



## Community Resource Mapping Toolkit to Support the Needs of Survivors of Human Trafficking, Domestic Violence, and Sexual Assault

This Community Resource Mapping Toolkit can aid anti-human trafficking community collaborations in understanding the local needs of survivors and in identifying community-based services, resources, and gaps to support survivors.

**The toolkit has four sections:** 1) Overview of needs of survivors; 2) Community Resources Mapping Worksheet; 3) Questions to reflect and discuss current resources, gaps, and opportunities for collaboration to enhance services; and 4) List of resources. Additionally, the last two pages include an internal individual and organizational resource mapping worksheet.

Due to the nature of human trafficking, survivors are likely to need a number of services to support them on their healing journey. The resources needed may include physical and mental health care, legal services, housing resources, support with follow up on advocacy support and goals. It is also important to consider culture, language access, transportation, and childcare access, among other things. Survivors may not know of the available resources and should be advised of their options. The survivor knows themselves the best, and their self-determination should be centered in all aspects throughout the process.

Community mapping and assessment can help identify the capacity of your programs and to uncover needs and resources. Multi-disciplinary and collaborative responses strengthen the coordination of services for those experiencing domestic violence, sexual assault and human trafficking (DV/SA/HT). Identifying resources and cultivating relationships with service providers is key for being prepared for a human trafficking case and to support survivors.

We recommend that you consider your community demographics and identify other forms of violence and issues that overlap with human trafficking, like increasing rates of domestic violence, labor exploitation, homelessness, etc. Identify patterns of trafficking in your community in order to understand survivors' experiences, determine needs, and engage culturally-relevant resources.

It is also valuable to consider identifying community resources that would support survivors in each of these demographic groups, regardless of their prevalence in your local area, as trafficking survivors may come from any background. To prompt your community assessment, consider the following groups:

- American Indian/Alaska Native survivors
- LGBTQ+ survivors
- Youth/young adults
- U.S. born survivors
- Foreign-born survivors
- Different language needs
- Males, female, non-binary
- Survivors of labor trafficking
- Survivors of sex trafficking
- Survivors with disabilities
- Survivors in rural settings
- Survivors using substances
- Survivors experiencing homelessness
- Survivors in specific industries

## Needs of Survivors of Human Trafficking & Collaborative Responses Overview

<b>Victim/Survivor Needs</b>	The victim/survivor knows themselves the best and should be included in all aspects of recovery. They will know what they specifically need throughout the process.
<b>Safety</b>	A safe place to live free from their traffickers. Safety plan.
<b>Emergency Essentials</b>	Food, clothing, housing, medical treatment, language access, child care assistance, legal emergency assistance, and emergency financial aid.
<b>Advocacy</b>	Assistance retrieving identification documents, completing applications, attending appointments, and navigating different U.S. systems (e.g. criminal justice, child welfare, immigration, human services, transportation, etc.).
<b>Social Services</b>	Assist victims in receiving services such as food stamps, Medicaid, housing assistance, etc.
<b>Health Care</b>	Medical care, dental care, universal education on healthy relationships, health insurance, work related injuries, addressing chronic health concerns such as HIV/AIDS and STIs (among others). This includes emergency needs and long term care, and overall wellness.
<b>Mental Health</b>	Counseling, therapy, and support groups. Behavioral health professionals can support survivors with anxiety, depression, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and substance dependency. They also work with case managers to establish the best course of support for survivors.
<b>Case Management</b>	Assistance receiving social services.
<b>Education</b>	GED assistance, enrollment in school, technical/training certification, English language classes.
<b>Employment &amp; Life Skills Counseling</b>	Job training, employment location and placement assistance, and financial management. Assistance with operation of basic household appliances, using public transportation, learning to cook, parenting, etc.
<b>Faith-Based</b>	Assistance with emergency shelter, basic needs of victims, transportation, and mentorship/spiritual needs of victims. Monetary support.
<b>Youth Services</b>	Juvenile Justice, Department of Social Services, and school systems.
<b>Rights Enforcement</b>	Informed of available services. Notification of significant actions pertaining to their case. Notification of crime victim compensation. Access to emergency funds. Restitution and compensation for unpaid wages. Accompaniment to all criminal proceedings by any person providing support or assistance. Receive notice of a defendant's release.
<b>Federal Law Enforcement</b>	Helping with cases that involve interstate commerce, witness protection, also insuring safety of victim/survivor, and repatriation. Also prosecutes traffickers and buyers.
<b>Local Enforcement</b>	Ensures safety of victims/survivors, response, and referral to services. Also tasked with arresting traffickers and buyers, collecting evidence, and investigation.
<b>Legal Assistance</b>	Legal representation, civil, criminal, family law, employment (back wages/sexual harassment), and immigration. Assistance with filing T-Visa applications and immigration petitions for foreign-born victims. Child specific: Court appointed special advocate or guardian, advocacy within child welfare system. Education on know their rights in the workplace, sexual harassment/assault.

## Legal Assistance Needs Overview

<b>Minors</b>	Minors may require legal representation in guardianship proceedings and education/school issues (placement, suspension, tuition).
<b>Housing</b>	Many trafficking survivors face housing problems such as eviction as a result of a trafficking situation. They also need help with enforcing disability discrimination housing laws.
<b>Medical</b>	Some survivors may need help maintaining the privacy of their medical records or applying for fee waivers for medical care.
<b>Name and Gender Change</b>	Some trafficking survivors request name changes for safety reasons, and some transgender trafficking survivors may request name and gender changes.
<b>Family Law</b>	Protection or Restraining Order. Victims, particularly those who are related to their traffickers, may need assistance with separation, divorce, child custody and support, guardianship, or adoption.
<b>Employment Law</b>	Trafficking victims may have claims under state or local minimum wage laws or contract law. Victims may have been subjected to harassment or discrimination in their workplace and need assistance in filing a complaint with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.
<b>Public Benefits Access</b>	Trafficking survivors may be eligible for a wide range of federally and locally funded public benefits, but usually need assistance to access these benefits. The services available to them may depend on their income, legal status, marital status, age, criminal record, and other factors. Public benefits offices may not be familiar with trafficking, for assessing eligibility.
<b>Criminal Defense</b>	Victims facing current criminal charges will need representation in those proceedings, and may be assigned a public defender if they cannot afford a private attorney.

## Immigration Law Needs and Protections Overview

<b>Continued Presence</b>	Temporary immigration relief to potential witnesses who are victims of severe forms of trafficking. Continued Presence is generally issued for 1 year, includes employment authorization, and confers eligibility for some federally funded public benefits. May be renewed in 1-year increments, upon law enforcement request.
<b>T Nonimmigrant Visa</b>	Issued for 4 years, include employment authorization, and confer eligibility for some federally funded public benefits. Also available to certain immediate family members of the victim. Can apply for Permanent Resident status after 3 years or the conclusion of the criminal case.
<b>U Nonimmigrant Visa</b>	For victims of a variety of crimes and require law enforcement support. Issued for 4 years, include employment authorization, no access to federally funded public benefits.
<b>Special Immigrant Juvenile (SIJ) Status</b>	Allows certain foreign national children who are abused, abandoned, or neglected to remain legally in the United States and to seek Permanent Resident status (a “green card”). Trafficked youth who are in the child welfare system often qualify for SIJS.
<b>Repatriation</b>	Foreign national victims/survivors might prefer to return to their home country, and may need assistance in replacing their passport or other documentation. They should also be provided with referrals or resources that are available in their home country for survivors of trafficking.

## Civil Legal Needs of Survivors of Human Trafficking



## Community Resources Mapping to Support Survivors of Human Trafficking, Domestic Violence, and Sexual Assault

The list below can help you identify community resources to support survivors and Points of Contact for service providers and law enforcement partners, local, regional, and statewide. Please review the possible needs of survivors and identify who is in your community, who is missing, and whom can you build or enhance collaborations with. Feel free to use your own current list.

Possible Needs of Survivors of Human Trafficking	Who can meet these needs? Provider/Agency?	Point of Contact? Partnership Yes, No, Who	Anti-HT & Trauma Awareness Trained?	Adult	Youth	Male	Foreign Born
<b>Crisis Response, Advocacy &amp; Case Management Resources</b>							
24 hour emergency response							
Safety/safety planning							
Food/clothing/toiletries							
Interpretation/translation							
Legal needs information & linkage							
Legal guardianship for minors							
Safety/safety planning							
Case management/advocacy/goal setting							
Accompaniment							
Advocacy with social services, law enforcement, linkage to resources							
Financial support - connection							
Shelter							
Emergency shelter							
Hotel – average 30 days							
Transitional Housing – 6-9 months							
Long-term Housing							
Housing for family units							
Other							

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<b>SOCIAL SERVICES / GOVERNMENT AGENCIES</b>							
Community support, life skills, transportation							
Permanency placement for youth; child care							
Refugee benefits for Human Trafficking survivors/victims							
Social worker							
Other							
<b>ACCESSIBILITY SERVICES</b>							
Language access, interpretation							
Services for individual who are Deaf and/or hard of hearing							
<b>LEGAL SERVICES</b>							
Legal needs information & linkage							
Legal guardianship for minors							
Criminal legal assistance							
Family court legal assistance							
Housing court legal assistance							
Immigration: U & T Visa or repatriation/reunification							
Civil legal assistance							
Family law							
Employment law							
Public benefits access							
ID/document obtainment							
Worker rights, sexual assault/harassment, exploitation education							

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<b>MEDICAL &amp; MENTAL HEALTH</b>							
Emergency health/medical							
Reproductive Health							
Medical care							
Dental care							
Mental health care							
Substance use resources							
Other							
<b>EDUCATION AND WORK RESOURCES</b>							
Financial management/literacy							
Education, GED, college, ESL							
Job training/employment connection							
Other							
<b>COMMUNITY RESOURCES</b>							
Faith-based & social support connection, peer mentorship							
Other							
<b>Culturally-Relevant Resources</b> (e.g. Latinx, LGBTQ+, disability, etc.) Based on local needs/demographics							
Other							
<b>Youth-Serving Organizations</b>							
Shelter							
Drop-in center							
LGBTQ+ program							
Other							

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<b>LAW ENFORCEMENT</b>							
Local law enforcement							
Victim Witness							
District Attorney's Office							
U.S Attorney							
Prosecutor							
FBI FBI Victim Specialist							
Department of Labor							
Homeland Security Investigation							
Other							

**Considerations for next steps:**

- Develop or update a resource list with information on points of contact, types of services, community served, roles in supporting survivors, and any other notes.
- Develop a referral process and protocol to ensure a response that considers trauma-informed care, confidentiality, immediate safety needs, and culturally appropriate advocacy response in different possible scenarios.
- Leverage relationships with service providers to ensure immediate needs are met and on-going support is provided.
- Identify capacity building gaps and needs of service providers and strategies to build their skills to support survivors.
- Get to know the culture and social structure of your community, this helps understand how to address the needs and use its resources.

**Discuss these questions with your collaborative team:**

- 1) Over all, what agencies or organizations are addressing human trafficking and providing services to survivors in our community?
- 2) What level of capacity do agencies have to provide services to survivors/victims of human trafficking? Are victims being turned away due to agency lack of capacity? What are some strengths?
- 3) Are there any gaps in services? Consider: gender, age, ethnicity, language/disability access; minimum standards for assistance. Discuss how to better identify gaps in services.
- 4) What could we do to fill these gaps and who could help bridge the gaps? Who is missing from the table? Think of agencies and champions within advocacy, social, legal services, health, and law enforcement.
- 5) What could our collaboration do together to improve services, referral process, and partnerships to support survivors? Are there potential new collaborations?
- 6) Research your [state law](#) to determine what benefits are available for victims/survivors of human trafficking and share with your team.
- 7) What are the specific industries or settings in your community that might be vulnerable to human trafficking? Based on this, who should be in your collaborative to address the needs of the community?
- 8) Notes on next steps: (Identify priorities, develop goals, identify tasks for collaborative members, and a timeline).



## Resources

- ❖ [Services Available to Survivors of Trafficking \(HHS\)](#)
- ❖ [Victim Assistance Fact Sheet, Benefits and Services Available to Victims of Human Trafficking \(HHS\)](#)
- ❖ [Services Available to Victims of Human Trafficking: A Resource Guide for Social Service Providers](#)
- ❖ [Trafficking Victim Benefits Under the Affordable Care Act \(ACA\)](#)
- ❖ [National Human Trafficking Referral Directory](#)
- ❖ [Inclusion in the National Human Trafficking Referral Directory: Guidelines & Expectations](#)
- ❖ [Assessing the Problem for Human Trafficking \(OVC\)](#)
- ❖ [Assessing Community Needs and Resources](#), Community Tool Box
- ❖ [Potential Collaboration Members and Membership Characteristics](#)
- ❖ [Collaborative Crisis Response Multnomah County](#) (Sample description of services/roles)
- ❖ [Possible Partnerships](#)
- ❖ [Community-Based Partnerships](#)
- ❖ [Guiding Principles for Agencies Serving Survivors of Human Trafficking](#)



*Building Collaborative Responses to Trafficked Victims of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Institute*

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## Internal Resource Mapping to Support Survivors

### A Socio-Ecological Approach to Anti-Human Trafficking Collaboration

A social ecological model for collaboration allows you to:

- a) Identify internal programmatic and organizational capacity;
- b) External resources and gaps; and
- c) Gain a deeper understanding of roles, connections and contributions to collaborative work to support survivors.

This internal resource mapping worksheet has two parts:

- 1) Individual activity to help identify internal available resources that you have to support survivors of human trafficking, domestic violence and sexual assault, including skills, experience, and resources. Also, the capacity and resources of your agency and role you play in the local collaboration.
- 2) Questions for peer exchange and discussion among your collaborative partners, in order to help identify assets, roles, and values.

### Your Organization, Name and Title:



## Individual Activity

### **Core Values on Working with Survivors:**

Please list 3 values related to your work with survivors of human trafficking, domestic violence, and sexual assault, (HT/DV/SA) and describe. Values that reflect your individual philosophical approach.

### **Individual - Self:**

What is your knowledge and skills to support survivors? The attributes you bring to the work, based on knowledge, skills, trainings, or experience you have.

### **Organization, Team or Project:**

Who at your organization works on anti-human trafficking?

What internal supports do you have, and who are your allies/accomplices?

### **Agency/Organization:**

What resources and funding does your agency have dedicated to anti-human trafficking? What is your agency's commitment to support survivors of human trafficking? (Beginning to work on HT or established program).

### **Community Collaboration:**

What collaborative are you part of? Who is part of the collaborative? What is your role to support survivors of human trafficking and within the collaborative?

## Collaborative Exchange Activity

The following discussion questions are designed to help your collaborative team learn more about each of your internal resources and also clarify roles and values for your collaboration and service provision to support survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault, and human trafficking.

1. Discuss your values to support survivors. How do your individual values align or differ? How does this influence or align with your collaborative core values?
2. Discuss what each collaborative member brings to your collaboration. What unique benefits does each member offers or can contribute to your collaborative. (Services, skills, experience in supporting survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault, and human trafficking, or other capacity).
3. What resources, programs, or funding does each of your agency offer? Are you part of a team within your organization and what is the structure/roles?
4. Discuss and list the roles/responsibilities for each member in supporting survivors. What are your roles within the collaborative? Are there overlaps or gaps?
5. Share the different agencies within victim/survivor services that you work with? (Interdisciplinary collaboration/network)

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