Teletherapy For Refugees



Bridging the Treatment Gapcbiworld.org/teletherapy-refugees

THE NEED

- ➤ Non-English speaking refugees being resettled in the US & Canada arrive with mental health symptoms, including psychoemotional trauma. Many come from cultures where mental health treatment is uncommon
- ➤ Mental health service providers in most medium/small host cities & towns do not speak the native language of most refugees, have a cultural understanding, or are familiar with war trauma.
- ➤ **Translators** in these communities are scarce or nonexistent.

 Those that do exist rarely have training & orientation as mental health translators (confidential, objective, self care).

- Assistance to refugees typically focuses more on the most concrete & visible needs, while psycho-emotional wounds are neglected due to lack of adequate treatment resources
- Mental health needs go unattended & are allowed to become chronically dysfunction in a person's life, to the detriment of both the refugee & host community.
- ➤ Refugee assistance organizations in these host communities consistently point to major mental health symptoms, including psycho-emotional trauma, as the main obstacle to successful resettlement & integration.
- ➤ No current national service delivery system exists to address this need.

THE SERVICE

Teletherapy For Refugees

A service provided from any location to any location in the US and Canada

A virtual service delivery system bridging language & cultural gaps to reach refugees in host communities anywhere in the US or Canada.

REQUIRED RESOURCES:

- > Technology
- Human Resources for Service Delivery, Coordination, and Support
- > Funding Support

Technology

Tele-Health Technology is an already well established resource used for confidential health care services.

Necessary elements include:

- ➤ An integrated virtual Platform to host the on-line service site capable of meeting the technical needs of the service.
- Client access to virtual technology equipment and internet.

Human Resources for Service Delivery, Coordination, and Support

1) Direct Service Providers:

- 2) Coordinating Body:
- 3) Community Representatives/Partners:

1) Direct Service Providers:

A national registry of therapists, coping skills trainers, and trained translators offering:

- > Trauma informed therapy for individuals, couples, & families
- Self-help coping skills training to instill self-care abilities in refugees to further support treatment & re-empowerment,
- Psycho-education to counter stigma and normalize mental health needs,
- > Confidential, unbiased translation.
- * Selected Members of a refugee community offered paraprofessional skills training and support in taking on emotional support and advocacy roles within their community. They are also a natural resource for translators.

2) Coordinating Body:

A **central coordinating task group**, made up of mental health and social service professionals for:

- Coordination, guidance, monitoring, evaluation, and further development of the service delivery system,
- Support of service providers
- > Liaison with host community representative organizations.
- Providing certified training and orientation to translators.
- Coordination and evaluation to meet requirements of potential funding sources.

3) Host Community Representatives/Partners:

Local stakeholders representing community organizations and groups providing resettlement support who can:

- > Identify and refer individuals for treatment,
- Support and assist individuals in accessing and maintaining participation in virtual therapy sessions arranged for them,
- > Ensure they have needed equipment and internet access,

An advisory network representing resettlement organizations provides insights & feedback to coordinating body on overall effectiveness of the service & possible improvements.

Funding Support

1) Insurance and Health Care Funding:

Payment to therapists: Available sources: Medicaid, Refugee Medical Assistance (RMA), the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), or the Health Insurance Marketplace,

Payment to translators: Research and advocacy for possible payment through one or more of these health care insurance programs, or from other funding sources, for essential health care related translation services.

2) Grants:

Government, foundation, and corporate grants, as well as resources within host communities to support overall operations.

Collaboration

Essential for success in addressing large scale need nationwide