



UNIVERSAL HUMAN TRAFFICKING PREVENTION TRAINING

DFPS CORE COMPONENTS

EQUIVALENT CURRICULUM GUIDE

CORE COMPONENTS' PURPOSE

Under the Texas Child-Centered Care Foster Care Continuum (T3C) System, Universal Human Trafficking Prevention Training is required for all residential childcare providers and caregivers who are credentialed in one or more of the T3C Service Packages. Childcare providers and caregivers are in a unique position to intervene and educate those vulnerable to becoming victims of human trafficking.

Universal Human Trafficking Prevention Training: A Foundation for Texas Residential Providers and Caregivers was developed by the Department of Family and Protective Services (DFPS) to support Provider Credentialing on this requirement. Providers may choose to adopt this model and train their staff and caregivers or may submit an equivalent model for use to meet this T3C requirement.

Relevant information provided in the Universal Human Trafficking Prevention Training can be shared with children, youth, and young adults being served by the provider.

EQUIVALENT CURRICULUM CRITERIA

There are 19 DFPS Core Components organized into three categories: Design of Training, Human Trafficking Overview, and Prevention. T3C Providers seeking approval of UHTPT Equivalent Curriculum must ensure the selected training course addresses each of the 19 components. Equivalency is assessed by the degree to which a training curriculum design is comprehensive, trauma-informed, and upholds survivor-informed principles.

DFPS reserves the right to deny approval of any training course, if the training is not in alignment with state and federal law or agency policies and/or does not meet any of the UHTPT DFPS Core Components. To be approved the equivalent curriculum must meet the DFPS UHTPT Core Components listed below.

HTPT DFPS CORE COMPONENTS

DESIGN OF TRAINING

1. Training excludes sensationalized imagery.
The training curriculum must exclude shocking or disturbing images to depict human trafficking. Such images promote myths and misconceptions about this crime and can re-traumatize survivors.
2. The training was designed with human trafficking lived experienced expert consultation.
Individuals with lived experience provide unique perspective on recognizing and responding to potential victims, or people at-risk, of human trafficking. It is required that the developer collaborate with a lived experience expert (survivor) or have them review the materials and provide feedback.
3. The training content is evidence-informed and free from factual errors.
The curriculum must consist of observable, verifiable information. Slides or pages with data, statistics, or generalizations about human trafficking or groups of people must include a citation.
4. The learning objectives are clear, and objectives are met with the training.
The curriculum must include a list of learning objectives that specify what knowledge or skills the learners will gain; these objectives must be met within the training.
5. Training handouts support the curriculum.
Any handouts provided should increase the learner's knowledge or skills.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING OVERVIEW

6. The training 1) defines smuggling, 2) differentiates smuggling from human trafficking, and 3) how smuggling and human trafficking intersect.
A common myth is that human trafficking and human smuggling are the same crime; however, they are two distinct crimes. The training must explain the difference between trafficking and smuggling. It must also include a discussion of the fact that a person can be a victim of sex and/or labor trafficking *and* smuggled into a country.
7. The training 1) defines labor trafficking, and 2) all major forms of labor trafficking are identified and discussed.
The training must define labor trafficking including defining peonage, debt bondage, slavery, forced criminality, and involuntary servitude.

8. The training 1) defines sex trafficking, and 2) all major forms of sex trafficking are identified and discussed.

The training must define sex trafficking including defining no broker (survival sex), third party trafficking (pimp), gang trafficking, organized crime trafficking, and familial trafficking.

9. The training includes a discussion on vulnerabilities to trafficking.

The training must discuss the wide range of vulnerabilities that create a higher risk of trafficking, including marginalized and minority populations.

10. The training includes a discussion on how involvement with child welfare increases a child's or youth's vulnerability.

The training must discuss how involvement with child welfare increases a child's or youth's risk of becoming a trafficking victim including discussing the repercussions of multiple placements, reasons children and youth run away from placements and how these missing episodes increases risk, and the consequences of increased risk due to trauma.

11. The training includes a discussion on 1) traffickers and 2) their recruitment tactics.

The training must discuss how traffickers can be anyone, including family members.

Traffickers use a variety of tactics to manipulate victims and gain their trust. The training must identify these tactics.

12. The training includes a discussion on how traffickers 1) identify, 2) groom/manipulate, and 3) maintain their victims.

The goal of the trafficker is to make money. The training must discuss how traffickers select and groom/manipulate their victims based on their vulnerabilities and how they maintain control over their victims to continue making money.

13. The training includes a discussion on *where* (locations) trafficking is happening.

There are plenty of myths as to where trafficking is happening. Many think only in big cities while others believe it only happens in small towns. The truth is, anywhere there are buyers of sex, there is trafficking happening. The training must include a discussion on where trafficking is happening.

14. The training includes a discussion on the role of technology.

Technology has changed and continues to change how the world communicates and conducts business. The same is true for trafficking. The training must discuss the role of technology including the use of technology to recruit victims, child sexual abuse materials, victim control, business logistics such as advertising product, logistics (setting up sexual encounters, and money laundering).

PREVENTION

15. The training defines 1) survivor-centered, and 2) trauma-informed.

The children and youth have experienced some trauma; at a minimum the trauma from being separated from their families. It is important for interactions and prevention efforts to be delivered in a survivor-centered and trauma-informed manner. The training must define the guiding principles of survivor-centered and trauma-informed.

16. The training includes a discussion on evidence-based ways individuals can reduce vulnerabilities and increase protective factors in children and youth.

There are multiple primary prevention models such as Protective and Compensatory Experiences (PACES) and Healthy Outcomes from Positive Experiences (HOPE). The training must include a discussion of one such model and how it reduces vulnerabilities to trafficking by increasing a child's or youth's protective factors.

17. The training includes a discussion on prevention efforts for children 0-18 years old.

The training includes concrete ways learners can provide age-appropriate human trafficking prevention education to the children and youth they serve and build protective factors. There is flexibility in how this is covered but there should be distinction between efforts for preschoolers, children, and adolescents.

18. The training includes a discussion on 1) how to talk with children and youth about human trafficking, and 2) handling outcries of sexual abuse.

Creating a physically safe and private space for difficult conversations is crucial for successful communication. Once children and youth recognize someone as a safe and caring adult, they are often chosen to receive outcries of sexual abuse or other maltreatment. The training includes a discussion on tips for talking with children and youth about sex trafficking and sexual abuse.

19. The training includes a discussion on mandated reporting.

The training must include the Texas Abuse Hotline number (800-252-5400) as well as discuss when mandated reporting is required.