

Day 3



### **LEARNING OBJECTIVE**



Demonstrate knowledge of how to access resources and support for patients and for oneself

#### Competencies

- Know community resources
- Know legal and policy context including providers' legal obligations
- Collaborate with referral partners to help survivors obtain services





### CONTINUATION OF ACTIVITY: IN EACH OTHER'S SHOES

### EXERCISE: THE WEB OF REFERRALS

• Learning objective for this exercise: Appreciate how uncoordinated systems and too much specialization can make referrals burdensome for the survivor



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### EXERCISE: THE WEB OF REFERRALS

- In this role play we will follow "Rose" as she seeks help for intimate partner violence
- We need 10 volunteers. Will one please volunteer to play "Rose"? The others will play people she visits and who refer her to others.
- Rose will ask each person she visits to take hold of the string that she carries



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### PRINCIPLES FOR REFERRAL PATHWAYS

Used to safely connect survivors with life-saving and supportive multi-sectoral services, including

- Health
- Psychosocial
- Protection
- Legal
- Socio-economic

They tell you where, when and how services can be reached

<u>Always</u> following the GBV Guiding Principles and using a Survivor-Centered Approach

Referral pathways should:

- respect self-determination
- minimize points of care and retelling of the story
- maintain safety of the woman and confidentiality of her information

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### **ESTABLISHING REFERRAL**

**PATHWAYS** Make referral agreements with known resources

- Identify and map available **community services** 
  - police/law enforcement
  - justice/legal services
  - social services
  - economic/livelihood support
  - child protection
- Make a **referral directory** (GBV Referral Pathways)
- **Agreements** can be formal or informal
- Specify how you will learn whether the woman **reaches** the referral resource
- **Monitor** referrals and coordination mechanisms •



# WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO "KNOW" A RESOURCE?

- Know at least one person at that service
  Be able to refer to these people by name
- Know what services are provided, so that you can tell patients

### •Maintain relationships through

hosting cross-trainings

sharing information



**PROVIDE "WARN REFERRALS"** Warm referral practices help women reach further care

- Ask: "What would help most if we could do it now?"
- 2. Help her **identify and consider** referral and social support options
- 3. Explain how the referral service can **meet her need**
- 4. Give her **contact details** location, how to get there, names

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## PROVIDE "WARM REFERRALS"

– continued –

- 5. Offer to help **make an appointment**, if it helps
  - Offer to call on her behalf OR
  - Offer to make a call with her OR
  - Offer a private place where she can call
- 6. Help her **solve any practical problems** that might interfere – for example, no transportation, no childcare providers Session 7: Know your setting: identify referral networks and understand the legal and policy context



### GBV REFERRAL PATHWAY SYSTEM IN BELIZE

- You can access the GBV Referral Pathway on the website
- GBV Pocket Guide for non-GBV Specialists
- From what you see,
  - Does it make sense to you in your district?
  - What could be improved?
  - Is this tool useful for you?



### KNOW THE LEGAL & POLICY CONTEXT

Know the law & policy that affects the care you give (content to be developed by country)

- Laws that cover:
  - sexual violence, including rape, sexual harassment, child sexual abuse
  - intimate partner violence

#### - continued -





### KNOW THE LEGAL & POLICY CONTEXT — continued —

What laws & policies say about:

- abortion services for survivors of violence
- -limits to access to abortion, emergency contraception
- -age of **sexual consent**
- —age of **parental consent** for adolescents' care

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policy context



### KNOW THE LEGAL & POLICY CONTEXT — continued —

What are the legal or policy **obligations** — requiring **health care** for survivors

- -mandatory **reporting** to police
- —who is authorized to perform forensic exams and testify in court?
- -confidentiality of information and data sharing

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- Active and up-to-date referral networks and warm referral practices help women reach care
- Make referral agreements with **known resources**
- Referral pathways should:
  - respect self-determination
  - minimize points of care and retelling the story
  - maintain confidentiality and safety
- Know the relevant laws & policies





# **Mental Health**



### MENTAL HEALTH

- Offer first-line support (**LIVES**)
- Help strengthen her positive coping methods
- Explore the availability of social support
- Teach and demonstrate stress reduction exercises
- Make regular follow-up appointments
- Some women will suffer more than others



### MENTAL HEALTH

- Take **small**, **simple steps**
- Build on her **strengths and abilities**
- Connect with family and friends (help her to identify people that she likes and trusts)
- Continue usual activities
- Engage in **relaxing activities**, stress-reduction **exercises**
- Keep a **regular sleep** schedule
- Engage in regular **physical activity**
- AVOID self-prescribed medications, alcohol or drugs
- **Return** if you have thoughts of self-harm or suicide
- **Return** if these suggestions are not helping
- It is okay to not share what happened it is okay for her to distract herself



### **SELF-CARE STRATEGIES**

- Cognitive: mental activities that influence our perceptions
  - Ex. Self talk
- Physical: physical and sensory activities
  - Ex. Music, exercise, driving, going on vacation
- Spiritual and/or Philosophical: faith or value systems that provide an outlook on life or guidance on living
  - Ex. Time for reflection, prayer, religious services
- Social and/or Recreational: all forms of creative expression or recreational diversion
  - Ex. Spending time with friends, volunteer work, shopping
- Verbal: using language to identify and express feelings or stress
  - Ex. Talking, writing, naming the problem or feeling



### SELF-CARE

- Remember you cannot care for survivors without first caring for yourself.
  - Vicarious trauma/burn out's impact on practice:
    - Cynicism, view alterations, harsh treatment of patients
    - Diminishing empathy and listening skills
    - Guilt or decreased confidence in ability to help
- This is especially important with regards to work with survivors of sexual violence – this is an especially challenging and sensitive topic, one that you might have your own experience with





# Catch up with





# **Practice our training** skills:

- LIVES scenarios: groups 2, 4 and 5
- Training plans: are you ready to present on your plans?



## **Recap and Closing**





#### **End of Day Evaluation**