



STRENGTHENING DOMESTIC AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE PROGRAMS FOR TRAFFICKED SURVIVORS: ENHANCING IDENTIFICATION, CASE MANAGEMENT AND ADVOCACY

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This webinar is part of a project entitled Building Collaborative Responses to Trafficked Victims of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, supported by the Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women.

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Building Collaborative Responses to Trafficked Victims of DV/SA

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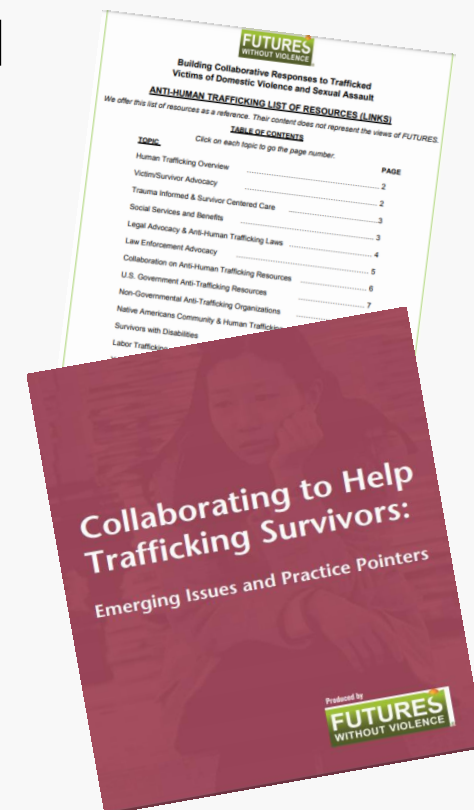
Futures Without Violence is funded by OVW to provide training and technical assistance to advocates, law enforcement, legal professionals, and others as they build collaborative responses to trafficked victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.

Learn more:

<https://www.futureswithoutviolence.org/human-trafficking/>

- National Institutes: Next Institute in the Early Fall of 2020
- Resources and adaptable tools
- [Webinar archive](#)
- [TA Assistance](#): Phone, email, virtual, and on-site TA and trainings.

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Presenter Bios

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Perla P. Flores, JD, MPA is the Director of the domestic violence, sexual assault, and human trafficking programs at Community Solutions, a non-profit human services agency serving South Santa Clara County and San Benito County in California. Perla is a commissioner on the Santa Clara County Domestic Violence Council and she chairs the South Bay Coalition to End Human trafficking. She was the recipient of the 2010 California Peace Prize and 2015 Outstanding Advocate Award.

Kiricka Yarbough Smith has over 18 years of combined experience working in the areas of mental health, developmental disabilities, substance abuse, domestic violence, sexual violence, and human trafficking. She is deeply involved in the fight against human trafficking in her home state of North Carolina, serving as the Chair of the NC Coalition Against Human Trafficking and as manager of the NC Coalition Against Sexual Assault's human trafficking program.



As a result of this webinar, you will be better able to:

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1. Recognize the intersections of human trafficking with domestic violence and sexual assault, and the unique needs of survivors of human trafficking.
2. Promote the importance of enhancing staff capacity to address the needs of trafficked survivors of domestic violence and sexual assault.
3. Identify strategies to strengthen the intake process, identification and support for trafficked survivors of domestic violence and sexual assault within community based advocacy programs.
4. Utilize tools and resources available through FUTURES' OVW-sponsored [Building Collaborative Responses to Human Trafficking Project](#).

Today's Agenda

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1. Welcome and who's on today's webinar
2. Human trafficking overview & intersections with DV/SA
3. Case management strategies
 - Identification and intake strategies
 - Housing needs
4. The importance of collaboration
5. Questions & Answers chat
6. Evaluation and closing



Poll #1:

What best describes your organization?

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- ☐ Sexual Assault
- ☐ Domestic Violence
- ☐ Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault
- ☐ DV/SA/Human Trafficking Direct Service Provider
- ☐ Human Trafficking Task Force Member
- ☐ Legal Service Provider
- ☐ Law Enforcement
- ☐ Community Based Organization
- ☐ Other



Human Trafficking Legislative Definition

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Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (TVPA)

Labor trafficking:

The ***recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining*** of a person for ***labor or services***, through the use of ***force, fraud, or coercion*** for the purpose of subjection to ***involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery***.

Sex trafficking:

1. A ***commercial sex act*** induced by ***force, fraud, or coercion***,
2. Or in which the person induced to perform such act has ***not attained 18 years of age***.

Source: Trafficking and Violence Protection Act (TVPA). Title 22, U.S.C. § 7102

Human Trafficking

Intersection with Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault

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- Involuntary servitude in marriage or deceitful romantic relationship leading to forced servitude, peonage, debt bondage, slavery.
- Deceitful love interest (fraud) turning into domestic violence and control, then into forced sex work, pornography.
- Sexual violence as a means to instill fear and maintain control.
- Trafficker benefits from the abuse/assault, generally monetary
- Some form of fraud, coercion, and/or force

“Trafficking in persons and domestic violence can occur on a continuum of violence, the dynamics involved in human trafficking are frequently interwoven with those of domestic violence.”

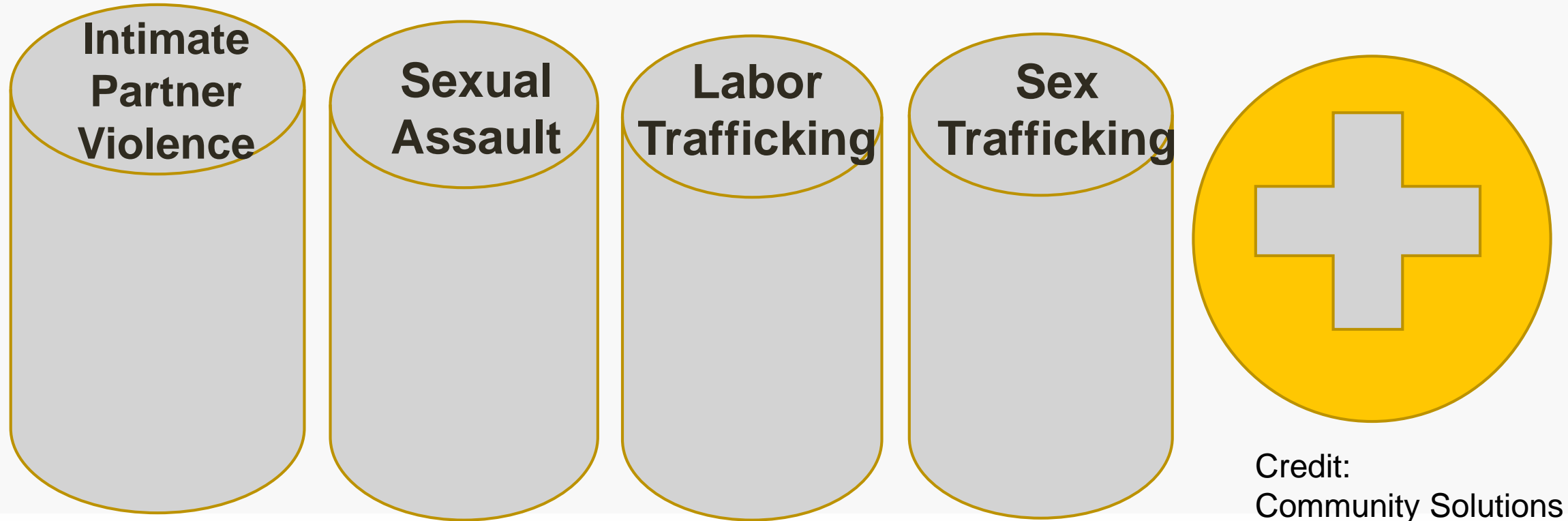
- Freedom Network USA



Shifting the Paradigm

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From Silos to Intersections



Credit:
Community Solutions

Why Assess for DV/SA/HT Intersections?

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- ✓ Ensure that providers address different forms and intersections of violence and trauma
- ✓ Ensure that survivors can explore all possible protections, legal remedies, and social benefits available to them
- ✓ Connect survivors to other services and programs based on the survivor's individual needs and eligibility (e.g. Housing, vocational training programs, sexual assault advocates)
- ✓ Connect survivors to legal service providers based on survivor's individual situation (e.g. Immigration, family law, employment law, housing, social service benefits)



Are you ready for victims of trafficking if they come to your program?

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Build your capacity:

- ☐ Train and develop the skills of all staff, on the intersection of DV/SA/HT.
- ☐ Train staff on issues facing trafficking survivors, so they understand their needs and can identify their options.
- ☐ Get familiar with state and federal laws and regulations addressing trafficking, including reporting and benefits available for survivors.
- ☐ Develop interdisciplinary relationships and collaborate to provide effective and caring client services.



Typical Flow of a Human Trafficking Case

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Identification

Crisis Response

Engagement

Case Management



Identification

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What do your current intake forms look like?

- ✓ Review and consider how and whether questions related to human trafficking are included in the intake process within your organization.
- ✓ **Assess for HT intersection with DV/SA.** Victims of human trafficking may initially identify as victims of DV or SA.

❖ Webinar resource & tool:

[Integrating Assessment for Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault and Human Trafficking into Advocacy Programs: Promising Practices and Emerging Tools](#)



Identification: Trauma-Informed Assessment

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- ✓ Consider the purpose of the assessment and information needed. Focus on assessing for service needs.
- ✓ Avoid asking questions out of curiosity.
- ✓ Keep questions simple.
- ✓ Consider language and other accessibility needs.
- ✓ Collect information to determine:
 - Emergency, short-term, and long-term **needs**.
- ❖ If the sex trafficking victim/survivor is under the age of 18, they may need a forensic interview.



Crisis Response (24/7)

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- **Build capacity to increase client safety and connect victims to local support.**
- **Identify a **single point of contact** within service agencies in your community, to ensure coordination of services.**
 - Provide personal support and in-person assistance in accessing human trafficking related services and information.
 - Assess trafficked person's safety and other immediate needs.
 - Help trafficked person take first steps in rebuilding their lives.



Case Manager Role

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- ✓ Protection of victims' rights and informed consent.
- ✓ Goal setting and individualized service planning.
- ✓ Offering decision-making control, when possible.
- ✓ Locating appropriate resources and services. Identifying service gaps.
- ✓ Reviewing systems of assistance, roles and responsibilities of different service providers with survivor.
- ✓ Monitoring circumstances that impact victim's safety.
- ✓ Communicating and following up with professionals within criminal justice and/or social service systems.



Components of Comprehensive Case Management

Crisis Support – Begins at initial contact and ends when client's basic needs are met (30 days)

Crisis Intervention, Engagement

Screening, Shelter



Transitional/Stabilization Phase – begins after crisis phase (8 months to a year)

Advocacy, Case Management,
Legal Needs

Therapy, Education, Vocational
Training, Housing Support



Long Term Support Phase – begins once client is stable (2-3 years)

Advocacy, Case Management,
Self Sufficiency

Housing Support

Vanessa's Case (fictitious name)

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Vanessa was referred to the DV/SA program by county social services. The DV/SA advocate has now been working with this client for six months.

Initially, Vanessa was not very open about sharing, but she has really opened up in the last two weeks. Her boyfriend is very controlling and can be emotionally abusive. He is about ten years older than her, they've been together since she was 14 and she just turned 18. He tells her who she can hang out with, what she can wear, where she can work, and he takes any money she earns.

Recently, Vanessa disclosed that her boyfriend sets up "dates" for her with other men and that she has to give him all the money she earns from those dates. If she doesn't want to go, he will berate her, yell at her, and sometimes hit her.



Vanessa's Case (continued)

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Through the safety planning process, the DV/SA case manager also learned that Vanessa has no family, or reliable friends that she can turn to. She doesn't want her boyfriend to get in trouble and they are still together. He has been there for her over time and took her in when she had no place to go.

This situation has brought up a lot for Vanessa. She began to open up about being molested by her uncle when she was a little girl.



Vanessa's Victimizations

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- ✓ Domestic Violence
- ✓ Sexual Assault
- ✓ Sex Trafficking
- ✓ Child Sexual Abuse



Crisis Support & Needs

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graph TD; A[Crisis Support & Needs] --> B[Basic Needs & Housing<br/>Shelter, food,<br/>clothing, medical<br/>care]; A --> C[Advocacy & Case<br/>Management<br/>Safety Planning<br/>Peer Counseling<br/>Advocacy with LE<br/>reporting]; A --> D[Linkage<br/>Emergency legal<br/>needs (immigration,<br/>family law)];
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Basic Needs &
Housing
Shelter, food,
clothing, medical
care

Advocacy & Case
Management
Safety Planning
Peer Counseling
Advocacy with LE
reporting

Linkage
Emergency legal
needs (immigration,
family law)

Seamless Support to HT Clients in DV/SA Shelter

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Shelter Case Management

- Shelter support
- Food, clothes, hygiene products, medicine
- Peer counseling
- Support groups
- Transportation to bus stop for work, training, school

Human Trafficking Case Management

- SS Benefits
- Screening and linkage for legal needs: immigration, civil, criminal
- Advocacy and accompaniment civil and criminal case
- Goal planning (income, training, education)
- Safety planning
- Transportation to appointments related to HT case (attorney, court, fingerprinting, psych eval, etc.)
- Build a healthy community network

Housing Options During Crisis Support

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- ☐ Trafficking-Specific Shelters
- ☐ Domestic Violence Shelters- HT trained
- ☐ Homeless Shelters
- ☐ Apartment Sharing & Hotels

Barriers with housing options:

- Substance abuse history
- Resident of local jurisdiction
- Must have children
- Employment
- Valid identification, legal residency
- Criminal records/history

Strategies:

- ✓ MOUs between DV/SA Shelters and HT Program for housing accessibility
- ✓ Relationships with hotels
- ✓ Housing vouchers for HT victims
- ✓ Emergency solutions grants
- ✓ Adapt policies/procedures to enhance access
- ✓ Federal victim assistance emergency shelter funds

HT Safe Housing Recommendations

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- ☐ The safe house is not located in proximity to high crime areas.
- ☐ The home can accommodate age, gender, and accessibility needs.
- ☐ Survivors are informed of their rights, responsibilities, and anticipated length of stay at the safe house.

(Trafficking Care Standards, Human Trafficking Foundation, 2015, p. 56)



HT Safe Housing Recommendations Cont'd.

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- ☐ Safety rules, policies and procedures of the safe house are clearly explained to survivors, in a language they can understand.
- ☐ Adapt policies and practices to accommodate the needs of survivors.
- ☐ Survivors are consulted regularly about the services they receive to ensure that services are an appropriate fit and they feel secure.



Transitional Support Case Management

Legal:

Continue work
with Legal
Services for
Protection
Orders or
Restraining
Order
T-Visa
Application

Advocacy & CM:

Connect, Transport
and advocate for
benefits, food &
Other needs

Assist with ID and
documents
obtainment

**Advocacy with law
enforcement**

Housing:

Provide
transitiona
l housing
for over
one year

Linkage:

Community Support
Connect with
culturally relevant
community support
systems

Parenting classes
Victim Witness

Mental Health/Primary Care:

Connect with
Therapist
Address other
health needs

**Communication
with partners**



Housing During Transitional Support

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Opportunities & Strategies

- Short-term rental assistance and move-in expenses
- HUD – Continuum of Care & Rapid re-housing
- Continuous case management support from advocate
- ❖ Goal: Move people into safe stable permanent housing as quickly as possible.



Long Term Stability & Sustainability

Case Management & Advocacy:

Peer counseling
Support to obtain Driver's License
Support to obtain car
Linkage to vocational training or college and job opportunities

Primary Care and Mental Health Support:

Continue individual therapy and or peer counseling and address other health needs

Housing:

Connected to permanent housing
Occasionally provide rental assistance when needed and available



Long Term & Permanent Housing Options

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Options:

- ✓ Subsidized housing
- ✓ Public Housing, Section 8
- ✓ Tenant-based vouchers
- ✓ Private housing
- ✓ Transitional housing

Strategies:

- ✓ Collaborate with legal services to help clear criminal record
- ✓ MOUs – DV shelters, youth shelters, faith-based housing, apartments
- ✓ Relationship and collaboration, private & public housing (HHS, HUD)
- ✓ Housing vouchers for HT survivors
- ✓ Adapt policies to enhance access

Safety Considerations

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- **A survivor's concept of safety may be very different from that of the social service provider.** Thus, it is important to discuss *their* concept of what being safe means to *them*.
- **For survivors:** High danger and risk when ending or leaving a DV/HT situation.
- **For their families:** Traffickers threats to family are very effective
- **For you (service provider):** Traffickers can be very dangerous with lots of resources
- Consider physical or mental disabilities. Also consider community dynamics that relate to a client's safety (rural, family, etc.)



The Power of Collaborative Relationships

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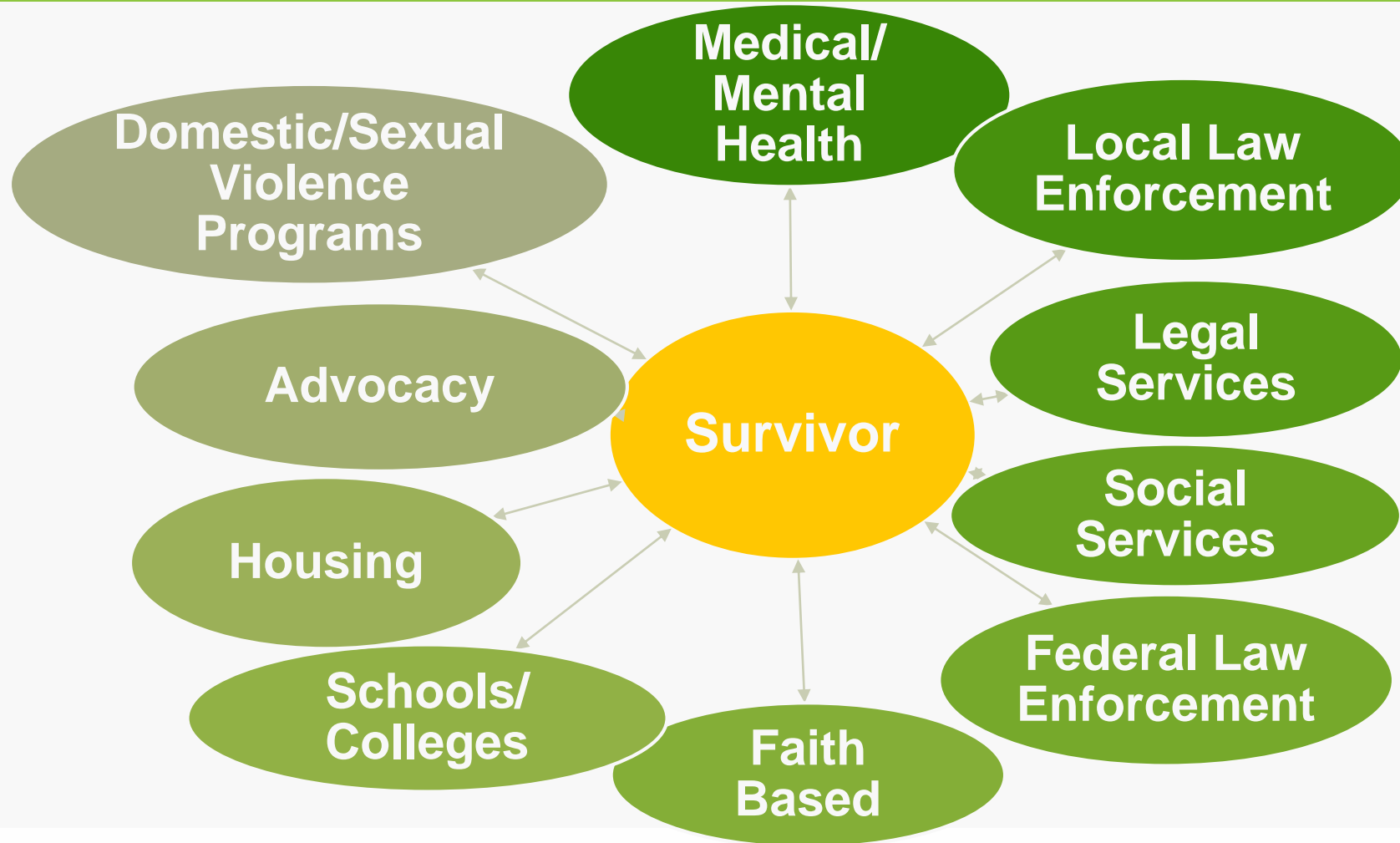
Collaboration and coordination with multiple community partners is key.

- ✓ Build connections to link survivors with resources.
- ✓ Identify a **single point of contact** within each agency to ensure coordination of services.
- ✓ Draft and sign MOUs outlining roles & responsibilities.
- ✓ Develop referral mechanisms.
- ✓ Continue to check in and make adjustments as needed.



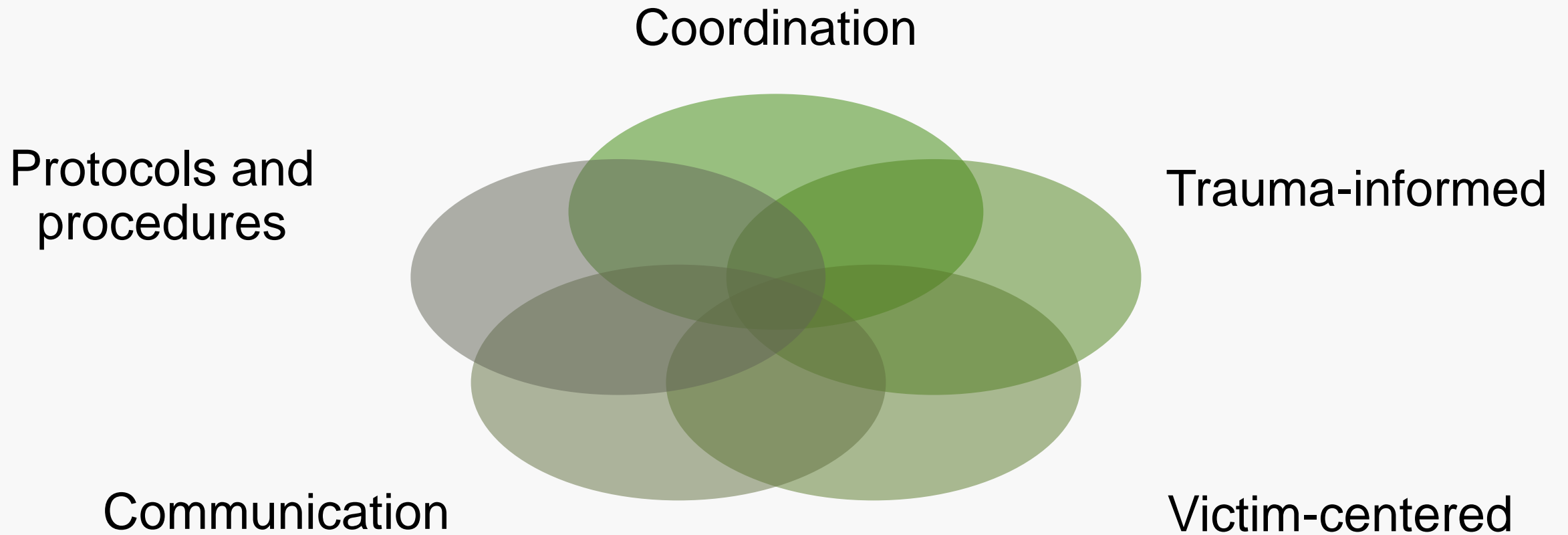
Possible Collaborative Partners

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Elements for Collaboration

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Collaboration Between Law Enforcement & Social Service Providers

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- Clarify roles and expectations: law enforcement and service providers.
- It is the responsibility of the service provider to inform the victim that there are laws that protect them against human trafficking and that they will not be viewed as a criminal if they report to law enforcement.
- The victim has the right to cooperate with law enforcement when they are ready.
- Consistent, proactive communication.



Addressing Implicit Bias

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- It's imperative that professionals collaborate and understand there is a purpose and place for everyone
- We are all working toward common goals
- Establish working relationships
- Professionalism and attitude is key to ensuring survivor engagement
- Myth: “**We** aren't equipped to serve human trafficking victims”



Advocacy Non-negotiables: Reminders

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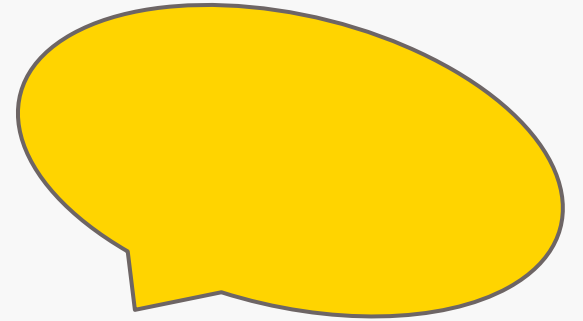
- ✓ Protect a survivor's confidentiality at all times.
- ✓ Respect differences and avoid assumptions.
- ✓ Help survivors explore their options & repercussions of options.
- ✓ Support the survivor's decisions – even when said choices are contrary to what the advocate believes would be the best option.
- ✓ Maintain strong professional boundaries with: survivors, support persons, internal & external agency personnel.
- ✓ Take care of yourself.



Group Chat & Questions:

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- Reflecting on what you just heard, do you have questions or comments for our presenters?
- Share one or two strategies that have been meaningful, or helpful to you in incorporating services for HT survivors.



Resources & Past Webinars

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- ❖ Org. Capacity & Resource Assessment to Support Survivors of HT & Action Plan (handout)
- ❖ Needs and Resources Worksheet, Collaboration Roles & HT Indicators (handout)
- ❖ List of Resources on Anti-Human Trafficking for Service Providers, by Topic with Links (handout)
- ❖ Integrating Assessment for Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault and Human Trafficking into Advocacy Programs: Promising Practices and Emerging Tools (webinar)
- ❖ Case Management Approaches to Support Trafficked Victims/Survivors of DV/SA (webinar)
- ❖ What Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Organizations Can do to Address HT (webinar)
- ❖ Collaborative Strategies and Tools to Meet the Needs of Survivors of HT (webinar)



Thank you! And Evaluation

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Please take a moment to take a short evaluation regarding today's webinar and request resources or a certificate of participation.

<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/Jan2020HTwebinareval>

Additional resources:

<https://www.futureswithoutviolence.org/organizational-leadership-training/building-collaborative-responses-to-human-trafficking/>

For questions and resources, please contact Mónica Arenas:

marenas@futureswithoutviolence.org

