



National Advisory Committee on the Sex Trafficking of Children in the US Final Report Recommendations By Dr Nicole Klasey and Nola Brantley- Harris with Nola Brantley Speaks:

- Introduction
 - Consider changing children and youth to youth and young people - this phrasing helps to reinforce that the youth have agency
 - Consider changing terminology of traffickers and sex buyers as it is important to see these individuals as more than what they do. Similarly, we want to see youth and young people victimized by sex trafficking as more than victims. When we place the labels on the sex buyers and traffickers, it hinders our ability to understand the complexity of the issue given that many who exploit youth have had their own history of abuse and some exploitation. Consider changing to “those who purchase sex” and “those who traffic/exploit”
 - It’s important to note that for many youth the victimization of exploitation is layered upon years of trauma and abuse in childhood
 - Replace “victim” with either “survivor” or “individual”
- Key Principles
 - Change “victim-centered” to “survivor-centered”
 - Add family-focused: It is impossible to effectively address trafficking of a youth or young person within a family by only addressing the one. There is a need for more policy makers and providers to understand the importance of family engagement
 - Add the Stages of Change as this model helps providers understand how to support youth and young people in their journey and it helps organizations develop programming to match the stages the youth and families are in
 - Add Harm Reduction as the reality is that youth and young people will be in the commercial sex industry until they aren’t so we need to assist them in staying as safe as possible while they are still in it
 - Add vicarious trauma and self-care. It is essential that policy makers and leaders of organization acknowledge the toll working with severely traumatized youth, families, and communities can take. We can’t talk to someone about investing in themselves if we don’t do it ourselves.
 - Add attachment-focused given that healing occurs in relationship
- Outline of preliminary recommendations
 - Training iii - the foundational understanding also includes attachment-focused, resiliency/strength-based approach, family-centered approach, and culturally responsive approach)

- Training iv - spell out populations at risk. Given that many focus on the exploitation of girls and they aren't the only population victimized. It's important to include minorities, LGBTQ youth, boys, the undocumented population, and youth with cognitive or developmental delays
- Policy and procedures iv - consider adding faith-based organizations given that the faith-based community has been an integral part of the healing journey for many survivors and their families
- Policy and procedures iv - consider mentioning funding for transitional age youth services given that many young adults are still in need of help and services once they turn 18
- Screening and identification a ii - add undocumented youth and youth with cognitive and developmental delays.
- Screening and identification training - there is also a need for training in the Stages of Change as it is essential to identify what stage a youth is in to assist with case planning and realistic expectations. I would also recommend training on labor trafficking given the intersection of the two types of trafficking. Also, screening tools should also assess for labor trafficking and screen for sex trafficking of males and the LGBTQ community
- Service provision training - include trainings on the Stages of Change, harm reduction, motivational interviewing. Recommend trainings are conducted by a survivor-clinician training model to provide participants with the most comprehensive overview of the respective issue. (Nola Brantley Speaks has been using the survivor-clinician training model for the past 5 years and could talk more about this training model). Also, it would be important to mention CSEC 101 training to ensure providers have an understanding of CSEC. It's important that CSEC 101 provides a comprehensive overview of the victimization of all youth (not just girls) and talks about the demand side (see attached power point as an example)
- Service provision funding and sustainability - I believe it's important to mention developing an organizational environment that is mindful of vicarious trauma and intentionally addresses self-care of it's employees. I also believe it's essential for managers to receive additional training in the Stages of Change to learn how to implement the Stages of Change model within their organization
- Caregivers training - also consider including training on the Internet and social media, the Stages of Change to understand realistic expectations, trauma-informed care, vicarious trauma and self-care, peer recruitment, and strategies to reengage youth after an AWOL
- Caregivers policy and procedures - consider including a specific amount of training required so the requirements are clear
- Caregivers implementation - train providers on generational trauma and historical oppression of minority groups to engage families and caregivers with cultural humility

- Housing policy and procedures - establish relationships with the out-of-home placement, child welfare, probation, and community care licensing. Out-of-home placements working with sex trafficking survivors as well as youth at-risk should provide sex trafficking prevention to the youth at-risk. Also, work with placements on accepting youth back after running away
- Law enforcement and prosecution policy and procedures - collaborate with advocacy agencies to support youth if having to testify. Also, identify subject matter experts on sex trafficking, trauma, child development, etc. to testify in court.
- Judiciary training - Also include training on trauma (including generational trauma and historical oppression), implicit bias
- Judiciary implementation - develop culturally responsive courts. For example, how would a court working with largely Native Americans be distinct from a court working with a largely Latino population, etc.?
- Demand reduction training - trainings needs to be more about holding individuals accountable. Training needs to largely focus on prevention. Training is also necessary to raise awareness that men aren't the only ones who purchase sex - women do as well. Trainings should focus on male sexual abuse, toxic masculinity, objectification and sexualization of women and girls, etc.
- Prevention: train on prevention curriculums for girls such as "Word on the Street" or "My Life, My Choice." Prevention should also focus on caregivers - how can we increase caregiver's awareness so they begin having more dialogue with youth in their care - consider "Raising Awareness" curriculum.
- Prevention policy and procedures i - add teen dating violence

Additional training topics to consider including: implicit biases, privilege and racism, working with LGBTQ youth, homelessness, etc.

I also think it's important to consider training and workshops on vicarious trauma and self-care for all providers working with sex trafficking survivors.