



INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE MISSION

Assessment of Survivor Outcomes Tool

Training Facilitation Guide

A Guide to Accompany the ASO Training Webinar

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FACILITATOR GUIDE

Introduction

International Justice Mission developed a training webinar to equip individuals in the use of the Assessment of Survivor Outcomes (ASO) tool. This guide accompanies the webinar and equips the facilitator to train participants on scoring the ASO tool and to discuss key definitions and assessment considerations for relevance in local contexts. It is expected that all organizations trained to use the ASO tool have signed IJM's ASO User Agreement.

Objective

The ASO Training has the following two objectives:

1. To equip all training participants in the usage of the ASO tool.
2. To promote consistency of ASO scoring within a program or organizational context, thus ensuring that training participants have a shared understanding of key definitions and assessment considerations.

Length of Training

The ASO Training is designed to be completed in **four hours**.

Training Materials Needed

- Webinar (download for viewing)
- Facilitation Guide (for facilitator use only)
- Handouts (for each participant)
 - ASO tool
 - ASO Case Vignette
 - ASO Guidance Manual
 - Evaluation Form
- Flip Chart

Training Logistics

1. Training participants: All assessors are required to complete the training prior to initial implementation of the ASO.¹ Assessors typically serve as caseworkers, social workers, or in other roles working directly with survivors. Training participants can also include staff members who are responsible for monitoring and evaluation or data collection and who want to learn about the ASO as an impact measurement tool. The recommended maximum training class size is 15 participants.
2. Facilitator: The selected training facilitator is responsible for training and equipping staff in their roles and for oversight of ASO tool usage within their organization. The facilitator must be familiar with the ASO tool and have effective communication and presentation skills. IJM is available for consultation for facilitators, so please contact aftercare@ijm.org if needed.
3. Length and location of training: Four hours is adequate time to view all webinar trainings, discuss local contextualization of material, and practice implementation of the ASO tool. The training space should be arranged such that all participants can both view the webinar and face one another during the discussions.

¹ See ASO Guidance Manual, p7

Facilitator Preparation

See Appendix A: Training Checklist *for further details on preparation.*

Prior to facilitating the ASO Training, the facilitator should take the following steps:

1. Review and gain familiarity with the webinar modules, ASO tool, and ASO Guidance Manual.
2. Practice scoring the ASO using the case vignette. [Note: Appendices E-J include case-type specific vignettes.] Suggested scores have been provided for the facilitator to guide discussions; however, the facilitator should fully review the vignette and score the ASO before consulting the suggested scores in order to gain familiarity with the tool and gain confidence in guiding a scoring discussion with participants. IJM is available for consultation for facilitators, so please contact aftercare@ijm.org if needed.
3. Prepare training logistics such as participant confirmation, training room set-up, handouts, and webinars. (Please download the webinars rather than attempt to stream them during the training to avoid internet challenges that may arise.)
4. Review Appendices C: Sample Local Assessment Considerations and D: Sample Training and Quality Assurance Protocol. These templates are available to assist in the development of internal protocols for contextualized usage of the ASO tool.
5. Prepare to engage participants in the training with some of these helpful facilitation strategies:
 - a. Know the audience: Consider the level of assessment skills of the training participants, years of expertise working with the survivor population, and level of engagement within training discussions. Knowledge of these factors will help you prepare for likely questions and emphasize the most relevant and critical points during discussions.
 - b. Use personal examples: Share examples from your program or from participants' programs to guide understanding of the key definitions or assessment considerations during the discussion.
 - c. Parking lot: Utilize a "parking lot" list of difficult questions that need to be revisited after the training. Note that you will follow up on these questions and consult with aftercare@ijm.org if needed.

Overview of Training

Training Section		Components	Suggested Time
1. Introduction		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participant introduction • Training objectives • Participant engagement • Case vignette 	15 minutes
2. Webinar Training Modules	2.1 Introduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IJM introduction • Restoration definition • ASO tool introduction 	25 minutes
	2.2 Validation Study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal validation • External validation • Study results 	10 minutes
	2.3 Utilizing the Tool	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASO tool uses • Ethical considerations • Quality assurance • Assessment instructions 	15 minutes
	2.4 Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of domain • Review of subdomains • Practice scoring • Discussion 	25 minutes
	2.5 Legal Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of domain • Review of subdomains • Practice scoring • Discussion 	20 minutes
	2.6 Mental Wellbeing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of domain • Review of subdomains • Practice scoring • Discussion 	25 minutes
	2.7 Economic Empowerment & Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of domain • Review of subdomains • Practice scoring • Discussion 	25 minutes
	2.8 Social Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of domain • Review of subdomains • Practice scoring • Discussion 	25 minutes
	2.9 Physical Wellbeing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of domain • Review of subdomains • Practice scoring • Discussion 	25 minutes
	2.10 Conclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final remarks 	5 minutes
3. Conclusion		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final discussion • Evaluation 	25 minutes
TOTAL TIME			4 hours

Training Introduction

FACILITATION ACTION	INSTRUCTIONS	TIME
Participant Introduction	Conduct an activity for training participants to learn one another's names and roles. If participants are from the same program, discuss expectations and personal goals of the training.	10 mins
Training Objectives	Introduce the purpose of the training, including how the program or organization intends to use the ASO tool.	1 min
Participant Engagement	Introduce the webinar as a participatory training process. Explain to participants that one goal of the training is shared understanding of key definitions and assessment considerations and encourage participants to ask questions at the end of each module. Explain that today's training will include viewing IJM's webinar training modules and, after each module, participants will practice scoring the ASO with a case vignette and discuss as a group.	2 min

Webinar Training Modules

1. Module 1: Introduction

FACILITATION ACTION	INSTRUCTIONS	TIME
Webinar	The training begins with a brief introduction of IJM, including its geographical locations, the types of violence IJM addresses globally, and IJM's model of partnering with criminal justice systems to protect vulnerable individuals and communities. For more information about IJM's work globally, visit www.ijm.org This module also provides a brief overview of the ASO tool, beginning with IJM's definition of survivor restoration, which the ASO tool measures.	13 mins
Discussion	At the conclusion of the webinar module, discuss how the ASO tool can be incorporated into your agency's case management practices. Using a flip chart to record discussion, have team members consider how the ASO can best fit into the agency practices. The recommended usage includes: 1) at the time of intake (to assess needs), 2) at the time of case closure (to assess survivor restoration and readiness for case closure), and 3) at a point of follow-up (to assess whether restoration was sustained--see Guidance Manual, page 8). If your agency would like consultation on developing case management practices, please contact aftercare@ijm.org <i>Note: Alternatively, this discussion can be conducted at the conclusion of the training once participants understand the tool and the scoring process.</i>	10 mins

2. Module 2: ASO Validation Study

FACILITATION ACTION	INSTRUCTIONS	TIME
Webinar	This module provides an overview of the validation study, which demonstrates that the ASO is a valid and reliable tool for measuring survivor progress toward restoration. For more information about methodology and results, the full validation report can be accessed at www.ijm.org/aso	10 mins

3. Module 3: Utilizing the ASO Tool

FACILITATION ACTION	INSTRUCTIONS	TIME
Webinar	This module provides guidance on implementing the ASO tool with survivors. It explores ethical considerations and quality assurance practices, and it provides instructions for assessors on how to prepare for conducting the assessment.	11 mins
Case Vignette	<p>Provide five minutes for participants to read the case vignette, either individually or aloud as a group. Use the vignette relevant to the survivor population that you serve; if you serve a population of survivors for whom a case vignette has not yet been developed, please contact aftercare@ijm.org for further instructions.</p> <p>The remainder of the webinar is structured to provide training and guidance in scoring each domain in the following way: 1) overview of the domain, 2) specific guidance for scoring each subdomain within the domain, and 3) facilitator-led practice and discussion of scoring, and local contextualization of definitions and assessment considerations.</p>	5 mins

4. Modules 4-9: ASO Domains

Each of the ASO Training Webinar Modules (modules 4-9) for the six ASO domains follows the same training format outlined below. Following each ASO domain module, the facilitator will guide participants to practice scoring the ASO tool using the case vignette and will lead a discussion to ensure clarity among participants in their scoring.

FACILITATION ACTION	INSTRUCTIONS	TIME
Webinar	Each webinar module reviews each of the six ASO domains, providing input on scoring each of the subdomains, including key definitions and assessment considerations.	Range between 5-8 mins
Discussion	<p>At the end of each webinar module, practice scoring the domain.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Provide five minutes for participants to score the relevant domain on the ASO tool using details from the case vignette.2. Share suggested subdomain scores from the case vignette (included in appendix for facilitators only).3. Facilitate discussion about scoring differences among participants and any questions that arise. At the end of discussion	15 mins

	for each domain, confirm with participants that they feel confident to score the domain. If participants note any local contextualization to guidance points that would bring further clarity and consistency to scoring, note these points in Appendix C for later distribution to participants.	
Overall ASO Score (Module 9 only)	At the end of the final webinar module, the facilitator calculates the final score and discusses the overall score of the ASO tool. 1. Provide five minutes for participants to calculate the overall ASO score (for overall score, add all domains and divide by 6). 2. Discuss the overall score of the ASO tool. Does the overall score reflect the overall stability or vulnerability of the survivor in the case vignette? Note any insights that would bring greater clarity and consistency in scoring.	15 mins

5. Module 10: Webinar Conclusion

FACILITATION ACTION	INSTRUCTIONS	TIME
Webinar	This module concludes the training and provides recommendations for follow-up steps.	2 mins

Training Conclusion

FACILITATION ACTION	INSTRUCTIONS	TIME
Discussion	Lead participants in a final discussion of the ASO training. Discuss participants' questions about implementation of the ASO tool. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For questions on usage of the ASO tool within your program, inform participants that you (or a program director) will develop a set of protocols for ongoing training and supervision of the ASO tool implementation (see Appendix D). For questions about the ASO tool requiring further consultation, inform participants that you will follow up with aftercare@ijm.org for further guidance. 	15 mins
Discussion	At the conclusion of the webinar, discuss how to prepare for and implement the ASO tool with survivors. Use the flip chart to record discussion and consider the following questions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Where/when can the ASO tool be conducted with survivors (e.g. home visits, shelter counseling room, etc.)? How will you conduct the informed consent process (e.g. use of provided script, agency informed consent script, written or oral, etc.)? Do assessors need any further training in interview techniques? (See ASO Guidance Manual Appendix A for further instruction.) 	5 mins
Evaluation	Provide training evaluations to each participant to fill out. (See Appendix B.)	5 mins

APPENDIX A: TRAINING CHECKLIST

✓ COMPLETE	2-3 WEEKS BEFORE TRAINING
	Review ASO materials: webinars, ASO tool, ASO Guidance Manual, and facilitator guide. For any questions, contact aftercare@ijm.org for consultation.
	Choose proper case vignette relevant to your program and practice scoring.
	Determine participant list and gain commitments from participants (note: participants should include all possible assessors to use ASO).
	Consider participant level of expertise with survivor assessments and determine whether supplemental training on conducting assessments is needed (can use Appendix A of ASO Guidance Manual, if helpful).
	Plan for location of the training.
✓ COMPLETE	PRIOR TO TRAINING
	Print all training materials (ASO tool, ASO Guidance Manual, Case Vignette, Evaluation Form) for each participant.
	Download all ASO Training Webinars
	Set up training room in a format that encourages participant discussion (in a circle/ half-circle format if feasible); set up audio-visual technology (projector, speakers, etc.).
	If desired, set up a white board or flip chart paper to list “Parking Lot” discussion items.
✓ COMPLETE	AFTER TRAINING
	Send feedback from evaluation forms to IJM at aftercare@ijm.org
	Review locally contextualized guidance points developed by participants (see Appendix C), and distribute a final document of local guidance points to participants.
	If applicable, review questions that were placed in the “Parking Lot” and ensure that responses are sent to participants.
	Follow up with any questions or consultation needs at aftercare@ijm.org
	Develop a protocol for when the ASO tool will be utilized within your program.
	Develop a protocol for quality assurance practices to ensure that the ASO tool is being used consistently and accurately by assessors. (See Appendix D.)

APPENDIX B: EVALUATION FORM

ASO TRAINING EVALUATION

Date: _____

Presenter: _____

Organization: _____

Instructions: Please indicate your level of agreement with the statements listed below.

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1. I feel confident to use the ASO to assess survivor outcomes.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2. The webinar was clear and easy to understand.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3. The length of training was appropriate.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4. The Guidance Manual provides the input I need to score the ASO.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5. The case vignette activity was an effective way to apply understanding of the ASO.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

1. What aspects of the ASO Training were the most helpful in preparing you to use the ASO?

2. What aspects of the ASO Training were confusing or difficult to understand?

3. Do you need further training or areas of clarification to feel confident to use the ASO?

4. What other feedback do you have to make the ASO Training stronger?

Thank you for your participation and feedback!

For further comments or questions, contact IJM Global Aftercare at aftercare@ijm.org

APPENDIX C: SAMPLE LOCAL ASSESSMENT CONSIDERATIONS

Facilitator Instructions: The ASO Guidance Manual was designed to provide assessors with general considerations and guidelines to follow for ASO implementation and scoring. However, as local service provision contexts vary considerably, it could be helpful for organizations to document additional considerations and guidance points that are specific to their local context, cultural norms, local laws, or case types. Once completed, this document could serve as an addendum to the ASO Guidance Manual and help your organization to ensure greater consistency in scoring.

SAFETY DOMAIN	
SUBDOMAIN	LOCAL ASSESSMENT CONSIDERATIONS
Subdomain 1.1: Survivor is free from abuse or neglect.	<i>Example: In our context, corporal punishment would not be considered abusive unless extreme.</i>
Subdomain 1.2: Survivor is free of threats from suspects or others who intend to revictimize.	<i>Example: Assess threats intended to pressure the victim to withdraw complaint and to directly settle abuse cases with suspect's family.</i>
Subdomain 1.3: Survivor is able to identify and manage unsafe situations.	<i>Example: Assess whether the survivor understands safe migration and can identify the signs of traffickers who may pose as job recruiters.</i>

LEGAL PROTECTION DOMAIN	
SUBDOMAIN	LOCAL ASSESSMENT CONSIDERATIONS
Subdomain 2.1: Survivor is aware of rights and protections under the law and is able to pursue justice and legal protections for violations of these rights.	
Subdomain 2.2: Survivor's legal status or level of documentation minimizes the risk of future human rights violations.	
Subdomain 2.3: Survivor is able to pursue justice for the human rights violation(s).	

MENTAL WELLBEING DOMAIN	
SUBDOMAIN	LOCAL ASSESSMENT CONSIDERATIONS
Subdomain 3.1: Survivor demonstrates risk-free behaviors.	
Subdomain 3.2: Survivor positively engages in daily activities.	
Subdomain 3.3: Survivor utilizes positive coping skills.	
Subdomain 3.4: Survivor demonstrates empowered attitudes and behaviors.	

ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT AND EDUCATION DOMAIN	
SUBDOMAIN	LOCAL ASSESSMENT CONSIDERATIONS
Subdomain 4.1: Survivor's household maintains adequate income from non-exploitative work or productive assets.	
Subdomain 4.2: Survivor's household demonstrates financial management skills.	
Subdomain 4.3: Survivor's household has access to an adequate financial safety net.	
Subdomain 4.4: Survivor positively engages with school, training, and/or work.	

SOCIAL SUPPORT DOMAIN	
SUBDOMAIN	LOCAL ASSESSMENT CONSIDERATIONS
Subdomain 5.1: Survivor feels emotionally supported in positive relationships.	
Subdomain 5.2: Survivor's household is supportive of survivor's wellbeing.	
Subdomain 5.3: Survivor does not experience discrimination or negative social pressure.	
Subdomain 5.4: Survivor has access to community-based resources and support structures.	

PHYSICAL WELLBEING DOMAIN	
SUBDOMAIN	LOCAL ASSESSMENT CONSIDERATIONS
Subdomain 6.1: Survivor has access to essential medical services.	
Subdomain 6.2: Survivor takes care of health needs.	
Subdomain 6.3: Survivor has access to adequate basic needs that impact health.	
Subdomain 6.4: Survivor has stable housing.	
Subdomain 6.5: Survivor's housing is safe and free from hazards.	

APPENDIX D: SAMPLE TRAINING AND QUALITY ASSURANCE PROTOCOL

Facilitator Instructions: Consider the below training and quality assurance procedures and how these practices will be implemented within your organization. Once developed, be sure to distribute to relevant individuals within the organization. Examples have been provided below.

Training and Supervision	Who participates?	When implemented?	Who is responsible?	Other Notes
New Assessor Training	<i>Example: Newly hired Caseworker</i>	<i>Example: Within first month of hire</i>	<i>Example: Casework Supervisor</i>	
New Assessor Supervision	<i>Example: Casework Supervisor</i>	<i>Example: Quarterly</i>	<i>Example: Casework Supervisor</i>	
Ongoing Supervision	<i>Example: All Caseworkers</i>	<i>Example: Quarterly</i>	<i>Example: Casework Supervisor</i>	
Refresher Training	<i>Example: All Caseworkers</i>	<i>Example: Annually</i>	<i>Example: Casework Supervisor</i>	
Group ASO Practice	<i>Example: Casework Team</i>	<i>Example: Once per quarter in Team Meeting</i>	<i>Example: Casework Supervisor</i>	
Updates to Local Guidance Inputs	<i>Example: Program Manager</i>	<i>Example: Annually</i>	<i>Example: Director</i>	

APPENDIX E: CASE VIGNETTE SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Facilitator Note: All details are fictional. If desired, change names and minor details for cultural contextualization.

Luis is a seven-year-old boy who is living in La Paz, Bolivia. When Luis was four years old, his father abandoned the family, and his mother, Camila, began to work several jobs to provide for Luis and his sister, Alina. In her grief over abandonment, Camila often verbally blamed Luis and Alina for their father's absence, calling them names and beating them severely. About one year ago, Camila's boyfriend Marcus moved into the home. Because of Marcus' income from his construction job, Camila was able to cut back to one job, so she often told Luis and Alina to be good so that they don't "run off Marcus like they did their father." After a few months in the home, Marcus began sexually abusing Luis. Alina witnessed the abuse, but when Luis and Alina told their mother, she did not believe them.

Last month, after six months of the abuse continuing, Alina inadvertently mentioned what happened to a teacher at school, who questioned Luis about it. When Luis confirmed the abuse to the teacher, she called the police, and both children were removed from the home and placed in the home of their maternal aunt. She already has six children of her own and a very small income, so she hopes for Luis and Alina to soon return to their mother. She says that she loves the children, but she is overwhelmed with her own children and feels financially constrained in trying to care for them. Marcus was arrested and charged at the time of the police intervention but was released on bail and is currently back in Camila's home.

At home, Luis isolates himself from his sister and cousins; he either sits sullenly in the corner of a room or wanders outside for long periods of time alone. When he does interact, he becomes easily frustrated and initiates arguments. His aunt reports that he cries at night when going to sleep and frequently wets his bed at night, which makes her frustrated and confused at why he is still wetting the bed at this age. She is also frustrated that she cannot get him to talk more openly, interact well with the other children, or eat regularly, and this makes her hope that his time in her home will end quickly. Other than concerns over his bed-wetting and crying, Luis is in good health and is taken to the doctor by his aunt if he becomes ill.

Luis has done fairly well in school academically, but his grades have begun to suffer since being removed from his mother's home. The school records indicate that within the past year, he has become quiet and isolated from peers. In the last month, he had two altercations with other children when they started to tease him – he yelled at and punched two children, but each time ran into a corner and began to cry before the teacher could intervene.

Luis has been engaging with the legal process; though he is tentative in interaction with the lawyers who are representing his case, he always tells the truth when asked. He says that he knows that the abuse was wrong and he never wants to be in the same home as Marcus again, but he also feels that the abuse was his fault. Through the legal clinic, he has also gained access to counseling sessions and is engaging in these sessions. The counselor is working with Luis to resolve anger and depression symptoms. It seems that the counseling sessions are helping. Luis has shown improvement in his behavior; he no longer exhibits tantrums and is learning to play better with peers. Although he still exhibits depression symptoms and is fearful of being abandoned once again, he is starting to believe that he can be happy in the near future.

Scoring Guide: For Facilitator Only			
Note: Before reviewing the suggested scores below, try to score the ASO on your own using the case vignette and compare scores to the below suggested scores.			
Subdomain	Subdomain Score	Justification	Domain Score
Safety			
1.1	2	Significant sexual abuse and physical abuse in mother's home; no abuse in aunt's home, but may not be permanent	2.0
1.2	2	Suspect in mother's home, but does not come to aunt's home	
1.3	2	Recognizes abuse as wrong, cannot manage unsafe situations	
Legal Protection			
2.1	2	Recognizes abuse, but also blames self	2.7
2.2	3	Legal status does not impact level of protection or vulnerability	
2.3	3	Access to justice proceedings; somewhat tentative	
Mental Wellbeing			
3.1	3	Limited risk behaviors; minor aggression toward peers	2.0
3.2	2	Difficult relationships with other children, emotional reactions and depressive symptoms impact daily wellbeing	
3.3	2	No consistent coping skills, though engaging in counseling	
3.4	1	No demonstration of empowered attitudes or behaviors	
Economic Empowerment and Education			
4.1	2	Aunt has limited income; mother reliant on abuser's income	2.0
4.2	2	No known information, but economic level indicates vulnerability	
4.3	2	No known information, but economic level indicates vulnerability	
4.4	2	Struggling academically and with peers since abuse	
Social Support			
5.1	2	No clear indication of close relationship	2.5
5.2	2	Aunt overwhelmed by Luis' needs; mother supports abuser	
5.3	3	No indication of stigma in community; teased at school	
5.4	3	Community-based legal aid and counseling	
Physical Wellbeing			
6.1	4	Has access to medical services	3.4
6.2	3	In good health; engaged in mental health services	
6.3	4	Has access to food, hygiene, clothing	
6.4	3	In aunt's home; permanency plan still being assessed	
6.5	3	No known hazards	
Overall Score			2.4

APPENDIX F: CASE VIGNETTE COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION (CSE)

Facilitator Note: All details are fictional. If desired, change names and minor details for cultural contextualization.

Arianna Diaz is a 14-year-old female rescued from a situation of child sexual exploitation in the streets of Santo Domingo 10 months ago. Arianna is currently under a protective custody by order of the government. She was initially placed in a government shelter and was transferred to a private aftercare home after four months.

Prior to the police intervention, Arianna lived at home with her mother, father, and five siblings. Her older sister, Maria, is 19 years old, works in a bar, and is dating a boy named Mateo. Arianna loved the type of clothing her older sister began wearing when she started working at the bar and dating Mateo. She became especially jealous when her sister got a cell phone. Two of the girls in her class had gotten one also, and she had been trying to find ways to earn money to buy one.

One day, Mateo came to the house and gave Arianna a fancy designer purse, which he said was a gift. He explained that he had found a way for her to earn money, and if she wanted to buy a cell phone to put in the purse, she could meet him at the local park that night after dark. Arianna understood exactly what type of work Mateo was asking her to do. She had overheard older girls at school talking about how they earned money to buy expensive clothes. Without hesitation, she agreed to meet Mateo at the park. When she arrived, he was standing by a bench with a man who was much older, she thought maybe 50 years old, and in very nice clothes. The man whispered something to Mateo and sent him away after slipping something into his hand. The man motioned to Arianna to follow him. She did so willingly, all the way to a hotel room. There the man told her to undress and do what he said. Although Arianna knew to expect this, it was a strange experience to have sex with a strange man her first time.

Arianna continued to meet Mateo and customers at different locations. Her parents began to notice her absence. They asked her about this, and she explained that she was doing odd jobs around the city. Hoping they would stop asking questions, she gave them some of the money she had earned for the week and promised she would bring money home regularly to help with expenses. Arianna's parents worried that she was participating in sex work, but did not question her further because the large family was struggling to make ends meet. The money she brought in proved to be very helpful.

Arianna's parents became concerned that she was skipping many days of school; feeling out of control to help, they decided to contact the police. The police began an investigation into the street-based exploitation and successfully carried out an intervention. Arianna was very angry to have been taken away by the police from a potential job. She argued, saying that her sister was able to do the same work and no one came for her. However, as a minor, Arianna cannot legally participate in prostitution.

Within the aftercare shelter, Arianna was initially extremely uncooperative. However, she nonetheless chose to engage in trauma focused counseling and antibiotic treatments for a recurring sexually transmitted infection she acquired prior to the police intervention. Arianna does well in school academically. However, the school records indicate that she is loud, hyperactive, oppositional, exhibits sexualized behavior, and is argumentative with peers and staff. She has difficulty making friends; she is often confrontational with peers, and she exhibits inappropriate sexual behaviors. She has made verbal threats to hurt her peers when they have called her bad names, but she has not acted on her threats.

Arianna wants to return home to her parents as soon as possible, despite her anger at them for "turning her in" to police. Both Arianna's mother and father are employed. Her mother works at a four-star hotel

as a cleaner; her work has been stable the past three years. Her father works sporadically in construction. His job is not as stable, and he often goes without work for weeks. Neither has any physical or emotional problems, nor is there any evidence of substance abuse. They own a small home, where their four other children remain with them. They rarely visit Arianna at the aftercare shelter however, due to work and other logistical constraints. Her parents state they want her to come home but are nervous they will not be able to keep her from doing sex work if she was to return home, so they prefer her to stay in the shelter.

Arianna believes that her relationship with Mateo or the customers who traded money for sex was not abusive; she continues to state that she consented to the arrangement and that Mateo is not to blame. Per Arianna, “I was getting paid for it; lots of girls have sex with their boyfriends and earn nothing – I at least made money.” Mateo was arrested in the operation, but later released on bail. He has since absconded; police are continuing to look for him. Arianna is currently willing to testify as to what happened, but she maintains she consented to all transactions with Mateo.

Scoring Guide: For Facilitator Only			
<i>Note: Before reviewing the suggested scores below, try to score the ASO on your own using the case vignette. Compare scores to ensure clarity of justification before facilitating training.</i>			
Subdomain	Subdomain Score	Justification	Domain Score
Safety			
1.1	4	No abuse or neglect in home or community	2.7
1.2	3	No current threats, but Mateo is on bail and could be a threat	
1.3	1	Unable to identify unsafe situations	
Legal Protection			
2.1	1	Does not recognize exploitation as abusive	2.0
2.2	3	Legal status does not impact level of protection or vulnerability	
2.3	2	Access to justice proceedings but uncooperative	
Mental Wellbeing			
3.1	1	Oppositional behavior, sexualized behaviors, verbal threats	1.8
3.2	2	Poor relational skills, reactive emotions, daily wellbeing impacted	
3.3	2	No consistent coping skills, but some engagement in counseling	
3.4	2	Strong self-advocate, but directed currently to risky behaviors	
Economic Empowerment and Education			
4.1	3	Parents have fairly stable income and employment	2.5
4.2	3	Limited information, but indications of stability	
4.3	2	Limited information, but indications of vulnerability	
4.4	2	Poor motivation in school; struggling academically	
Social Support			
5.1	2	Does not feel supported by parents, despite their efforts	1.8
5.2	2	Parents supportive of wellbeing but feel limited in ability	
5.3	1	Poor peer influences create risk of further exploitation	
5.4	2	Limited access to necessary services in community	
Physical Wellbeing			
6.1	4	Has access to medical services	3.4
6.2	3	Addressing ongoing medical health and mental health needs	
6.3	4	Has access to food, hygiene, clothing	
6.4	4	Parents own home	
6.5	2	High risk of prostitution within community	
Overall Score			2.4

APPENDIX G: CASE VIGNETTE FORCED LABOR TRAFFICKING

Facilitator Note: All details are fictional. If desired, change names and minor details for cultural contextualization.

Raj is a 20-year-old male who was rescued six months ago from being forced to work at a brick factory in Andhra Pradesh. He had been in bondage for over two years along with his parents, 15-year-old sister, and 10 others. The government brought them out of the factory after a local NGO filed a complaint with police. However, after a full day of inquiry, government officials were not convinced that this was bonded labor and did not pursue arrest of the owners. All laborers were sent to their villages in western Odisha without the release certificates that demonstrate their legal freedom and right to specific protections and benefits.

Prior to bondage in the brick factory, Raj and his parents worked seasonally in Odisha, alternating between agriculture and daily wage work. Consistent work, however, is difficult to find in their village, and in the past, they have had to find work far outside of their village for several months at a time. The money that the family was able to collectively earn was usually enough to feed them throughout the year, but they had no savings. Many other people in Raj's village were in similar situations, and some had left the village to find work in other states through the help of a middleman. Three years ago, Raj's mother fell very ill and was taken to a private hospital for treatment. The family was unable to pay for the cost of her medications, so Raj's father sought out a middleman for an advance. After Raj's mother recovered, the middleman put Raj, his parents, and sister on a train headed south to Andhra Pradesh where he told them they could work to pay back their advance. Upon arriving at the brick factory, they quickly discovered that their freedoms were taken away. They were not allowed to leave the facility and the laborers were beaten if they tried. They were forced to work long hours (sometimes starting at 3am) and were barely paid enough to eat. After a laborer ran away, the owner had his relative severely beaten as an example to the other laborers of what would happen if someone escaped again. One time, Raj witnessed one of the owner's men attempt to sexually assault his sister. Raj stepped in to defend her and both were badly beaten. Raj's sister told him to not tell their parents what had happened. He suspects that his sister may have been assaulted on another occasion because he has often seen her crying.

Since return from bondage, Raj's family (Raj, his mother, father, sister, and grandmother) live in a hut with no electricity and a roof that leaks significantly during the rainy season. They own the home but do not have land to cultivate. Other people in their village of higher castes own the agricultural land and have access to electricity. Thus far, Raj and his parents have been able to get consistent daily wages in agriculture, so they can eat daily and cover other basic needed expenses. Raj is trying to save some of his earnings so that they can fix their roof, but it is difficult, and he is only able to save money on certain weeks. Raj is concerned about the sustainability of his income once harvesting season ends.

Other community members are aware of what happened to Raj and his family but view their bondage as a normal repayment of debt. Raj expresses concern that if the men from the brick factory were ever to come to the village to threaten them, no one would come to their defense. He feels too intimidated to go to the police, and the village leader is good friends with the middleman. Despite these concerns, Raj would not consider taking another advance and risk going back into bondage, even if others from his village might consider doing this again.

Raj does not talk much with his family. His mother and grandmother do not get along which makes Raj feel tense. Since rescue, Raj's sister has barely spoken, and the family is critical of her for being withdrawn and sometimes skipping work to stay in the house. Raj stays silent regarding his sister. On days when there is a lot of tension in the family, he leaves and goes to drink. Raj does not drink all the time, but if he starts to feel very anxious (about once every other week) or if he wakes up from a disturbing dream about his sister

getting assaulted in the facility (a few times per month), he chooses to spend some of his wages on alcohol and has gotten drunk four to six times per month since rescue. He has a few friends in the village, but he has had trouble connecting with them ever since being rescued from bondage.

Raj's health is generally good. A new government hospital allows Raj and his family to access free, basic medical care, but it is quite far away. Nonetheless, Raj says that if he or his family members are sick, they would find a way to get to the hospital.

Scoring Guide: For Facilitator Only			
<i>Note: Before reviewing the suggested scores below, try to score the ASO on your own using the case vignette. Compare scores to ensure clarity of justification before facilitating training.</i>			
Subdomain	Subdomain Score	Justification	Domain Score
Safety			
1.1	4	No current abuses	2.7
1.2	2	Middleman close to village leader; no active threats	
1.3	2	Intimidated by police; no plan of what to do when unsafe; understands dangers of debt leading to forced labor	
Legal Protection			
2.1	2	Basic understanding of violation of rights, but not aware of legal protections	1.3
2.2	1	No release certificate	
2.3	1	No arrest made or access to justice for case	
Mental Wellbeing			
3.1	3	Excessive drinking, but not leading to harm to self or others	2.5
3.2	3	Nightmares; withdrawal and anxiety do not disrupt critical activities	
3.3	2	Limited coping skills	
3.4	2	Disempowered from seeking safety, justice, and social support	
Economic Empowerment and Education			
4.1	2	Seasonal work, not currently consistent	2.3
4.2	2	Some good financial skills, but risky spending on alcohol	
4.3	2	Starting saving, but still limited	
4.4	3	Engages positively with work	
Social Support			
5.1	2	Limited relational connection with family and friends	2.5
5.2	3	Household neutral toward wellbeing, but supporting each other	
5.3	3	No active discrimination, but limited community support	
5.4	2	No access to community resources or protective services	
Physical Wellbeing			
6.1	3	Distant access to medical care, but no current health concerns	2.6
6.2	2	Willing to go to hospital if sick, but exhibits excessive drinking	
6.3	3	Access to basic needs such as food and clothing	
6.4	3	Stable housing	
6.5	2	Leaky roof of home is a hazard	
Overall Score			2.3

APPENDIX H: CASE VIGNETTE ONLINE SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

Facilitator Note: All details are fictional. If desired, change names and minor details for cultural contextualization.

Rose is a nine-year-old female who was rescued, along with her two younger siblings, six months ago in a village in Cebu after being sexually exploited by her mother online. The police ensured that a child-friendly forensic interview was conducted after the operation, and Rose and her two siblings are currently residing in a private aftercare shelter.

Prior to the police intervention, Rose lived in a home with her grandmother, mother, and two younger siblings. Rose's aunt, uncle, and four cousins live in the same village. Her younger sister, Abigail, is five and her younger brother, Felix, is two. Rose's father is a contract worker in Kuwait working as a machine operator. Her mother and grandmother are both unemployed. Her father has been in Kuwait almost two years; he left soon after her younger brother, Felix, was born. Rose's father sends money to the family each month, but does not stay in frequent contact otherwise. Once he heard of the rescue and arrest of the mother, Rose's father expressed desire to return to Cebu; however, he is unable to break his contract for at least another year.

The abuse began soon after Rose's father left to work abroad. Rose's mother spent more time on the computer and often had Rose come over to "say hello" to many different foreign men on the screen. Rose's mother told Rose that while Papa was away, she would need her help to take care of the family. Rose was instructed to undress in front of the computer. Her sister, Abigail, began posing with Rose for some customers. On many occasions, Rose was instructed to touch her own or her sister's genitals after undressing. The instructions were always given by Rose's mother, and the grandmother was never present during these shows. Rose's grandmother, as well as her other family in the village, claimed to have not known about the online exploitation.

Rose has been in the private shelter for six months and struggles socially with others there. She interacts minimally with the other children and house parents. Her primary interactions are with Abigail and Felix. Rose tends to isolate herself even when encouraged to play with the other children. When she does interact with the other children, she becomes easily frustrated and initiates arguments. She can often get very angry during these arguments and has become physically aggressive with other children twice. Though she does not frequently become physically aggressive, she does become very defiant and oppositional towards the house parents. She destroyed some property in the past during a bout of rage. Once calm, Rose is very remorseful, especially towards the house parents, and is eager to obey and please them. After one of these episodes, Rose will repeat that she is a bad child. House parents at the shelter have reported Rose waking up frequently from frightening dreams. Rose is unable to describe the dreams or provide content but has reported "they are very scary."

Rose is enrolled in the local public school and appears to struggle both socially and academically. She has significant difficulty focusing during class and isolates herself from the other children. Rose initiates arguments and gets easily angered when interacting with classmates, though is very obedient towards teachers. When asked if she likes school, Rose reports that she does not like it because she "is not smart."

Rose is being provided with individual counseling to address anger management, interpersonal skills, and self-esteem. Rose does not like discussing the abuse and becomes visibly agitated when asked. Since the original forensic interview, Rose has refused to say anything negative about her mother because she does not want to "get her in trouble." Rose has not been a part of the legal process following the initial forensic interview. It has been explained to Rose that what her mother did to her was not right and therefore her mother is in jail; however, Rose frequently asks her social worker when she can see her mother and when she and her siblings can go home. She is provided with medical checkups and is in good health.

Rose's mother is in jail awaiting trial and has no contact with any of the children. Her grandmother has been able to see the children once and is pursuing counseling services and a psychoeducation course. Rose's grandmother hopes to have the children returned to her when they are discharged from the shelter and reintegrated into the community. Rose's grandmother still lives in the home where the abuse occurred and would like the children to be reintegrated into that home. Although there have been no other reports of OSEC occurring in this village, village officials have shown little concern regarding Rose's case and are unwilling to acknowledge the possibility that other instances of OSEC could be occurring. Although some services are available in this community, they are minimal as it is not in the communities' budget. Most services provided are through the local health office.

Scoring Guide: For Facilitator Only			
<i>Note: Before reviewing the suggested scores below, try to score the ASO on your own using the case vignette. Compare scores to ensure clarity of justification before facilitating training.</i>			
Subdomain	Subdomain Score	Justification	Domain Score
Safety			
1.1	2	Significant sexual abuse in home environment; need further safety assessment of grandmother's home	1.7
1.2	2	Uncertain safety of home environment; mother is incarcerated	
1.3	1	Unable to recognize mother as unsafe	
Legal Protection			
2.1	1	Does not recognize exploitation as abusive	2.0
2.2	3	Legal status does not impact level of protection or vulnerability	
2.3	2	Access to justice proceedings but currently not participating	
Mental Wellbeing			
3.1	2	Physically aggressive with other children; property destruction	1.8
3.2	2	Nightmares, difficulty with relationships with other children, and difficulty paying attention at school	
3.3	2	No consistent coping skills, though some relational engagement	
3.4	1	No demonstration of empowered attitudes or behaviors	
Economic Empowerment and Education			
4.1	2	Limited remittances from father	2.0
4.2	2	No known information, but economic level indicates vulnerability	
4.3	2	No known information, but economic level indicates vulnerability	
4.4	2	Poor motivation in school; struggling academically	
Social Support			
5.1	3	Growing relationship with grandmother; close with siblings	2.5
5.2	3	Grandmother pursuing ability to support children in home	
5.3	3	No indication of stigma in community	
5.4	1	No community services available; no community leader support	
Physical Wellbeing			
6.1	4	Has access to medical services	3.4
6.2	3	In good health; not fully engaging in mental health services	
6.3	4	Has access to food, hygiene, clothing	
6.4	3	Housing available; reintegration feasibility still being assessed	
6.5	3	No known hazards	
Overall Score			2.2

APPENDIX I: CASE VIGNETTE PROPERTY GRABBING

Facilitator Note: All details are fictional. If desired, change names and minor details for cultural contextualization.

Winnie Langeri is a 38-year-old woman living in a village in Gulu, Uganda. Her husband, Otieno, died a year ago of an unknown illness, and she is left to provide for five children between the ages of five to 19 years old. Winnie and Otieno were married in a customary ceremony; Otieno customarily owned a homestead with a few acres of land where the family raised chickens and goats. Otieno had another wife, Miria, with whom he has two sons: Aniga (22) and Odong (19). They lived in a separate house on the same piece of land. While Otieno was living, Miria and Winnie had always respected each other and gotten along.

After his death, Otieno's family came to the land and gave half to Winnie and the other half to Miria, her co-wife. They explained this arrangement to them verbally. Winnie and her children received two acres of land with a small cinderblock house. The house had three rooms, a solid floor, and nearby access to clean water. Even though Miria had always respected Winnie when their husband was alive, she blamed Winnie for his death. She spread rumors that Winnie had infected him with HIV, and that is why he had died, impacting her social connections. Many of the women in the village who were formerly Winnie's friends isolated her in fear that she has HIV. Winnie has never been tested for HIV and neither have any of her children. Winnie dealt with most of her grief privately without the support of any friends or family.

Winnie and her children continued to till their land and raise goats and chickens as their primary source of income. She had little experience raising them and, as a result, her income was inconsistent. She was not able to regularly provide enough food for her children, as the family had no savings.

A month after her husband's death, Aniga and Odong, being the older sons of her late husband, began coming by her home and demanding that she give them her land. They told her that she did not have any right to any part of the land. Winnie knew that this was not true, but was unsure of how she could prove this land belonged to her. When Winnie refused to give over all the land to them, they grew very angry.

They left, but returned days later with other men from the village. They all demanded that Winnie give over the land. They cornered her in her house and began to yell at her in front of her young children. One screamed, "We will kill you and your children if you do not give us this land that is ours." Each week they would come back to the house and scream threats to Winnie and her children. Winnie began having trouble sleeping at night for fear that they would return to threaten her. Winnie did not know what to do. She knew that she needed this land to survive and provide for her children, but she also was fearful of Miria and her sons becoming angrier if they did not get the land. Winnie felt very hopeless. One night, Aniga and Odong broke into her home. They waved around machetes as they shouted threats. They pushed Winnie up against a wall and held a machete to her. They told her they would keep coming back until all the land was theirs. When she went out of her house the next morning, she found all of her chickens and goats dead. Aniga and Odong had killed all of the chickens and goats, leaving her with no source of income.

Fearful for her and her children's lives, and without any income, Winnie decided to flee her land. She left the homestead and moved into her elderly parents' home. Their home is a small one room shack that does not have access to clean water. Her father was extremely unhappy about his daughter requesting help from them. In his mind, she had married into another clan, and she is not his responsibility, but relented and let Winnie and her children come to live at the pleading of Winnie's mother.

Beyond the rising tensions between Winnie and her parents, the house is extremely cramped with so many people living in it. When there is bad weather, the house will often flood, bringing mud and sewage inside. Winnie feels a great deal of shame for not being able to provide for her family. In addition, her family has been shunned by the community, including her siblings, who think that she wants to raise children of another clan on her land. Winnie is a Christian but has not attended church for a long time because of the stigma caused by the rumor that she infected her husband with HIV. Winnie is motivated to provide food, education, and medical care for her family, but she is unsure of how she can do so in her current situation. She wants to find a way to move back into her home, make a livable income, and feel secure from the threats of Aniga and Odong.

Scoring Guide: For Facilitator Only			
<i>Note: Before reviewing the suggested scores below, try to score the ASO on your own using the case vignette. Compare scores to ensure clarity of justification before facilitating training.</i>			
Subdomain	Subdomain Score	Justification	Domain Score
Safety			
1.1	3	No abuses within home or community beyond perpetrators	2.0
1.2	1	Significant threats and abuse by perpetrators	
1.3	2	Able to identify threats, but cannot manage threats	
Legal Protection			
2.1	2	Views abuses as violations, but unaware of legal rights	1.3
2.2	1	No land documentation	
2.3	1	Unable to pursue justice for threats and land theft	
Mental Wellbeing			
3.1	4	No risk behaviors	2.5
3.2	2	Grief, fear, shame; impact on relational/ social engagement	
3.3	2	Seeks help from parents	
3.4	2	Motivated to pursue safety for self and children	
Economic Empowerment and Education			
4.1	1	No current income; goats and chickens (source of income) killed	1.8
4.2	3	Manages small amounts of money to support many people	
4.3	2	Parents provide minimal support through housing	
4.4	1	No current access to work though motivated	
Social Support			
5.1	3	Feels emotionally supported by her children	1.8
5.2	2	Mother supportive; father is tentative in support	
5.3	1	Isolated within community due to rumored HIV infection	
5.4	1	No access to community supports	
Physical Wellbeing			
6.1	3	No known health needs; access to medical care unclear	2.6
6.2	4	Motivated to provide for family, including health needs	
6.3	2	Insufficient income for basic needs; no consistent access to food	
6.4	2	Housing with parents not stable; cannot return to own home	
6.5	2	Health and sanitation hazards during heavy rains	
Overall Score			2.0

APPENDIX J: CASE VIGNETTE POLICE ABUSE OF POWER

Facilitator Note: All details are fictional. If desired, change names and minor details for cultural contextualization.

Timothy Mbutia is 44 years old and lives in a three-room house in Dandora (an informal settlement in Nairobi) with his wife Anastasia and three children, ages four to 12. He ran a makeshift eatery close to the settlement's main road, which he operated with his wife. Though the home was simple, Timothy worked hard to ensure that the rent, school fees, and basic needs of the family were met.

About one year ago, Timothy and his family were asleep when three armed police officers stormed into his home; they rummaged through his house, turning everything upside down from seats to beds and the cupboard in the sitting room. Timothy was stunned when they asked him to show them where he had hidden the gun that he had used for a robbery. He did not understand what was happening and told them that this was a mistaken identity, but they would hear none of his protests. They beat him up with kicks and blows. One of them hit him with the butt of the gun on the side of his head until he bled. After being taken to the police station, Timothy was charged with robbery with violence and sent to remand.

The arrest and charge were a shock to many people who knew Timothy, including his family. The community were puzzled because they had known him for a long time, especially because he grown up within the neighborhood, and they did not at all associate him with robbery. However, Timothy's family were not prominent and could not afford a lawyer nor money for bribery through the system. However, they proved to be a strong support while he was imprisoned. They engaged a community-based legal center to represent Timothy's case in court, came to the courts to support him, and visited him while he was at the remand prison.

After a long court process, the judgement was rendered, and Timothy was acquitted after the prosecution failed to prove its case against him beyond reasonable doubt. The court process revealed that a month prior to Timothy's arrest, a robbery had occurred within the neighborhood pub and both money and valuables stolen. The complainant who reported the robbery to the police had "tipped off" the police that Timothy was a renowned thug within Dandora and had given information to the police on how to locate Timothy. Although the court process sought to keep the complainant's identity confidential, Timothy discovered that it was brought forward from a neighbor with whom he had formerly had a dispute.

Although Timothy was no longer imprisoned, much needed to be done to put his life and family back together. While in remand, the City Council had demolished Timothy's eatery after claiming that it didn't have proper permits. With Timothy, as breadwinner, imprisoned, his wife had begun selling groundnuts and boiled maize next to the market in the evening but did not make enough for day-to-day expenses. She would supplement her earnings by doing laundry work so she could afford to keep the family afloat and would occasionally get assistance from Timothy's family to be able to keep the children in school.

Timothy felt shame because the only source of income that he had worked so hard to build was no more. He knew no other way of making money and the only skill he thought he could utilize was driving. He had attended driving lessons many years back but had no practical experience. A few months after his release, one of his uncles had promised to connect him to a driving company to work as a loader but he was unsuccessful because the company was hesitant to hire ex-prisoners, and he had no proof of his innocence. He was so discouraged that he would just sit at home during the day, hopeless that he would ever get a job. He also began to drink heavily and gamble the little bit of money that he had.

Timothy's drinking and gambling have had an impact on his relationship with his wife, as they have begun to argue frequently, and she reports that he seems emotionally numb when interacting with his children, even though he formerly was a very engaged father. Additionally, although some people in the community openly received him back and believe his innocence, several community members do not want to associate with him. The wife of the neighbor who filed the complaint against him has actively begun spreading rumors within the community that Timothy is a thief, and he is fearful that he will be accused of another crime.

Timothy experiences recurring headaches, and a recent CT scan revealed that Timothy had a small injury on the skull possibly as a result of the police beatings at the time of his arrest. To rectify this, Timothy would need to go through some surgery, but he does not currently have the finances to do so.

Scoring Guide: For Facilitator Only			
<i>Note: Before reviewing the suggested scores below, try to score the ASO on your own using the case vignette. Compare scores to ensure clarity of justification before facilitating training.</i>			
Subdomain	Subdomain Score	Justification	Domain Score
Safety			
1.1	4	No current abuse or neglect	3.3
1.2	3	Unclear whether complainant is a threat, but no active threats	
1.3	3	Access to a community legal center	
Legal Protection			
2.1	3	Aware of rights; no known knowledge of police action as abusive	3.3
2.2	3	Needs documentation of exoneration for further protection	
2.3	4	Pursued justice for name to be cleared	
Mental Wellbeing			
3.1	2	Heavy drinking; gambling	2.0
3.2	2	Depressive symptoms impacting relationships and job-seeking	
3.3	2	Unhealthy coping	
3.4	2	Disempowered from job-seeking and re-engagement with life	
Economic Empowerment and Education			
4.1	2	Wife has some income, but insufficient for household	2.0
4.2	2	Poor financial management, particularly gambling	
4.3	3	Some access to family for financial support when needed	
4.4	1	Not engaged with work; hindered by depression and ex-convict status	
Social Support			
5.1	3	Strong family relationships helped during prison, but have been strained in past 30 days	2.8
5.2	4	Household very supportive of wellbeing	
5.3	2	Community stigma impacting ability to get job and socially engage	
5.4	2	Access to community legal center, but not to employment	
Physical Wellbeing			
6.1	2	Access to basic medical services, but not necessarily surgical procedures	2.8
6.2	2	Access to medical care, but heavy drinking impacting health	
6.3	3	Has basic needs met for food, clothing, shelter	
6.4	3	Has basic housing	
6.5	4	No known hazards in home	
Overall Score			2.7