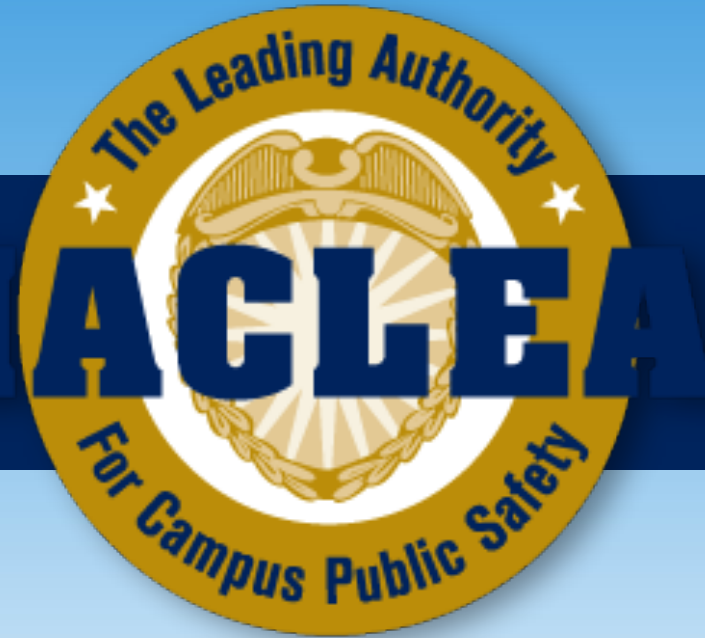


Effective Collaboration





Effective Collaboration

- Involves people or agencies coming together for a **common goal**
- Can involve **shared ideas** that are often **different** / conflicting
- Agreement often requires **compromise**
- Key elements to successful collaboration involve identifying:
 - Common priorities to be preserved throughout relationship
 - Areas of flexibility and compromise

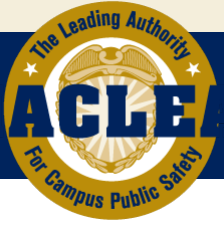
[Citation - Notini, J. (2018, October). Let's negotiate. *Costco Connection*, p.24.]



Effective Collaboration

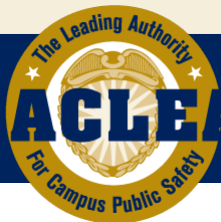
- Selection of collaboration partners is of paramount importance
 - Must have “**stake in the game**”
 - Mutual respect is critical
- Key components for successful collaborations
 - Relationship
 - Rapport / trust
 - Teamwork

[Citation - Notini, J. (2018, October). Let's negotiate. *Costco Connection*, p.24.]



Victim – Survivors in Context

- We can't understand our victim – survivors without understanding how they engage with the campus/environment as a system (ex – distinct parts that make a whole)
 - What are the parts of the system?



IDEAL INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSE



Created and distributed by:

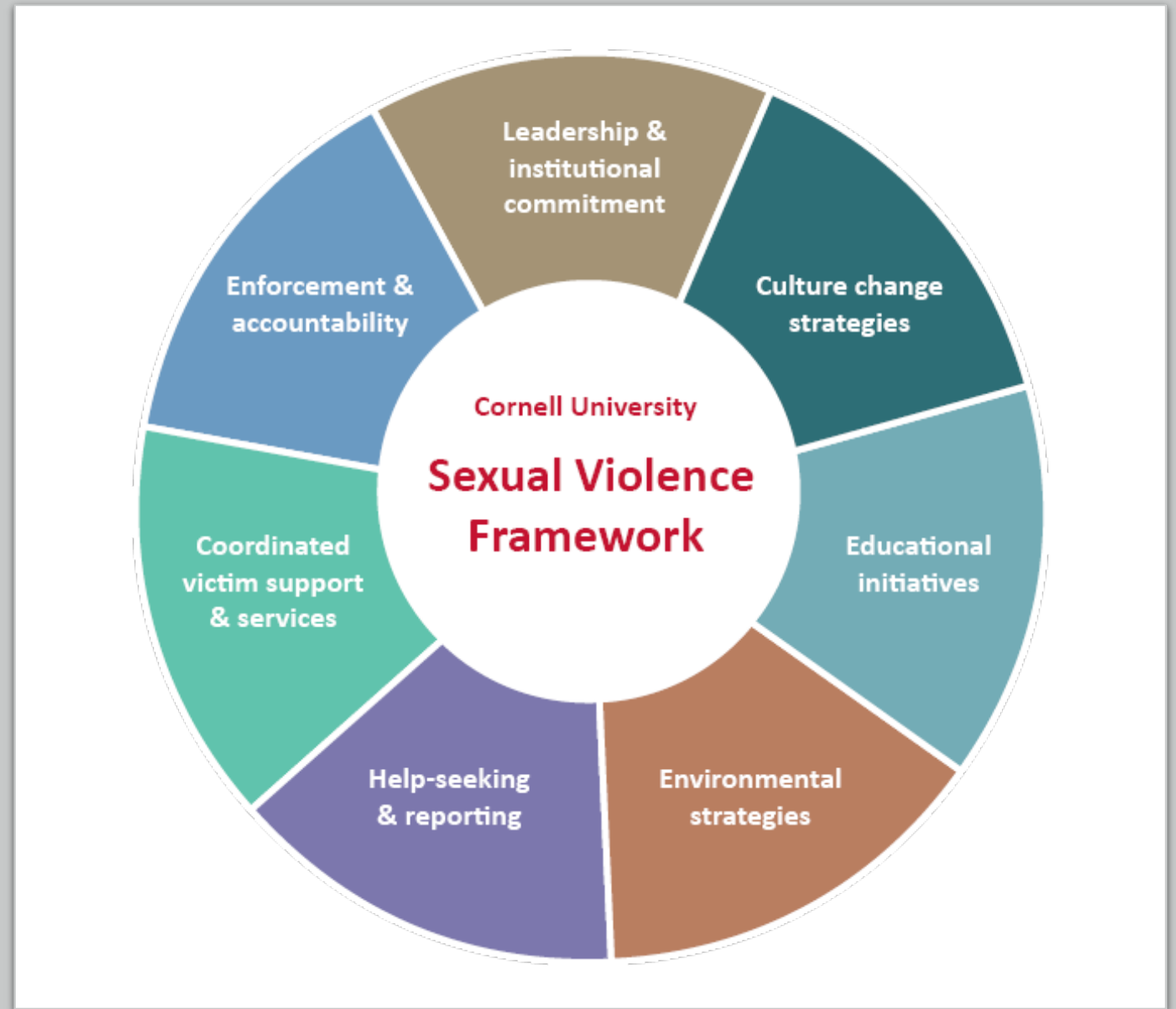


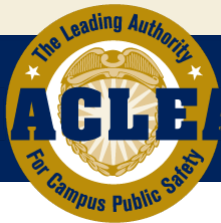
NATIONAL CENTER
on Domestic and Sexual Violence
training • consulting • advocacy
4612 Shoal Creek Blvd. • Austin, Texas 78756
tel: 512.407.9020 • fax: 512.407.9020 • www.ndcs.org



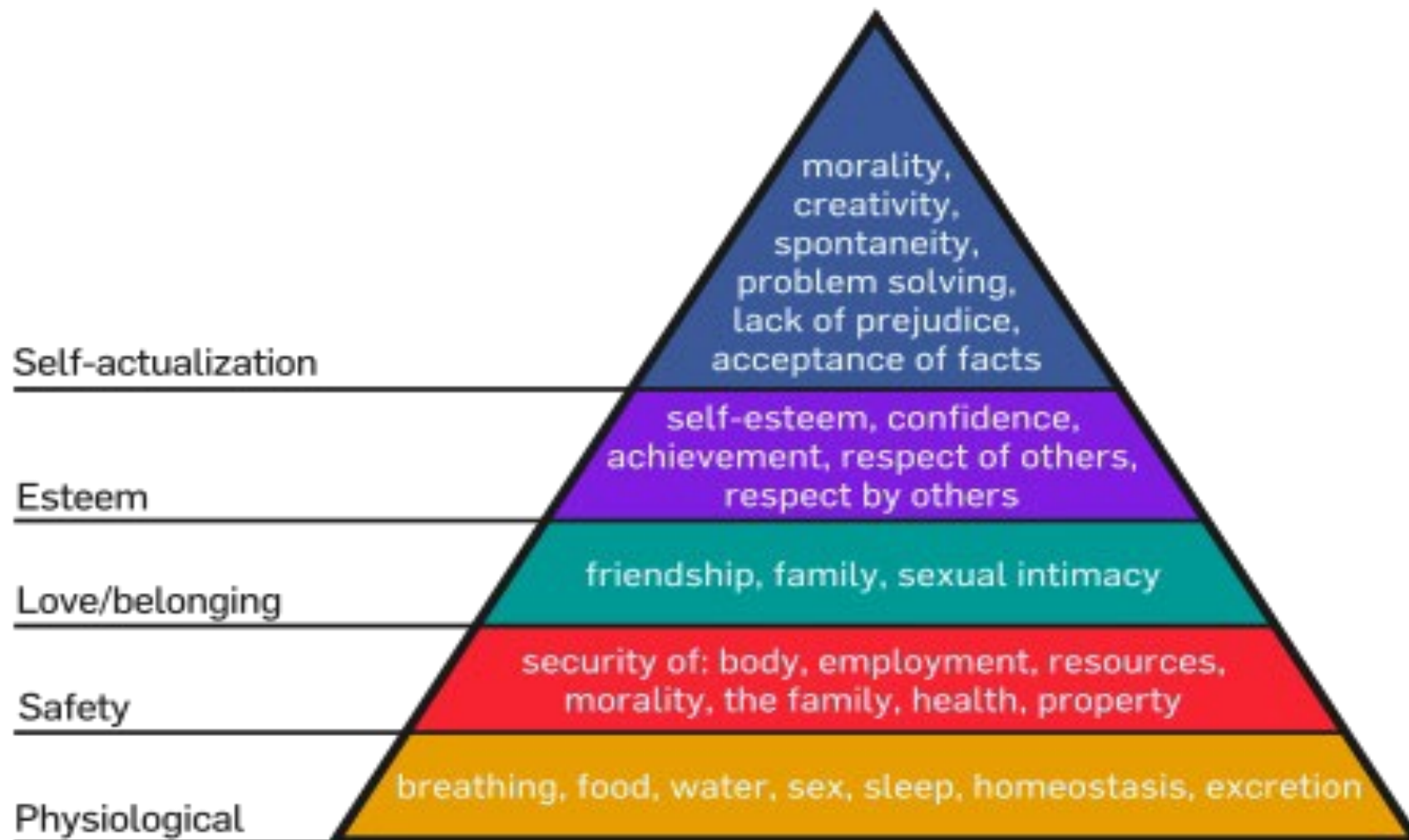
Sexual Violence Framework – Campus-Wide Approach

Source: Cornell





Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs





Collaboration & Hierarchy of Needs

- Intervention at lower levels promote robust understanding of, and increased resilience to, stress and trauma
- Addresses & narrows gaps between social support, psychological resilience, and mental health
- Allows collaboration partners to address problem with their specific strength & expertise – everyone becomes successful when these strengths are identified



Reflection

- How can you engage with your campus community to improve trust and work collaboratively?
- What campus groups could you work with to improve service delivery to traditionally underserved groups?
- Any barriers to working with these groups? How can we improve?



Coordination of Care with Sexual Violence – Elements

- PREVENTION
 - Education
 - Outreach
 - Communication
- RESPONSE
 - Crisis intervention / psychological support
 - Legal support / criminal justice



Collaboration – Prevention

- Students:
 - Training during orientation
 - Widely accessible education seminars about consent / bystander intervention
 - Educate student leaders in diverse student groups to disseminate
- Faculty & Staff:
 - new faculty orientation
 - refresher trainings / clear guidelines for reporting
- Campus:
 - communication via centralized prevention sources/website, containing equal representation of campus resources
 - Clear referral process



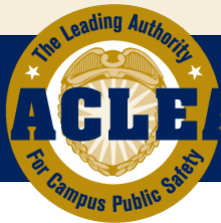
Collaboration - Response

- Crisis intervention:
 - First responders – trauma informed response
 - Advocacy referrals
 - Other needs → medical, legal aid, physical safety, etc. (Maslow's Hierarchy)
- How to collaborate:
 - Important that all elements of response are aware of each others' function.
 - Goal of successful collaboration: assess need and be able to refer to appropriate level of response in a swift, trauma-informed, and non-judgmental manner



Collaboration - Response

- Advocacy – confidential resource that strives to empower clients to make their own decisions through providing review of options
- Advocacy can function as a liaison service to other referral resources such as medical services, legal aid, academic support, transportation, mental health services, housing needs, reporting (to campus and/or criminal justice system), and case management.



Additional Considerations

- Military (ROTC, active duty/reservists)
- Evidence collection, particularly for delayed reporting to law enforcement
- Level of security for records that are being shared
- Consider Clery
 - Timely warnings
 - Statistic collection
- Build Rapport
 - Effective collaboration, communication, and coordination among partners and stakeholders is essential.
- Negotiate MOU's
 - Develop a MOU to create a shared understanding of the roles and responsibilities of Title IX, law enforcement, and other key partners.
- Build Knowledge & Expertise
 - Consider crossing-training with other police departments, advocates, conduct, TIX, national trainings, skill development webinars/workshops, etc. Learning should be continuous.



Resolving Conflict

- Effective collaboration is not easy. Conflicts among team members, on occasion, should be anticipated
- Let's consider some of the challenges that we know exist
 - The difference in procedures and responsibilities that exist between local law enforcement agencies and campus safety/law enforcement agencies
 - The difference in procedures and responsibilities that exist between law enforcement and administrative investigations
 - The difference in responsibilities seeming to exist between victim advocacy organizations and law enforcement
 - How medical personnel (SANEs) and law enforcement can work closely together to assist patients/victims while maintaining appropriate professional boundaries
- How might these challenges be addressed?



Other Essential Components to Consider

- Leadership & Institutional Commitment
 - Visible leadership statements with annual data collection and analysis builds student trust and holds leadership accountable
- Culture change strategies
 - How can you cultivate a caring and transparent community?
 - How can you elevate student engagement?
 - Create ongoing opportunities and expectations that inspire students to be involved
 - Ex) positive messaging about healthy relationships and positive social norms (rather than only focusing on negative behaviors)
 - (collaborate with student groups, hear their concerns, include student feedback/research in policy work if possible)



QUESTIONS?