policies, organizational processes, infrastructure, and resources available for evaluation. It can be done in many different ways.
- Other Considerations:
 - It is always best to understand what data/evaluation will be used for before investing in an evaluation. Similarly, what someone wants to do or can do, may not necessarily be supported by evidence.
 - Leaning on only Indigenous strengths and leadership (including Indigenous scholars) this may not be feasible or appropriate based on current community and other conditions. Balance is needed.
 - *Have we asked non-Indigenous partners, governments, funders, and contractors about their level of readiness, capacities, resource allocations, and competencies and skills regarding evaluation with Tribal Nations and Indigenous populations? It should not be a "one way" systems street... #reciprocity





4. Share cross system best practices for data collection and evaluation

- Evaluation Capacity Building/Development: ECB/D should be an equitably resourced investment and part of a strategic plan/direction. It develops the foundation for shared responsibility, mutual accountability, and sustainable and transformative change.
- Emergent Evaluation Technical Assistance (Bowman, In Press): This provides for real time and in context flexibility in the contracting and budget to intentionally build in emergent supports that are co-created and developed to strengthen any aspect of the evaluation project (direct evaluation, developing systems evaluation in an agency, building the skills/capacities of partners or stakeholders, etc.)
- Other Considerations: Speak into the listening (Dr. Hazel Symonette). Cultural and academic humility have helped me tremendously on this path. They have opened many doors or created new pathways that I never imagined were there.

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American
Evaluation
Association:
Evaluation
Policy Task
Force – Our
Evaluation
Capacity
Building
Letter to
OMB



November 10, 2022

Transmitted Electronically Via Email

The Honorable Nani Coloretti Deputy Director Office of Management and Budget Executive Office of the President Washington, D.C. 20503 The Honorable Jason Miller Deputy Director for Management Office of Management and Budget Executive Office of the President Washington, D.C. 20503

RE: OMB Support for Evaluation Capacity

Deputy Director Nani Coloretti and Deputy Director for Management Jason Miller -

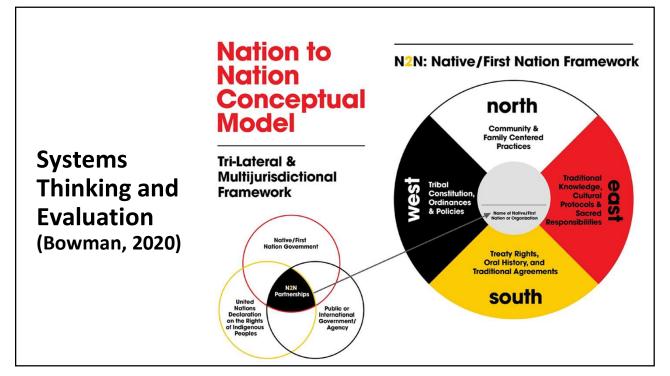
On behalf of the American Evaluation Association and the evaluation community, we want to offer our congratulations and thanks once again to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for its work to bolster federal evaluation capacity. Efforts over the last two years have been substantial, notable, and widely recognized by the evaluation community. As vocal supporters of OMB's ongoing efforts, we write to acknowledge this contribution and also encourage further progress on two fronts.

The first involves the recent movement of OMB's Evidence Team to the Office of Performance and Personnel Management (OPPM) under the leadership of Dustin Brown. We see this is an excellent move that helps to highlight the importance of evaluation capacity as a support for mission achievement of all federal agencies. OMB recognized this in a memorandum to agency heads designating evaluation as a critical mission function, and the move to OPPM aligns well with the designation in that OMB memo. We also encourage timely completion of another step in this recognization that is the remaining of OPPM to signal OMB's recognition of the

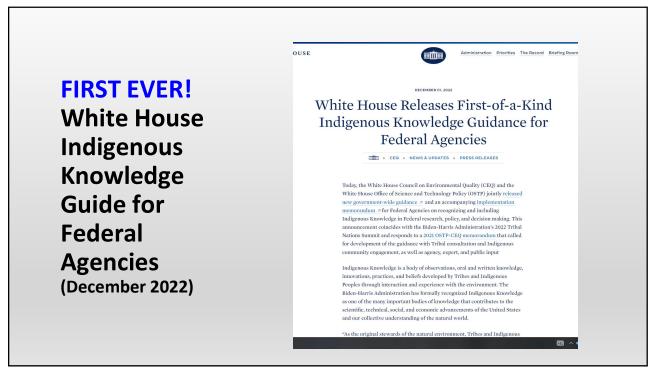
5. Sustainable and meaningful system to support effective and culturally appropriate wraparound services for Indigenous children

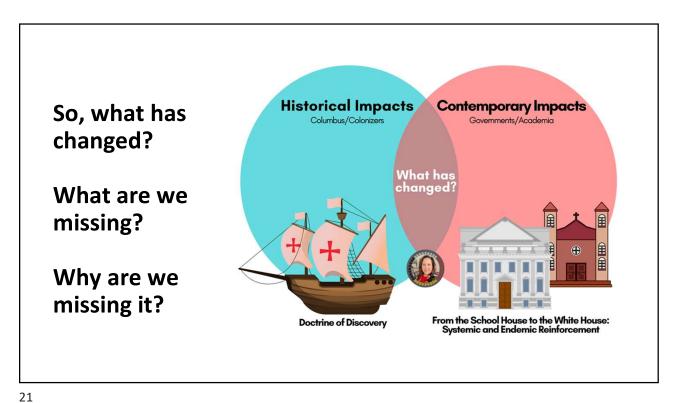
- Impact Evaluations: Evaluate the long-term impacts based on an intervention or set of interventions. These long-term impacts can be intended or unintended and typically offer evaluation findings and longitudinal trends across decades of data.
- Systems Evaluation: Applying systems thinking (holistic) to an evaluation
- Complexity Systems Evaluation: Adding in various complexities such as programing that are not linear but dynamic, inclusion complex ideas and methods, diversity in stakeholder agencies participating, having many "moving parts" or sites of implementation, and even culture is considered "complex" system evaluation but can be done (Thomas & Parsons, 2016)
- Other Considerations:
 - Multijurisdictional Evaluation (Bowman, 2018)
 - Nation-to-Nation Evaluation (Bowman, 2020)

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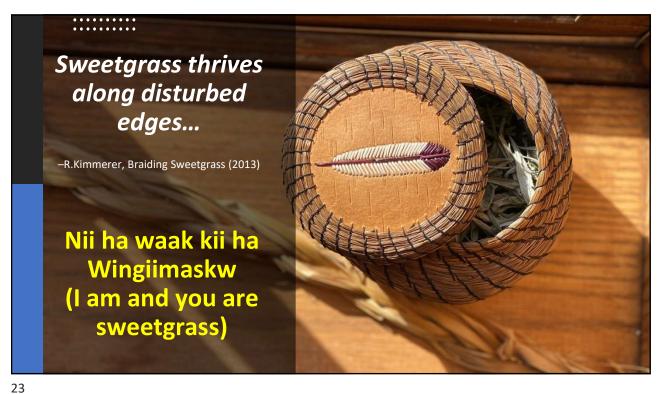


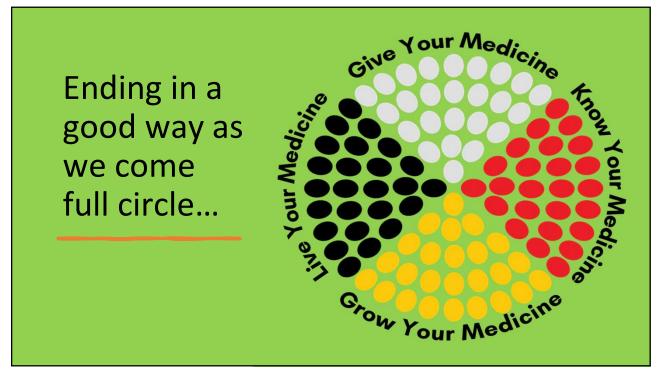






Bottom line: Culture, language, context, life, and sovereignty matters!		
COLONIALISM VIA	POLITICAL COLONIALISM	SCIENTIFIC COLONIALISM
1. Removal of wealth	Colonial power explores and exploits raw materials and wealth from colonies for the purpose of 'processing' it into manufactured wealth or goods.	Colonial powers export raw data from a community for the purpose of 'processing' it into manufactured goods. (i.e. books, articles, wealth. etc.)
2. Right of access and claim	Colonial power believes it has the right of access and use to anything belonging to the colonized people.	Scientist believes she/he/they have unlimited right of access to any data source and any information belonging to the subject population.
3. External power base	The center of power and control over the colonized is located outside the colony itself.	The center of knowledge and information about a people or community is located outside of the community or people themselves.







Anushiik/Thank You

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Waapalaneexkweew (Lunaape/Mohican)

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