



Journey of Healing MMIP Prevention Trainings: SOAR for Indigenous Communities

March 20th | 2:00PM ET

Facilitator: Mattie Curry (Blackfeet), Public Health Program Manager, NCUIH

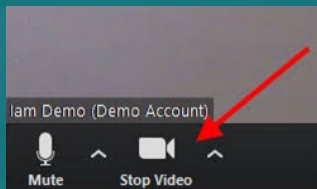
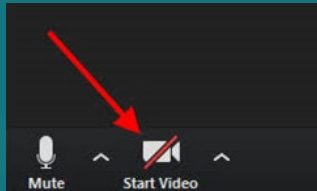
Presenter: Anne LaFrinier-Ritchie (Anishinaabe), Consultant, NHTTAC



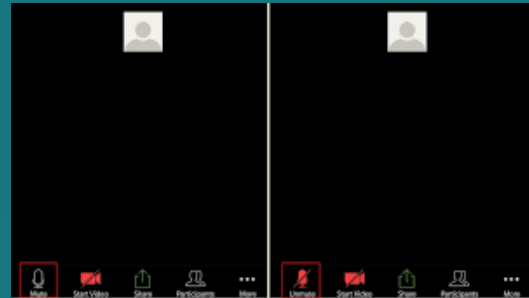
Housekeeping

Please note that today's session will be recorded.

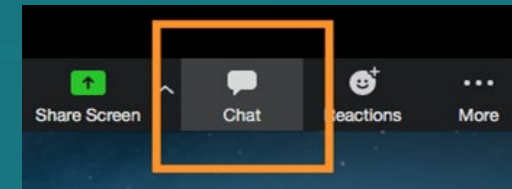
Feel free to turn on/off
your video during this
session



Please mute your
microphone when you
are not speaking.



Please enter
questions or
comments in the
chat.





Agenda

TIME ALLOCATED	TOPIC	PRESENTER
2:00 PM EDT	Welcome	Mattie Curry
2:02 PM EDT	About NCUIH Content Warning Introduction of Presenter	Mattie Curry
2:10 PM EDT	SOAR Content Deliver	Anne LaFrinier-Ritchie
3:10 PM EDT	Questions	Mattie/Anne
3:25 PM EDT	Conclusion Survey Reminder	Mattie Curry
3:30 PM EDT	Adjourn	Mattie Curry



NCUIH

NATIONAL COUNCIL *of* URBAN INDIAN HEALTH

The National Council of Urban Indian Health (NCUIH) is the national non-profit organization devoted to the support and development of quality, accessible, and culturally-competent health and public health services for American Indians and Alaska Natives (AI/ANs) living in urban areas.

NCUIH is the only national representative of the 41 Title V Urban Indian Organizations (UIOs) under the Indian Health Service (IHS) in the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (IHCA). NCUIH strives to improve the health of the over 70% of the AI/AN population that lives in urban areas, supported by quality health care centers.



Content Warning

We know that this topic is highly sensitive and may bring up concerns for you that could be triggering. We encourage you to put yourself first and take care of your mental health in any way necessary.

If you need to leave, feel free to do so.



Presenter

Anne LaFrinier-Ritchie (Anishinaabe), works as a Safe Harbor Regional Navigator for Someplace Safe in West Central Minnesota. Anne has been working in the anti-trafficking field in direct services and training and technical assistance since 2016. She is a 2020 graduate of NHTTAC's Human Trafficking Leadership Academy Class 5, which developed recommendations on how culture can be used as a protective factor against human trafficking among Indigenous youth. Anne consults federally on several projects and has created an Indigenous trafficking curriculum. Anne is an active member of the YWCA Cass Clay Racial Justice Committee, serves on the boards for the Indigenous Association of Fargo-Moorhead, YWCA Cass Clay, and Mending the Sacred Hoop, and is a member of Minnesota's MMIR Office Advisory Committee. Anne also provides training and technical assistance on the state and federal levels on providing culturally responsive services to Indigenous youth and families.





SOAR for Indigenous Communities

National Council for Urban Indian Health MMIP Project
March 20, 2024

Anne LaFrinier-Ritchie

Consultant, Office on Trafficking in Person's National
Human Trafficking Training and Technical Assistance
Center



NATIONAL HUMAN
TRAFFICKING
TRAINING AND
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
CENTER

Learning Objectives



1. Describe historical factors that contribute to the trafficking (both labor and sex trafficking) of Indigenous populations.
2. Describe trafficking in Indigenous communities.
3. Identify indicators of trafficking in Indigenous communities.
4. Describe trafficking resources relevant to Indigenous populations.
5. Describe methods for honoring cultural practices while providing support to individuals who have experienced trafficking.
6. Explain ways to strengthen cross-jurisdictional collaborations to build comprehensive responses to trafficking in Indigenous communities.

SOAR Framework

Describe the types of trafficking and common risk factors in Indigenous communities.



Identify individual and environmental indicators of trafficking in Indigenous communities.

Address individual needs by coordinating across multidisciplinary partners to deliver appropriate services in culturally sensitive ways.

Screen and identify individuals who have experienced trafficking or who have increased risk factors for trafficking using a trauma-informed and person-centered approach.

Disclaimer

The topics discussed in this module do not define our audience.

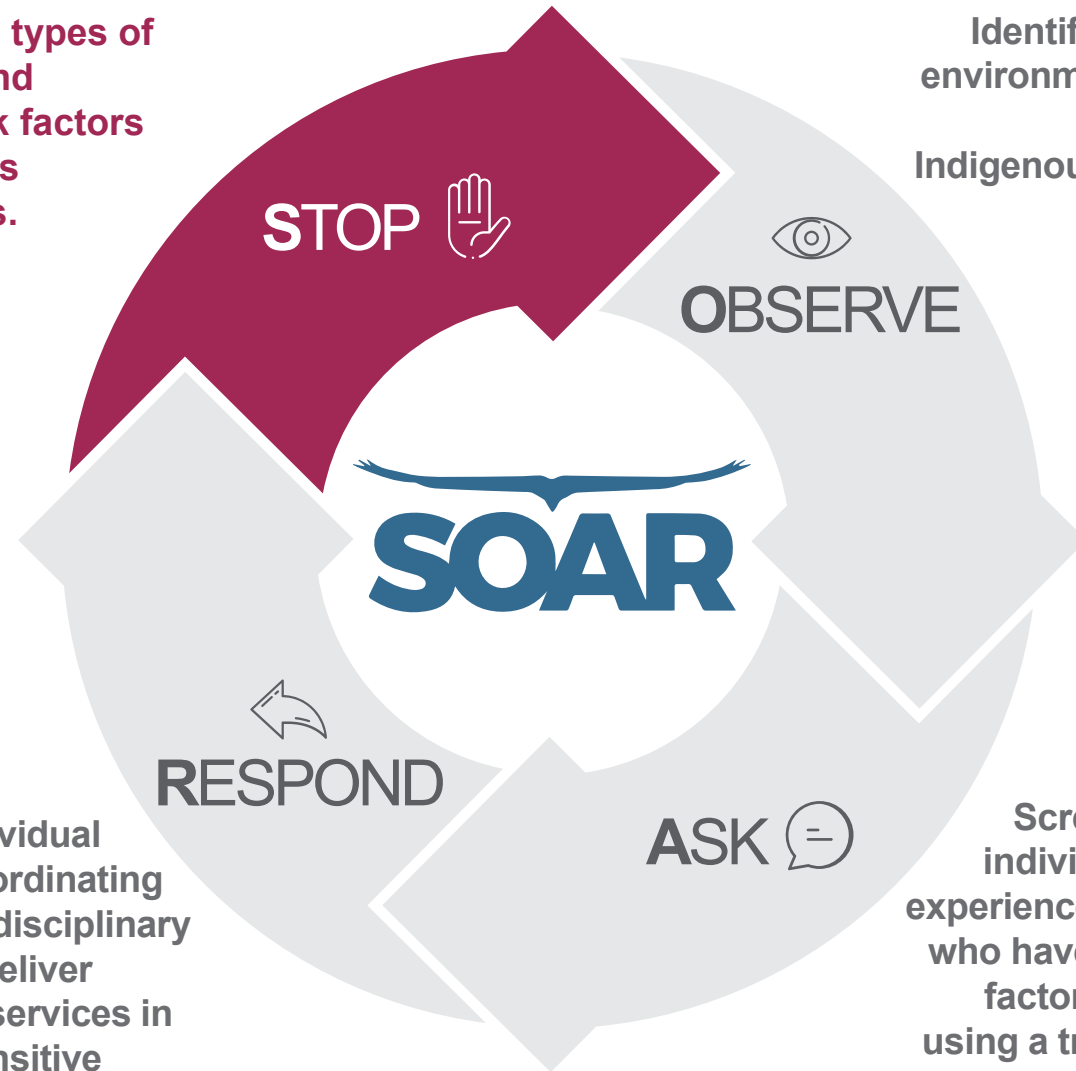


STOP



Describe the types of trafficking and common risk factors in Indigenous communities.

Identify individual and environmental indicators of trafficking in Indigenous communities.



Address individual needs by coordinating across multidisciplinary partners to deliver appropriate services in culturally sensitive ways.

Screen and identify individuals who have experienced trafficking or who have increased risk factors for trafficking using a trauma-informed and person-centered approach.

What Is Human Trafficking?



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.

Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000,
Pub. L. No.106-386, 8 U.S.C. §1101, §7101, 114 Stat. 1464 (2000).
<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/BILLS-106hr3244enr/pdf/BILLS-106hr3244enr.pdf>

Sex Trafficking

The recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, obtaining, soliciting, or patronizing of a person for the purpose of a commercial sex act, in which the 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. In the TVPA, the term “commercial sex act” means any sex act on account of which anything of value is given to or received by any person.

Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000, Pub. L. No.106-386,
8 U.S.C. §1101, §7101, 114 Stat. 1464 (2000).
<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/BILLS-106hr3244enr/pdf/BILLS-106hr3244enr.pdf>

Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015 (JVTA), Pub. L. No. 114-22, 18
U.S.C. §1591, 129 STAT 227 (2015)

Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (TVPA)



Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000, Pub. L. No.106-386, 8 U.S.C. §1101, §7101, 114 Stat. 1464 (2000).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/BILLS-106hr3244enr/pdf/BILLS-106hr3244enr.pdf>

Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015 (JVTA), Pub. L. No. 114-22, 18 U.S.C. §1591, 129 STAT 227 (2015)

Fraud, Coercion, or Force



Fraud



Coercion



Force

Examples

Trafficking of Minors

Minors induced into commercial sex are victims of trafficking regardless of whether fraud, coercion, or force have been used.





Social Determinants of Health and Increased Risk

- History of abuse and neglect
- Social disconnection
- Social stigma and exclusion
- Systemic inequities

[Learn More](#)

Additional Populations at an Increased Risk



Indigenous Trafficking Risk Factors

1 INDIVIDUAL

- Dysfunction in home
 - Physical/sexual abuse
 - Disconnection from culture
 - Lack of positive role models
 - Insufficient assistance for family preservation
- Prior system involvement
 - Loss of identity
 - Systemic oppression
 - Lack of housing
 - Inadequate support system
 - Marginalization

2 RELATIONSHIP

3 COMMUNITY

- Substance use
- Gangs
- Scarce higher education/economic opportunities
- Absence of trafficking awareness and cultural healing resources

4 SOCIETAL

- Demand
- Weak trafficking laws/codes
- Jurisdictional issues
- Living near natural resource extraction
- Racism
- Lack of re-entry support systems

5 HISTORICAL

- Colonialism
- Generational/historical trauma
- Destructive federal policies
- Low prosecution of trafficking cases
- Distrust of systems

Correlation Between Missing and Murdered Indigenous People (MMIP) and Trafficking

Common risk factors:

- Exposure to various forms of violence
- Unstable housing
- Substance use
- Low educational attainment and/or quality
- Poverty
- Psychological and emotional vulnerability
- Lack of social support and safety



MMIP, Trafficking, and Extractive Industries

- Industries, such as the extraction of natural resources, draw large numbers of temporary workers.
- When community resources are stretched, overcrowding occurs.
- Risk of exploitation (e.g., trafficking, sexual assault, prostitution) increases.
- Capacity of local law enforcement to respond to crime becomes limited.



Sources

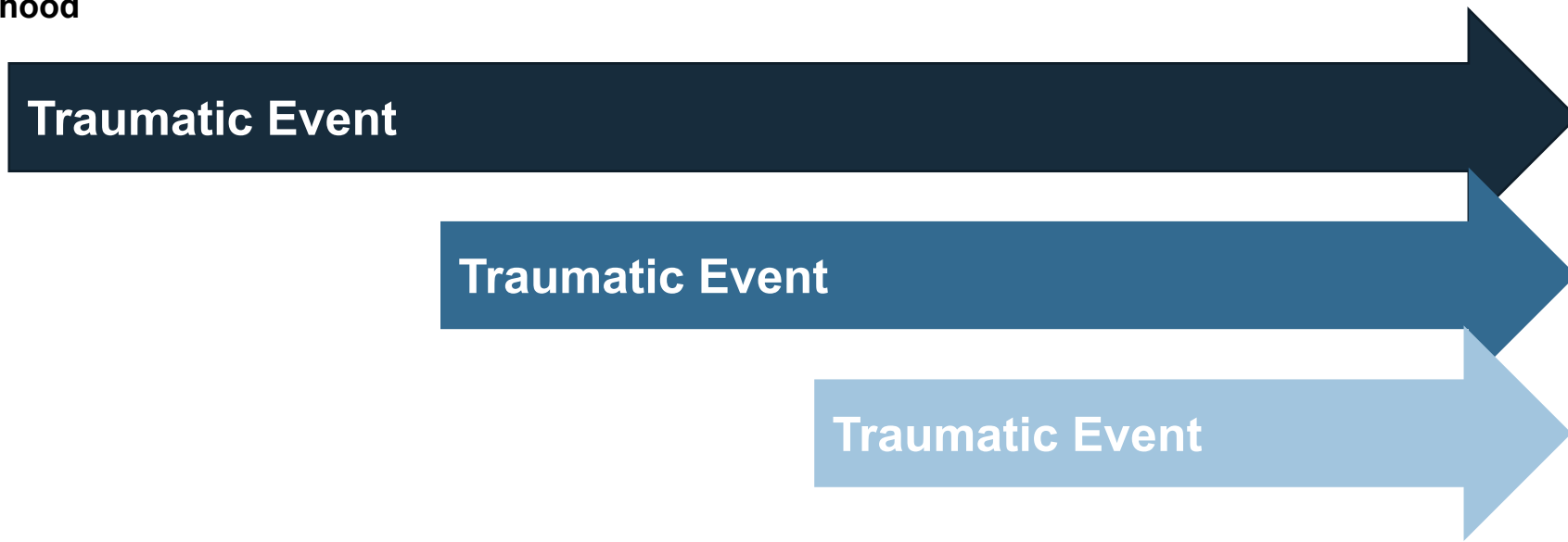
A Survivor's Story



NoVo Foundation. (2018). *TLS Toolkit: Entry into the Life*. <https://vimeo.com/304398275>

Social and Environmental Risk Factors

Childhood

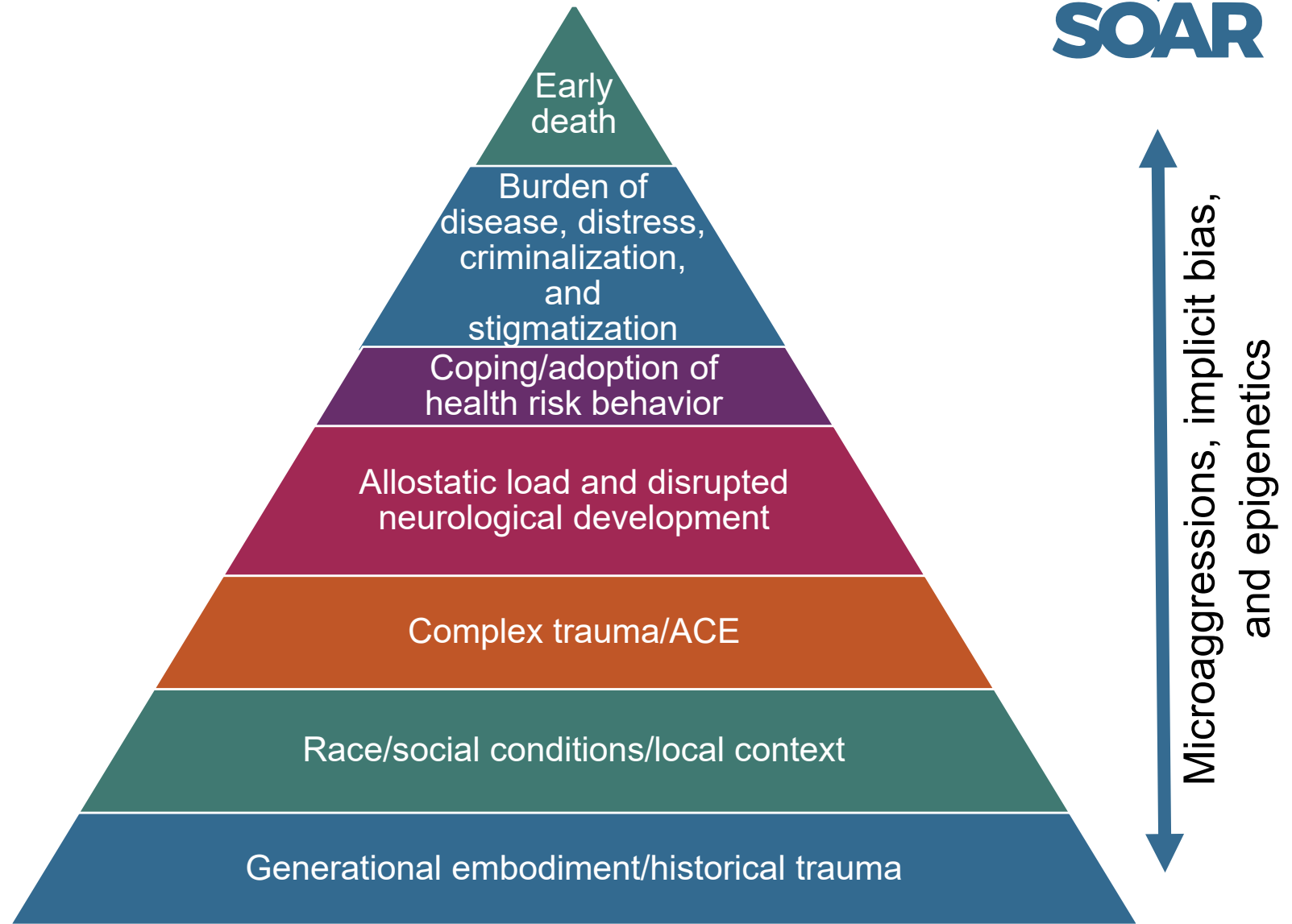


Adulthood

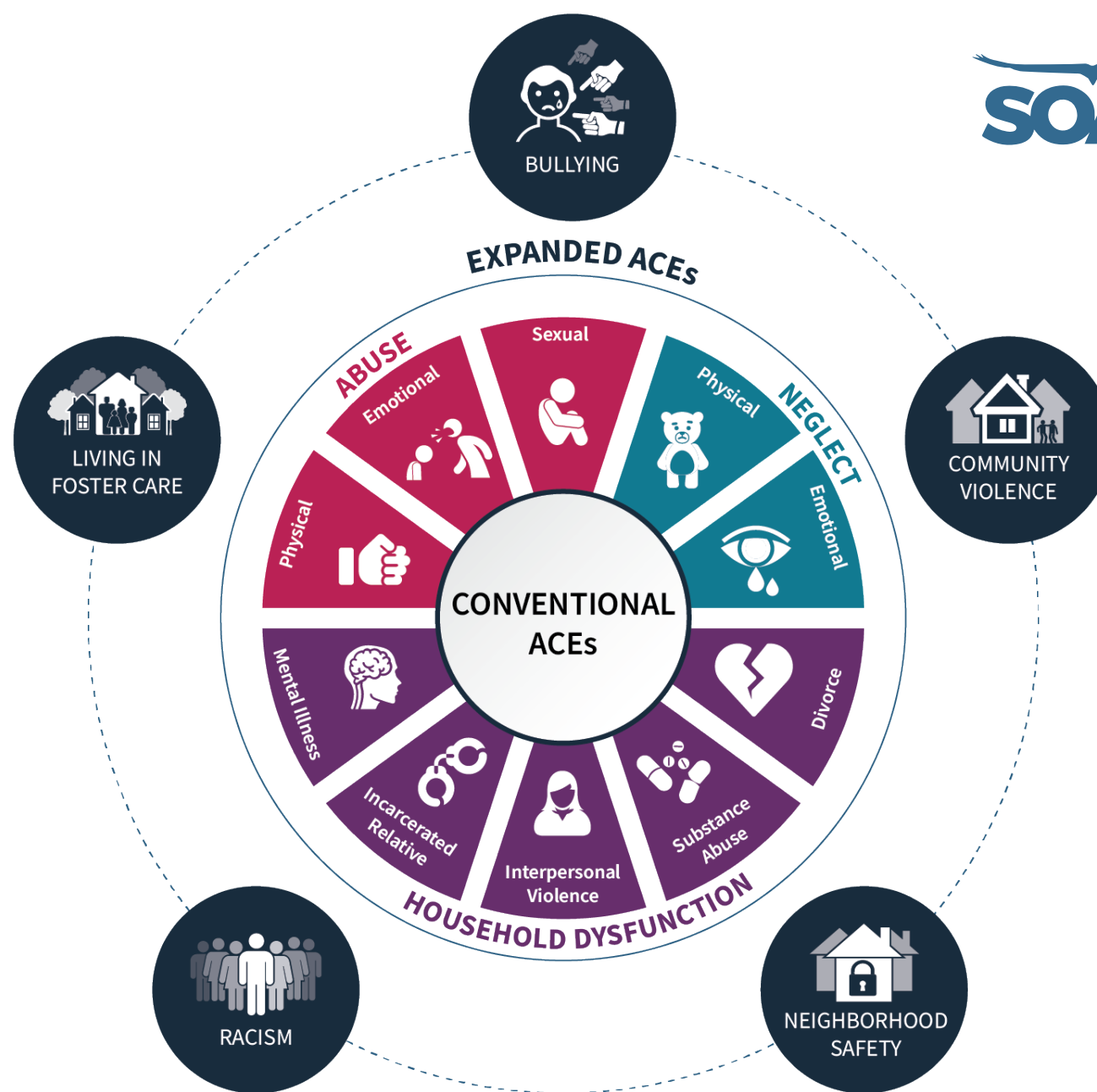


Expanding the ACEs Pyramid

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
(2016). *Violence prevention: The ACE pyramid* (adapted by RYSE Youth Center).
<https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/aces/about.html>

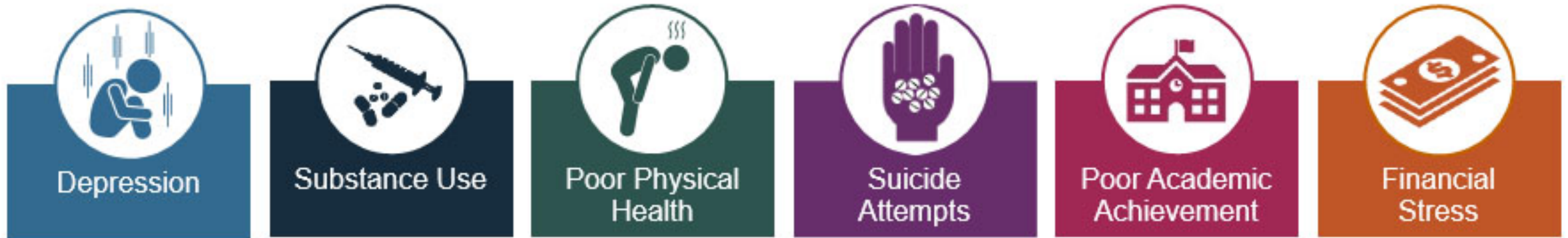


Types of ACEs



Impact of ACEs

Possible Risk Outcomes

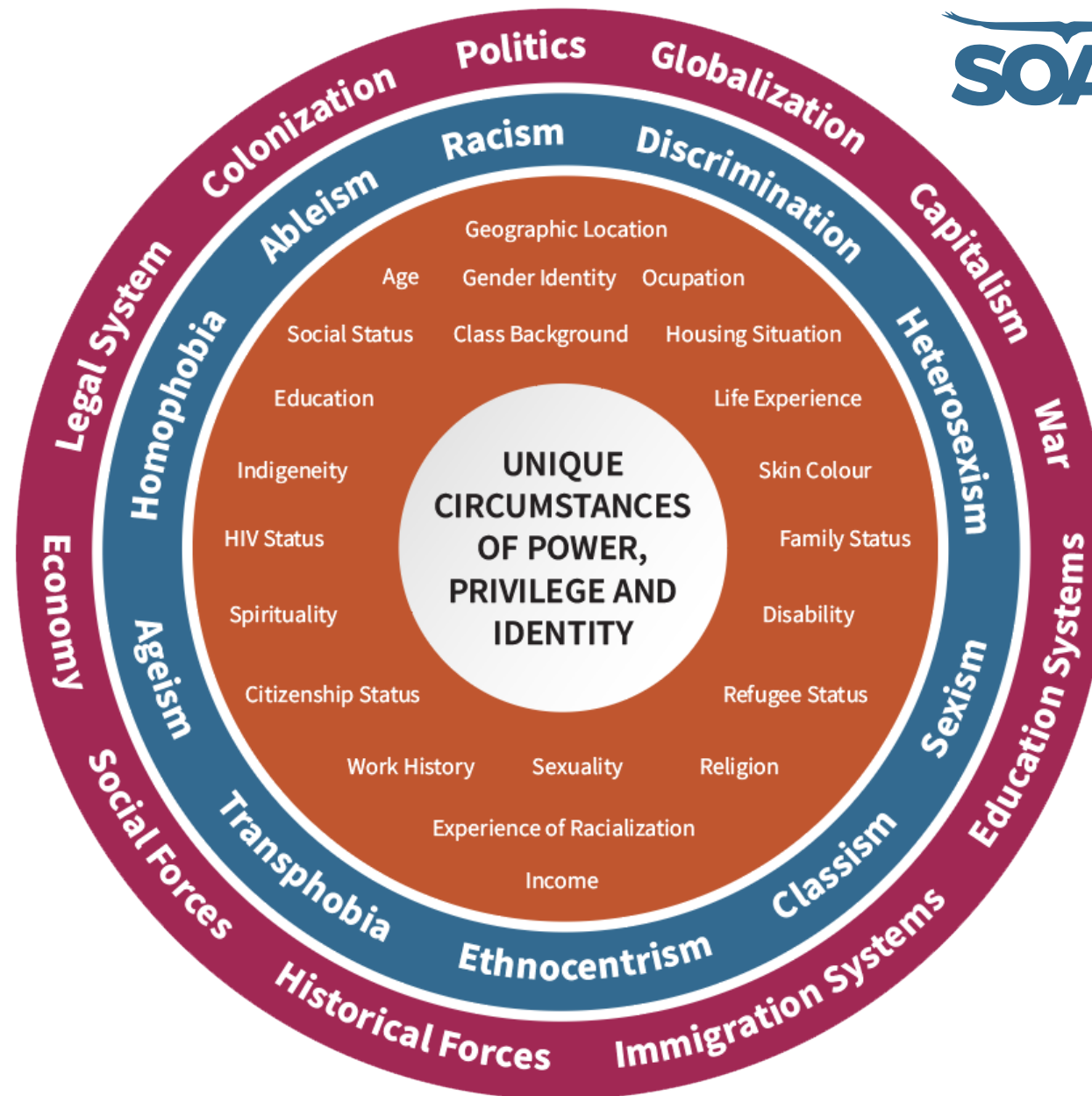


Naramore, R., Bright, M. A., Epps, N., & Hardt, N. S. (2017). Youth arrested for trading sex have the highest rates of childhood adversity: A statewide study of juvenile offenders. *Sexual Abuse*, 29(4), 396–410. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1079063215603064>

Intersectional Issues

- Consider how multiple social locations, power relations, and experiences intersect.
- As risk factors layer, vulnerability to trafficking increases.

Simpson, J. (2009). *Everyone belongs: A toolkit for applying intersectionality*. Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women. <https://www.criaw-icref.ca/en/product/everyone-belongs--a-toolkit-for-applying-intersectionality>





A Walk Upstream

- Address housing insecurity.
- Initiate employment and education assistance programs.
- Implement culturally-focused youth prevention and intervention programs.
- Provide trauma-informed care in schools.
- Provide adequate prevention and intervention programs for substance use and mental health needs.
- Ensure access to critical data that drive and support funding.

Administration for Native Americans. (2020). *Missing and murdered Native Americans: A public health framework for action for the Administration for Children and Families and the communities it serves*. <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ana/mmna-framework>

Knowledge Check

Which of the following characteristics puts an Indigenous person at an increased risk of experiencing trafficking? Select all that apply:

- History of abuse and neglect
- Disconnection from community
- Involvement in child welfare/foster care system
- History of substance use



OBSERVE



Describe the types of trafficking and common risk factors in Indigenous communities.

Identify individual and environmental indicators of trafficking in Indigenous communities.



Address individual needs by coordinating across multidisciplinary partners to deliver appropriate services in culturally sensitive ways.

Screen and identify individuals who have experienced trafficking or who have increased risk factors for trafficking using a trauma-informed and person-centered approach.

To understand how to move forward, we must first talk about what has happened.



Mathers Museum of World Cultures. (2014). *War Dance of the Crow Creek.*

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/30978773@N04/15803705638/>



Historical Trauma

Historical trauma is the cumulative, multigenerational, collective experience of emotional and psychological injury in communities and in descendants.

Brave Heart, M.Y.H. (2003)

Mohatt, N. V., Thompson, A. B., Thai, N. D., & Tebes, J. K. (2014). Historical trauma as public narrative: a conceptual review of how history impacts present-day health. *Social Science & Medicine*, 106, 128–136. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2014.01.043>

Possible manifestations:

- Violence
- Suicide
- Substance use
- Anxiety
- Shame
- Learned behaviors of power and control
- Depression
- Anger
- Posttraumatic stress disorder
- Isolation

Indicators of Human Trafficking



Physical



Behavioral



Environmental

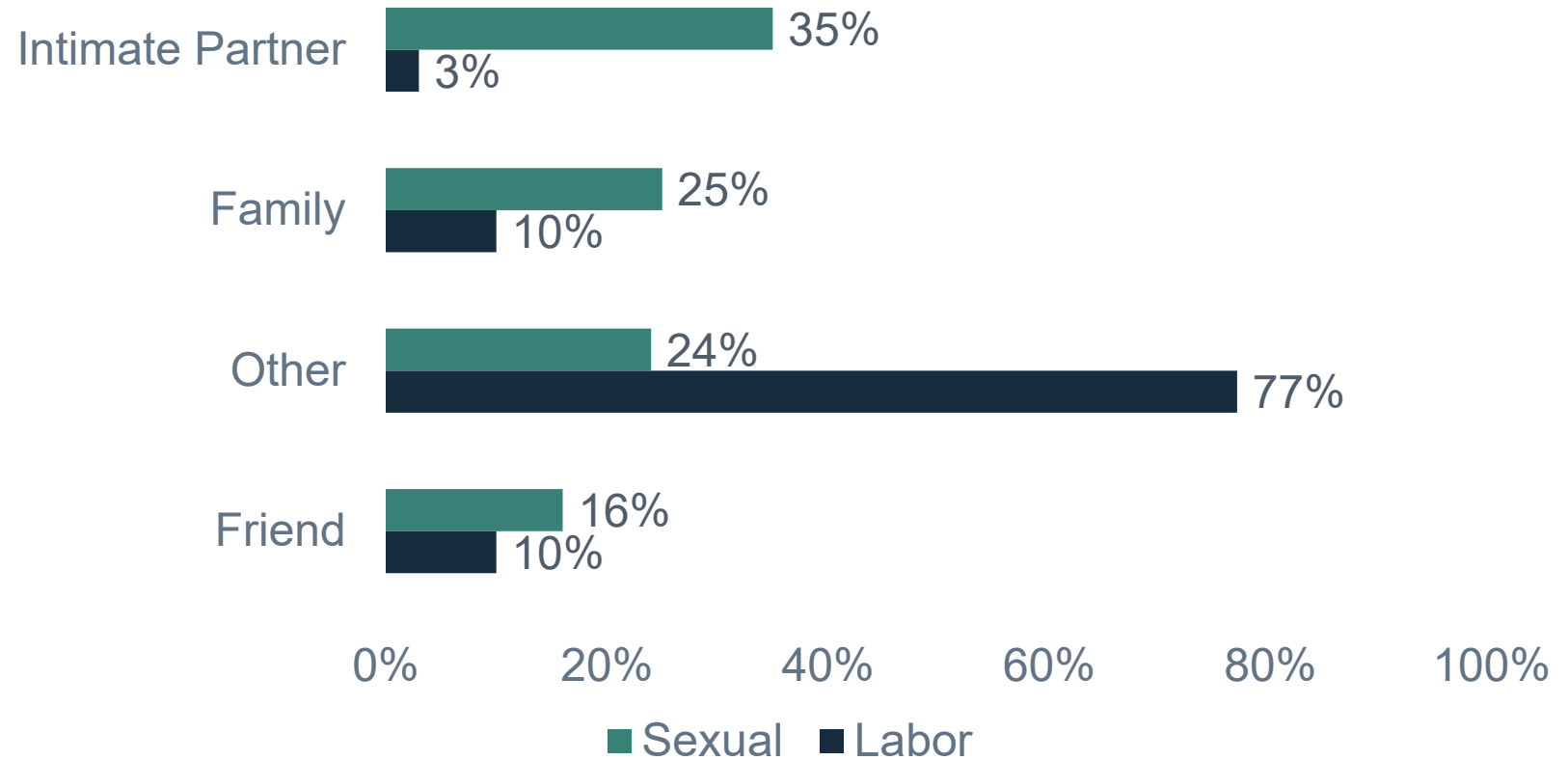
Barriers That Prevent Identification

Individual-Related



Provider-Related

Relationship to Recruiter: Trafficking for Labor and Sexual Exploitation



Counter Trafficking Data Collaborative. (n.d.). *Exploitation of victims: Trends*. International Organization for Migration. <https://www.ctdatacollaborative.org/story/exploitation-victims-trends>

Encountering Individuals Who Have Experienced Labor Trafficking



Labor trafficking, which can be especially difficult to identify:

- Involves manipulation of wages and/or hours
- Is legal in most states for a minor to work, though minimum ages vary

Possible settings include:

- Domestic servitude
- Door-to-door sales
- Service industry
- Childcare



ASK



Describe the types of trafficking and common risk factors in Indigenous communities.

Identify individual and environmental indicators of trafficking in Indigenous communities.



Address individual needs by coordinating across multidisciplinary partners to deliver appropriate services in culturally sensitive ways.

Screen and identify individuals who have experienced trafficking or who have increased risk factors for trafficking using a trauma-informed and person-centered approach.



Your Role in Inquiring About Trafficking

- Seek to understand and provide the level of support they request.
- Gather information necessary to identify needs and begin service provision.
- Do not ask in-depth questions about the details surrounding a potential trafficking experience.
- Create a safe environment and enhance feelings of safety and security.
- Consider traditional therapeutic medicines and customs, when appropriate.

[Learn More](#)

Person-Centered Interviewing Techniques

Create a setting that is person-centered and trauma-informed.



Discuss confidentiality and mandatory reporting.



Inform the clients of the purpose of the questions and how the information may be used.



Meet with the client one on one for part of every visit, when possible based on your setting.



Get informed consent prior to asking questions.



Always use a professional interpreter, when needed.



Inquiring Through a Trauma-Informed Approach



- Prioritize individual's sense of safety and well-being.
- Minimize need to retell story.
- Offer education.
- Affirm resiliency.
- Provide services and resources:
 - [Chicago's American Indian Center](#)
 - [National Indigenous Women's Resource Center](#)

The goal is NOT disclosure.

Miller, E., McCauley, H.L., Decker, M.R., Levenson, R., Zelazny, S., Jones, K.A., . . . & Silverman, J.G. (2017). Implementation of a family planning clinic-based partner violence and reproductive coercion intervention: Provider and patient perspectives. *Perspectives on Sexual and Reproductive Health*, 49(2), 85–93. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28272840>

Different Approaches to the Conversation



Universal Education

Screening



Screening Tools and Resources

Validated Tools:

- [Quick Youth Indicators for Trafficking \(QYIT\)](#)
- [Rapid Appraisal for Trafficking \(RAFT\)](#)
- [Short Screen for Child Sex Trafficking \(SSCST\)](#)

Additional Information:

- [Adult Human Trafficking Screening Tool and Guide](#)



Engaging With Youth

- Avoid formality.
- Offer education, particularly around mandated reporting.
- Focus on prevention.
- Help identify people of trust.
- Allow yourself to be vulnerable.
- Use a strengths-based approach.

When You Can't See Every Individual Alone



When to separate the individual from suspected trafficker?

What reason to give?

Who will do the separating?

What safety measures are needed?

HEAL Trafficking and Hope for Justice. (2017). *Protocol toolkit for developing a response to victims of human trafficking in health care settings*. <https://healtrafficking.org/2017/06/new-heal-trafficking-and-hope-for-justices-protocol-toolkit-for-developing-a-response-to-victims-of-human-trafficking-in-health-care-settings>

Mandatory Reporting and Compliance with HIPAA



- The HIPAA Privacy Rule permits certain disclosures, including:
- Reports of child abuse or neglect
 - Disclosures required by law
 - Disclosures agreed to by the individual
 - Disclosures necessary to prevent harm
 - Reports of crime in emergencies
- An adult can authorize disclosure, even if HIPAA does not permit it.
- Consider risks involved for the individual when making a report.
- Use ICD-10 codes when appropriate.

Knowledge Check

True or False: When screening an individual who may have experienced trafficking, providers should try to get as much information as possible about the situation.

- True
- False



RESPOND



Describe the types of trafficking and common risk factors in Indigenous communities.

Identify individual and environmental indicators of trafficking in Indigenous communities.



Address individual needs by coordinating across multidisciplinary partners to deliver appropriate services in culturally sensitive ways.

Screen and identify individuals who have experienced trafficking or who have increased risk factors for trafficking using a trauma-informed and person-centered approach.

Survivor Needs



[Learn More](#)

Trauma-Informed Care



SAFETY



TRUSTWORTHINESS
AND TRANSPARENCY



PEER
SUPPORT



COLLABORATION AND
MUTUALITY



EMPOWERMENT,
VOICE, AND CHOICE



CULTURAL, HISTORICAL, AND
GENDER CONSIDERATIONS

Adapted from: Center for Preparedness and Response. (2020). *Infographic: 6 guiding principles to a trauma-informed approach*. https://www.cdc.gov/cpr/infographics/6_principles_trauma_info.htm

Indigenous Strength and Protective Factors



- Practiced teachings on what it means to be a good relative
- Strong family support system
- Positive role models, coaches, and mentors



- Demand
- Anti-stigmatization of survivors of human trafficking
- Programs designed by and for survivors of human trafficking



- Resiliency
- Ancestral and Cultural Teachings

- Sense of belonging
- Nurturing environment
- Ancestral and cultural teachings
- Connection to spirituality/self/family/community



- Systems of support for cultural values
- Traditional medicine and healing trauma/ addiction
- Community understanding
- Access to mental health services and support services



Honoring Culture and Tradition



Photo courtesy of Photos for Class 2007.
www.photosforclass.com

- Modeling traditional behavior
- Offering sage, sweet grass, or something to drink in a warm, caring environment
- Practicing traditional healing with sacred medicines and medicine bags
- Participating in traditional ceremonies (e.g., welcome home, naming, Ho'oponopono — Native Hawaiian, Wiping of Tears — Lakota)
- Participating in sewing circles and jewelry making

Prevention through Resiliency



Engage schools in prevention and identification.

Address poverty to improve long-term self-sufficiency.

Increase awareness about common indicators of human trafficking.

Connect to culture to promote health and wellness.

Encourage developing self-regulation practices.

Indigenous Communities Are Resilient



Resilience:

- Is the process of adapting well in the face of adversity, trauma, tragedy, threats, or significant sources of stress
- Involves behaviors, thoughts, and actions that can be learned and developed by anyone
- Can be strengthened through:
 - Connections with others
 - Movement toward goals
 - Broader perspectives



You play a key role in promoting resiliency!

Comas-Diaz, L., Luthar, S.S., Maddi, S.R., O'Neill, K., Saakvitne, K.W., & Tedeschi, R.G. (n.d.). *The road to resilience*. American Psychological Association. <https://www.apa.org/helpcenter/road-resilience>

Involving Elders and Leaders



Stringer, H. (2018). The healing power of heritage. *Monitor on Psychology*, 49(2).
<https://www.apa.org/monitor/2018/02/cover-healing-heritage>

Protocol Components

Protocol development for human trafficking should include these elements:



Multidisciplinary Treatment and Referral Process



Adherence to ICWA



To ensure adherence to ICWA:

- Increase data collection and monitoring.
- Address disparities in Indigenous communities.
- Enhance partnerships between the state and Tribal nations.
- Mandate trauma-informed cultural humility training for staff.

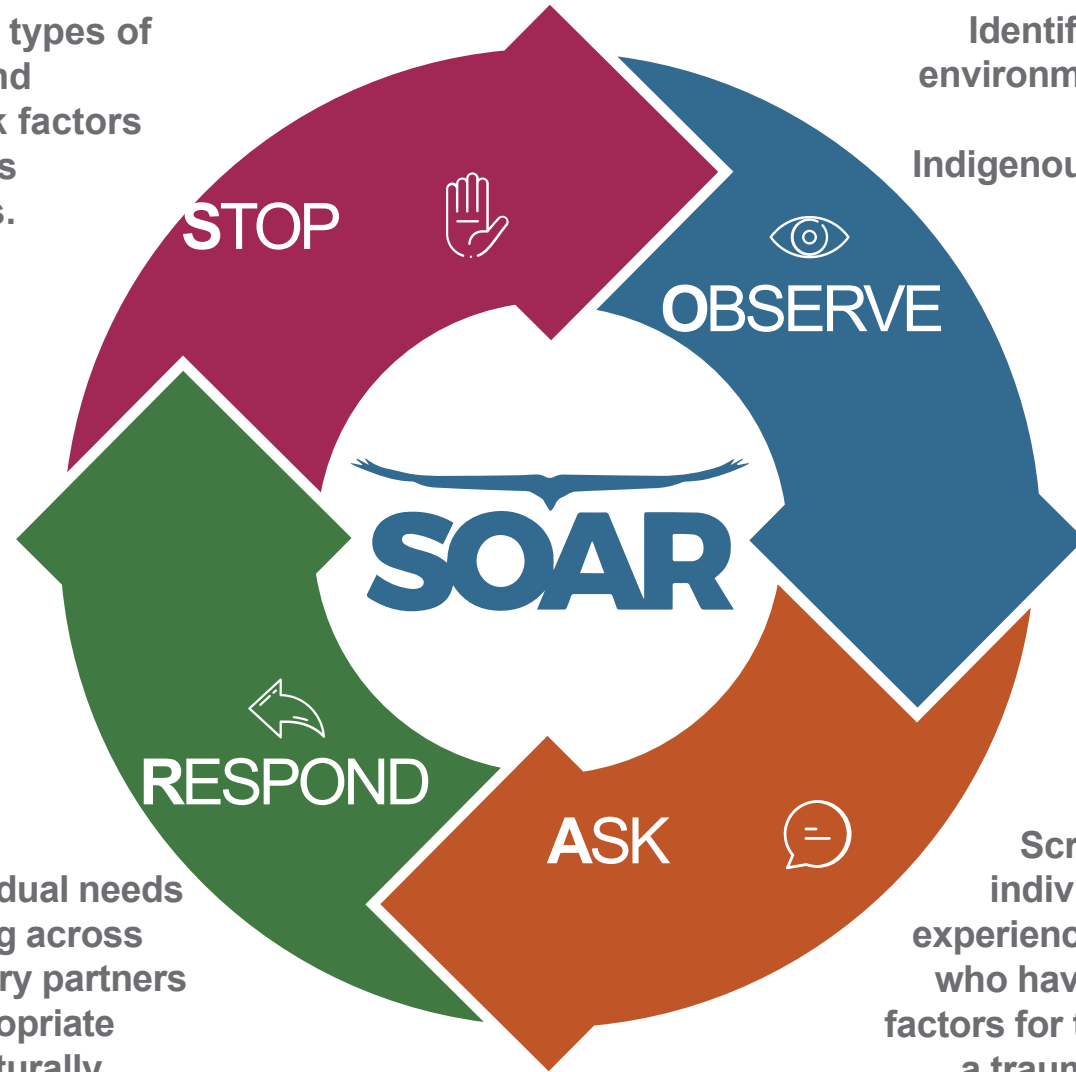
Issues of noncompliance:

- Lack of regular oversight
- Lack of identification
- Lack of placement homes that reflect preferences defined by ICWA
- Limited training and support for staff

SOAR Framework

Describe the types of trafficking and common risk factors in Indigenous communities.

Identify individual and environmental indicators of trafficking in Indigenous communities.



Address individual needs by coordinating across multidisciplinary partners to deliver appropriate services in culturally sensitive ways.

Screen and identify individuals who have experienced trafficking or who have increased risk factors for trafficking using a trauma-informed and person-centered approach.

National Human Trafficking Hotline

- Comprehensive service referrals for individuals who are or may be experiencing trafficking
- [Data and trends](#) on human trafficking in the United States
- Tip reporting through an [online anonymous form](#)
- [Chat with a live advocate](#) or text 233733 (BEFREE) to get help for individuals who are or may be experiencing trafficking or to connect with local services.

**NATIONAL
HUMAN
TRAFFICKING
HOTLINE**

1-888-373-7888

StrongHearts Native Helpline

- 1-844-7NATIVE (1-844-762-8483)
- Safe, confidential, and anonymous helpline for Native Americans affected by domestic violence
- Online chat and text advocacy options immediately connect with a live advocate one-on-one
- All advocacy services available 24/7
- For more information, visit <https://www.strongheartshelpline.org>



Contact Us



<https://nhttac.acf.hhs.gov/>



info@nhttac.org or SOAR@nhttac.org



844-648-8822

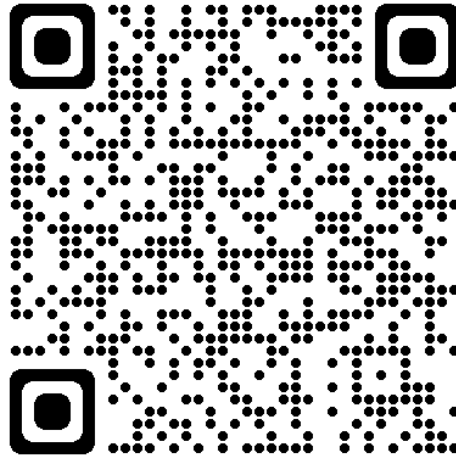


8:30 a.m.–5 p.m. (Eastern) Monday–Friday

Thank you!

For more information about SOAR *Online*, please visit:

<https://nhttac.acf.hhs.gov/soar/soar-for-individuals/soar-online>





Questions?

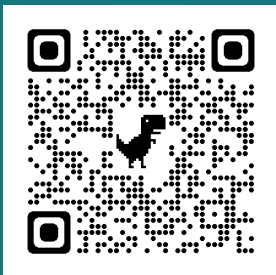
Please feel free to ask any questions by unmuting yourself or typing your question in the Zoom chat before we bring today's session to a close.



Upcoming NCUIH Events

3/28/24 Sustainable Workforce Growth Through Internships 2-3 pm ET

4/9/24 Elders Bridging the Workforce Gap 2-3 pm ET



For more information and to register, please
visit: <https://ncuih.org/events/>



One-On-One Technical Assistance Available

<https://ncuih.org/training/one-on-one/>

The Technical Assistance and Research Center (TARC) provides individualized technical assistance, training, and support to member UIOs. Individual support includes:

- Community and staff training
- Consultation on research/evaluation
- Consultation on program planning and implementation
- Documenting local best practices
- Grant application review
- Local partnership development
- Locating archival data to support community work
- Policies, procedures, and operational needs



Thank You!

Your feedback is
important to us!





NCUIH

NATIONAL COUNCIL *of* URBAN INDIAN HEALTH

