This project was supported by Grant No 2015-VA-GX-0019 awarded by the Office for Victims of Crime, US Department of Justice, the US Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Children's Bureau, Grant No 90CA1822-01, and the Governor's Crime Commission.

Creating and sustaining successful interventions and services over the long term requires more than money. This assessment tool can be used to inform the sustainability planning of community based anti-human trafficking efforts.

Check all the options that apply to your community

- I. Assess how collaboration happens in your community, both with antihuman trafficking efforts, and in general.
 - ✓ economic independence or interdependence
 - ✓ history of trust, equity, or cooperation
 - ✓ leadership demonstrated by key people
 - ✓ perceptions of where threats exist
 - ✓ tolerance or curiosity about anything new or different
 - 1. How did collaborative efforts begin in your community to address human trafficking?
 - □ Response to a single negative event or discovery
 - □ A champion who encouraged our focus
 - □ A funding or training opportunity
 - □ A shared growing awareness we needed to act
 - □ Something else negative
 - □ Something else positive
 - I don't know
 - Other:
 - 2. How does your collective "story of origin" affect you today?
 - □ It continues to motivate or inspire us
 - □ It continues to haunt or inhibit us
 - □ It is part of our history but not a primary motivator for our work now.

- □ It doesn't. People have changed, and so much else has happened.
- I don't know
- Other:

How would you describe the progress of your collaborative effort?

- □ We are just starting
- □ We have built on other local successful relationships and protocols
- □ We ebb and flow in our success
- □ We have been much more effective in one phase (education, prevention, identification, intervention, or response) or partnership than others
- □ We have encountered more obstacles than progress
- Other:
- 3. How would you describe your community's collective experience with collaborative efforts, in general?

- □ Going to meetings and collaborating is the norm here.
- □ Some segments of our community collaborate; others don't.
- □ Certain people will make or break our collaborative efforts.
- □ We value our independence and resist collaboration.
- Other:
- II. Assess your assets and challenges in terms of ideas, knowledge, and philosophies about human trafficking.
 - ✓ Whether people consider HT in similar ways
 - ✓ Who holds what kinds of deep knowledge about HT
 - ✓ Inconsistent or competitive ideas about HT
 - ✓ Competing tensions of different priorities related to HT
 - ✓ Gaps in knowledge
 - ✓ Willful ignorance
 - ✓ Willingness to learn

5. Within your community collaboration, how would you describe how others perceive the local incidence of HT?

- □ Some say it doesn't happen here or are otherwise apathetic
- □ Some are not convinced it exists but are willing to listen
- □ Some know for a fact that it exists here
- □ We all know how it happens here.
- Other:

Margaret Henderson, Th	ne School of Government,	UNC-Chapel Hill
margaret@sog.unc.edu		

- 6. Within your community collaboration, how would you describe the specialized knowledge of HT?
 - □ We have some deep expertise about HT
 - □ We have solid basic knowledge about HT
 - □ We are building our HT strategies based on our knowledge of other forms of trauma
 - □ We have significant gaps in knowledge about HT
 - □ We have little or no knowledge of HT
 - Other:
- 7. Within your community collaboration, how would you describe the attitudes about HT?
 - □ Attitudes protect the status quo
 - □ Attitudes tend to be built on stereotypes and myths
 - □ Attitudes tend to blame the victims or protect the customers or traffickers
 - Attitudes vary widely among people, professions, or positions
 - Attitudes reflect competing priorities based on professional roles
 - Attitudes evolve as we share facts and discuss cases
 - □ Attitudes are victim-centered and trauma-informed
 - Other:
- 8. Across your community, how would you describe the broad response to HT?
 - □ Minds are closed to discussing HT
 - □ People are willing to learn more or support our work
 - People are supportive in specific cases (i.e., child victims) but not others
 - People are very motivated to respond, to the point of supporting efforts in risky or inappropriate ways

- People are overwhelmed or intimidated by the issue
- □ Key community leaders are willing to listen, learn, or act
- Other:

III. Assess the physical resources you have to address human trafficking.

- ✓ Staffing
- ✓ Equipment
- ✓ Physical spaces for response
- ✓ Capacity to provide education or training
- ✓ Capacity to respond with appropriate services

9. Within your community collaboration, how does staffing exist to support your HT work?

□ There is opposition to assigning staff to HT work because it is not viewed as a priority

- $\hfill\square$ \hfill HT work "flies under the radar" and is informally supported
- □ HT is formally added into job descriptions or expectations
- □ HT is a formal, full-time focus of one or a few people
- Other:
- 10. How would you describe the space or equipment needed for the work (education, prevention, identification, intervention, response) of the community coalition?
 - □ We have little to nothing to work with
 - □ We patchwork together what we need from our other community programs
 - □ We rely on key resources of partners outside our community
 - □ We have chronic gaps in services that are connected to but not exclusive to HT
 - \Box We have most of what we need
 - Other:

11. Think of the services your community wants to have. Which of them are best provided by local service providers, and which are best provided by working with other organizations on a regional or state level?

Service	Best provided by local service providers	Best provided by partnerships, or regional/state	Other? Comments? (For example, "We need examples to adapt to our community.")
		service providers	
Community			
awareness campaigns			
Community education			
Professional training			
Prevention			
Crisis intervention			
Shelter – emergency			
or short term			
Shelter – long term			
Food and clothing			
Substance abuse treatment			
Mental health services			
Physical health services			
Legal assistance			
Immigration			
assistance			

IV. Assess the energetic resources available to support the work of your community coalition.

- a. Curiosity or interest
- b. Volunteerism
- c. Willingness to align efforts across private and public organizations
- d. Willingness to contribute support across organizations
- e. Impact of negative developments, such as fatigue or secondary PTSD
- 12. How would you describe the interest or energy available within your community coalition?
 - □ More often than not, our members are tired, disappointed, or despairing about our progress.
 - More often than not, our members can summon up the energy they need to do our work.
 - □ Our members stay positive and proud most of the time about our progress.
 - □ The interest and energy of our members seem permanently positioned at varied levels.
 - □ The negative dynamics within our coalition divert our attention from making progress.
 - Other:
- 13. How would you describe the interest received from other community organizations (businesses, faith-based organizations, other nonprofits, etc.)?
 - □ We encounter passive resistance to our work
 - □ We encounter active resistance to our work
 - □ There are a few key organizations showing interest
 - □ There are a few key organizations we can absolutely rely on
 - □ We enjoy broad support and interest for our work
 - □ We need help appropriately managing the volume and diversity of community interest
 - Other:
- 14. How would you describe the alignment of values and interests within your coalition?
 - □ We are tightly aligned
 - □ We have alignment over a few critical issues
 - □ The coalition members with the most authority, resources, or access determine our values and interests

- □ We have little or no alignment now
- Other:

Margaret Henderson, The School of Government, UNC-Chapel Hill margaret@sog.unc.edu

V. Assess the types of diversity represented in your community coalition.

Type of Diversity	Present in the coalition	Not in the coalition, but within easy access
Professional:		
✓ Law enforcement		
✓ Medical		
✓ Judicial system		
✓ Legal services		
✓ Mental health		
✓ Public schools		
✓ Dept. of Social Services		
✓ SA/DV/Victim Advocates		
✓ Public Health Dept.		
✓ City and County Managers		
✓ Agriculture		
✓ Private sector		
✓ Economic development		
✓ Faith communities		
✓ Local philanthropies		
✓ Community College		
✓ College/University		
\checkmark		
\checkmark		
\checkmark		
Geographical:		
✓ Counties		
✓ Townships		
✓ Neighborhoods		
\checkmark		
\checkmark		
\checkmark		
Ethnicities:		
✓ Caucasian		
✓ African American		
✓ Hispanic		
✓ Asian American		
\checkmark		
\checkmark		
\checkmark		

Margaret Henderson, The School of Government, UNC-Chapel Hill <u>margaret@sog.unc.edu</u>

Type of Diversity	Present in the coalition	Not in the coalition, but within easy access
Characteristics of useful personality types		
and skills. We have people who:		
 ✓ Organize the work 		
✓ Lead good meetings		
✓ Follow instructions		
✓ Cheerlead the effort		
✓ Handle conflict productively		
✓ Speak truth to power		
✓ Build on what unites us		
✓ Facilitate complex discussions		
✓ Think inclusively		
✓ Think logically		
✓ Think creatively		
✓ Think strategically		
✓ Inspire us to act		
✓ Use humor appropriately		
 Understand the way things are 		
✓ Challenge the way things are		
✓ Speak multiple languages		
✓ Can plan/manage our fiscal health		
✓ Are willing to reflect and learn		
✓ Are political strategists		
✓ Are change-makers		
✓ Are gatekeepers		
✓ Are decision-makers		
✓ Are special event planners		
✓ Are fundraisers		
✓ Are sanity checkers		
\checkmark		
✓		
Personal Attributes		
✓ Long term residents with deep roots		
✓ Newcomers		
✓ Foreign-born/immigrants		
✓ Gender/gender identity		
✓ Spiritual faith/religion		
✓ ✓		
v		