

Child Welfare Response to Trafficking


Webinar

Monday, September 9, 2013


3:00-4:30 PM ET

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NATIONAL RESOURCE CENTER
FOR PERMANENCY AND
FAMILY CONNECTIONS
at the Hunter College
Silberman School of Social Work



a service of the Children's
Bureau – ACF/DHHS and
member of the T&TA Network

Webinar Agenda

Welcome

Tracy Serdjenian, *Director of Information Services, National Resource Center for Permanency and Family Connections*; **Heather Davidson**, *Iowa Foster Family Program Manager and NASFCM President*

Introduction

Taffy Compain, *National Foster Care Specialist, Children's Bureau*

New York Presentation

Lynn Baniak, *Policy Analyst in Strategic Planning and Policy Development, NY State Office of Children and Family Services*; **Madeline Hannan**, *Project Director of ChildRight: Building Child Welfare Response to Child Trafficking in New York at the International Organization for Adolescents (IOFA)*

Tennessee Presentation

Lloyd Bullard, *CEO of LB International Consulting, LLC (LBIC)*; **John Johnson**, *Director of Foster Care and Adoptions, TN Department of Children's Services*

Questions & Answers / Discussion

Resources and Closing Information

Federal Definition of Trafficking

The Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (TVPA) defines “severe forms of human trafficking” as:

The recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for

- sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age; or
- labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery.

Coercion includes threats of physical or psychological harm to children and/or their families. Any child (under the age of 18) engaged in commercial sex is a victim of trafficking.

Fact Sheet: Child Victims of Human Trafficking. Office of Refugee Resettlement, Administration for Children and Families. August 8, 2012.

<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/orr/resource/fact-sheet-child-victims-of-human-trafficking>

Reporting Responsibilities

The TVPA, as amended, requires Federal, State, or local officials to notify HHS within 24 hours of discovering a child who may be a foreign victim of trafficking, to facilitate the provision of assistance. Federal, State, or local officials should notify a Child Protection Specialist in the HHS Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) at ChildTrafficking@acf.hhs.gov or call 202.205.4582. An HHS/ORR Child Protection Specialist will respond to notifications to facilitate eligibility for assistance and provide technical assistance as appropriate.

Fact Sheet: Child Victims of Human Trafficking. Office of Refugee Resettlement, Administration for Children and Families. August 8, 2012.

<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/orr/resource/fact-sheet-child-victims-of-human-trafficking>

Victims of Trafficking

- Human trafficking is a widespread issue globally and nationally.
- There is not a consistent profile of a trafficking victim. Some form of vulnerability tends to be the commonality amongst trafficking victims.
- Child traffickers prey especially on children and youth with low self-esteem and minimal social support, traits prevalent in young people experiencing homelessness or in foster care.
- LGBTQ youth may be especially vulnerable to trafficking due to feelings/experiences of rejection and alienation.
- There has been significant progress in identifying and supporting victims of human trafficking in the U.S. Efforts are taking place at all levels (international, national, state, local/community).
- There remains a great deal of work to be done across systems, and within the field of child welfare, to address the trafficking of children and youth.

Needs of Trafficking Victims

- Victims should be supported to participate in decision-making in their own case planning.
- Services should be: trauma-informed; strengths-based; culturally-, gender-, and developmentally appropriate; individualized; and, informed by comprehensive screening assessment that includes physical and mental health needs.
- Minor victims of domestic sex trafficking may have specific physical and mental health needs due to violence, trauma, and exploitation.

Needs of Trafficking Victims

Needs may include:

- Significant danger and concerns regarding safety;
- Disengagement from most or all family structure;
- Compelling educational setbacks;
- Severe social and emotional challenges to normalization;
- Physical health problems associated with beatings and rapes (ex. broken bones, wounds);
- Reproductive and sexual health problems (ex. pregnancies, exposure to STIs);
- Malnutrition;
- Mental health problems (ex. PTSD, somatic issues, extreme anxiety/fear, self-destructive or suicidal behaviors, despair and hopelessness; traumatic bonding, Stockholm syndrome);
- Alcohol or drug abuse, addiction.

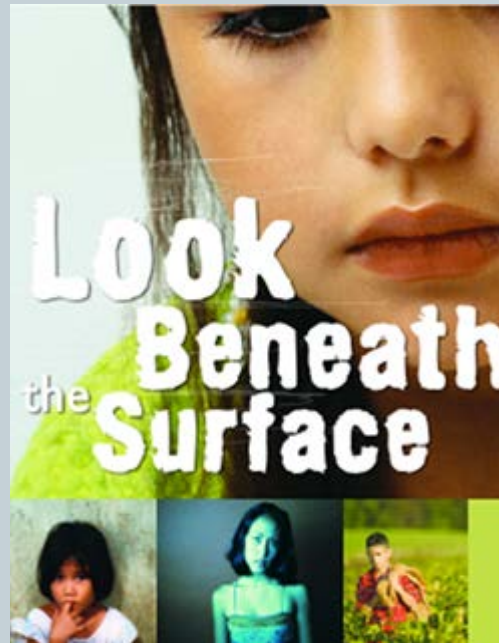
Select Recommendations

- Supportive policies and procedures, resources (ex. screening and assessment tools), data collection and analysis;
- Training for child welfare professionals, State agency subcontractors, referral providers, etc.;
- Multidisciplinary case staffing and referrals for victims;
- Adequate levels of safety for victims, clear staff protocols, appropriate security features;
- Legal advocacy for victims involved in juvenile justice or criminal justice proceedings against the trafficker;
- Prevention (prepare vulnerable groups of youth to protect themselves from traffickers and recognize risky situations).

Coordination Across Systems

- Preventing, identifying, and serving victims of trafficking requires a multi-system, coordinated approach within and across local, State, and Federal levels.
- At the local level, collaboration between runaway and homeless youth service providers, child welfare staff, law enforcement, juvenile corrections, courts, schools, and medical and mental health professionals is essential to effectively address this issue.
- Survivors of trafficking should be encouraged to participate as leaders.

New York State Human Trafficking Response



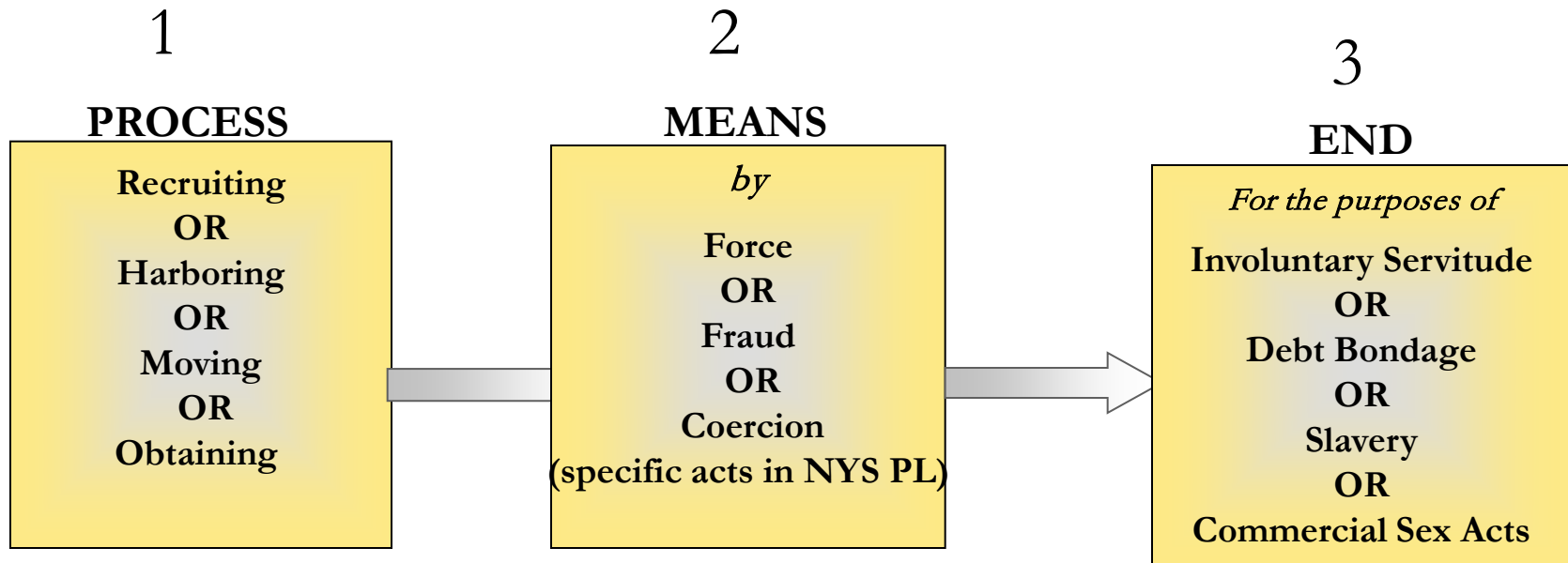
What is Human Trafficking?



- Human trafficking is considered a form of modern-day slavery because of the denial of liberty and other basic rights.
 - Is the practice of exploiting adults and children for use as commodities in conditions of sexual and labor servitude.
 - Can mirror the dynamics of domestic violence, with traffickers often using the same tactics used by batterers.

Elements of Human Trafficking

Federal Definition



New York State Response



Anti-Trafficking Law (2007) that criminalized sex and labor trafficking

- **Crimes**
 - Class B felony for sex trafficking.
 - Class D felony for labor trafficking.
 - Felony for charges for “Prostitution Tourism.”
- **Services**
 - Provides victims with basic services.
- **Inter Agency Coordination**
 - Interagency Task Force on Human Trafficking.

Sex Trafficking- NYS Definition



- **Profiting from prostitution by:**
 - providing drugs;
 - using false or misleading statements;
 - withholding or destroying government documents;
 - debt servicing;
 - force;
 - a plan or pattern of coercive conduct; OR
 - other acts.

(Note that unlike NYS law, the Federal definition considers minor victims as trafficking victims regardless of force, fraud or coercion)

Labor Trafficking- NYS Definition



- **Compelling or inducing another to engage in labor, or recruiting, enticing, harboring or transporting another by:**
 - providing drugs;
 - withholding or destroying government documents;
 - debt servicing;
 - force; OR
 - a plan or pattern of coercive conduct.

Safe Harbour for Exploited Youth Act



- **Creates a presumption that a person under 16 who is charged as a JD for a prostitution offence is a severely trafficked person.**
- **Applies to 16 and 17 year olds at the court's discretion.**
- **Allows the court to proceed with a PINS petition, rather than JD petition with court discretion.**
- **If funded, short-term services provided by county social services agencies.**

Intersection of Human Trafficking & Child Welfare



**EVERY TWO MINUTES A CHILD IS
TRAFFICKED FOR THE PURPOSE OF
SEXUAL EXPLOITATION IN THE
UNITED STATES.**

—U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Quick Facts on Trafficking



- **More than 80% of trafficking victims are female and over 50% are children.**
- **The average entry age for prostitution in the U.S. is now 13.**
- **Estimates of domestic minors involved in sex trafficking range from 100,000 to 300,000.**

Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking



- **Who are especially vulnerable to domestic minor sex trafficking?**
 - Youth with histories of abuse.
 - Homeless or runaway youth.
 - Youth within the foster care system or juvenile justice system.
 - Youth with substance abuse issues.
 - Youth with disabilities.
 - LGBTQ youth.
 - Refugees, immigrants or non-English speaking youth.

Runaway & Homeless Youth



- **Runaway/ Homeless Youth**
- **85% of exploited children are missing when exploitation occurs.**
 - According to the U.S. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.
- **Pimps and exploiters target youth shelters, group homes, and other services for homeless youth.**
 - may offer a place to stay, food, a new pair of jeans, & at the least some attention.
- **Children with no system of support are at high risk.**

Recruitment



- Pimps (traffickers) manipulate their victims with an initial period of false love and feigned affection.
 - Romeo Pimp.
 - Groom victims.
- This initial period is critical to attaining long-term mind control over victims.

Grooming



- Stage one-the girl is made to feel attractive and wanted. The pimp spends money on her and gives her special treatment.
- Stage two-the pimp will attempt to break a girl's will through physical, sexual and verbal abuse to prepare her for the “game”.

He was real sweet at first, then he began telling me, “You can't stay in this house for free.”

-Sharon, 17 year old

From Domestic Sex Trafficking: The Criminal Operations of the American Pimp, Polaris Project.

Identifying Victims



- **Victims of trafficking will usually look like the children you help every day.**
- **Victims will rarely disclose, or even realize, they are trafficking victims.**
- **Many view their trafficker as a boyfriend.**
- **Some victims may still be under the control of the pimp/trafficker.**

Identification of Victims



- Due to the covert nature of human trafficking, victims can come to your attention indirectly through other means or as a result of another issue, such as:
 - Runaways and homeless youth.
 - Foster care or residential care.
 - Domestic violence.
 - Youth with substance abuse issues.
 - Youth with mental health or health issues.
 - Juvenile Delinquents, criminal prostitution cases.
 - Persons in Need of Supervision (PINS) cases.
 - Cases of sexual abuse or neglect.

Human Trafficking



**NEW YORK STATE
OFFICE OF CHILDREN &
FAMILY SERVICES RESPONSE**



NY OCFS Response



- **Joint policy OCFS & Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance (OTDA)**
 - Human Trafficking Liaisons.
 - Providing assistance to minor victims.
 - Determining eligibility for assistance for state-confirmed victims- US and foreign-born.
 - Facilitating case management and services through RHTPs for foreign victims.
 - Reporting to the NYS Anti-Trafficking Program Coordinator.
- **Protocol for child trafficking victim referrals**

Referrals for Confirmation/Certification



Trafficked Person Identified

**Law Enforcement Agency
or District Attorney-
Determines person
“reasonably appears”
to be trafficked &
makes referral**

**Division of Criminal
Justice Service (DCJS)**

**Office of Temporary
and Disability
Assistance (OTDA)**

Confirmation/Certification as Victim



- Referrals to OTDA and DCJS are made by law enforcement.
 - **Confirmation** as a victim of human trafficking. (State law)
 - **Certification** as a victim of severe form of trafficking in persons. (Federal law)
- DCJS and OTDA determine whether to **confirm** the referred person as a victim of human trafficking under the state law.
- Meanwhile, if appropriate, OTDA can work with the provider or law enforcement agent to have the victim **certified** under the federal TVPA.

Trafficking Referrals – Minors



- **Immediate Response for Minors:**
- **OTDA & DCJS-**
 - Refers case to county social services agency prior to confirmation/certification.
 - ✦ OCFS is notified & provides assistance, if needed.
 - If unaccompanied immigrant, refers case to Unaccompanied Refugee Minor (URM) Program.

Services for Minor Victims



- **Once notification has occurred, the county social services agency must:**
 - **Assess eligibility as soon as possible and provide services or make referrals for services.**
 - ✦ **Assessment if placement is needed.**
- **OCFS works as a liaison with the county social services agency during the assessment process and offers assistance as needed.**

NY OCFS Response-Taskforces



- **OCFS is a member of the State Interagency Human Trafficking Taskforce.**
 - Developing training for state staff.
 - Awareness efforts.
- **OCFS is a member of the local Capital Region Human Trafficking Taskforce.**
 - Educating each other on what we do & how we intersect with trafficking victims.
 - Developing a multidisciplinary response.
 - Training wish list & local awareness efforts.

NY OCFS Response-Training



- OCFS has trained and made presentations on human trafficking to various groups:
 - Prevent Child Abuse & Youth Bureau Conferences.
 - RHY programs.
 - Some groups we are planning training for:
 - ✦ family court judges,
 - ✦ migrant education program staff,
 - ✦ local social work students,
 - ✦ youth in foster care/residential placement, and
 - ✦ a fatherhood group.
 - Developing a plan to train local and state child welfare staff.

NY OCFS Response-Awareness



- Requested that the Thruway Authority post human trafficking awareness materials at travel plazas.
 - Brochures & PSA provided.
 - We are tackling I-95 Corridor next.
- Human Trafficking webpage on the OCFS site:
<http://www.ocfs.state.ny.us/main/humantraffic/>
- Informational brochure for Youth in Progress (YIP) for their Need to Know Series.

ChildRight New York



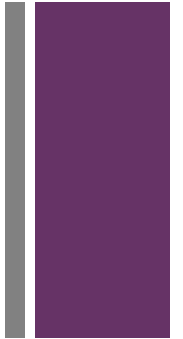
SAFE HARBOUR PROJECT

Child Right: Building Child Welfare Response to Child Trafficking

Presented by
Madeline Hannan, MSW
Project Director

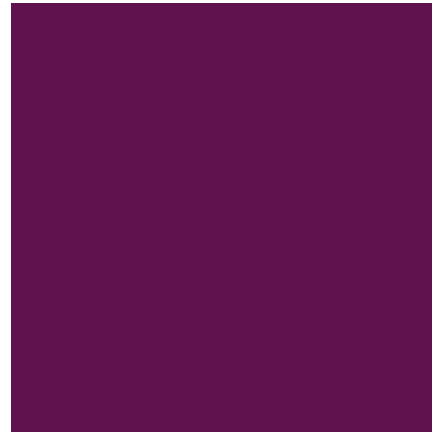
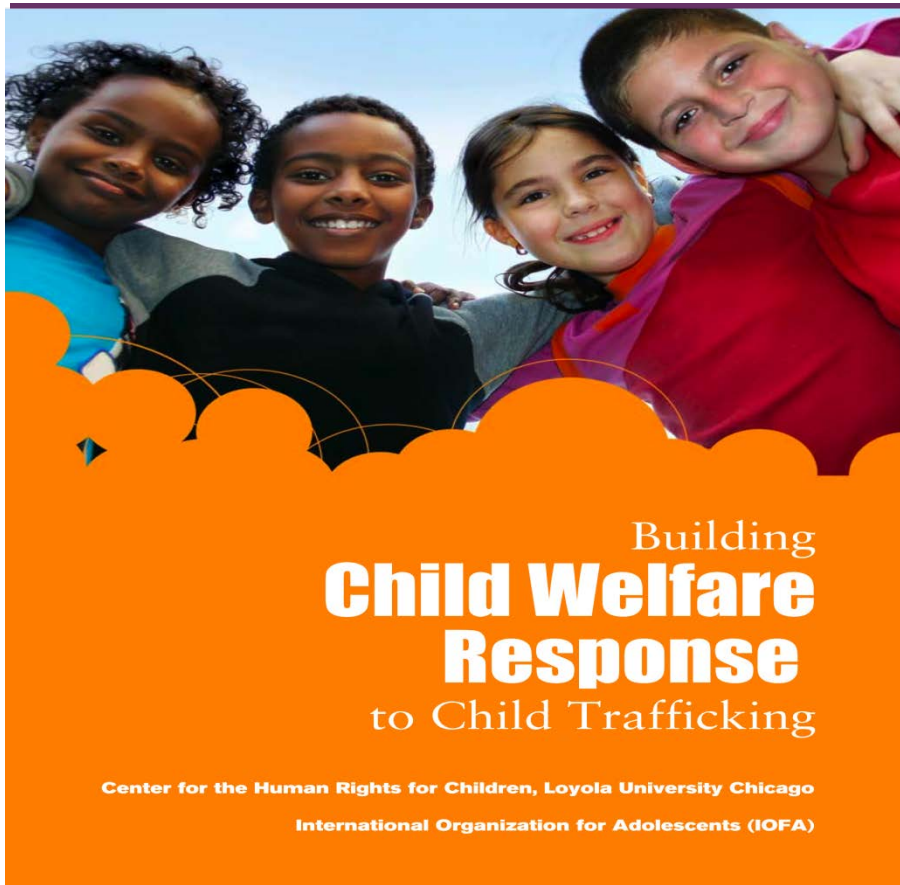


+ IOFA – Youth: Their Rights, Our Responsibility



Mission: To eliminate human trafficking and exploitation of vulnerable adolescents worldwide by designing innovative programs and solutions to protect youth.

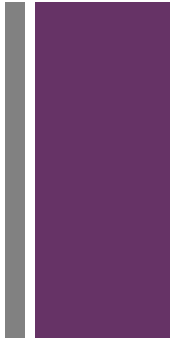
- Established in 1999
- Global leader in child & adolescent trafficking
- Impact in over 22 countries across 5 continents
- Over 100 partners and funders worldwide
- Trained and provided technical assistance to more than 7,000 government agencies, law enforcement, social service providers, and advocates around the world



Child Right: Building Child Welfare Response to Child Trafficking



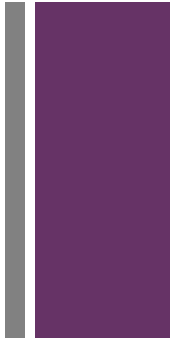
+ ChildRight: Project Goals



- Address systemic gaps in knowledge, policies, and procedures around child trafficking responses
- Identify & respond to a greater number of child trafficking victims
- Build capacity of child welfare organizations (private and government) to integrate population into mission and mandate



ChildRight: Desired Outcomes

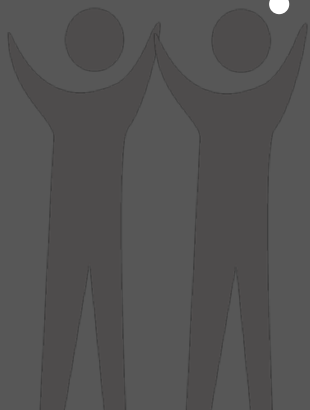


- Child welfare and other direct service staff can screen and identify all forms of human trafficking recognizing that both U.S. and non-U.S. citizens can be trafficked
- Agencies understand the unique needs of child/adolescent victims
- Child/adolescent-centered services and protections for trafficked children are successfully coordinated between service providers and law enforcement
- Decrease in loss of victims or re-victimization
- Increase in organizations prepared to serve this population
- A safer place for youth to land

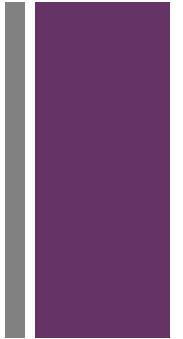
ChildRight Model

Develop and provide needed resources to build an effective state wide response to child trafficking:

- Training
- Technical assistance
- Assessment and safety planning tools
- Policies and protocols
- Statewide Blueprint
- County Plans

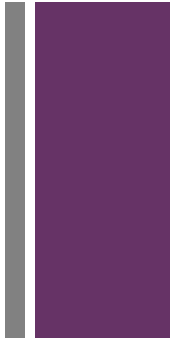


+ ChildRight New York County Plans



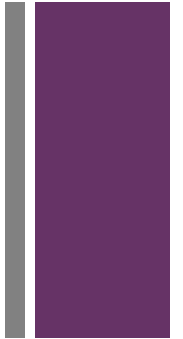
- Five pilot regions: New York City and the Counties of Erie, Monroe, Onondaga and Westchester.
- Each region developed their own strategic plan. Plans incorporate county officials and local service providers working against human trafficking.
- County Highlights: Public awareness campaign, coordination of multi-disciplinary team, expanding services for survivors including housing and case management.

+ ChildRight New York Steering Committee



- 59 members from the 5 pilot regions and OCFS
 - Membership from OCFS and other state agencies, county governments, social service providers, court systems, academia, and law enforcement
 - Increase understanding of:
 - challenges in working with child and teen victims of trafficking
 - barriers to identifying and referring potentially trafficked minors
 - Identify solutions to overcome challenges
 - Develop group-based solutions, recommendations, and a blueprint for moving forward

+ ChildRight New York Blueprint



- Prevention
- Identification
- Response
- Plan for collaboration with key community stakeholders
- Policies, Procedures, and Protocols

+ Develop Blueprint: Comprehensive Response

Federal, State, & Local Agencies:

- FBI
- HSI/ICE
- DOL (Federal)
- OCFS
- DOL (State)
- OTDA
- DCJS
- LDSS

OCFS Divisions:

- Legal
- Policy
- Programs
- RHY
- Youth services
- SCR
- DJJOY, etc.

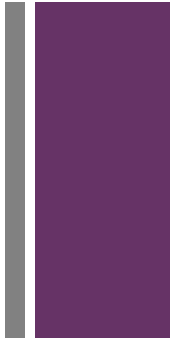
Various County Agencies & Divisions:

- CPS
- Foster Care
- Prevention
- Detention
- Probation
- CACs
- RHY and DV programs
- Law enforcement
- Schools
- Health care
- Mental health, etc.

+ ChildRight New York

Training and Technical Assistance

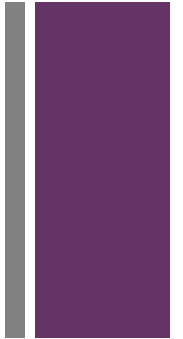
- One day training in each region targeting key responders.
- Two-day training in each region targeting OCFS staff and direct service providers working **directly** with potentially trafficked youth.
- Training assistance offered to training participants after the training by IOFA.



+ ChildRight New York

Research and Data Collection

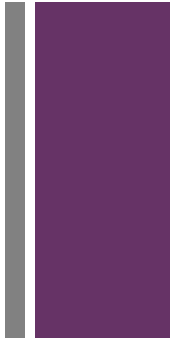
- Pre- and post- tests given at trainings will **document training impact** on participant knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors.
- CHRC will create a **scientifically validated screening tool** for child trafficking for use by OCFS and partner agencies.
- The CHRC will assist in drafting a report to present to OCFS and the NYS Inter-Agency Task Force on Human Trafficking.



+ ChildRight New York

Expected Outcomes

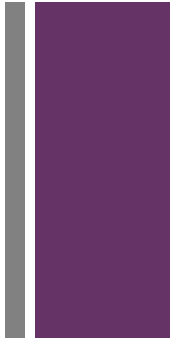
- Creation of OCFS/IOFA Steering Committee to guide and monitor statewide response to child trafficking.
- Creation of 6 Subcommittees
 - Treatment models and Best Practice
 - Procedural and Legal Challenges
 - Data Collection
 - Training, Technical Assistance and Awareness Raising
 - Operational Framework
 - Statewide Coordination
- Creation of Operational Blueprint for Statewide Response



+ ChildRight New York

Expected Outcomes (Continued)

- Integration of key child trafficking identification and screening tools into existing OCFS and local social service systems.
- Over 1,000 key responders, OCFS staff, county child welfare staff, and direct service providers trained.
- Increased identification of child trafficking victims across NYS.
- Relationship building.



Thank You



international organization for adolescents





international organization for adolescents

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www.iofa-talk.blogspot.org



Challenges



IN NEW YORK STATE

Challenges in NYS



- Lack of knowledge & prevalence of myths.
- Difficult to identify victims.
- Cooperation of victims difficult to obtain.
- Victim may try to protect the pimp/trafficker from authorities.
- Referral & data collection issues =No reliable stats to determine the extent of the problem.

Challenges in NYS



- Varying law enforcement knowledge and sensitivity.
- Child welfare providers need to better understand the issue/recognize it.
- Access to safe and appropriate residential services/funding for programs.
- Jurisdiction issues with trafficking between states, esp. with varying state laws.

Possible Solutions



OCFS

- is working to increase awareness with youth, stakeholder agencies, and community members.
- will be training child welfare and other direct service staff on identification of victims.
- is working on prevention tactics, including transition planning with youth leaving foster care.
- is working on solutions to the data collection issues, including exploring use of the SCR hotline.
- is working on solutions to assess and provide services to victims, including exploring the use of Child Advocacy Centers/Multidisciplinary Teams.

Multidisciplinary Team



- A multidisciplinary team for response to child abuse allegations includes representation from the following:

law enforcement;
child protective services;
prosecution;
mental health;
medical;
victim advocacy; AND
children's advocacy center.



Components of a Child Advocacy Center



- Child-friendly safe environment;
- Forensic interviewing;
- Medical assessment;
- Mental health services;
- Victim support and advocacy; AND
- Case review by team.



CACs/MDTs & Human Trafficking Victims



- **CACs/MDTs already sometimes see child trafficking victims.**
 - They may not be aware or it may come to light during the forensic interviews.
- **What are the benefits of using a multidisciplinary approach with human trafficking victims?**
 - Why might this approach be helpful with trafficking victims?
- **How might CACs be used for child human trafficking victims?**
 - What components of a CAC might be useful with trafficking victims?

Recommendations



- Research the topic of human trafficking.
- Look at your population in child welfare- do you see the intersection points with trafficking victims?
- Start collecting data on victims to know more about the victims in your state.
- Establish human trafficking taskforces & multidisciplinary teams with key stakeholders.
- Begin raising awareness and provide training to child welfare staff and the public.
- Explore prevention tactics for the youth in your state.
- Identify resources in your state that can be used with trafficking victims.

Resources



Lynn Baniak
Policy Analyst

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Lynn.Baniak@ocfs.state.ny.us

- **09-OCFS-ADM-01 New York State Anti-Trafficking Statute:**

http://ocfs.ny.gov/main/policies/external/OCFS_2009/

- **OCFS Human Trafficking Webpage:**

<http://www.ocfs.state.ny.us/main/humantrafficking/>

Thank you!



QUESTIONS?



Child Welfare Response to Human Trafficking

SEPTEMBER 9, 2013

PRESENTERS:

LLOYD BULLARD, M.ED., CEO, LB INTERNATIONAL CONSULTING,
LLC (LBIC)

JOHN JOHNSON, MS., DIRECTOR OF FOSTER CARE & ADOPTIONS,
TN DCS

BACKGROUND

- ▶ Tennessee Human Sex Trafficking and Its Impact on Children and Youth 2011, TN Bureau of Investigation & Vanderbilt Center for Community Studies
- ▶ Public Chapter 963
- ▶ DHS Role as the Lead Agency
- ▶ Partners:
 - ▶ Department of Children's Services (DCS);
 - ▶ Department of Health (DoH);
 - ▶ Department of Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities (DIDD);
 - ▶ Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services (DMHSAS); and the
 - ▶ Tennessee Bureau of Investigation (TBI).

BACKGROUND CONT'D

STRATEGIC GOALS:

1. Identify victims of human trafficking in the state;
2. Identify community-based services for victims of human trafficking;
3. Assist victims of human trafficking through the provision of information regarding access to benefits and services to which those victims may be entitled;
4. Coordinate delivery of services and information concerning health care, mental health care, legal services, housing, job training, education and victim's compensation funds;
5. Prepare and disseminate educational materials and provide training programs to increase awareness of human trafficking and the services available to victims; and
6. Assist victims of human trafficking with family reunification.

BACKGROUND CONT'D

Submission Requirements:

- ▶ TN Department of Human Services (DHS) responsible for the submission of the report
- ▶ By July 1, 2013, complete and submit the *Tennessee Department of Human Services Comprehensive Plan for the Delivery of Services to Human Sex Trafficking Victims*
- ▶ *Delivery to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and the Chair of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives*

METHODOLOGY

Approach:

- ▶ Project Management - LB International Consulting, LLC (LBIC)
- ▶ Consultation with Tennessee Bureau of Investigations (TBI)
- ▶ Consultation with Commissioners and the Director of TBI
- ▶ Establishment of the Human Trafficking Team
- ▶ Establishment of Steering Committee
- ▶ Establishment of Statewide Stakeholders Working Group
- ▶ Establishment of Survivor Advisory Council (SAC)
- ▶ Establishment of National Advisory Council (NAC)

METHODOLOGY CONT'D

Contents of the plan were gathered through mixed-methods. Acquisition of feedback took place through methods such as:

- ▶ Strategic sessions,
- ▶ Administration of questionnaires,
- ▶ Conducting literary research,
- ▶ Attending National Conferences and
- ▶ Consulting with stakeholders.

INITIAL RECOMMENDATION

Human Trafficking Collaboration & Coordination Committee



Mandatory reporting system for identifying victims

- ▶ **Identifying Victims of Human Trafficking**
- ▶ **Mandatory Reporting System: Reporting & Analysis**
 - ▶ DCS – Youth Sex Trafficking (17 years of age and younger)
 - ▶ DHS – Adult Sex Trafficking (18 years of age and older)
 - ▶ TBI – Youth and Adults hotline data; Tennessee Incident-Based Reporting System (TIBRS)
 - ▶ Human Trafficking Hotline, 855-55-TNHTH (1-855-558-6484)

Mandatory reporting system for identifying victims

Reporting System for Child Sex Trafficking Victims:

- ▶ TBI
- ▶ Child Protective Services (Division of DCS)
- ▶ Child Protective Investigative Team (CPIT)
- ▶ DCS Central Victim Services Coordinator (CVSC)
- ▶ Regional Victim Services Coordinator (RVSC)
- ▶ Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)

Mandatory reporting system for identifying victims

Data System & Collection:

- ▶ Mandatory Data Collection
- ▶ Federal Efforts around Data Collection and Sharing
- ▶ Screening Tool for Identifying Trafficking Victims
- ▶ Mandatory Reporting Statute/Penalties for Failure to Report



Identify community-based services and gaps in services for victims

Research findings:

- ▶ NGOs' concerns about the lack of resources
- ▶ Challenges related to securing adequate housing
- ▶ Underserved victim groups include youth, male and transgender victims

* Stakeholder feedback from the Victim Services Technical Working Group Meeting, December 10, 2012.

Identify community-based services and gaps in services for victims

Human Trafficking Assessment of Statewide Resources Survey & Work Group Findings

- ▶ Services available to trafficking victims throughout the entire state
- ▶ Unclear how the various types of available resources are funded within the state
- ▶ Practically impossible to determine the level of services that will be required to effectively address this population's needs
- ▶ Victim Services Coordination Team (VSCT) must be required to maintain data regarding the utilization of services and service gaps

Federal Initiatives for Identifying Resource Gaps

Standardized system for assisting victims through the provision of information

Process for Ensuring Trafficking Victims Receive Timely & Comprehensive Information Regarding Accessing Benefits and Services

- ▶ Central Victim Services Coordinator (CVSC, DCS/DHS) – within one-hour case must be referred to the appropriate Regional Victim Services Coordinator (RVSC)
- ▶ RVSC - within one-hour must contact the appropriate Nongovernmental Organization (NGO)
- ▶ NGO - within one-hour assign a worker
- ▶ NGO Worker - within one hour of being assigned the case he/she must make face-to-face contact with the victim.

Standardized system for assisting victims through the provision of information

The Regional Victim Services Coordinator's (RVSC)/Nongovernmental Organization Worker's Roles

- ▶ RVSC – Official case manager
- ▶ NGO Worker – provides case management services
- ▶ RVSC/NGO – create the Child Victim Services Coordination Team/Adult Victim Services Coordination Team



Standardized system for assisting victims through the provision of information

Human Trafficking Survivors Council

- ▶ Provide victims with additional support and assist case managers with providing victims comprehensive information about services and benefits

HTCC

- ▶ Develop a process for receiving ongoing input and feedback from the Council regarding Tennessee's prevention efforts, delivery of services to human trafficking victims and promising practices for serving victims
- ▶ Establish a recovery assessment to gauge survivors' appropriateness for the committee.

Standardized system for coordinating the delivery of services, information and funds

Coordination of victims' services

- ▶ Services to victims' families
- ▶ Collaboration
- ▶ Secondary Trauma Impact on Individuals Assisting Sex Trafficking Victims



Development/dissemination of educational materials & training programs

Steps to increase public awareness of human trafficking:

- ▶ Human Trafficking Public Awareness Campaign
- ▶ Culturally Diverse Public Awareness Materials
- ▶ Effective Distribution of Public Education Materials
- ▶ Technology-Based Resources
- ▶ Initiative Partners
- ▶ Provide training programs to increase awareness of human trafficking and the services available to victims

Development/dissemination of educational materials & training programs

Training Protocol

- ▶ Basic Training
- ▶ Advanced Training

Tailor Training Content base
Audience



Process for transitioning victims into permanent living situations

Core Services for Transitioning Child Trafficking Victims to Permanent Living Arrangements

- ▶ Treatment services
- ▶ Community reintegration services
- ▶ Mentorship and adult connections
- ▶ Educational and school services
- ▶ Families' involvement in treatment (as appropriate)

THE END

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Federal Agencies Involved in Assisting Victims of Trafficking

- U.S. Department of Health and Humans Services (HHS)
- U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ)
- U.S. Department of State
- U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)
- U.S. Department of Labor (DOL)
- U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS)
- U.S. Citizen and Immigration Services (USCIS))
- Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)
- U.S. Department of Education (ED)
- U.S. Department of Defense (DOD)

Fact Sheet: Federal Efforts to Assist Victims of Human Trafficking. Office of Refugee Resettlement, Administration for Children and Families. September 27, 2012.

<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/orr/resource/fact-sheet-federal-efforts-to-assist-victims-of-human-trafficking>

Resources

- **HHS Rescue & Restore Victims of Human Trafficking campaign**

<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/orr/programs/anti-trafficking>

Access posters, brochures, campaign materials, resource guide for social service providers, informational video on human trafficking and how to identify and assist victims.

Child Victims of Trafficking

<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/orr/resource/child-trafficking>

- **Polaris Project**

<http://www.polarisproject.org/index.php>

National Human Trafficking Resource Center

<http://www.polarisproject.org/what-we-do/national-human-trafficking-hotline/the-nhtrc/overview>


National, toll-free hotline operating 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, every day of the year: Call 1-888-373-7888 or text BeFree (233733)

T&TA Network Resources


- **NRCPPFC Hot Topic Webpage:
Trafficked and Exploited Children and Youth**
http://www.hunter.cuny.edu/socwork/nrcfcp/inf_services/trafficked-and-exploited-children-and-youth.html
- **Child Welfare Information Gateway:
Responding to Human Trafficking of Children**
https://www.childwelfare.gov/responding/human_trafficking.cfm
- **Children's Bureau Express: July/August 2013:
Spotlight on Child Welfare and Human Trafficking**
<https://cbexpress.acf.hhs.gov/index.cfm?event=website.viewHomepage&issueID=148>

Questions ?????????

*To ask a question, press
*1 on your phone or
type a question using
the chat function on
your computer.*



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at the Hunter College
Silberman School of Social Work



a service of the Children's
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After the Event

- A feedback survey will be emailed to all participants. We appreciate your feedback!

- Materials for this event are currently posted on the NRCPFC website at:
<http://www.nrcpfc.org/teleconferences/2013-09-09.html>

- The event will be archived on Wednesday 9/18/13 at:
<http://www.nrcpfc.org/teleconferences/archives.html>

- Sign up for Weekly Update, NRCPFC's weekly e-newsletter, to receive updates and announcements about future events.

- www.nrcpfc.org



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NASFCM Annual Meeting

Registration is now open for the NASFCM Annual Meeting, which will be a webinar on kinship care, and the NASFCM Annual Business Meeting, which will be held via teleconference.


NASFCM Annual Meeting: Webinar on Kinship Care

Wednesday, October 30, 2013
3:00-4:30 PM ET


NASFCM Annual Business Meeting (via Teleconference)

Thursday, October 31, 2013
3:00-4:30 PM ET

Register for each event at www.nasfcm.com



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