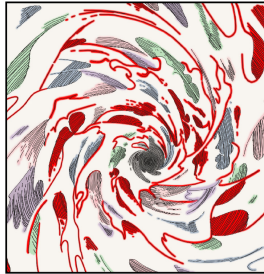


NORAHT

**Northeastern Ontario
Research Alliance on
Human Trafficking**



Service Mapping Toolkit

March 2020

Introduction

The Northeastern Ontario Research Alliance against Human Trafficking (NORAHT) is a research partnership between Nipissing University, the Union of Ontario Indians: Anishinabek Nation, Victim Services of Nipissing District, and Centered Fire Counselling and Consulting. We also acknowledge past partners, the AIDS Committee of North Bay and Area and Amelia Rising Sexual Assault Centre of Nipissing. This research has been made possible through the generous support of the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada.

This service mapping toolkit is grounded in principles of agency, self-determination, decolonization and Indigenous knowledges. The **critical anti-trafficking approach** taken here rejects “rescue narratives” and insists that service providers cannot presume to know better than clients what are their unique needs. For instance, trafficked women may not desire strategies to “exit” from the sex trade per se, but only from their abusive situation. It is also necessary to recognize that there is a clear distinction between sex work and human trafficking, and that women engaged in sex work may also experience violence, exploitation and abuse. We should not be asking women to fit their experiences into human trafficking checklists in order to access resources and services. Rather, it is imperative that we provide comprehensive, wrap-around supports to anyone who asks, regardless of how they identify their experience.

In order to develop effective and appropriate strategies, the **paid involvement of persons with lived experience** in the collaborative network is crucial, i.e., survivor-champions, sex workers, or family members. The idea of *nothing about us without us* is key to developing policy frameworks and frontline supports, including peer outreach and support, that meet the needs of individuals in a manner that respects their autonomy, self-determination, and empowerment, and is without judgment. Every person’s subjective experience of violence and exploitation is complex, and we need to consider the person in the context in which they have been living.

This toolkit is designed to help service providers assess the strengths and gaps in their organizations and community/region when it comes to providing comprehensive supports to persons experiencing violence in the sex trade, whether they are there by choice, circumstance, or coercion. Service mapping exercises will need to be repeated as organizations and personnel change. Thus, the service map should be understood as a living document, and the suggestions we provide are not exhaustive and can be adjusted for specific communities.

How to use this toolkit

We have developed an online webinar that walks you through the service mapping toolkit (see <https://noraht.nipissingu.ca/noraht-research/> for this webinar and other resources).

Page 3: “Experiential and Structural Dimensions of Human Trafficking” provides background information about the causes of human trafficking, exploitation or abuse in the sex trade. Thinking about complex intersections between personal experiences and structures of violence reminds us that people will require individually tailored supports.

Page 4: “Effects of Human Trafficking: Core Values in Responding” addresses the impacts of human trafficking, exploitation or abuse using the medicine wheel to convey multifaceted impacts on individuals, families, communities, and society. Page 4 also proposes that the negative values, behaviours and structures that factor into human trafficking must be replaced by positive values, behaviours and structures on the part of service providers, families, communities, and society.

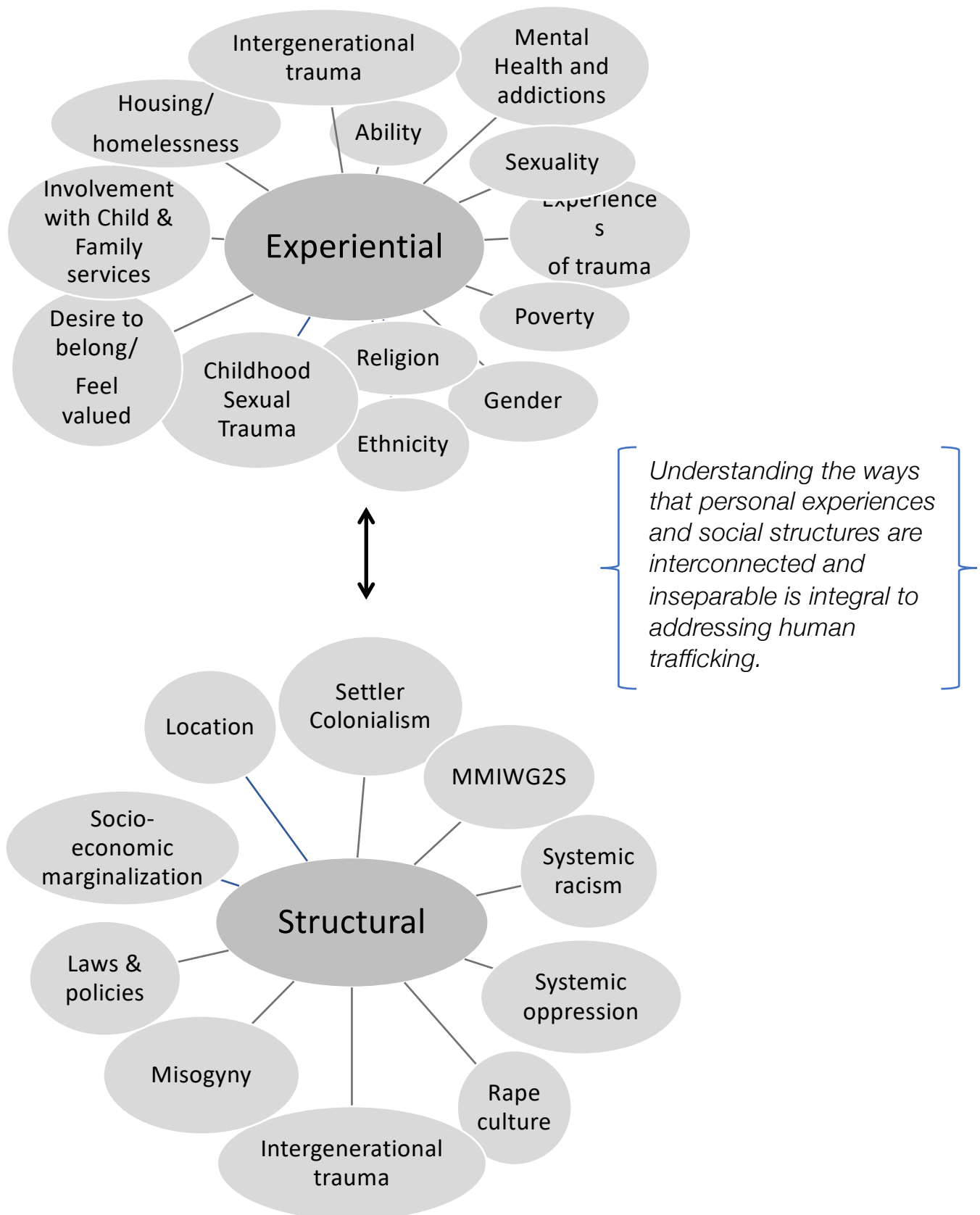
Page 5: “Organizational Profile” is intended to help service providers assess the strengths and limitations of their policies and practices in order to map out existing support systems. It is designed for each organization or agency to conduct a reflective self-assessment in terms of their approaches, knowledges, and programs, including in ways that are not specifically categorized as anti-human-trafficking strategies. We want to emphasize that these three categories, **approaches**, **knowledges**, and **programs**, must be integrated together. It is insufficient to simply check off specific programs which may in fact be inappropriate for women seeking support if programs do not embody specific approaches or incorporate appropriate knowledges.

Page 6: provides a set of reflective questions with regard to **“Integrating Approaches, Skills/Knowledges and Programs in your Community or Area”**

Page 7 provides a sample worksheet to assist organizations in your area in developing **“Human Trafficking Collaborative Service Map.”**

Page 8 concludes with **“Principles for Collaboration.”**

1. Personal & Structural Dimensions of Human Trafficking

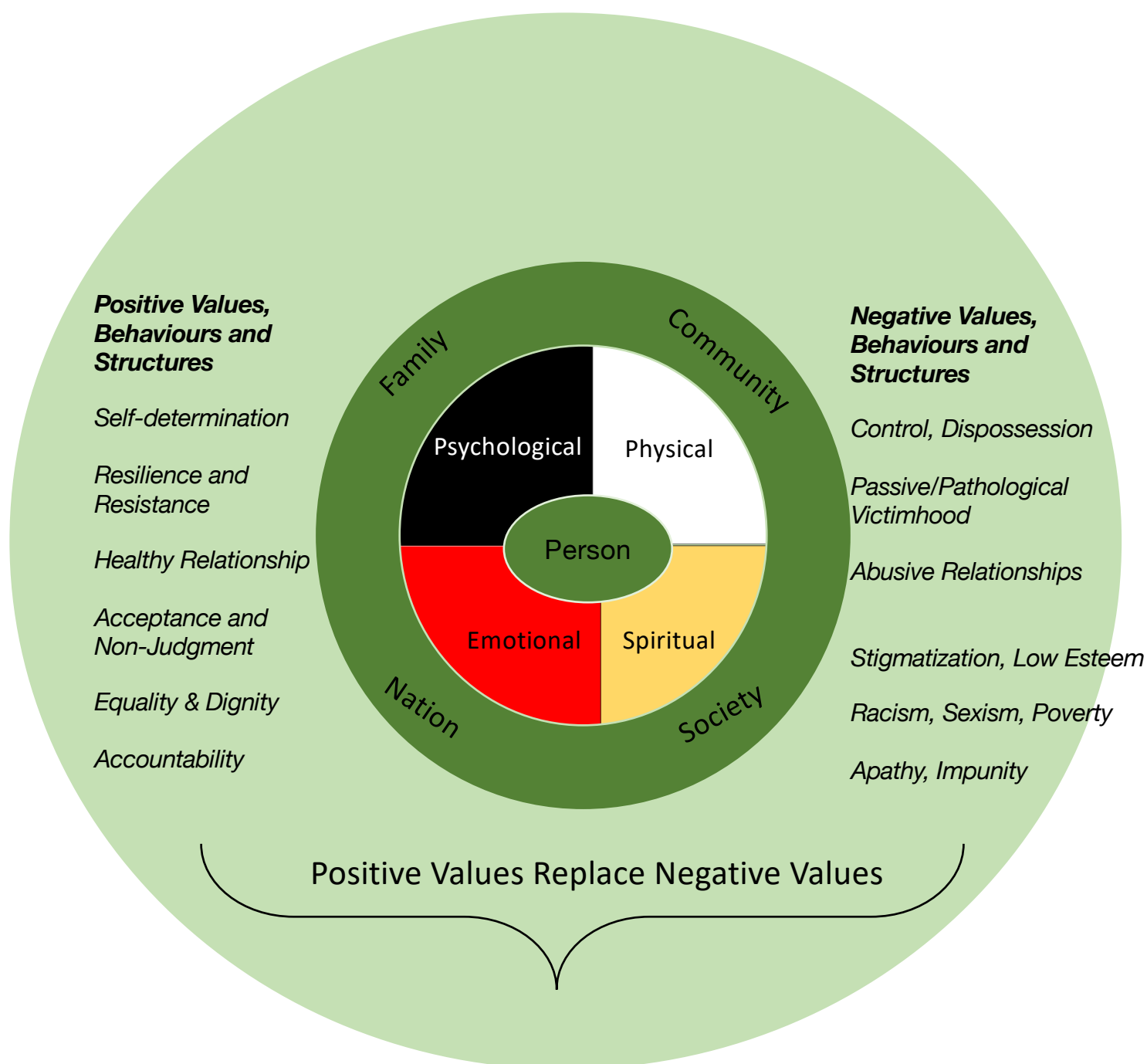


{ List is not exhaustive }

2. Effects of Human Trafficking: Core Values for Responding



There are physical, emotional, psychological & spiritual effects to experiencing human trafficking. Trafficking affects not just exploited individuals, but their families, community and nation/society. How does your organization or community meet these needs? How might we promote or enact positive values, behaviours, and structures over negative ones?

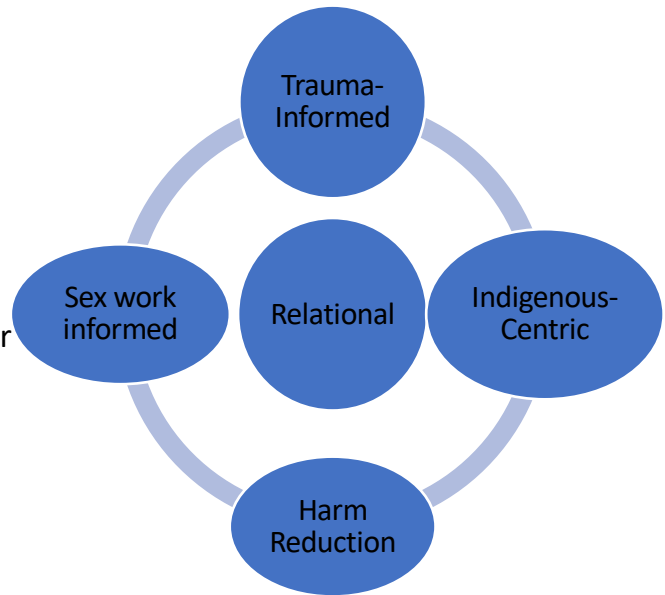


3. Organizational Profile: _____ [name]



Circle or add in your organization's approaches, knowledges, and programming.

Approaches: which frameworks does your organization and/or group use?



Knowledges: what knowledge, skills and/or tools do your organization and/or group have, including those that may not be directly related to human trafficking?



Programs: which programs do you already have in place to help address human trafficking for individuals, families and communities?



4. Integrating Approaches, Skills/Knowledges and Programs in your community or area



What strengths and gaps exist in your organization, community or area to address human trafficking?



Do you have experiential people involved in your organization or community collaboration? This includes family members, sex workers, and survivors of human trafficking.



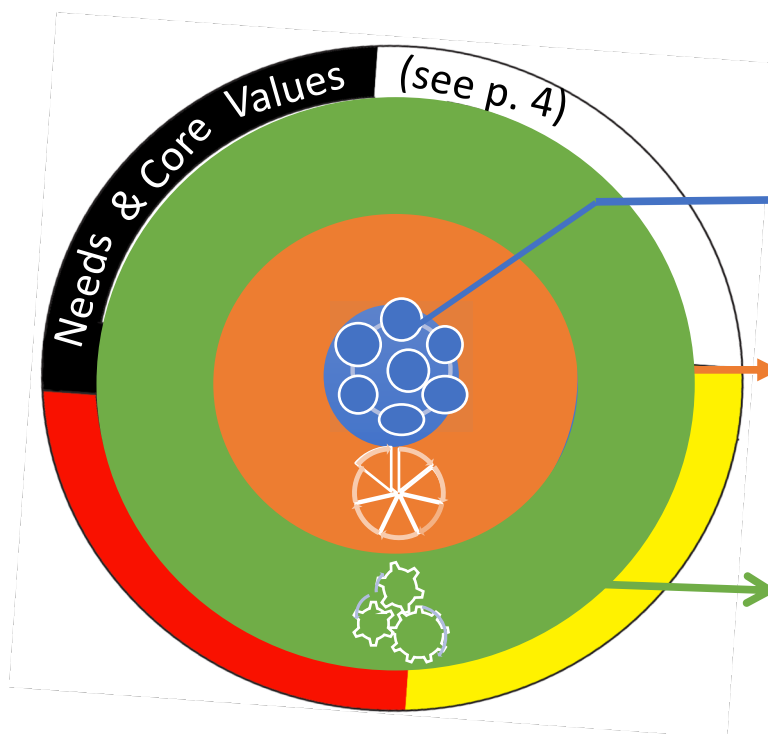
Does anyone provide 24/7 support?



Are these people paid for their involvement?



Do agencies have a dedicated case worker and/or liaison person for collaboration?



Approaches: Who uses which approaches in your area?

Knowledges: Who has which knowledges and skills in your area?

Programs: What programs exist in your area?

How do specific programs integrate the approaches, knowledges and core values needed for responding to the needs of trafficked persons, their families and communities?

5. Human Trafficking Collaborative Service Map: _____[area]

Agency & Program	Approaches ✓							Skills and Knowledges ✓							
	Relational	Trauma-Informed	Indigenous-Centric	Harm Reduction	Sex work Informed			Lived Experience	Indigenous Knowledges	Trauma-Informed Training	Human Trafficking Training	Community Development	Research and Data Collection		
<i>Organization</i>															

Conclusion: Principles for Collaboration

We conclude with 7 principles that might guide the building of collaborative networks or coalitions aimed at comprehensively responding to human trafficking and violence in the sex trade:

1. Focus on supporting those who have experienced harms and violence and ask for help. **Don't assume to know better** than trafficked persons what their unique needs are at any given time
2. **Involve persons with lived experiences** in the paid circle of care. This includes in the design, management, and evaluation of programs, as well as community outreach and peer support.
3. Employ **non-judgmental, trauma and violence-informed approaches**, and **harm reduction**.
4. Provide **culturally relevant supports** that draw on appropriate knowledges.
5. Maintain **open communication** and **common referral protocols**, and the **tracking of data** within the collaborative network.
6. Commit to **providing 24/7, flexible, and individually tailored** support for several years for each trafficked person.
7. Provide support that is **relational and holistic**. Building healthy relationships within families, communities, and between service providers and trafficked persons is key to support and healing.

At the core of these principles is the importance of supporting trafficked persons in ways that uphold **self-determination and human dignity**. Importantly, we emphasize that trafficked persons must be able to **choose their own pathways to healing**, with service providers delivering support and tools. Local and regional collaboration based on these principles serves to redress some of the gaps and barriers, to streamline and coordinate responses, and to develop and provide more comprehensive supports that empower and respect the self-determination of trafficked persons, their families, and communities.

For additional information about this toolkit and webinar, please see: Nagy, Rosemary, Gina Snooks, Brenda Quenneville, Lanyan Chen, Sydnee Wiggins, Donna Debassige, Kathleen Jodouin, and Rebecca Timms. 2020. "Human Trafficking in Northeastern Ontario: Collaborative Responses". *First Peoples Child & Family Review* 15 (1):80-104. <https://fpcfr.com/index.php/FPCFR/article/view/405>.