

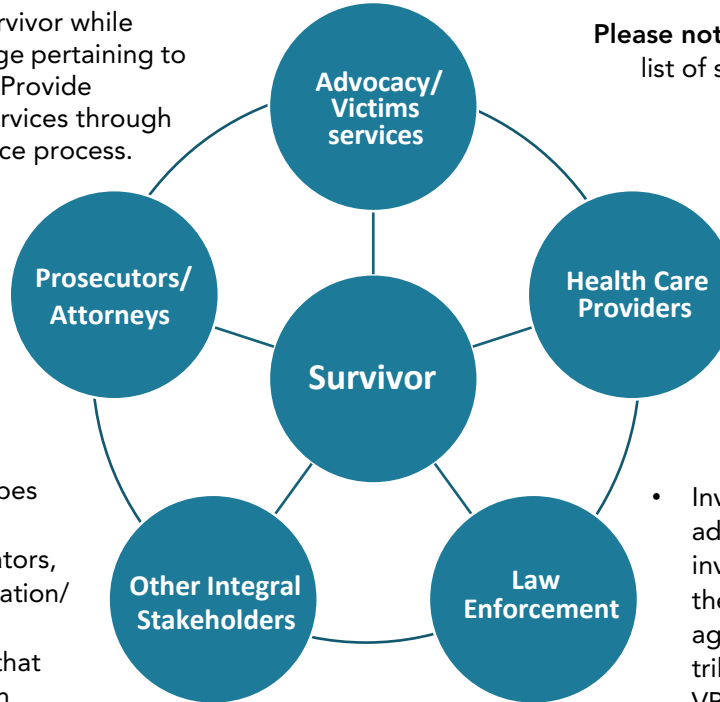
Coordinated Community Response to Sexual Assault

The Coordinated Community Response (CCR)* should be comprised of individuals from different tribal and non-tribal agencies who come together to work more effectively in order to provide necessary services for survivor in collaboration to share information more effectively, deliver needed services to survivors, establish survivor safety, and work towards offender accountability. ¹

Who might be included in a CCR? ^{2,3, 4}

Survivors should be at the center of every step of the process

- Focus on the needs of the survivor while offering specialized knowledge pertaining to trauma and victims' services. Provide counseling and supportive services through the medical and criminal justice process.
- Help to ensure the safety of the community by holding offenders accountable through. Providing guidance on trial and outcomes to the survivor and other CCR members.
- Religious/Spiritual leaders, tribes and tribal agencies, crime lab personnel, researchers, educators, mental health providers, probation/parole, shelters/community programs, and organizations that should be determined by each individual community.



Please note: this is not a comprehensive list of stakeholders that could be included.

- Assess patients for acute medical needs, treatment, and possible follow-up. Offer medical forensic exam. Provide testimony in court and education to other CCR members.
- Involved in initial response, to address safety, and conduct case investigations. On tribal lands there may be more than one agency (e.g., FBI, BIA or local/tribal law enforcement agencies, VPSO's).

There should be mechanisms in place to ensure discipline-specific coordination with a high-quality, individualized response for each survivor. To ensure this is possible, there should be: ^{2,4}

- Identification of limitations and gaps in responses for victims
- Ongoing stakeholder training and education
- An understanding of jurisdictional considerations
- Offender accountability as a goal
- A team that reflects the diversity of the community it serves
- A survivor-centered, trauma-informed approach
- Collaboration between the agencies who are responding to sexual assault

On tribal lands, and in rural areas, consider reaching out to neighboring communities for assistance with resources, such as space and knowledge, when these are not available or easy to access in your community. ⁴

Some resources can be found at <https://www.isaaconline.org/resources>

supportingourcircle.org

1. Tribal Access to Justice Innovation. (2021). *Oneida nation of Wisconsin Coordinated community response*. Retrieved from <http://www.tribaljustice.org/places/cross-jurisdictional-collaboration/coordinated-community-response/>.
2. National Sexual Violence Resource Center. (N.D.) *What is a Sexual Assault Response Team*. Retrieved from <https://www.nsvrc.org/sarts/toolkit/2-2>
3. U.S. Department of Justice. (2017). *National Best Practices for Sexual Assault Kits: A Multidisciplinary Approach*. Retrieved from <https://www.ojp.gov/pdffiles1/nij/250384.pdf>
4. National Sexual Violence Resource Center. (2018.) *Sexual Violence Response Team Toolkit*. Retrieved from <https://www.nsvrc.org/sarts/toolkit>.