

Leading the SART Response: A Workshop for Rural Team Coordinators



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Phoenix, AZ

The Critical Role of Leadership: Coordinating Rural
Interagency Responses to Violence Against Women

With you today...



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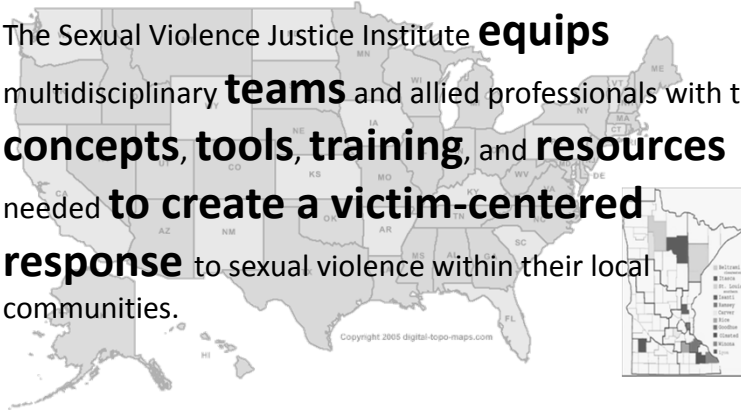
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SVJI: Who Are We?

The Sexual Violence Justice Institute **equips** multidisciplinary **teams** and allied professionals with the **concepts, tools, training, and resources** needed **to create a victim-centered response** to sexual violence within their local communities.



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Our Main Projects



National TA Project—OVW TA Provider

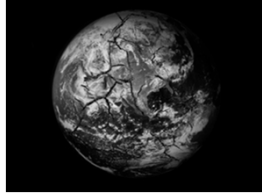
- General TA to Grantees—Arrest, Rural, STOP
- Intensive TA Project to 2 SARTs
- National Institute for SART Leaders
- Directed Support to State & Territory Level Leaders
- Project working with STOP administrators

MN Based Projects:

- SMART Collaboration Project—12 Teams
- Sexual Assault Response Audit and Technology Integration Project

More at www.svji.org

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WELCOME & INTRODUCTIONS

It's Nice to Meet You!

- Your name
- Your community(ies)
- One success your SART or collaborative group has had...

Is Your Team Discussing...

- Creating or adapting protocols or policies for sexual assault?
- Designing and/or delivering training for responders?
- Learning more about what local survivors need?
- Reviewing cases or case documents?
- Building team energy or growing membership?
- Something else?



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And the Challenges....

What do you hear from team members about the challenges of SART team work?

What are some of YOUR challenges coordinating a SART?



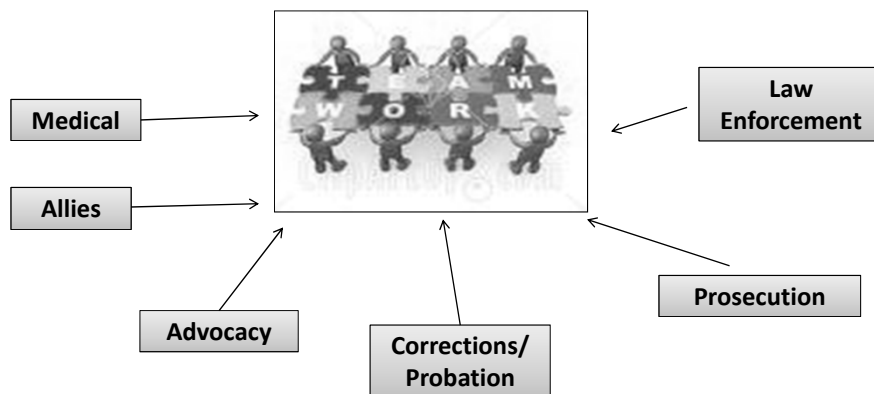
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Together we will:



- Start with an overview of SARTs
- Consider rural-specific issues related to team work
- Provide ways to grow, nurture, sustain your team
- Share tools that can take you farther or deeper
- Introduce the Protocol Development Cycle as a process to guide your long term investment in change

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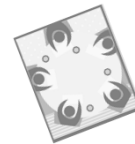


OVERVIEW OF SARTS

A Variety of Teams...

- CCRs—Coordinated Community Response
- SARTs—Sexual Assault Response Teams
- MDTs—Multidisciplinary Response Teams
- Others?

What kind of teams do you have?



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Distinctive Organizing Factors

- Membership
- Funding
- Coordination/Leadership
- Setting—urban, rural, tribal, college, SANE-affiliated, etc.
- Nature of the work
- Frequency of Meetings
- Types of cases—adult/child, sa/dv/stalking/etc.

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Making Change.....

From surface change to deep structures

	Example	Pros	Cons
Individual case advocacy	Advocate reminds medical provider to provide options around emergency contraception	Can be immediate feedback, specific to individual	May/may not affect lasting change, not always transferable to others
System advocacy—agency to agency	Advocacy agency notices LE requesting polygraphs of several victims—asks to meet with investigative supervisor	Notice patterns, can affect policies, can get at mid-level structural issues that affect practice	Direct learning limited to the 2 agencies involved
System change—via interagency team	Team researches problems, designs, trains, and evaluates proposed changes	Way to get at deeper structures, Move toward self-correcting/adapting behaviors Joint learning can create new thinking	Requires long-term commitment, heavy investment, turnover of team members inevitable

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Goals of SART?

- Improve collaboration
- Care for victim
- Thorough, competent evidence collection and investigation
- Encourage victim cooperation with CJS
- Increase prosecution rates
- Decrease the incidence of sexual assault



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Overview of Common SART Functions

Team Formation and Sustainability

Community Assessments and Evaluation

Protocol and Policy Development

Effective Trainings



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**Let's consider
4 different
scenarios**



TEAM AND RESPONSE SCENARIOS

Team Formation and Sustainability

- Considerations for Team Formation
- Organizing for the Work
- Meaningful Results and Progress
- The Critical Role of the Team Leader



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Community Assessments & Evaluation

- Victim Surveys and Informational Group Interviews
- Responder Surveys and Informational Group Interviews
- One-on-One Interviews with Victims and Stakeholders
- Data Scans
- Existing Services and Assessing Gaps



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Protocol and Policy Development

- Offender Focused and Victim Centered Response
- Process should always include advocates
- Reporting should be considered a process rather than an event
- Cases involving vulnerable victims should be pursued



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Protocol Development--Research Speaks!

- Prioritize sexual assault investigation over prosecution of misdemeanors like underage drinking or use of illegal drugs
- Counterintuitive behavior of rape victims
- Treating victims with compassion and care
- Role of alcohol
- Perpetrator characteristics
 - Targeting most vulnerable
 - Subset of undetected serial rapists



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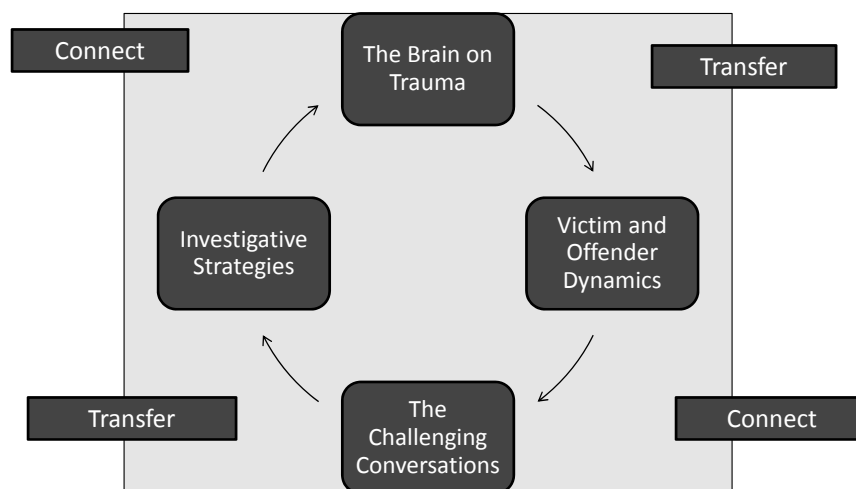
Key Questions



- How can law enforcement focus on the perpetrator's actions and decisions and not the victim's credibility?
- How can law enforcement develop a response that emphasizes how the perpetrator exploited the victim's vulnerability?
- What are the building blocks for a provable and winnable AFSA case?
- What does a comprehensive response to cases look like?

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Designing Effective Trainings



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In small groups
identify 3 key
considerations for integrating the introduced
concepts into the work of multi-disciplinary work in
your community.

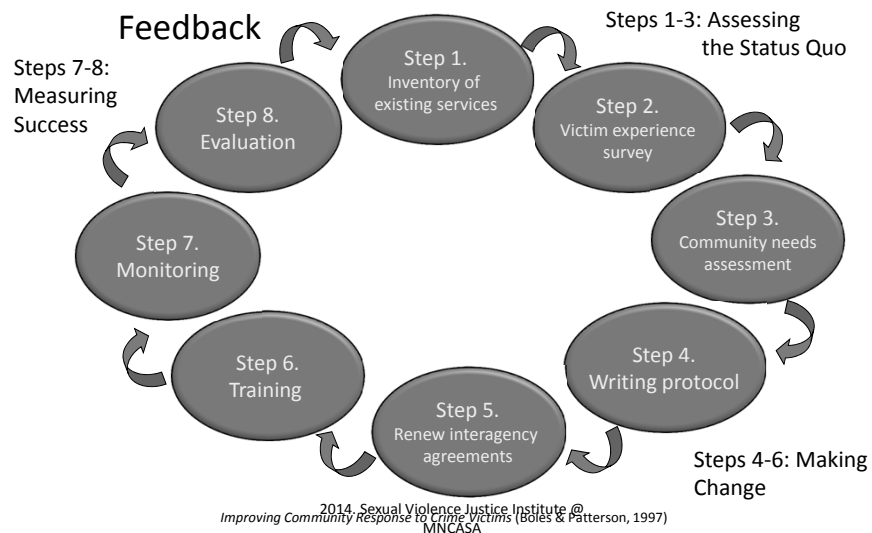
SMALL GROUP WORK AND LARGE GROUP DEBRIEF



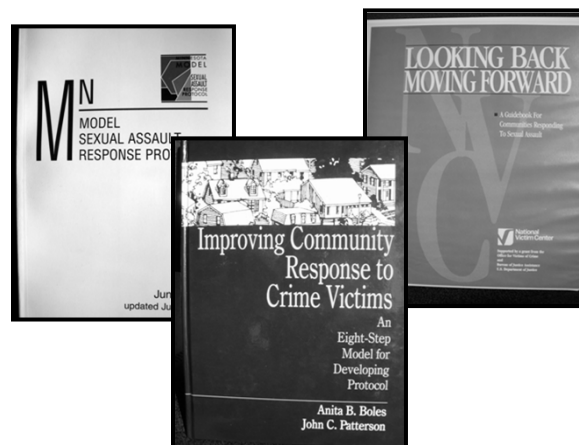
ORGANIZING FOR THE WORK: THE PROTOCOL DEVELOPMENT CYCLE

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Protocol Development Cycle: A Cyclical Process



Overview of the Protocol Development Cycle



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The 3 Ps!



- Each step is designed around a purpose, process and product

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Step 1: Inventory of Existing Services



Catalog and describe the existing services for victims/survivors



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Step 2: Victim Experience Survey

Hear from sexual assault victims how well their needs were met by agencies and organizations.



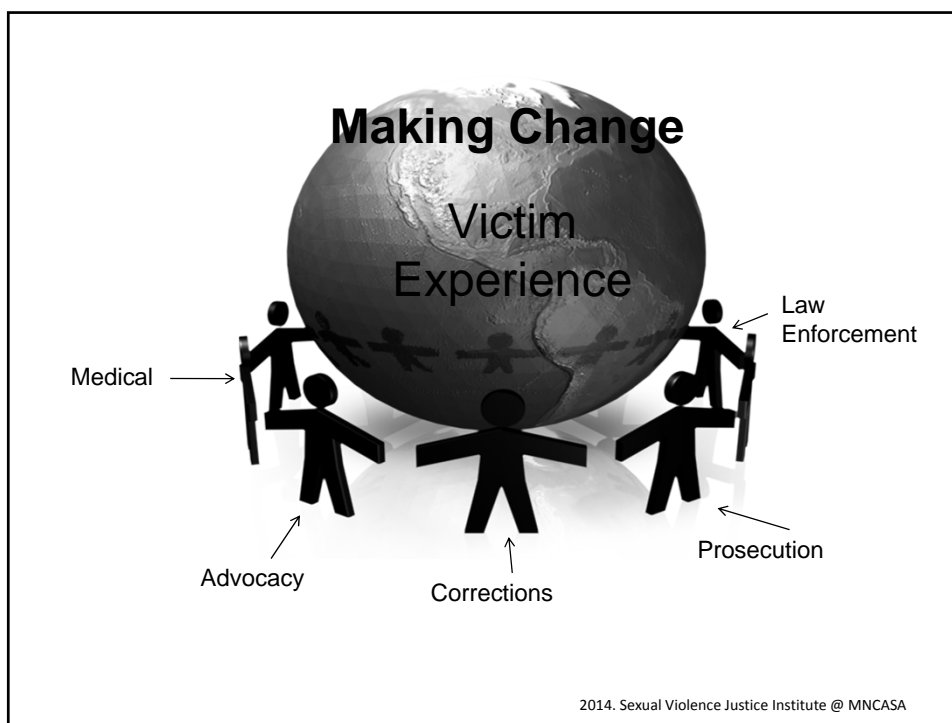
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Step 3: Community Needs Assessment

Examine how well the existing system meets the needs of sexual assault victims and identify unmet needs.



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Step 4: Write Protocol

Develop written guidelines for all agencies working with sexual assault victims describing how the agencies will work with each other and with sexual assault victims.



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Step 5: Renew Interagency Agreements

Obtain formal acceptance by all agencies impacted by the protocol and expand membership if needed.

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Step 6: Training



Develop protocol-based training program for all personnel affected by the protocol.

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Step 7: Monitoring

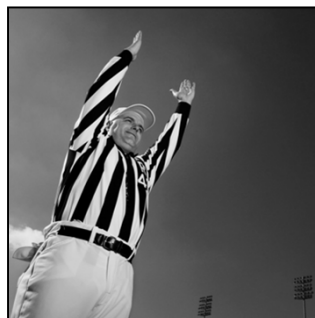
Determine the extent to which the protocols are being implemented and to identify any problem areas in the protocol.



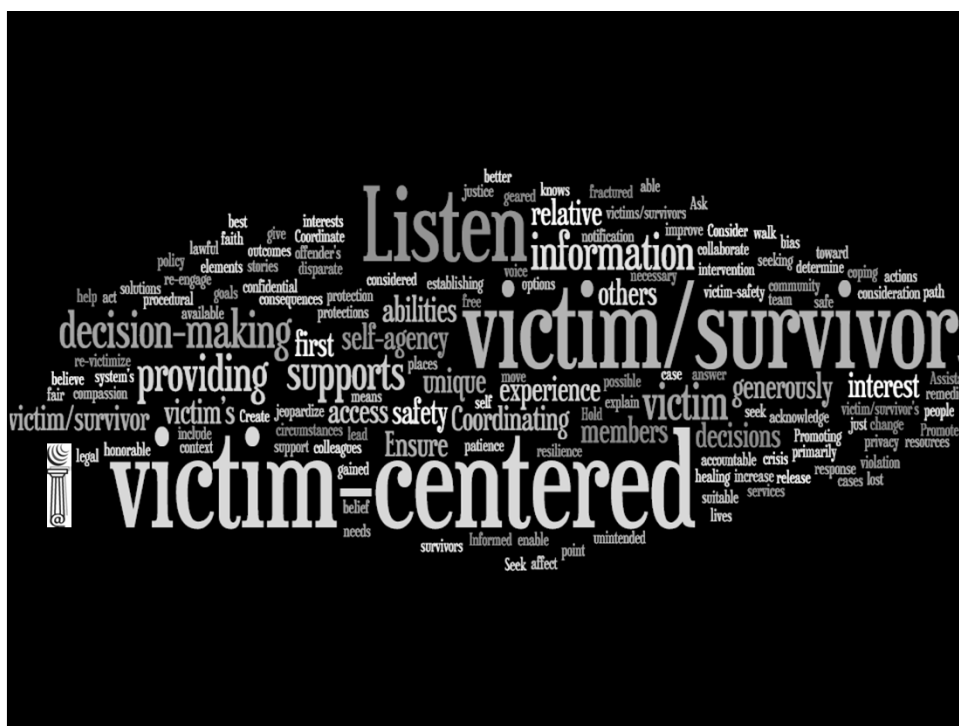
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Step 8: Evaluation

Determine the impact of the protocol on sexual assault victims and on system performance.



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Tools You Can Use

- The Role of the Team Leader
- Key Considerations for Protocol Development
- Considerations for Team Formation
- Case Conversation Guidebook

- Tour of resources available on our web site...
- www.svjji.org (Promote Justice)

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National Institute for SART Leaders (watch: Spring 2015)

Webinars –SA topics through a multidisciplinary lens

Technical Assistance, Coaching, & On-Site Assistance

Connecting Expertise, Growing Networks, Learning
Together

SUPPORT...



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THANK YOU!



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