

Series: Do It Well

Module 4: Referrals and Services for Survivors of Human Trafficking Victims

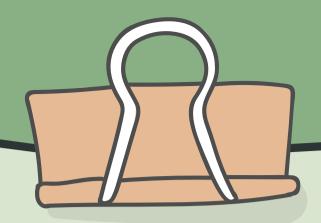
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Learning Objectives

- Objective 1 Summarize best practices for referral processes.
- Objective 2 Examine effective collaboration techniques.
- Objective 3 Illustrate the array of services HT survivors might need.
- Objective 4 Discuss warm-hand offs.

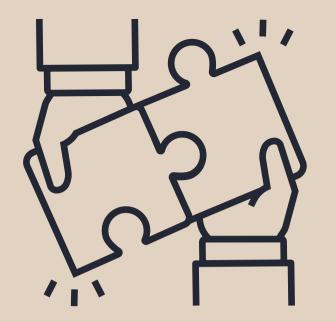
What Services Might a Trafficking Survivors Need?



- Case management.
- Child-specific (dependent) assistance.
- Clothing.
- Crisis intervention.
- Cultural and community support.
- Dental care (emergency and long-term).
- Education and GED classes.
- English as a Second Language classes.
- Financial literacy and education.
- Family contact or reunification.
- Food.
- Housing (emergency, transitional, permanent).
- Identification documents.

- Job preparation and placement.
- Legal representation (immigration, criminal, civil).
- Medical care (emergency and long-term).
- Mental health care (emergency and long-term).
- Public benefits assistance.
- Religious and spiritual assistance.
- Repatriation assistance.
- Safety planning.
- Sexual assault trauma services.
- Substance abuse services.
- Translation and interpretation.
- Transportation.
- Victim advocacy.

Why Collaborate?



The best way you can support trafficking survivors in accessing the services they need is to build relationships with organizations and allies in key systems that encounter or help crime victims.

Referral Process: Best Practices

Organizational Practices



(SUPPORTING SURVIVORS)

Referral Process: Best Practices

Rapport

Confidentiality

Individual Practices

Cultural awareness

Transparency

Referral Process: Best Practices

Barriers

Empower

Individual Practices

Discretion

Building Effective Collaborations

Who Should Be Included in Your Partnership?

- Local, state, tribal (if applicable), and federal law enforcement.
- Child welfare systems.
- Juvenile justice systems.
- Child advocacy centers.
- Rape crisis centers/ Sexual assault services
- Domestic violence shelters and service providers.

- Civil legal service providers.
- Immigrant-serving agencies.
- Youth service providers/ mentoring programs.
- Court related advocates
- Public defenders.
- Human trafficking service programs.

- Hospitals and urgent care clinics.
- Schools, especially school resource officers and counselors.
- Student groups.
- Service organizations (such as Rotary Club, Kiwanis, Chamber of Commerce).
- Faith-based organizations (such as churches, mosques, temples, synagogues).
- Business leaders.

Building Effective Collaborations

Why Is Collaboration Important?

No one agency will be able to respond to all the needs to all the human trafficking survivors in our state. When we are able to remove ourselves from working in a silo we have a better ability to holistically serve this population.

We all want to make a greater impact on this problem. We can do that through effective multidisciplinary teams.

Partnerships are the greatest strength in fighting crime and supporting victims.

Warm Handoffs:



A warm (handoff) referral is defined as a connection that is made with the permission of the survivor, to an external service provider who is able to fill a need that has been identified by the survivor.

In Summation...

- Services for human trafficking victims is varied and wide reaching.
- We need to embrace a trauma informed lens when interacting with this population.
- We need to be transparent in our role and what we can provide to our clients.
- We need to be proactive when it comes to collaboration and referrals.
- We need to communicate frequently with our partners in order to best support the survivors in our communities.

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