



## **Community Resource Mapping Toolkit: Supporting the Needs of Survivors of Human Trafficking, Domestic Violence, and Sexual Assault**

This Community Resource Mapping Toolkit can aid anti-human trafficking community collaborations to: a) recognize the needs of survivors; b) discern internal individual and organizational capacity and resources; c) identify community-based services, resources, point persons, and gaps to support survivors; and d) explore opportunities to improve services through collaboration strategies.

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This resource was developed as part of the training institute: Building Collaborative Responses to Trafficked Victims of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, for service providers and collaborative teams or task-forces supporting survivors of human trafficking.

For questions on using this resource, contact: [learning@futureswithoutviolence.org](mailto:learning@futureswithoutviolence.org)

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## **SECTION 1: Resource Mapping Overview**

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 disabilities, 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 with programs that can help support the unique needs.

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:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> American Indian/Alaska Native survivors | <input type="checkbox"/> Survivors of labor trafficking      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Youth/young adults                      | <input type="checkbox"/> Survivors of sex trafficking        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> U.S. born survivors                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Survivors with disabilities         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Older adults                            | <input type="checkbox"/> Survivors in rural settings         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Males, female                           | <input type="checkbox"/> Survivors using substances          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Foreign-born survivors                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Survivors experiencing homelessness |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Different language needs                | <input type="checkbox"/> Survivors in specific industries    |

## **SECTION 2: Strategies for Collaborative Community Resources Mapping**

1. Identify interest, capacity, and support. Recruit partners and develop a vision.
2. Formalize collaboration and partnership. Establish goals and focus, develop a work plan, and clarify roles and responsibilities.
3. Engage in an internal review of values, resources, capacity, protocols, and partnerships.
4. Compile a list of community resources and point persons. Engage community through survivors' feedback, partnerships, surveys, and online research.

### **Recommendations:**

- ☐ Identify capacity gaps and needs of service providers, and cross train staff at all levels, to build skills to support survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault, and human trafficking.
- ☐ 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 includes trauma-informed care and survivor-centered approach. Include confidentiality, immediate safety needs, and advocacy response in different possible scenarios.
- ☐ Leverage relationships with service providers to ensure immediate needs are met and on-going support is provided.
- ☐ Get to know the practices and social structure of your community, this helps understand how to address the needs and use its resources.

### **Tier Approach for Community Resource Mapping**



## **SECTION 3: Community Resources Mapping Worksheets**

Use this **toolkit of worksheets** to identify, map, and discuss individual and community resources.

- ❖ [Internal Individual Organizational Resource Map to Support Survivors Worksheet](#)
- ❖ [Community Resources Listing in Excel Worksheet](#) (please e-mail FUTURES for a copy)
- ❖ [Community Asset Mapping Worksheet](#), (workforce development programs)
- ❖ [Connecting the Pieces: A Socio-Ecological Approach to Collaboration, Internal and External Resource Mapping Workbook](#) – Community Solutions

## **SECTION 4: Questions to reflect on resources, gaps, and opportunities**

These questions are for a collaborative team, to can help assess current resources, gaps, and opportunities for partnerships and to enhance services. This activity can be done after filling out the community resource map worksheet attached.

- 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 survivors being turned away due to agency lack of capacity? What are some strengths?
  
- 3) Are there any gaps in services? Consider: age, language access, 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) 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?
  
- 7) Notes on next steps:

## **SECTION 5: Possible Needs of Survivors of Human Trafficking, Domestic Violence, and Sexual Assault, Overview**

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, human services, transportation, etc.).
<b>Social Services</b>	Assistance in receiving services such as housing support, 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). These include 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>	Connection for assistance with emergency shelter, basic needs, transportation, and mentorship/spiritual needs. 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>	Support with possible engagement with Federal law enforcement for help with cases that involve interstate commerce, witness protection. Also insuring safety of victim/survivor, and repatriation.
<b>Local Enforcement</b>	Assistance with possible law enforcement for support with safety of victims/survivors, response, and referral to services. Law enforcement are also tasked with arresting traffickers and buyers, collecting evidence, and investigation.

## Legal Assistance Needs Overview

<b>Legal Assistance</b>	Legal representation, civil, criminal, family law, employment (back wages/sexual harassment). Assistance with filing T-Visa applications 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.
<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>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, 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.

Additional information: <https://victimlaw.org/victimlaw/>



<b>T Visa</b>	Issued for 4 years, include employment authorization. Also available to certain immediate family members of the victim.
<b>U Visa</b>	For victims of a variety of crimes and require law enforcement support. Issued for 4 years, include employment authorization.
<b>Special 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.

## **SECTION 6: Resources and Tools**

- ❖ [Ten Action Steps: Building and Sustaining Collaborations to Support Trafficking Survivors of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, A Toolkit for Advocacy Programs. \(FUTURES\)](#)
- ❖ [Toolkit for Building Survivor-Informed Organizations, DHHS, Office on Trafficking of Persons](#)
- ❖ [Services Available to Victims of Human Trafficking: A Resource Guide for Social Service Providers \(HHS\)](#)
- ❖ [Guiding Principles for Agencies Serving Survivors of Human Trafficking](#)
- ❖ [National Human Trafficking Referral Directory](#)
- ❖ [Assessing Community Needs and Resources, Community Tool Box](#)
- ❖ [Community Resources Mapping Report of Domestic Violence Services \(sample\)](#)
- ❖ [Targeted Resource Mapping Toolkit: Mapping Resources Along a Continuum of Services to Address Substance Use Disorders \(Sample, NCJFCJ\)](#)
- ❖ [Network Mapping Tool Worksheet \(Advocacy & Communication Solutions\)](#)
- ❖ [Toolkit on Participatory Asset Mapping \(Advancement Project California\)](#)
- ❖ [North Carolina Human Trafficking Resource Directory \(2021 Sample\)](#)

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