

WEBINAR

March 7, 2024



*Spanish and ASL interpretation will be
provided*

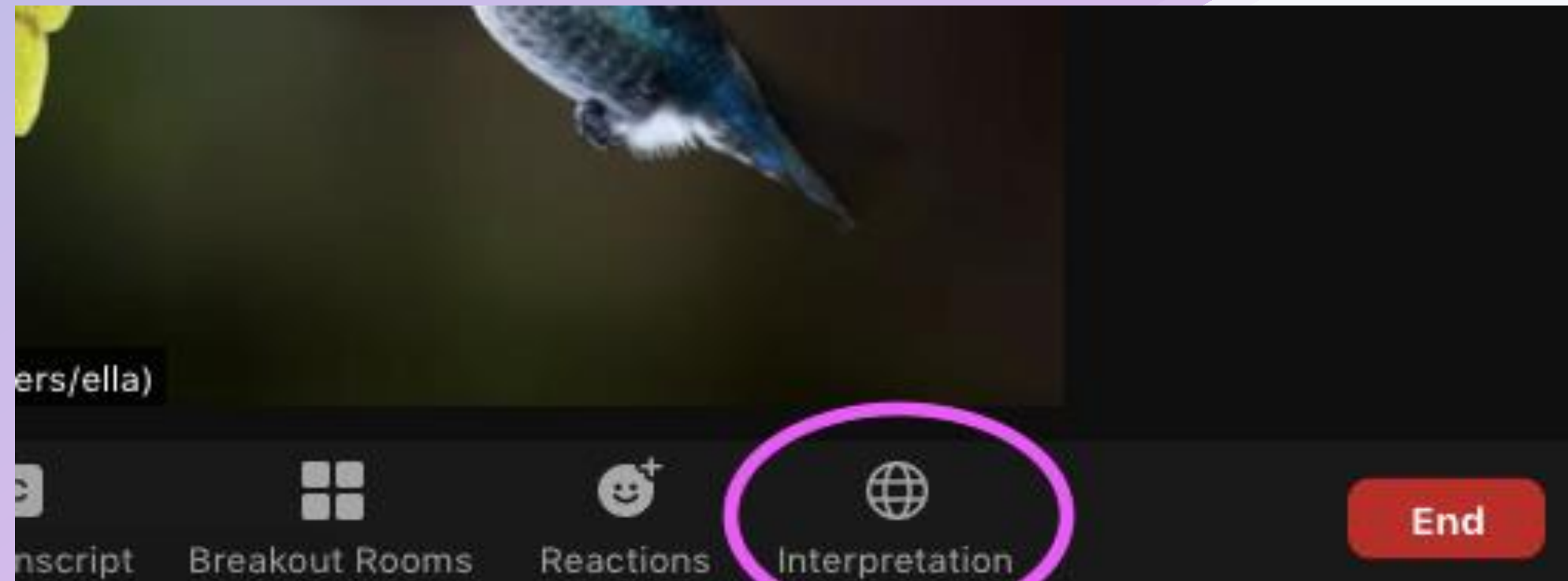
This webinar will be recorded and shared

H-2A Visa Program and Access to Health Care Services

HEALTH PARTNERS 
ON IPV + EXPLOITATION

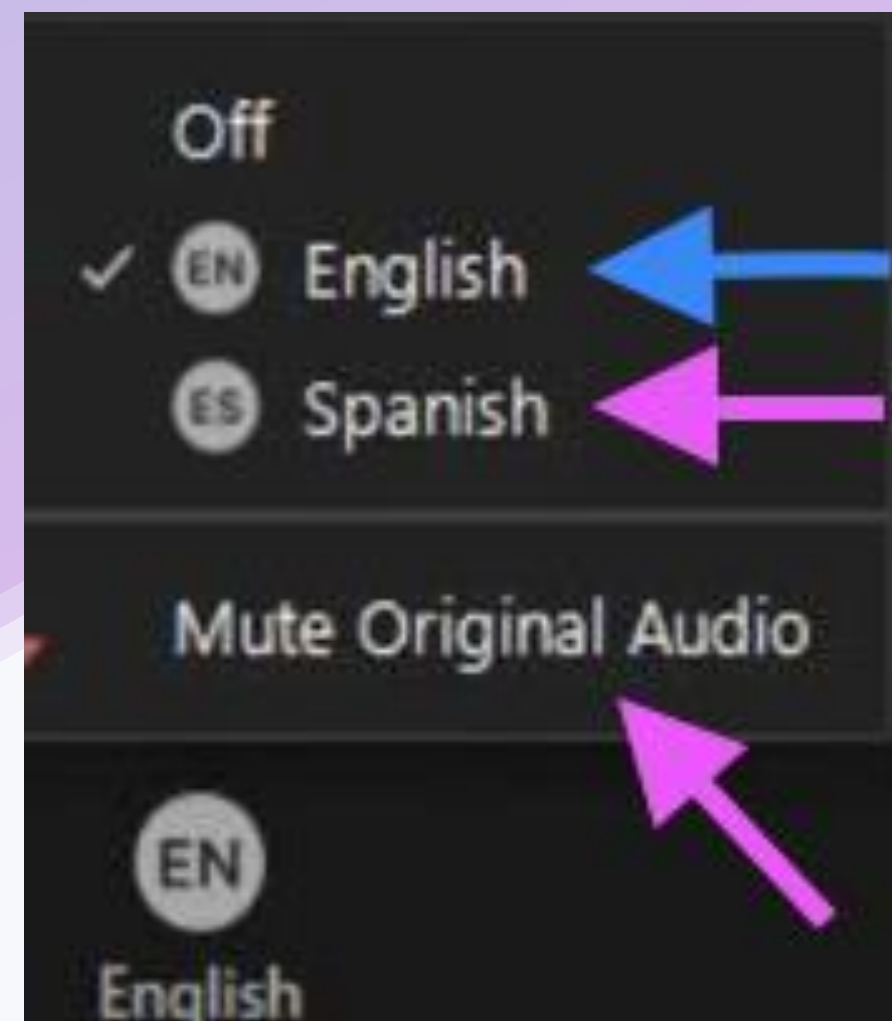
 **NCFH**
National Center for Farmworker Health, Inc.

On your computer, find the
Interpretation Globe Icon
at the bottom of your screen

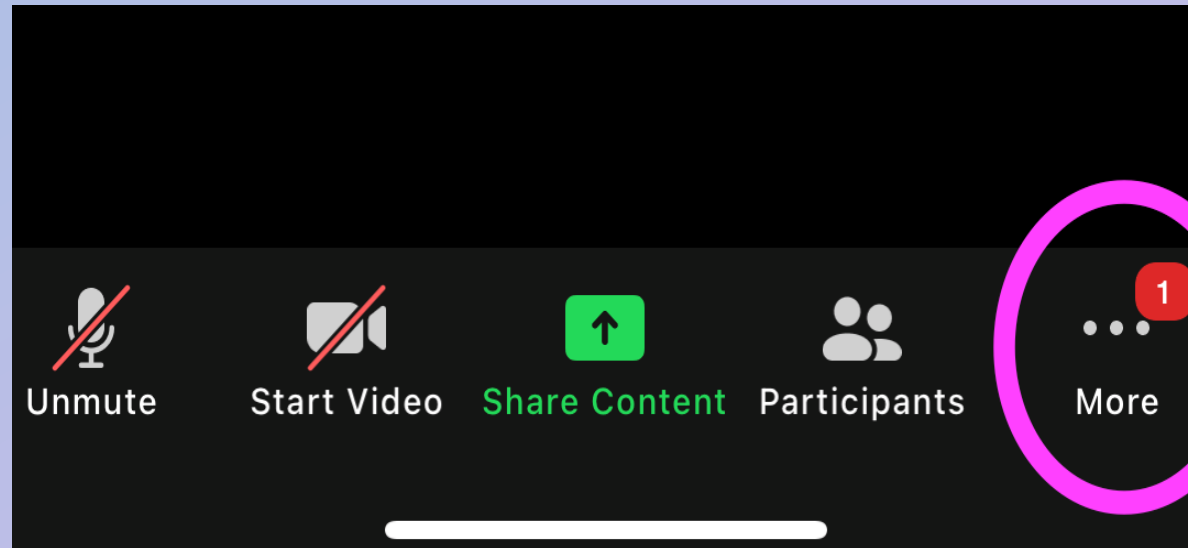


En su computadora, busque el globo terráqueo que dice
Interpretación en la parte inferior de su pantalla.

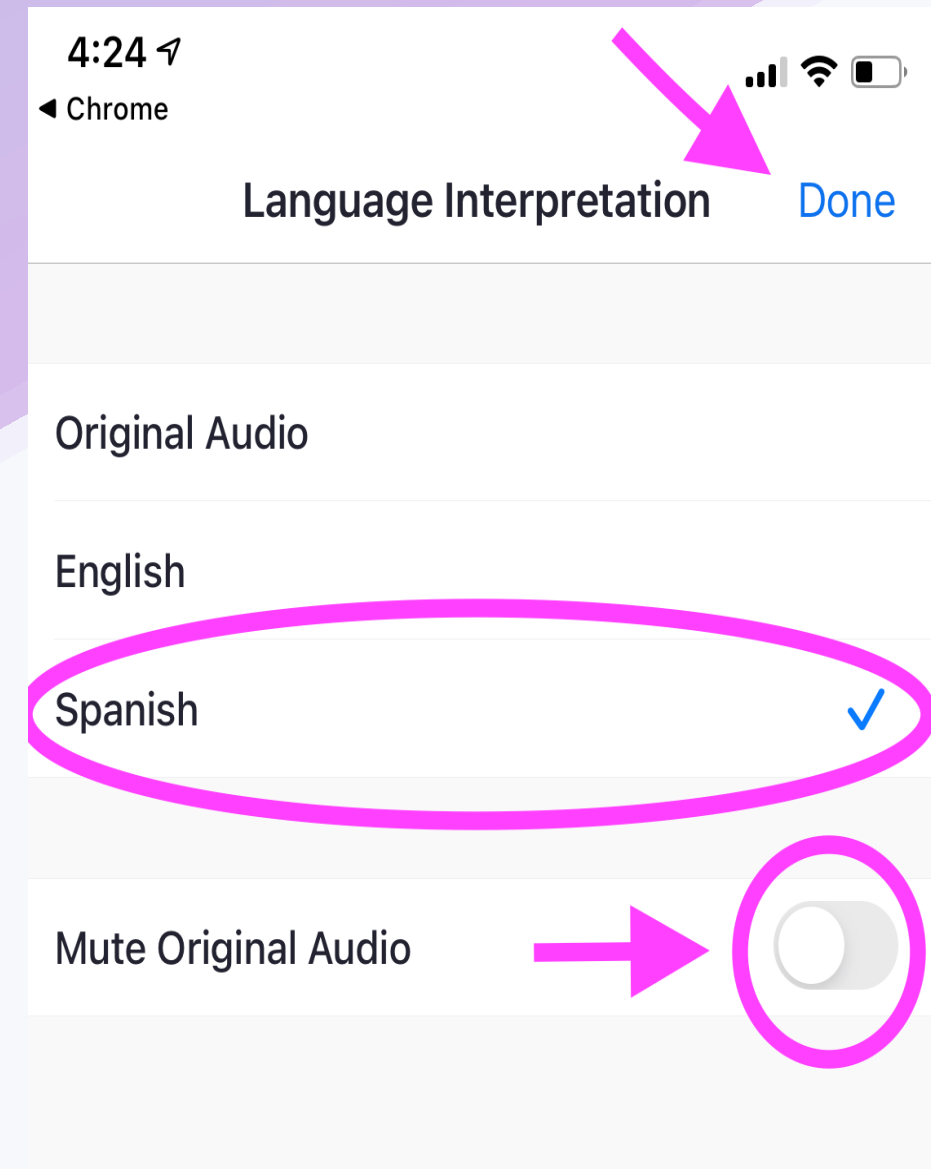
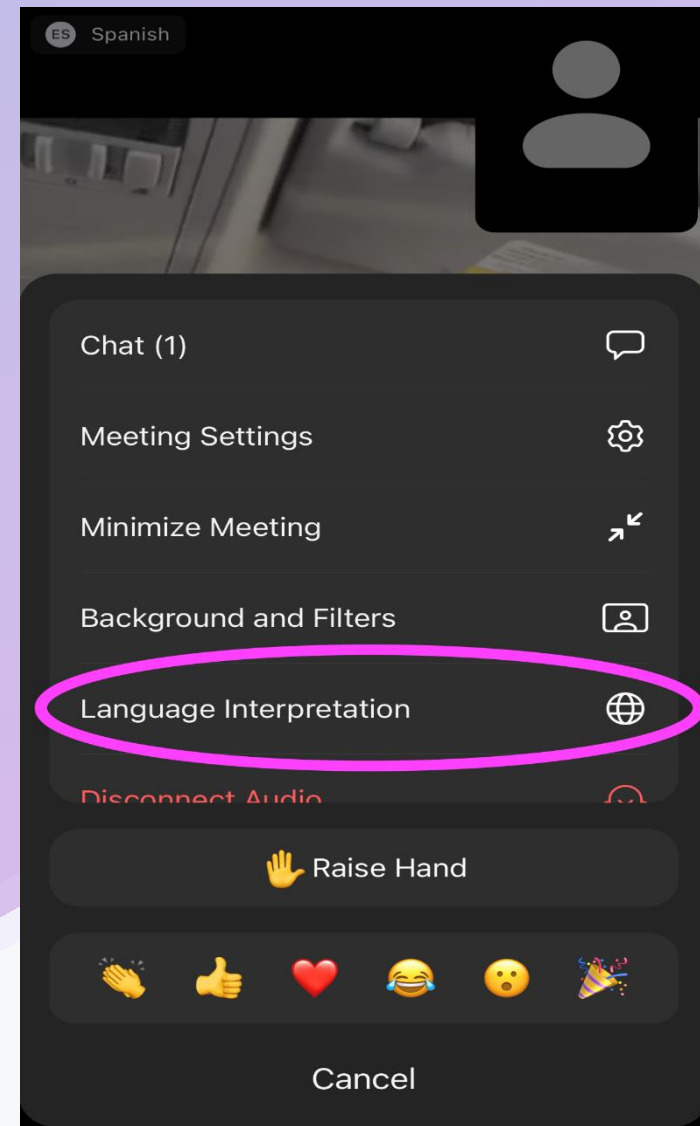
Choose English as your language. Make sure to **NOT** mute original audio so that you can hear the main room



Seleccione Español. Asegúrese de silenciar Audio Original si solo desea escuchar al intérprete



If you are on a smart device, look for the three dot menu and choose Language Interpretation



Desde un dispositivo inteligente, busque el menú de tres puntos y elija Interpretación o Language Interpretation

Health Partners on IPV + Exploitation

Led by Futures Without Violence (FUTURES) and funded by HRSA BPHC to work with health centers to support those at risk of experiencing or surviving intimate partner violence, human trafficking, or exploitation and to bolster prevention efforts.

We offer health center staff ongoing educational programs including:

- ✓ Learning Collaboratives on key topics for small cohorts
- ✓ Webinars + archives
- ✓ Clinical and patient tools, an online toolkit, evaluation + Health IT tools
- **Learn more:** www.healthpartnersipve.org
- **Online toolkit:** www.IPVHealthPartners.org





National Center for Farmworker Health

The **National Center for Farmworker Health** is a private, not-for-profit organization located in Buda, Texas, whose mission is “To improve the health of farmworker families”.

- Population specific data resources and technical assistance
- Workforce development and training
- Health education resources and program development
- Board Governance training
- Program Management



Learning Objectives

By the end of this training, participants will be better able to:

1. Describe the H-2A visa program and the demographics/trends in this farmworker population.
2. Explain key vulnerabilities & health and safety needs of H-2A workers.
3. Demonstrate how to conduct outreach to H-2A workers, including where to find them, and logistical, linguistic, and cultural considerations for outreaching to them.





Speakers



Bethany Alcauter

Director of Research and Public Health
Programs
National Center for Farmworker Health, Inc.



Solimar Mercado-Spencer

Director, Farmworker Rights Division,
Georgia Legal Services



Monica Arenas

Program Manager
Futures Without Violence



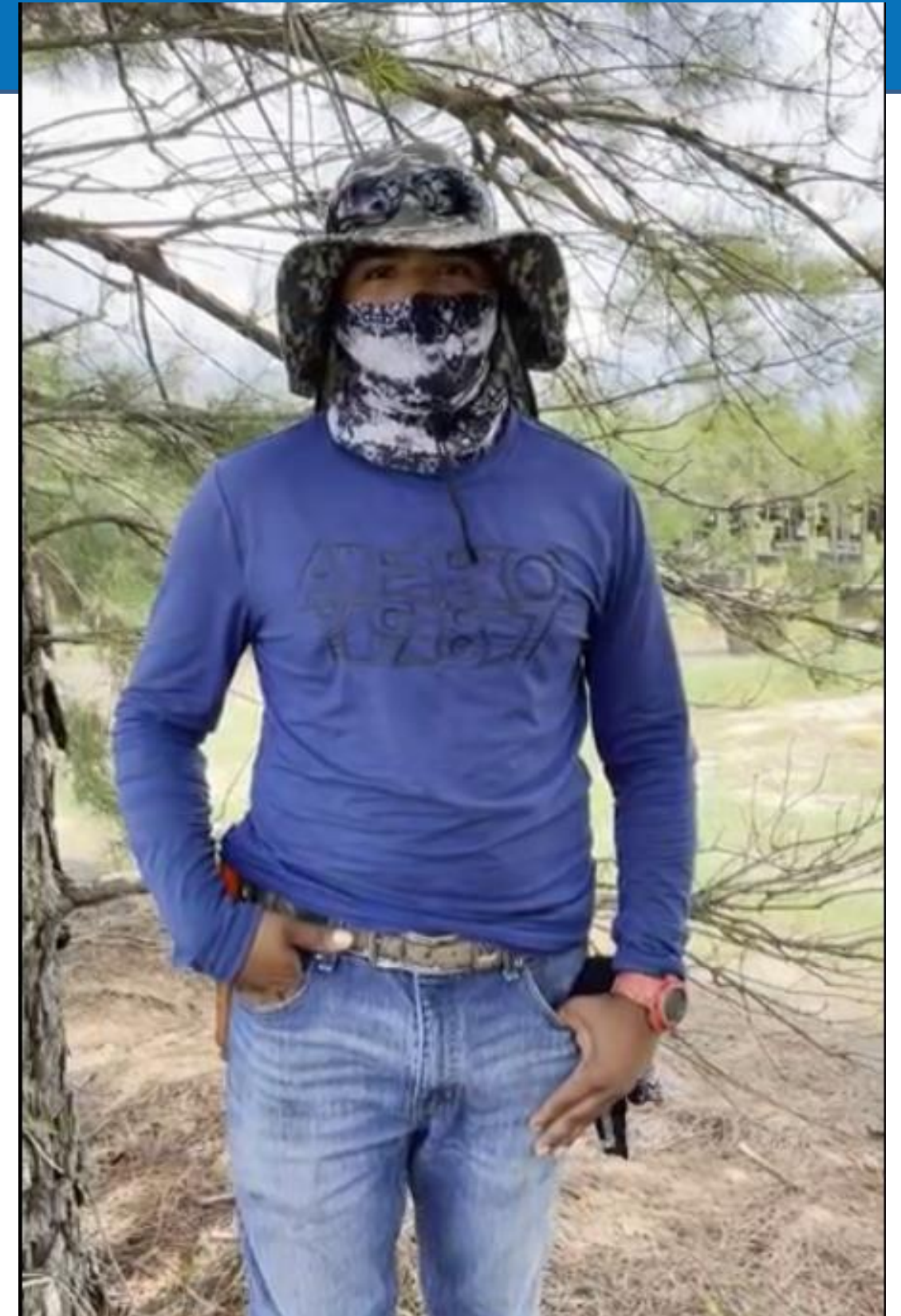
All Farmworkers in the US (1)

- Majority from Mexico, Spanish-speaking
- Approximately half do not have work or residency authorization
- Approximately one in three migrate for work in agriculture



H-2A Guest Worker Program (2)

- Employers can apply to bring in workers from other countries to work in agriculture
- H-2A workers are primarily male Mexican nationals in their 20s, but many also come from South Africa, Jamaica, and Guatemala
- Workers can only work for that employer in the US
- Employers pay for transportation, housing, have a guaranteed minimum wage higher than federal minimum wage
- Workers tend to be very isolated in remote areas, lack their own transportation
- Human trafficking cases relatively common in the H-2A program

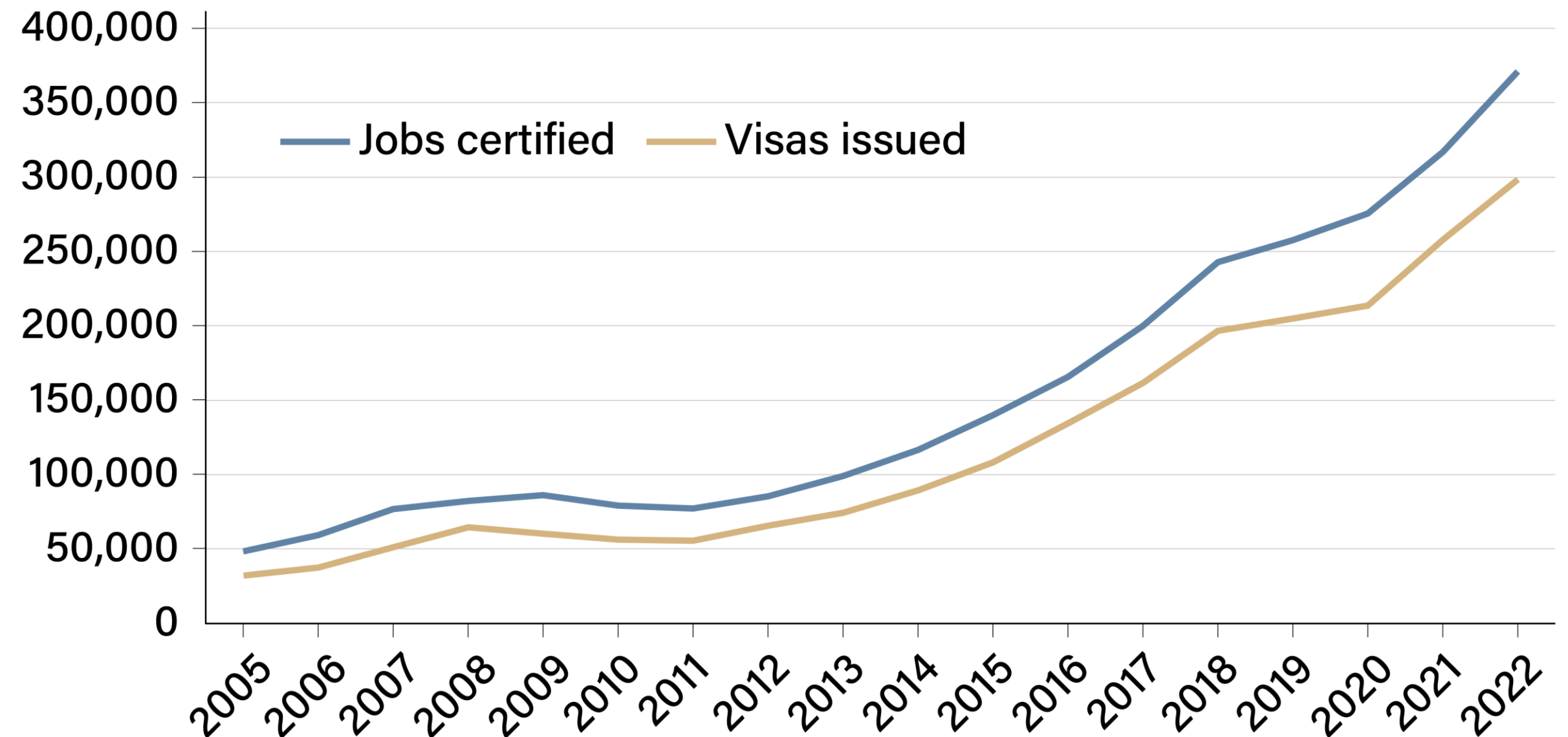




MIGRANT HEALTH

The number of H-2A jobs certified increased more than sevenfold from fiscal years 2005 to 2022

Number of jobs or visas



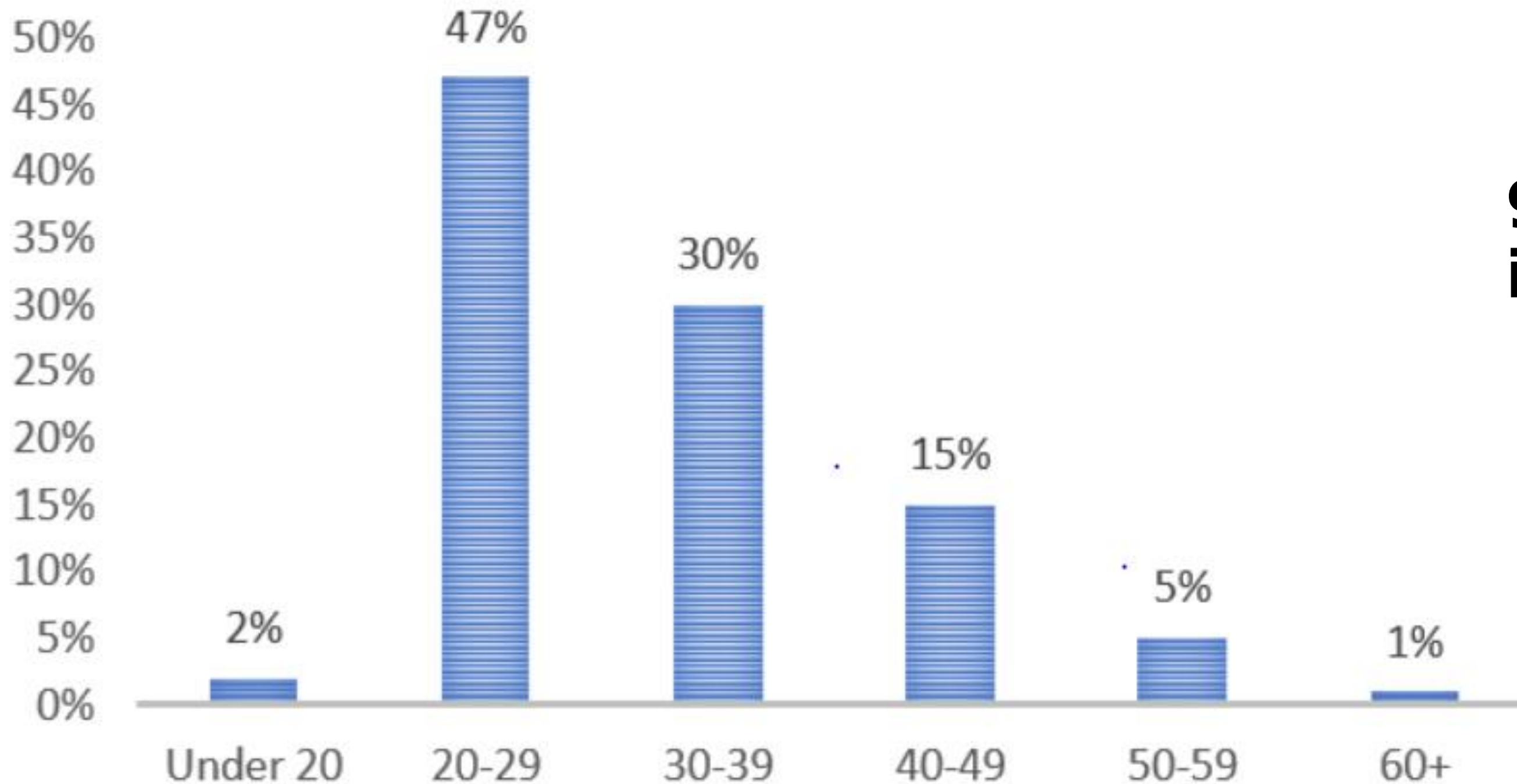
Note: Around 80 percent of H-2A certified jobs result in visas issued to H-2A workers. Some employers do not follow through to hire the workers, and some H-2A workers fill two or more certified jobs.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from the U.S. Department of Labor and the U.S. Department of State.



H-2A Worker Demographics

Figure 1. Age distribution of male H-2A workers certified for entry in FY 2018



**97% were male
in FY 2018**

H-2A Worker Demographics

Figure 2. Country of origin for H-2A workers, FY 2018.





Indigenous H-2A Guest Workers

- Many H-2A workers from Mexico are Indigenous
- They may identify as racially Indigenous, or not identify as racially Indigenous but speak an Indigenous language or practice cultural traditions
- There are 68 different Indigenous groups in Mexico, and include about 20% of Mexico's population (7)
- About 84% of Indigenous Mexicans speak Spanish, so the majority of Indigenous Mexican H-2A workers you meet will speak Spanish or be multilingual (7)
- The most commonly spoken Indigenous languages in Mexico are Nahuatl (the modern version of the language spoken by the Aztecs), Maya, Tzeltal, Tsotsil, Mixteco, Zapoteco, and Otomi. (7)



Indigenous H-2A Guest Workers

Indigenous peoples in Mexico have experienced centuries of discrimination and violence as they have in the United States and may be more hesitant to trust government officials.

There are often power dynamics at work if Indigenous workers work under the supervision of non-Indigenous Mexicans – be sensitive to these dynamics.



Photo by Diego Huerta. Photo of Wixarika women in San Luis Potosi, Mexico.

Indigenous H-2A Guest Workers





Non-Mexican H-2A Workers

- Also common to encounter workers from South Africa, Ukraine Ireland, Poland, and Jamaica
- South African workers speak Afrikaans (and often speak English as well) and are usually White workers who work in agriculture in their home country
- These workers are generally tied to a very specific industry: i.e., Jamaican workers generally harvest apples, South African and European workers generally do commodity crop harvesting and drive combines or do short-haul/long-haul trucking
- In the Midwest, most likely to encounter South African workers because of the crops grown in the area



Critical Health Issues – Observations from the Field

- Extreme work schedules: Spoke with nearly 1,000 H-2A workers in 2021 and all reported working at least 80 hours per week. Many worked 100 or more hours
- Work schedules leads to fatigue, stress, poor mental health, slowed reaction times
- Heat stress & heat exposure
- Lack of knowledge about US healthcare system (i.e., do not know how to call 911)
- Crowded housing conditions
- Injuries common (machinery, vehicles)

Extreme Work Schedules





Critical Health Issues – From the Literature

- Mental health issues, loneliness, depression (3)
- Increased vulnerability to contracting COVID-19 (4)
- Poor work safety climate (5)
- Labor exploitation and human trafficking (6)



NCFH Farm Labor Data Dashboard

Sign up at
[www.ncfh.org/
dashboard](http://www.ncfh.org/dashboard)

H-2A GUESTWORKER PROFILES

SELECT A YEAR
2023

SELECT A MONTH
All Certified This Year

H-2A Guestworkers Map

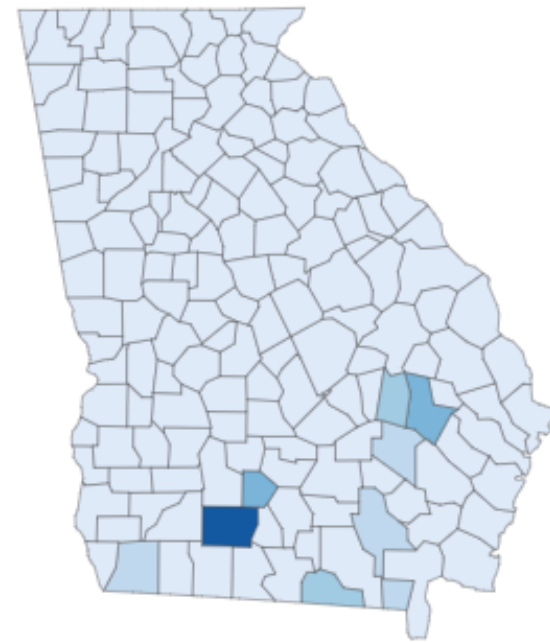
State Map

National Map

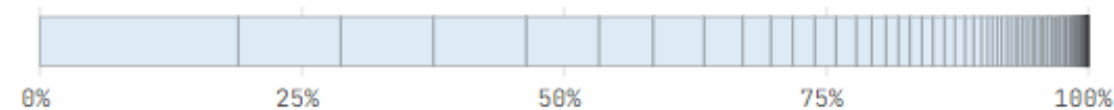
Download Data

Total H-2A Workers

500 1,000 1,500 2,000 2,500 3,000



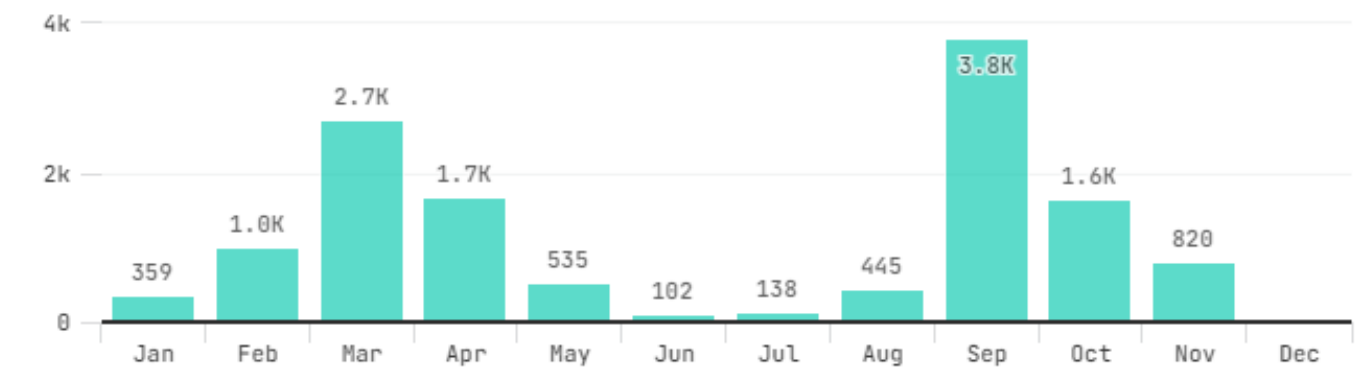
% of All H-2A Workers Present



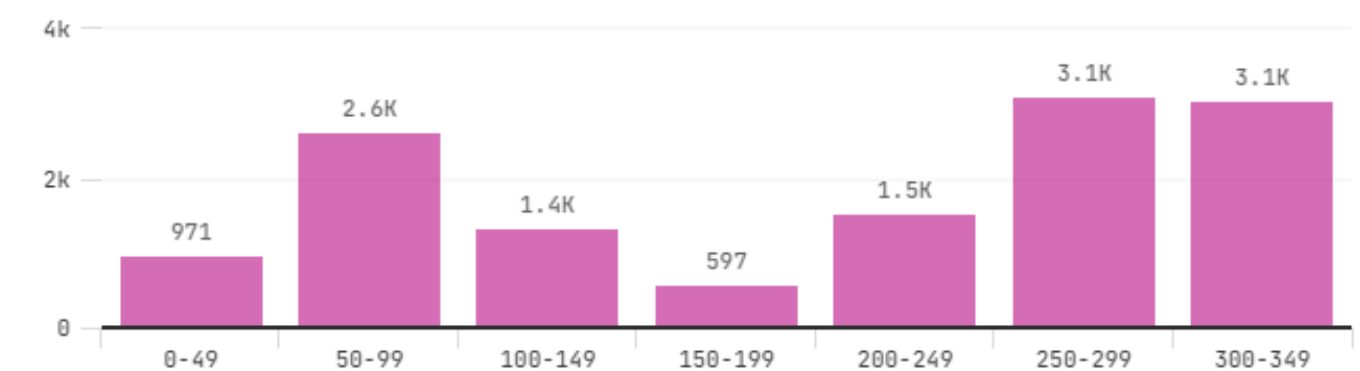
Guestworkers Present by Month | Georgia



Guestworkers Arrivals by Month | Georgia

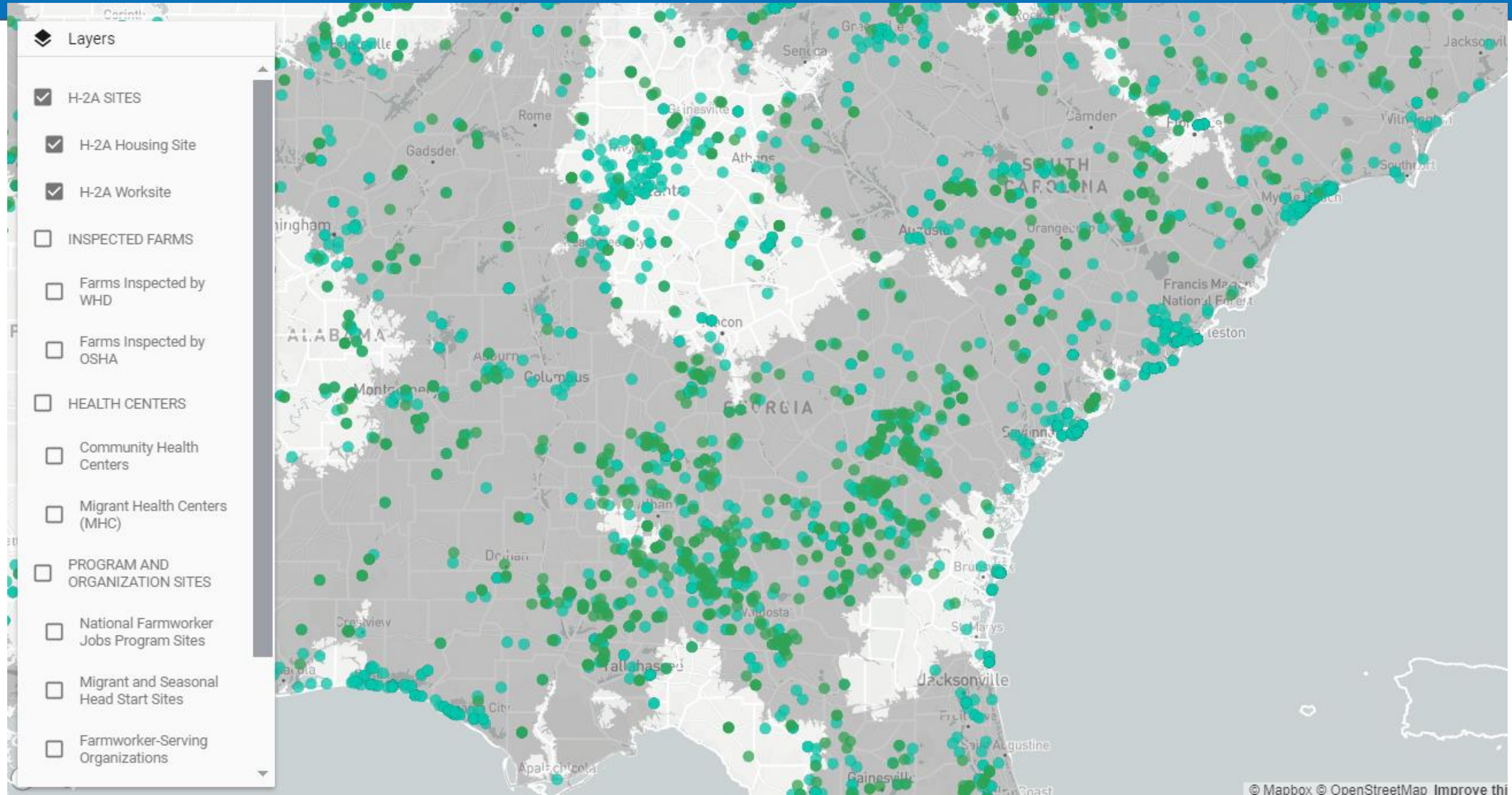


Guestworkers by Days Employed | Georgia





NCFH Farm Labor Data Dashboard





References

1. JBS International. (2021). Findings from the National Agricultural Workers Survey 2017-2018. Retrieved from <https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/ETA/naws/pdfs/NAWS%20Research%20Report%2014.pdf>
2. El Centro de los Derechos del Migrante. (2020). Ripe for Reform. Retrieved from <https://cdmigrante.org/ripe-for-reform/>
3. Bail, KM et al. (2012). The impact of invisibility on the health of migrant farmworkers in the southeastern United States: A case study from Georgia. *Migration and Health*, 2012. <https://doi.org/10.1155/2012/760418>
4. Flocks, J. (2020). The potential impact of COVID-19 on H-2A agricultural workers. *Journal of Agromedicine*, 25(4): 367-69. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1059924X.2020.1814922>
5. Arcury, TA et al. (2015). Job characteristics and work safety climate among North Carolina farmworkers with H-2A visas. *Journal of Agromedicine*, 20(1): 64-76. 10.1080/1059924X.2014.976732
6. Watkins, ET. (2015). Inhospitable hosts: Fundamental flaws in recruitment practices of H-2A guest workers and recommendations for change. *Kentucky Journal of equine, Agriculture & Natural Resources Law*, 8(2). Retrieved from <https://uknowledge.uky.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1148&context=kjeanrl>
7. Minority Rights Group International. (n.d.). Mexico: Indigenous peoples. Retrieved from <https://minorityrights.org/minorities/indigenous-peoples-4/>



Call for Health



Una Voz Para La Salud
Call for Health

Helpline for Farmworkers and their families

- Connects Farmworkers to healthcare and social services
- Assists with limited financial resources for health services

1 (800) 377-9968

1 (737) 414-5121 WhatsApp

<http://www.ncfh.org/callforhealth.html>

Thank you!

Bethany Boggess Alcauter, PhD
Alcauter@ncfh.org





H-2A Workers' Rights

Overview of the H-2A Program,
Current Trends, and Outreach
Strategies

Solimar Mercado-Spencer
Director, Farmworker Rights Division
Georgia Legal Services Program



The Farmworker Rights Division of Georgia Legal Services Program

For 50 years, Georgia Legal Services Program (GLSP), has offered free legal services to Georgians with low incomes who reside outside metro Atlanta. Our 10 regional offices provide free legal services in the areas of family law, housing, access to public benefits, eviction prevention, farmworkers rights, and access to education.


The Farmworker Rights Division represents agricultural workers with worker's rights issues.





Contents of this presentation

<u>Overview of the law</u>	What services providers need to know about the H-2A regulations and Farmworker Law
<u>Current Trends</u>	Common violations and labor trafficking in the H-2A program
<u>Outreach Strategies</u>	Best practices from a legal services perspective
<u>Resources</u>	





01


Overview of H-2A Rights

Application Process – Workers' Perspective

- **Step 1.** Worker finds out about the job (word of mouth, recruiter at hometown, previous employer, etc.)
- **Step 2.** Worker is offered the job, given instructions by the “agent.”
- **Step 3.** Worker completes the visa application with the U.S. Department of State (U.S. Consulate) – Currently the visa application fee is \$190.
- **Step 4.** Worker attends a consular appointment. The “agent” would have already submitted paperwork and scheduled the appointment.
- **Step 5.** Worker may or may not be requested for an interview at the consulate. May be asked about previous entries to the U.S.; circumstances of recruitment, etc.
- **Step 6.** If approved, receives visa and travels to the U.S.

Key Worker Rights / Employer Obligations

- Charging recruitment fees is prohibited
- Reimbursement of visa and travel expenses
- Written contract with all the terms of the job
- Free housing that meets minimum safety and health standards
- Adequate kitchen facilities or 3 meals a day at a set fee
- Free transportation
- Wages as established by regulation, pay statements
- At least, $\frac{3}{4}$ of the work hours promised in the contract
- Workers Compensation coverage
- Free return transportation at end of contract



Georgia AEWR is \$14.68/hr (2024)

Every year, the federal government sets the “Adverse Effect Wage Rate.” It is a minimum hourly wage for H-2A and varies by state.

H-2A workers, and other workers working in the same crew, should be paid the higher wage between the AEWR, the piece rate, or the prevailing wage.

Reimbursement

Employer must reimburse the workers visa and travel expenses by the 50% of the contract. (Some reimbursement may be required in the first week, under the federal minimum wage law)

Meals

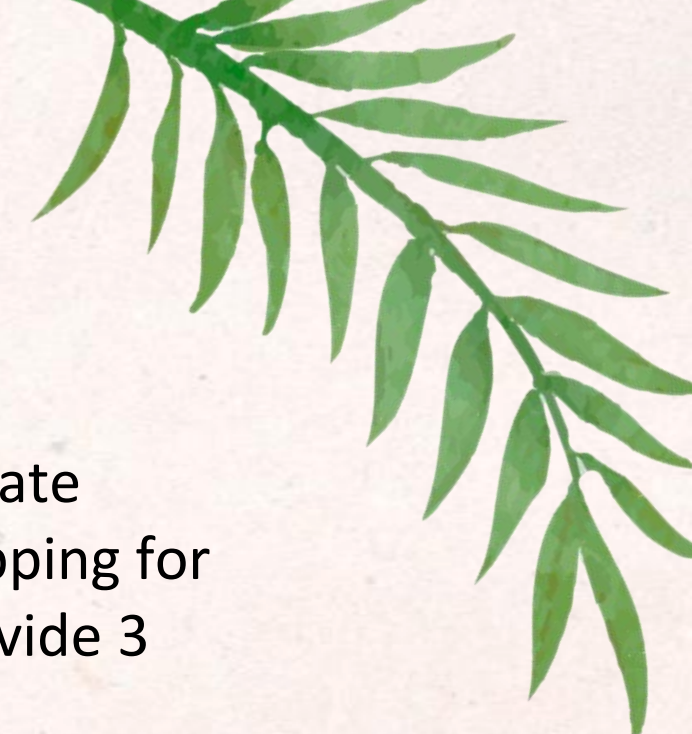
If the employer does not provide an adequate kitchen facility and access to grocery shopping for the workers, then the employer must provide 3 meals per day.

Every year, the federal government sets the maximum cost that the employer may charge the workers for these meals. For 2024, it is \$15.88 per day.

Field Sanitation

Employer must make the following available:

- Fresh drinking water
- Individual disposable drinking cups, or fountain
- Clean bathroom facilities, with soap and water to wash hands. Paper towels.
- 1 toilet per 20 workers. Within ¼ mile of worksite.
- Adequate opportunities to use these facilities.



Free Housing

- Free of pests
- Heating if temperatures below 70° (No A/C required)
- Individual beds. Bunks OK. Beds must be elevated from the floor.
- Working lights and electrical outlets
- Potable running water. Hot and cold water.
- 1 toilet per 15 people. 1 shower per 10 people.
- 1 tub or washing machine to wash clothes per 25 people
- 1 first-aid kit
- Trash pick-up twice a week

*See the full migrant housing regulations at: <https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1910/1910.142>

** Different rules apply for public accommodations (available for rent to the general public, e.g. motel rooms).

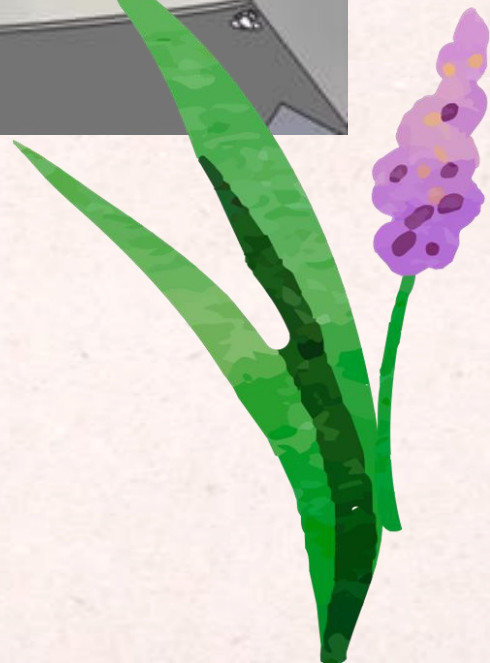
Pesticides

- Each worker must receive pesticide safety training at least every 5 years.
- More specialized and frequent training required for applicators or “early-entry” workers.
- Provide accessible decontamination supplies, located together within ¼ mile of workers.
- Tell workers the location of the area to be treated prior to pesticide application.
- Post the name and information of the pesticide being sprayed.
- Not allow workers to enter a treated area during any restricted-entry interval (REI) (4-48 hours depending on toxicity of pesticide).
- Orally warn workers about treated areas and post warnings concerning treated areas if the label requires.
- Right to a designated representative (does not need to be a lawyer). A person designated by the worker, in writing, to request a copy of the pesticide application information from the employer.



02

Current Trends



Common Violations

- Exorbitant recruitment fees are common.
- Requiring family members to co-sign on loans. Retention of property deed as “security” for loans.
- Failure to reimburse pre-employment expenses.
- No written contract provided, or the contract is in English.
- Dilapidated housing, overcrowding, pests, insecurity.
- Motel rooms do not have adequate kitchens. Overcharging for meals. Inadequate meals.
- Transportation limited (E.g. limited access to shops, clinic, church, etc.)
- Unpaid wages, no pay statements provided.
- Threats. Labor trafficking conditions.

Operation Blooming Onion

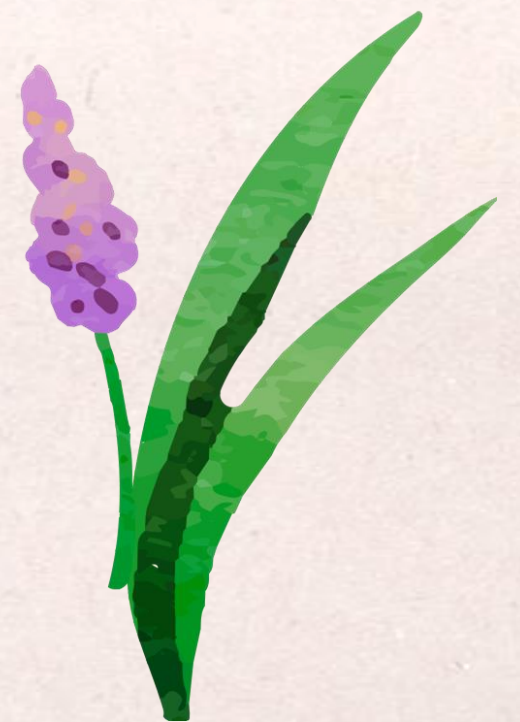


Labor Trafficking in Agriculture

On November 17, 2021, federal agents descended in rural South Georgia to execute arrest warrants on 24 individuals indicted on charges related to a labor trafficking scheme that preyed on dozens of temporary “guest” agricultural workers brought from Mexico and Central America, under the federal H-2A Visa Program.

According to the indictment, some workers were forced to dig onions with their bare hands and threatened at gunpoint, another was repeatedly raped, kidnapped and almost killed, and at least two workers died as a result of the inhumane working conditions. There were allegations that employers traded and “sold” workers.

Press Release: <https://www.justice.gov/usao-sdga/pr/human-smuggling-forced-labor-among-allegations-south-georgia-federal-indictment>











03

Outreach Strategies



Outreach Planning

Step 1. What will you prioritize/target?

- Geographic area
- Type of crop
- Size of crew (how many workers)
- Other factors (e.g. H-2A filing agent)

Step 2. Look at the data

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/foreign-labor/performance>

The USDOL posts updated information about all H-2A contracts, nationwide.

Look for **OFLC Programs and Disclosures**, for the **H-2A Disclosure Data**. It is updated every quarter.

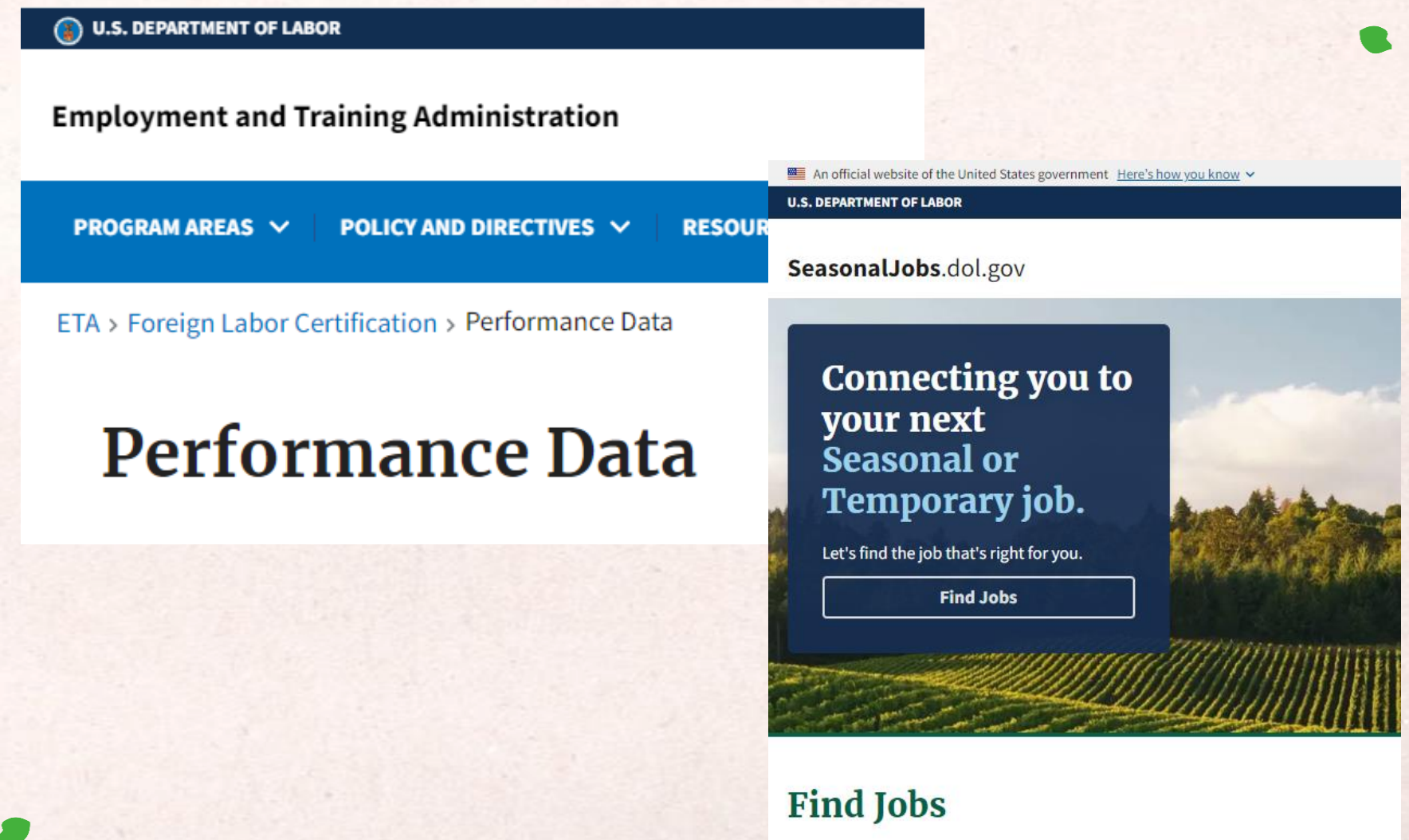
Download the file (Excel). Sort by column HOUSING STATE. Copy-paste all the GEORGIA records into a new Excel file.

Save it as your planning tool!

Step 3. Use the data to pick the places you want to visit.

Step 4. Print the job order for each location you are going to visit. These are posted at SeasonalJobs.org.gov.

Step 5. Map your route on Google Maps and create an itinerary.



A	B	C	D	E	I	K	M	N	
CASE_NUMBER	CASE_STATUS	RECEIVED_DA	DECISION_DA	TYPE_OF_EMPLOYER_A	EMPLOYER_NAME	EMPLOYER_ADDRESS_1	EMPLOYER_CITY	EMPLOYER_STA	E
H-300-21233-537387	Determination Issued - Certification	9/7/2021	9/24/2021	Individual Employer	3 Garcias, LLC	6531 Hwy 122 E	Ray City	GA	
H-300-21074-145739	Determination Issued - Certification	3/25/2021	4/20/2021	Individual Employer	3 R Harvesting, LLC	146 Janett Lane	Moultrie	GA	
H-300-21086-179317	Determination Issued - Certification	4/12/2021	6/28/2021	Individual Employer	A&E Pine Needles and Produce Harvesting N L	213 E. Gate Dr.	Norman Park	GA	
H-300-21221-510038	Determination Issued - Certification	8/17/2021	9/2/2021	Individual Employer	A&E Pine Needles and Produce Harvesting N L	213 E. Gate Ave.	Norman Park	GA	
H-300-20350-961631	Determination Issued - Certification	1/8/2021	1/21/2021	Individual Employer	A.R. Zapote Harvesting, LLC	6488 Tallokas Road	Moultrie	GA	
H-300-21077-156202	Determination Issued - Partial Certification	3/26/2021	5/19/2021	Individual Employer	AA Huapilla Produce, LLC	856 Pine Court	Immokalee	FL	
H-300-21201-472870	Determination Issued - Certification	7/27/2021	9/22/2021	Individual Employer	AA Huapilla Produce, LLC	856 Pine Court	Immokalee	FL	
H-300-20365-983701	Determination Issued - Certification	1/11/2021	3/1/2021	Individual Employer	ADA Harvesting, LLC	118 Trejo Lane	Lake Park	GA	
H-300-20353-968504	Determination Issued - Certification	1/8/2021	2/24/2021	Individual Employer	Adrianna Aguirre	94 Few Lane	Quitman	GA	
H-300-20249-807813	Determination Issued - Certification	9/20/2020	10/6/2020	Individual Employer	AG G.R.O. LLC	19 Lupe Lane	Wray	GA	
H-300-20307-894295	Determination Issued - Certification	11/3/2020	12/2/2020	Individual Employer	AGG Paradox, LLC	2576 Bell Rd.	Sycamore	GA	
H-300-20364-982623	Determination Issued - Certification	1/7/2021	1/21/2021	Individual Employer	Aguirre Sisters Company	4146 N Lightsey Avenue	Bristol	GA	
H-300-21210-491588	Determination Issued - Certification	8/5/2021	9/10/2021	Individual Employer	Aguirre Sisters Company	4146 N. Lightsey Avenue	Bristol	GA	
H-300-21026-032777	Determination Issued - Certification	3/1/2021	4/1/2021	Individual Employer	Alberto and Sons, LLC	3409 New Statenville Hwy	Valdosta	GA	
H-300-21195-460318	Determination Issued - Certification	7/28/2021	9/3/2021	Individual Employer	Alberto and Sons, LLC	4921 Boring Pond Ext	Valdosta	GA	
H-300-20357-975271	Determination Issued - Certification	1/12/2021	2/3/2021	Individual Employer	Albino Hernandez	931 SA HARDEN RD	LYONS	GA	
H-300-21035-054755	Determination Issued - Certification	2/22/2021	3/22/2021	Individual Employer	Albino Hernandez	931 SA HARDEN RD	LYONS	GA	
H-300-21190-453788	Determination Issued - Certification	7/26/2021	8/9/2021	Individual Employer	Albino Hernandez	931 SA Harden Road	Lyons	GA	
H-300-21015-015301	Determination Issued - Certification	1/26/2021	2/5/2021	Individual Employer	Alex D. Garcia	500 22nd St S.	St. Petersburg	FL	
H-300-21008-003597	Determination Issued - Certification	1/19/2021	1/29/2021	Individual Employer	Alex H Cornelius II	6800 Blueberry Lane	Manor	GA	
H-300-21008-003572	Determination Issued - Certification	1/19/2021	2/4/2021	Individual Employer	Alex H Cornelius II	6800 Blueberry Lane	Manor	GA	
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H-300-20361-979969	Determination Issued - Certification	1/8/2021	2/9/2021	Individual Employer	Alexandra G Vendl	19933 SPAIN LN	WAYNESVILLE	MO	
H-300-21077-157177	Determination Issued - Certification	3/26/2021	4/14/2021	Individual Employer	ALEXANDRA VENDL	19933 SPAIN LN	WAYNESVILLE	MO	
H-300-21037-060606	Determination Issued - Certification	2/23/2021	3/11/2021	Individual Employer	Alonzo Farms, Inc.	116 Chesterfield Drive	Elizabeth City	NC	
H-300-21145-343204	Determination Issued - Certification	6/2/2021	6/16/2021	Individual Employer	Altman Specialty Plants, LLC	6315 Burruss Mill Road	Cumming	GA	
H-300-20324-920690	Determination Issued - Certification	12/3/2020	1/5/2021	Individual Employer	Altman Specialty Plants, LLC - GA	6313 Burruss Mill Road	Cumming	GA	
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H-300-20352-966769	Determination Issued - Certification	12/28/2020	1/28/2021	Individual Employer	Altman Specialty Plants, LLC - GA	6315 Burruss Mill Road	Cumming	GA	
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H-300-21183-443231	Determination Issued - Certification	7/21/2021	8/23/2021	Individual Employer	ALVARO CARREON JR.	1231 TROUPEVILLE RD.	QUITMAN	GA	

Alma / Douglas Outreach - Itinerary

June 13, 2018

Itinerary

- Leave at 11 AM and arrive Alma around 3 PM
- Outreach to Alma, GA and Douglas
- Leave to go home by 8 PM

Alma, Georgia

1. *FLC/Farm Name: Rockingham Berry Farms*

- **Address:**
 - i. 117 Dandelion Circle, Alma, GA (90 capacity)
 - ii. Days Inn, Alma, GA (74)
- Housing type: barrack, motel
- Number of Workers: 164
- Employment Period: 4/1/2018 – 6/25/2018
- Crop: blueberry

2. *FLC/Farm Name: Jubilee Packing, Inc*

- **Addresses:**
 - i. 120 **Dakola Lane (#2, 3, 4 EAST)**, Alma, GA 31510 (three mobile home units)
- Housing type: barracks and wood frame houses
- Number of Workers: 45
- Employment Period: 3/15/2019 – 6/24/2018
- Crop: Berry

3. *FLC/Farm Name: C&D Agriculture, LLC*

- **Addresses:**
 - i. 2486 Beulah Church Rd., Alma, GA (150 capacity, on order ending 6/5)
 - ii. 222 Caribbean Rd, Alma, GA (150 capacity, on order ending 6/5)
 - iii. 110 Bayberry Rd, Alma, GA 31510 (100-person barrack)
 - iv. 129 Rewis Circle, Alma, GA 31510 (50-person barrack)

Outreach Best Practices

- Wear comfortable but professional attire. Be prepared for rugged, unpaved, and muddy surfaces.
- Plan to get to the sites in late-afternoon to early evening. Be respectful of the workers' time.
- Have an "elevator speech." Most workers don't want to hear a long presentation. Adjust to your audience. Listen to what they have to say.
- Have good quality know-your-rights materials.
Quality > Quantity
- Speak the workers' language. Always be respectful. Bilingual outreach staff if possible, or access to a professional phone interpreter (on speaker phone).
- Ask the workers for permission before taking any photos.
- **Be aware of your surroundings and have an emergency plan**
 - ✓ Park car towards an exit
 - ✓ Avoid bringing sensitive/confidential documents in the car; or lock them in the trunk.
 - ✓ Don't go alone. Don't bring a crowd.
 - ✓ Have a security word or phrase in case the visit becomes unsafe
 - ✓ Keep your cell phone with you at all times.
 - ✓ Keep your supervisor updated throughout the day.

Resources

- U.S. Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division: 1-678-237-0521
- National Human Trafficking Hotline: 1-888-373-7888
- Georgia's Human Trafficking Hotline: 1-866-363-4842
- Homeland Security Investigations, Victim Assistance: 404-346-2879
- Mexican Consulate (Centro de Información y Asistencia a Mexicanos, CIAM): 1-520-623-7874
- Find Free Legal Services Near You: <https://www.lawhelp.org/>

Thank You!



Do you have any questions?

E-Mail: Smercado-spencer@glsp.org

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WhatsApp for workers: 912-245-2806

CREDITS: This presentation template was created by **Slidesgo**, and includes icons by **Flaticon**, and infographics & images by **Freepik**

 WhatsApp	1-912-245-2806
	1-404-463-1633
	Facebook.com/sueldojusto



Rural Farmworker and Culturally Specific Support

- ❖ Alianza Nacional de Campesinas <https://www.alianzanacionaldecampesinas.org/end-violence>
- ❖ Esperanza United, (Latinx Resource directory) <https://esperanzaunited.org>
- ❖ Support for immigrants-directory <https://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/home/directory-programs-serving-immigrant-victims>
- ❖ Farmworker Rights / Derechos de los Trabajadores del Campo
 - ❖ <https://www.farmworkerlaw.org/>
 - ❖ <https://www.farmworkerlaw.org/farmworker-service-providers>
- ❖ [H2-A Your Rights - Your Rights](#)
- ❖ [Key Protections for H-2A Workers \(DOL\) https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/WHd/h2a/key-protections-h2a.pdf](#)



National Resources

- **National Human Trafficking Resource Center**
 - Hotline:1-888-373-7888, <https://humantraffickinghotline.org>
- **National Sexual Assault Hotline**
 - <https://hotline.rainn.org/online>
- **National Center for Farmworker Health**
- <https://www.ncfh.org/resources.html>
- [Mental Health Resource Hub http://www.ncfh.org/mental_health_hub.html](http://www.ncfh.org/mental_health_hub.html)
- **Health and IPV Partnership Building Resources**
 - <https://ipvhealthpartners.org/partner/>
- **Find a Health Center**
 - <https://findahealthcenter.hrsa.gov/>



Resources

- Building Collaborative Responses to Trafficked Victims of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault
 - <https://www.futureswithoutviolence.org/human-trafficking>
- New publication
 - [Building Collaborative Responses with Healthcare, for Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, Task Forces and Multidisciplinary Teams Addressing Human Trafficking.](#)
- Health Partners on IPV + Exploitation
 - www.healthpartnersipve.org



Setting/Population-specific Safety Card Tools

Population and Setting Specific

- Adolescent Health
- Farmworkers
- Parents and Caregivers
- American Indian/Alaska Native, and Hawaiian
- College Campus
- HIV+
- Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Questioning (LGBQ)
- Pediatrics and Home Visitation
- Pregnant or parenting teens
- Primary Care
- Reproductive Health Settings
- Transgender/Gender Non-conforming
- Muslim Youth

By language:

- Available in English and most in Spanish.
- Our Primary Care (General Health) safety card is available in the following languages: Armenian, Chuukese, Farsi, Hawaiian, Korean, Marshallese, Modern Standard Arabic, Simplified Chinese, Samoan, and Tagalog – store.futureswithoutviolence.org



<https://store.futureswithoutviolence.org/>

Adaptable Health Center Protocol on IPV/HT/E

In English and Spanish:

<https://healthpartnersipve.org/futures-resources/sample-health-center-protocol/>

[Name of Community Health Center]	
MANUAL: Clinical	Section:
Exploitation, Human Trafficking, and Intimate Partner Violence	
Policy Approved:	Procedures Last Revision Date:
Policy Last Review Date:	Procedures Last Review Date:

Protocol for HRSA-supported Community Health Centers to Engage Patients through Universal Education Approaches on Exploitation (E), Human Trafficking (HT), Domestic Violence (DV) and Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)

Protocol Purpose: The protocol purpose is to prevent exploitation, human trafficking, domestic violence, and intimate partner violence by helping patients have healthy relationships and promote their health as workers. This will occur through universal education about healthy relationships and fair labor practices for the prevention of abuse, violence, and exploitation. The protocol will enable the health center to provide trauma-informed, survivor-centered care; intervention with clinical and case management services; and formalized ways to connect patients with community-based services that provide resources for domestic violence, employment assistance, housing, food, civil legal aid, and other basic needs. Also, health centers will attend to the patients' physical and mental health needs and create safety plans in partnership with community-based advocates. Patients often have physical and emotional safety needs that must be supported by trauma-informed protocols and healing services. For example, health impacts of domestic violence and human trafficking/exploitation include exacerbation of chronic illness, sexually transmitted infections, reproductive coercion, traumatic brain injuries and history of strangulation, anxiety, depression, and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). (For more information about the health impact of trauma and abuse, and to download community health center tools on these topics visit: <https://ipvhealthpartners.org/>).

This protocol also serves as a support resource for health center staff. Given the prevalence of violence and exploitation in communities, health center employees also have personal experiences of violence, abuse, trauma, or exploitation, and may experience vicarious trauma, secondary traumatic stress, or PTSD re-traumatization from caring for patients affected by violence. The community-based resources in this protocol also serve as resources for staff. In addition, it is recommended that health centers create workplaces free from domestic violence, sexual harassment and violence, and stalking (helpful policies and toolkits are available through [Workplaces Respond to Domestic and Sexual Violence: A National Resource Center](https://www.workplacesrespond.org/), a project of Futures Without Violence, visit <https://www.workplacesrespond.org/>).

This protocol addresses both [intimate partner violence \(IPV\)](#) and [domestic violence \(DV\)](#) and the terms are used interchangeably (with "domestic violence" as the broader term across the document).

Thank you!

Please open the link that's posted in the chat box and complete the post-survey

<https://redcap.link/wacabfzo>

Stay connected by signing up for our monthly
e-list: *Catalyst for Change*

See bottom of page to sign-up:
www.healthpartnersipve.org