

# The Ripple Effect of Crime: Coordinating a Collaborative Response to Victimization in Tribal Communities

February 13, 2014

The material presented during today's Webinar session will be available on the OVC TTAC Web site.

*Please Note: Participants will remain on mute throughout the session.*

*The session will be recorded.*

*The session will begin shortly.*



# Facilitator

Keely McCarthy  
Visiting Fellow

Office for Victims of Crime



# Presenter



Dianne Barker Harrold  
Resource Delivery Coordinator  
Unified Solutions Tribal  
Community Development Group, Inc.



# Agenda

- Webinar Tools and Assistance
- Learning Objectives
- Coordinating a Collaborative Response Presentation
- Q&A



# Webinar Tools

**Chat Box:** Please use the chat box to submit questions during the session.

*\* All participants will remain on mute throughout the entire session*



# Technical Assistance

As with all technology, we may experience a momentary lapse in the Webinar session. In the event of a problem, please be patient and remain on the line. The Webinar session will resume shortly.

Please contact Alex Barry if you have any issues during this Webinar session.

[Alexandra.Barry@icfi.com](mailto:Alexandra.Barry@icfi.com)





# Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)



- The Office for Victims of Crime is charged by Congress with administering the Crime Victims Fund, a major source of funding for victim services throughout the Nation.
- OVC Supports:
  - State Victim Compensation and Assistance Programs
  - Assisting Victims in Tribal Communities
  - Responding to Terrorism and Mass Violence at Home and Abroad
  - National Scope Demonstration Projects
  - Training and Technical Assistance and Information Resources



# OVC Mission



*To enhance the Nation's capacity to assist crime victims and to provide leadership in changing attitudes, policies, and practices in ways that promote justice and healing for all victims.*



# The Ripple Effect of Crime:

## *Coordinating a Collaborative Response to Victimization in Tribal Communities*



This product was produced by Unified Solutions under Cooperative Agreement #2012-MU-GX-K004 awarded by the Office for Victims of Crime, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. The opinions, findings, conclusions or recommendations expressed in this document are those of the contributors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.



# Learning Objectives

1. Summarize and define the different types and levels of collaborations.
2. Provide simple rules for being a team player and identify the gifts of collaboration.
3. Give examples of tribal community collaborative activities which include cultural emphasis to activities.
4. Describe the six process factors in building collaborations and identify some challenges in building collaborations.



## CRIME VICTIM DEFINED:

“crime victim” includes a person, a group, business, or organization that has been harmed and/or injured due to criminal activity.



A “ripple effect” describes how the impact of crime can spread beyond the immediate victim throughout his or her family, friends, and community.

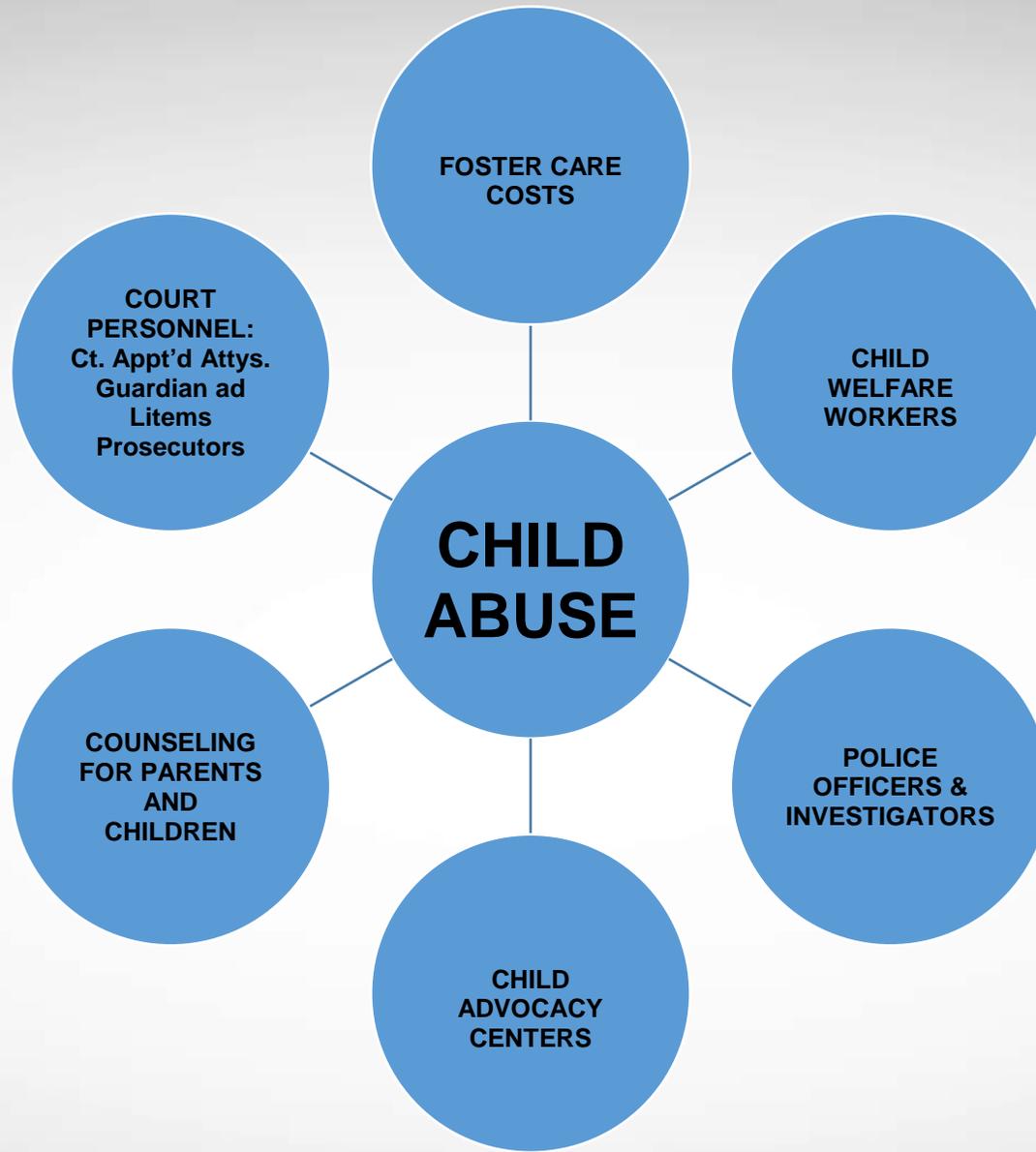


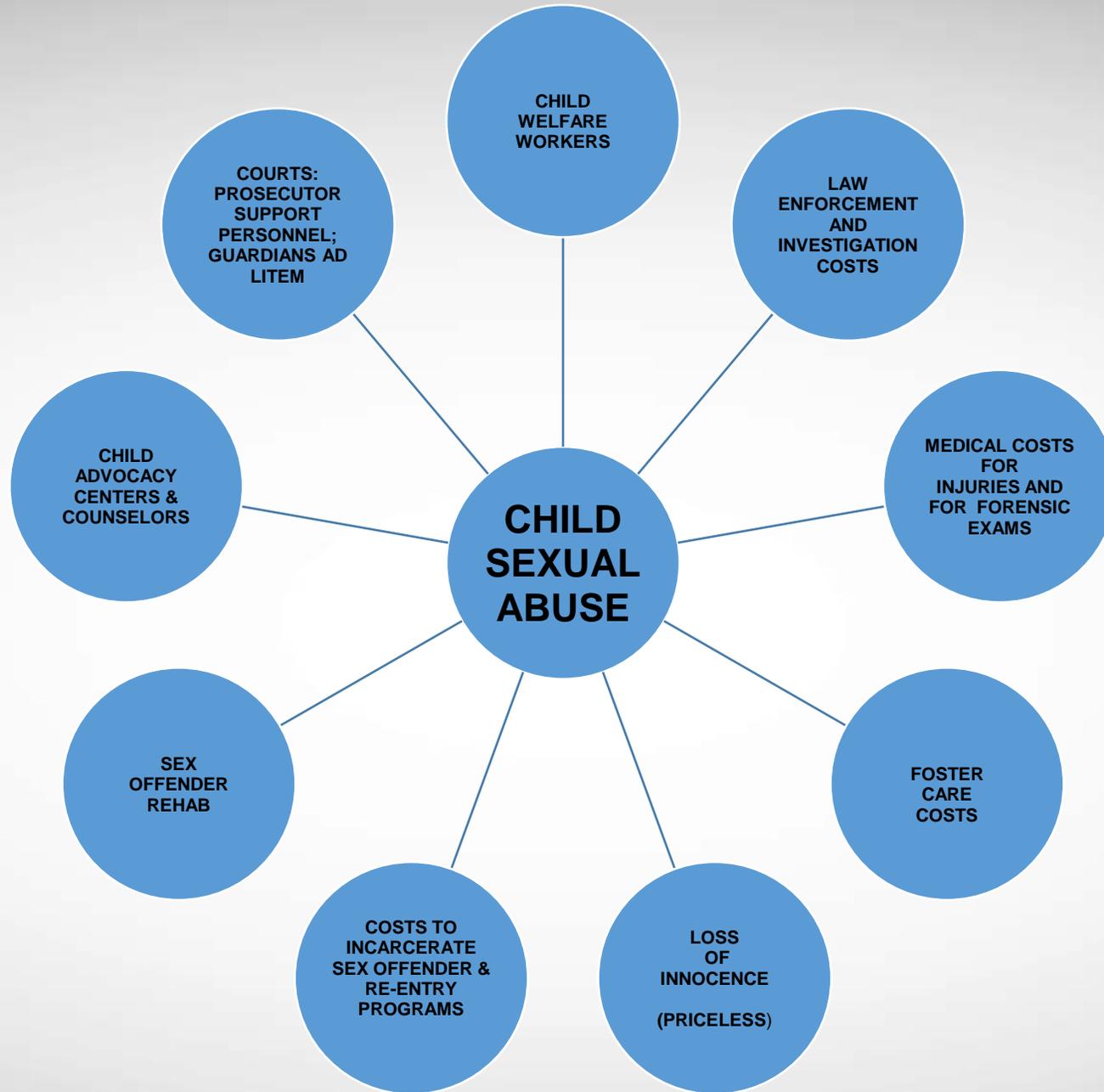
THE  
RIPPLE  
EFFECT  
OF  
CRIME

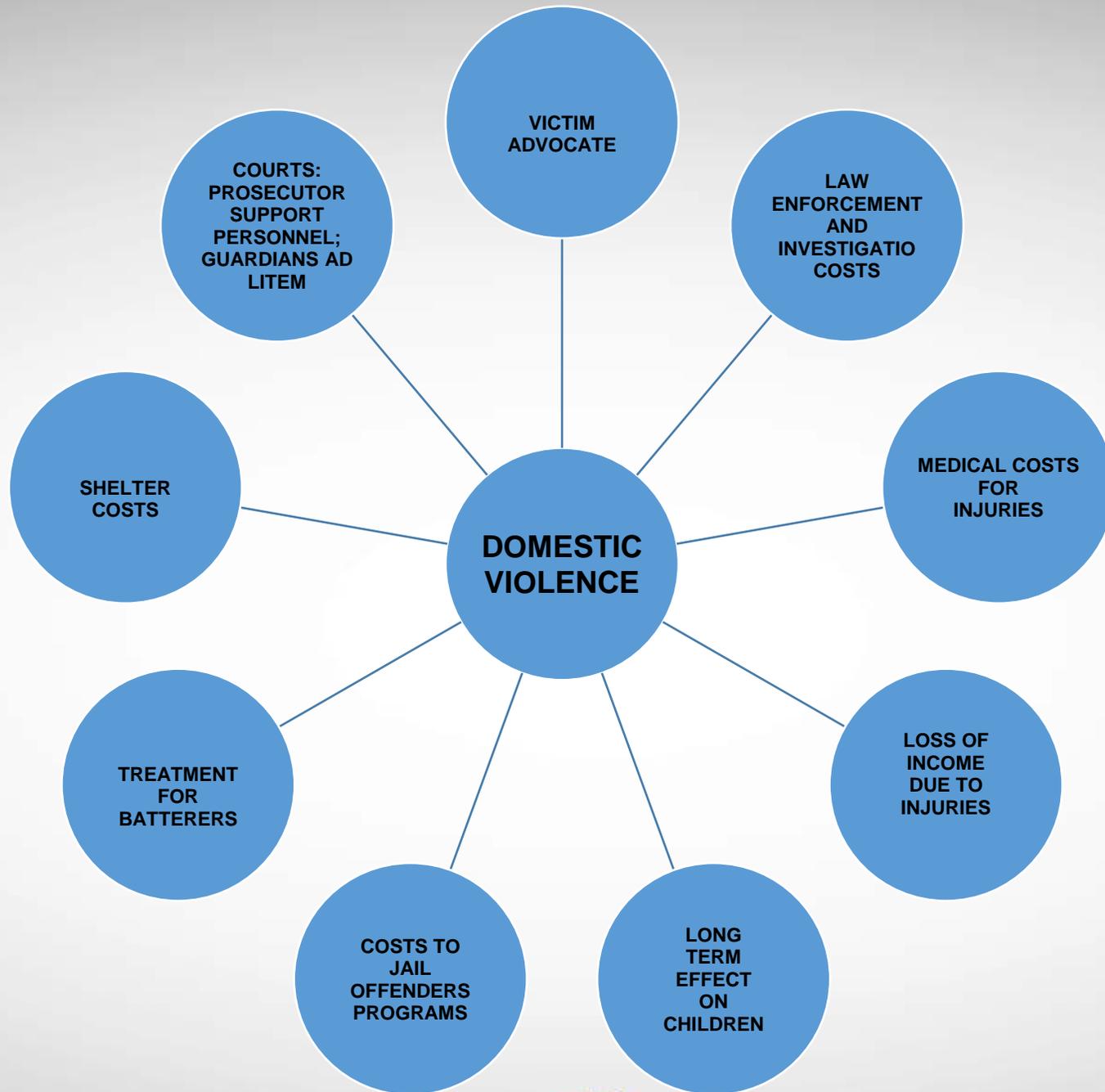


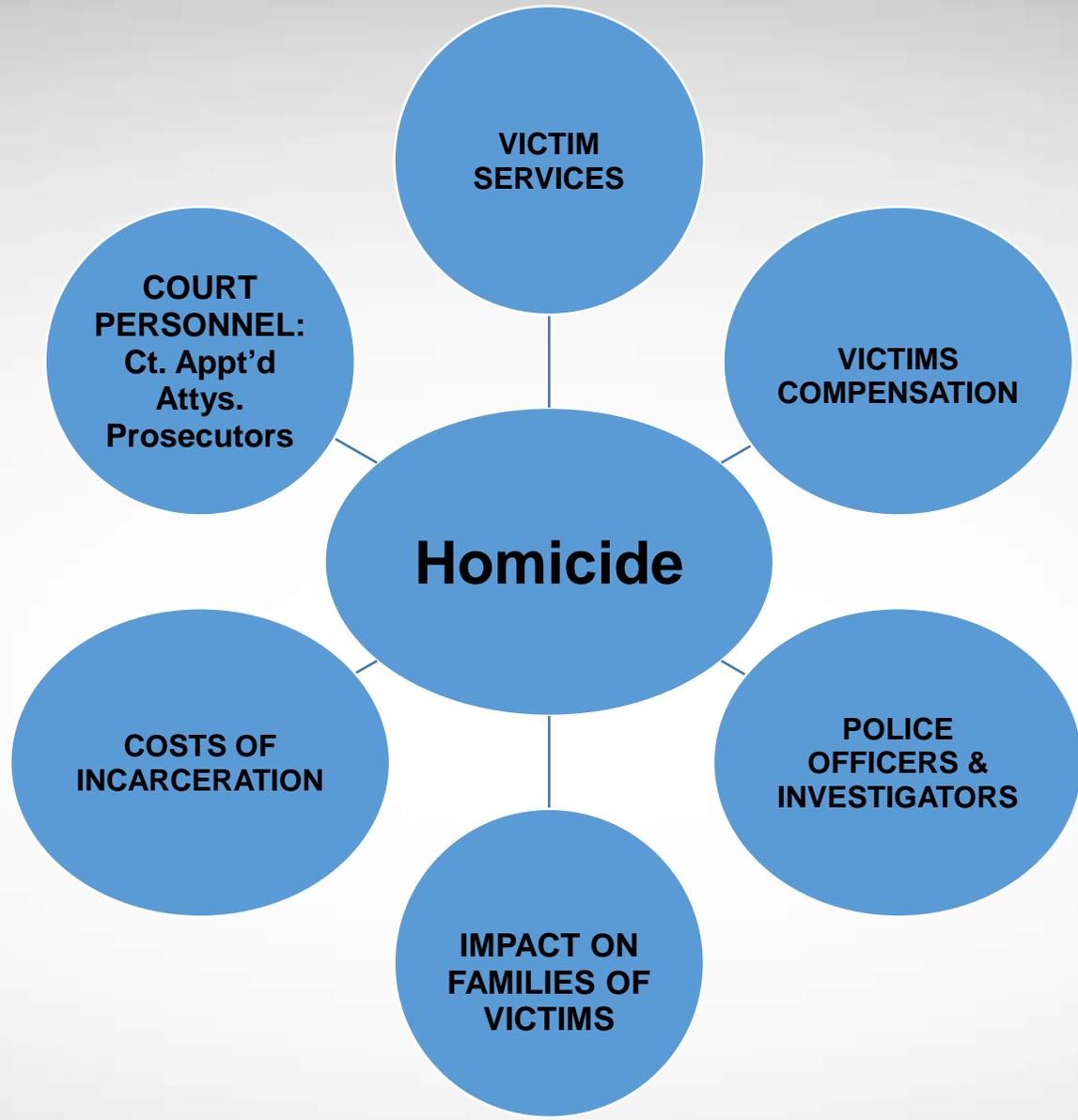
HOW CRIME AFFECTS OUR  
COMMUNITIES



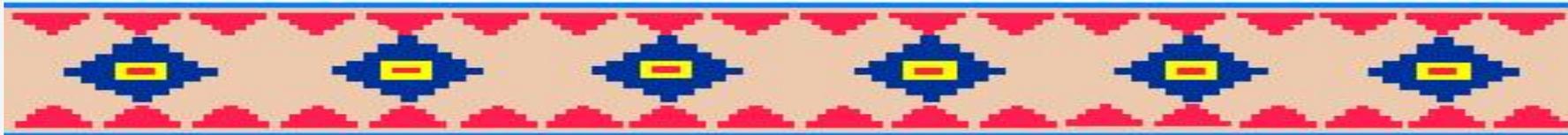








# TRIBAL NATIONS, STATES, ADVOCATES, LAW ENFORCEMENT, and OTHER PARTNERS WORKING TOGETHER

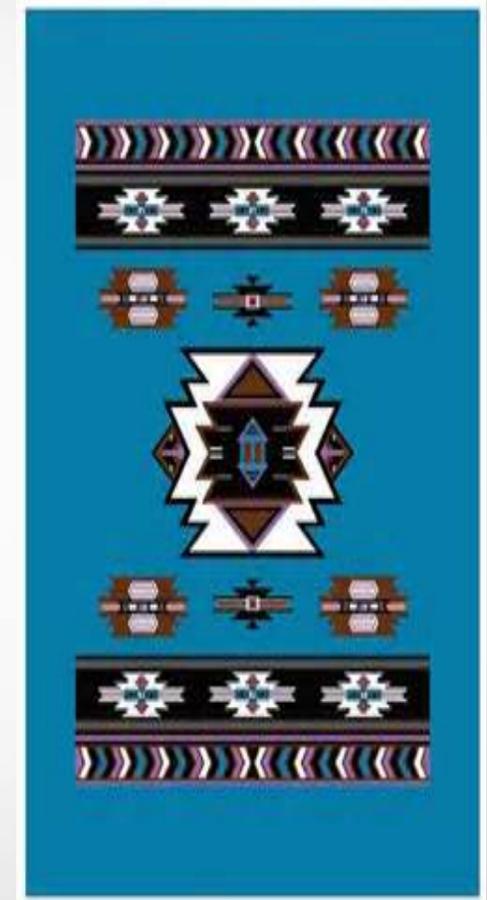


1. Establish a relationship by learning each other's job duties and cultures.
2. Dispel myths and misunderstandings
3. Identify your similarities as well as your conflicts
4. Resolve the differences
5. Creating culturally appropriate services and educating collaborative partners as to cultural issues



# The Six Process Factors in Building Collaborations

- COMMUNICATION
- COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
- UNDERSTANDING THE COMMUNITY
- LEADERSHIP
- RESEARCH AND EVALUATION
- SUSTAINABILITY





# Is Establishing a Team a change for you?

## CHANGE IS A PROCESS

- No way
- No because.....
- You know, maybe .....
- Not so bad after all.

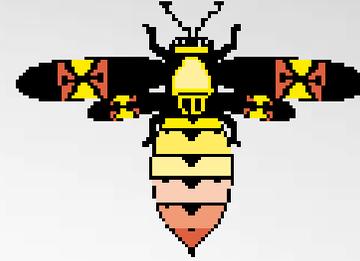


# Three conditions of change:

- We must be able to envision something better.
- We must be uncomfortable with the current situation.
- We must believe the vision is attainable.



# The 80/20 Rule:



10% - Actively embrace change

10% - Actively resist change

80% - Wait and see

Where will you spend YOUR time and energy?



IDENTIFYING  
THE  
PROBLEM!



# Strengths of group problem solving:

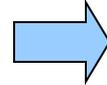
- Diversity of problem solving styles, skills.
- More knowledge and information.
- Greater understanding and commitment.
- Tend to be focused.
- What are other strengths?



# Stages

... of group development

Gathering the  
people



Working out  
differences



Getting things  
done



Finding common  
ground



# Problem Solving Styles

Collaborator = Big Picture

*(May neglect the details.)*

Contributor = Task Oriented

*(May be short-sighted.)*

Communicator = Builds Trust

*(May over-emphasize team climate.)*

Challenger = Provides Reality Checks

*(May question relentlessly.)*



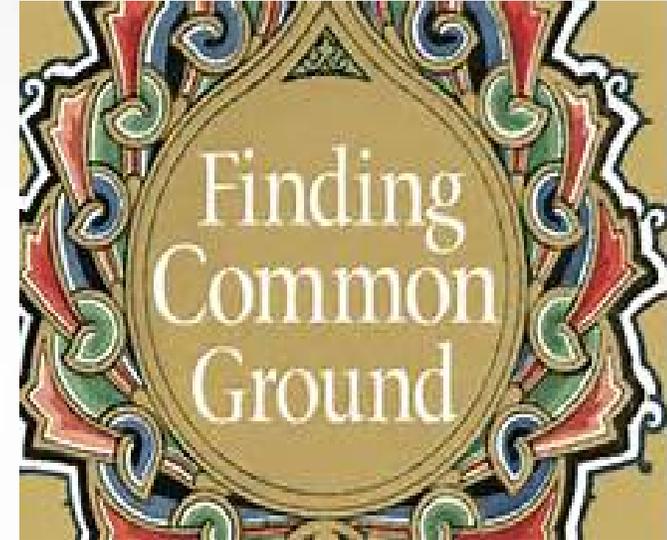
# *Gathering people:* Community of Interest

- Who shares your interest or concern?
- Who can help you make a change?
- Who might be affected by change?



# Finding common ground

- Build on the positive  
(Is a vision emerging?)
- Identify commonalities  
(Common values?)
- Formalize
  - Agree on a Decision-Making Process
  - Plan Some Action Steps
  - Assign Responsibilities
  - Consider Writing it Down



# *Getting things done*

- Try something
- Learn from mistakes
- Have fun!
- Celebrate small accomplishments



**Coming together is a beginning; keeping together is progress, working together is success.” -Henry Ford**



## What is a team?

- A number of people organized to function cooperatively as a group



## What is a consensus?

- An opinion or position reached by a group as a whole



# *Working out differences:* Consensus Building



- All members contribute knowledge and opinion
- Everyone's input is considered
- All relevant information has been shared
- You are genuinely seeking new solutions
- You may make a personal sacrifice for the sake of the team
- All members support the action as if the decision was their own

*Consensus ≠ Majority*





**EXAMPLES OF TRIBAL  
COMMUNITY TEAMS &  
ACTIVITIES**



# NATIVE VILLAGE OF BARROW/ARCTIC WOMEN IN CRISIS





**CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF WARM SPRINGS,  
WARM SPRINGS, OREGON**

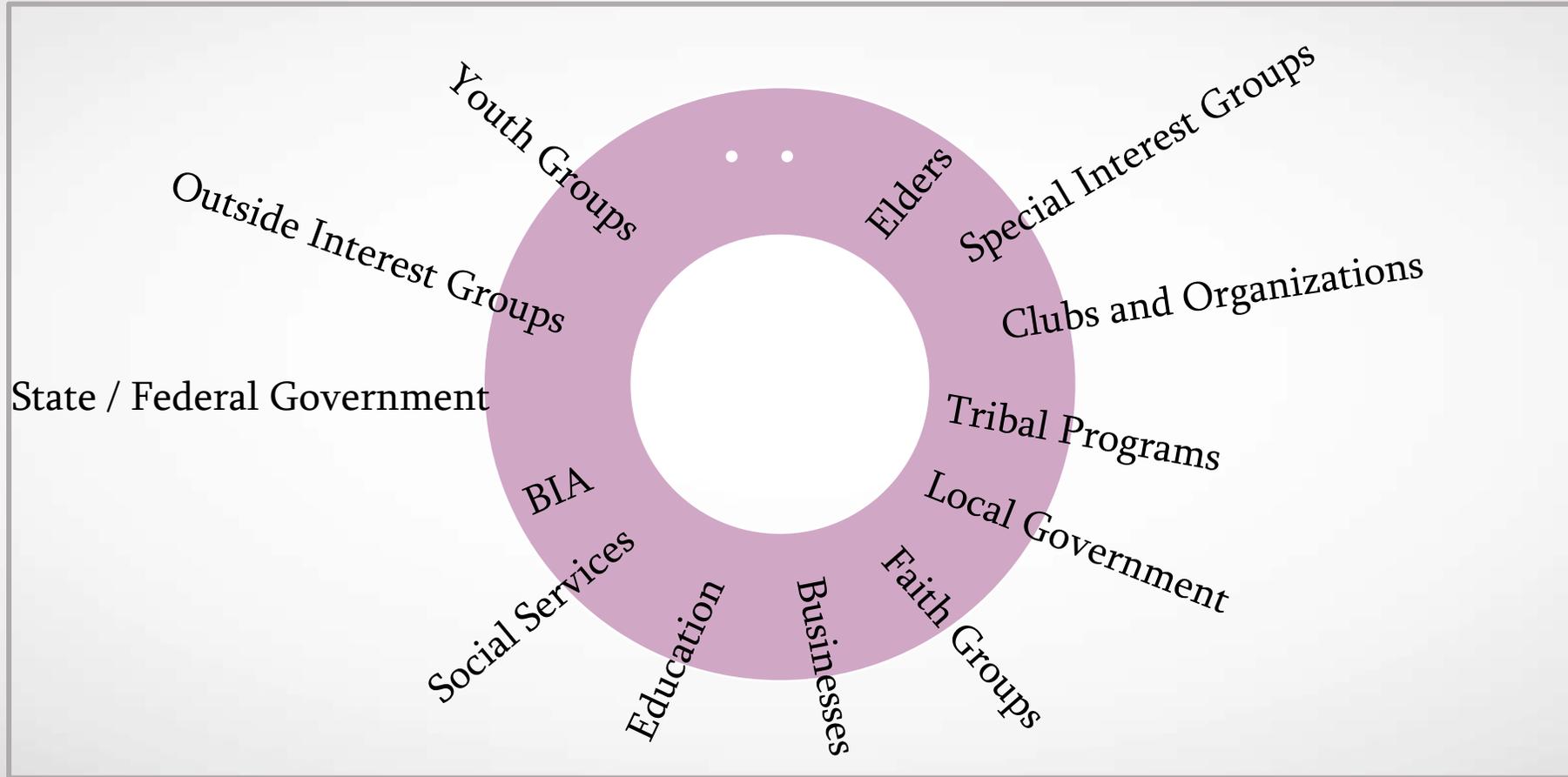
**TRIBAL VICTIM OF CRIMES PROGRAM**

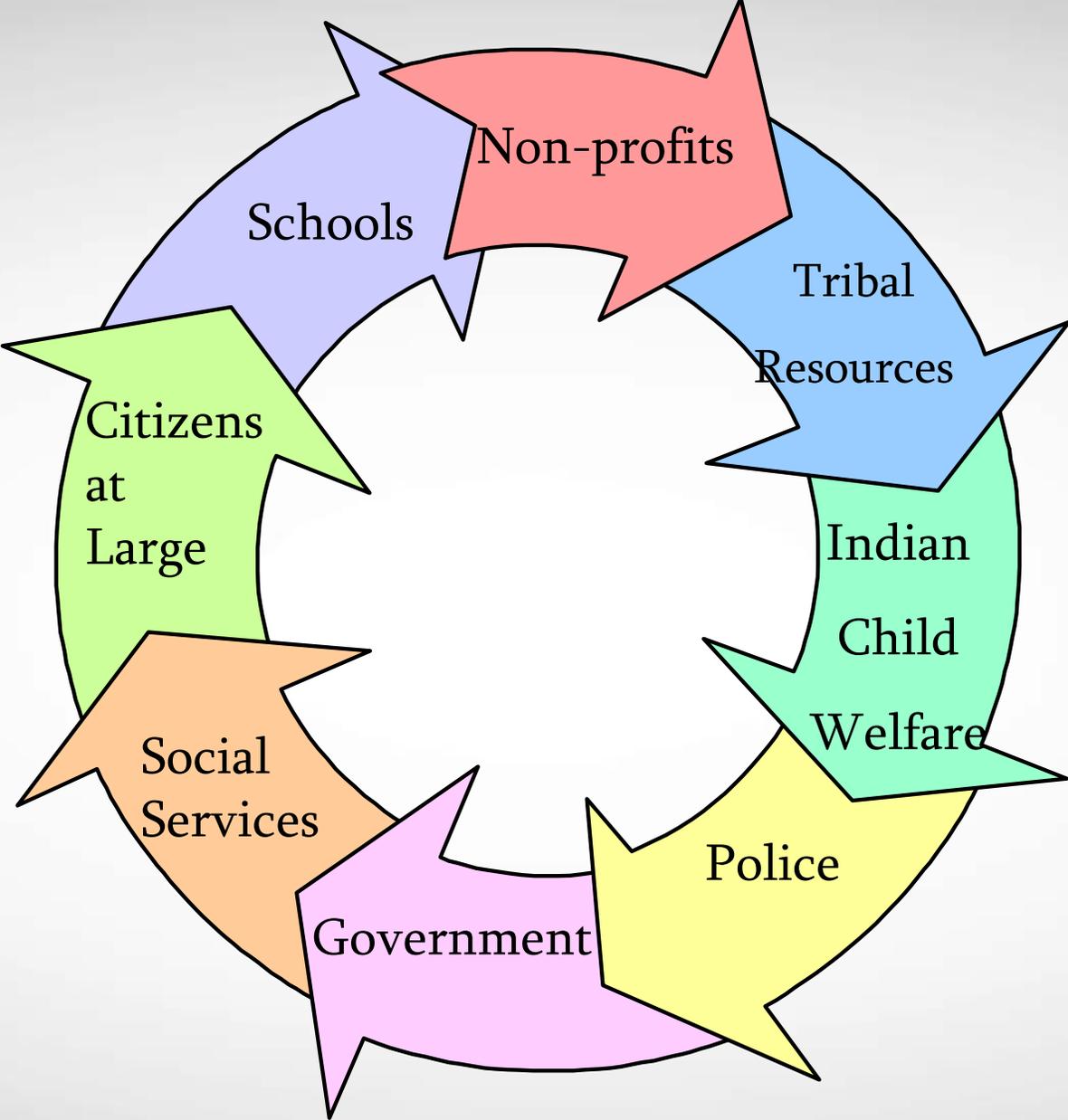


# PRAIRIE BAND POTAWATOMI NATION COMMUNITY STORY TREE PROJECT



# *Gathering people:* The Circle of Community





“Never doubt that a small group of committed citizens can change the world. Indeed, it’s the only thing that ever has.”

Margaret Mead



*Power of Unity*  
*Damian George - Tsleil-Waututh*



# FINAL EXERCISE:

- Make a list of your potential collaborative partners
- Draft a plan of how to bring them together



Photos above are Google Images of Various Tribal Meetings.



# QUESTIONS

???????

????????????????

Thank You  
Wado!

Wado is Cherokee for thank you

