

## Praxis International

**Advocacy Learning Center Keynote, Wed., July 20, 2016**

**Human Trafficking and Global Policy with Emma Catague**

>>Hello everyone. Thank you for joining. We will go ahead and get started.

>> On behalf of Praxis and [ Indiscernible ] and the office of violence against women I welcome all of you to today's keynote address. I hope you are having a wonderful beautiful day as I am in the East Coast. I hope wherever you are, the day is sunny and bright as a part of the 18 month course the keynote address a structure to explore some thought-provoking subject matters. In the past we have learned from academics [ Indiscernible ] and organizers who are working in different areas the deprivations and inequities. They are working to bring about social change. Today we are very lucky to have an activist and organizer who has founded and continues to please a unique organizations that brings together with his change in Asian and Pacific communities. We have with us today Emma Catague she is the founding number of [ Indiscernible ] . She has 35 years of expect in community and labor organizing and advocating for human rights, immigration issues, bilingual education, youth development employment rights and working for social change. Before I ask Emma to take us through the extremely thought-provoking and quite difficult topic and tell us about her work to end human trafficking. I would like to remind you about the purpose of the keynote address [ Indiscernible ] . The keynote address occupies an important place in the curriculum of the efficacy learning center. It is designed to inspire our thinking and provide us with information about social change that is going on all around us. It allows us to stretch our imagination and exercise our analytical muscles and sharpen our advocacy skills. The keynote addresses motivate us to take a critical look at the way we advocate, Bill coalitions -- build coalitions and shape our work. In fact what we learn from [ Indiscernible ] activist here challenges us to do our work in a different and better way. A little bit about Emma. She has received many awards recognitions and Ocalan's -- all collates for her work. She has received a special community service award from the international District housing alliance in 1995 recognize by minority [ Indiscernible ] coalition in 2000 for her outstanding support and advocacy on behalf of communication -- excuse me desk communities of color, one of Asian Pacific American [ Indiscernible ] award in 2001, she was awarded [ Indiscernible ] business and professional business as 2009 one of the year and recently ordered -- honored by the city of Seattle city Council for her dedicated community work in ending trafficking and violence against women and children. Emma will take us through what is called pain issue of the 21st century, trafficking in women and children and also human trafficking. So, Emma I will turn this over to you.

>> Hello everyone. Thank you Shamita Dasgupta for all of the nice things that you said . I am more nervous [ Indiscernible ] again, thank you and good morning, good afternoon, I don't know[ Indiscernible ] hopefully what you -- what I say today will help you learn more about human trafficking and a global policy and why it is connected to the work that we do.

>> Emma, before you go ahead, I think Liz is here to tell us a little bit about the practicalities of the way we are going to do this -- the method. List, are you there.

>> That is right. Thank you. Hello everyone. We are delighted that you could be with us today. It is really nice to see that we have participants from coast to coast so far. We and that you will be in for a treat and before Emma and Shamita get our keynote started, touch base about him tiffs with our new webinar platform Adobe connect . As you know from other webinars, the way in which you will be able to interact with our presenters today will be through the chat. You all are very good at using it and we appreciate that. Chat in your comments and questions at any point. If you happen to get disconnected to the webinar, rejoin through your original process whether that is by telephone or Internet connection into the webinar. I will also call to your attention a couple of these new features with Adobe connect. You will see the captions are rolling in the lower left-hand portion of the screen. That is a really wonderful addition to our keynote options. I am grateful for that I would also like to call to your attention, that you can access this PowerPoint through the box on the right column of your screen that says materials. You will see the list ALC keynote labor trafficking and global policy. You can download that file and save it to your own computer so that is accessible to you in our session today as well.

>> With that, Shamita I will turn this back to you and you and Emma can get us started.

>> So, Emma, you just started to introduce the topic a little bit. I know your work has been so fabulous over the years. My experience with trafficking has been little but I also have worked with women in the sex trade in India and not realize -- realized at that point how fast human trafficking is and how it affects all of our lives and particularly women and children's lives. Again, without much at you, we you take us through your work and how you perceive and think about human trafficking?

>> Okay. I probably need your help Shamita -- I am a little bit nervous now. [ Indiscernible - multiple speakers ]

>> I am still learning how to do this new method so do not worry about it.

>> The human trafficking -- I am just going to go through and follow the slides that we have. I have been working even before human trafficking was a [ Indiscernible ] and working in the [ Indiscernible ] system in the past. Here we go.

>> Human trafficking and global policy. I know everybody probably knows about what human trafficking is in the use of force, fraud and coercion to compel a person to work against his or her will. There is also a specific federal definition that specifies the difference between labor trafficking and sex trafficking. I will give you just a little bit of what the federal definition -- labor trafficking is using force fraud or coercion to [ Indiscernible ] or employ a person for labor or services in involuntary servitude [ Indiscernible ] or slavery. Sex trafficking basically commercial sexed either by force or coercion in which a person is under 18. If under age of 18 it is automatically considered sex trafficking.

>> In case anyone has a question or anything, just send it to us and we will respond to what.

>> Global trafficking origins, as you can see this is where in the countries in the world, were reported trafficking originated. As you can see the red is very high, the orange and medium and all of that. I know and Shamita you probably also know this. Will you are talking about labor -- labor trafficking and sex trafficking, it is similar how this was -- came about.

>> I am kind of curious about is I know that there is a tremendous overlap between the two. Labor trafficking and sex trafficking or people who are trafficked for labor also used in commercial sex trade? Is that your understanding also?

>> Yes. I think the way we look at it better is they overlap. Some but not all labor trafficking could also be sex trafficking but [ Indiscernible ] people some of the victims that we have serve, they don't consider themselves [ Indiscernible ] prostitution. They were brought here to the recruitment of working in a massage parlor and also they ended up being persecuted but for them, it is work. So they call themselves sex workers or [ Indiscernible ] because they were forced to work. Some of the labor like restaurants or working in [ Indiscernible ] , have also been forced to have [ Indiscernible ] or they were forced to have sex. I think a lot of times we see it and there is a division between sex trafficking and labor trafficking but for us, what I see some of the victims that we serve -- it is both. I think sometimes also -- the way now they look at the sex trafficking versus [ Indiscernible ] the funding is more geared to the sex trafficking in the labor trafficking. Often times the labor trafficking victim is more foreign nationals which is difficult because they cannot come out. They are forced to hide.

>> Does that make sense?

>> Yes.

>> This is also probably more related to what we are talking about is where the routes of where the victims are coming from and going to. It is a small but you can see what countries they are coming and going from. It is like they are going back and forth. The victim or survivors that we serve, we found that of lot of our victims coming from -- are coming from Asia -- [ Indiscernible ] Vietnam and they are coming through mostly European countries but also in the end the United States and [ Indiscernible ] . These are the ones that we know -- a lot of them come in as domestic servitude, mail order brides, restaurant, construction, and the other think that we know that there are a lot coming from Latin America. We serve people from Mexico, Colombia, and other areas. I think for us, this map really shows you how they go in and out. The victims that was serve.,[ Indiscernible ] 55% are women and 45% are men. They are also both victims of labor and safe -- sex trafficking.

>> Shimada, do you have anything on this one?

>> Not really except that we tend to not think of the US is a hub of trafficking and yet it is. It is mainly a receiving country but there is huge trafficking going on there.

>> Yes. Next, this slide shows people who are trapped because of poverty, disabilities and as you can see everything on the list. This is where -- a lot of times also people do not understand that the people who traffic or the people that they know very well. We always think that this could be a stranger but we find that the victims that we serve, we even have one that actually the trafficker is the son-in-law. When they arrive here, they were promised to have good income so they can have Social Security and for seven years they were forced to work and live on a trailer instead of a house. So, immigration is the one who called me and asked me to pick them up at the immigration and it is very hard because they cannot accept that there daughter who happen to be a victim of domestic violence of the son-in-law is the one who [ Indiscernible ] . For us, it is not just the treatment it is the trust that they have for the people that brought them here.

>> As you can see, how many different areas in different places they are coming from. It depends on what country they are and what is happening in their countries but also it is the poverty.

>> So, who are the victims? You can see that there are not only women but there are always men and children. There are various ages and educational backgrounds and they are documented and undocumented migrants. I think we also don't think that if you are a US citizen that you would not ever be a victim but you can be. It is happening all over and in the situation of have. We have one that is actually from Russia and again and mail order bride, and she -- in Russia she was a physician's assistant. If you can see she had higher education and often times people of this mentality that only people coming from poor countries and are uneducated are the ones who are getting in trafficking but often times there are more people who have higher educations ended up being trafficked.

>> Shamita, do you have anything to add to this?

>> I know you are working with people in India.

>> Please go ahead.

>> I have a question which I will bring up later because I don't want to interrupt your flow. So please, go-ahead.

>> Okay.

>> Traffickers use spectral exploitation and prostitution. They forced young children into baking and criminal activity into enter street gang activity and truck sales. You can see a lot of this where the traffickers, and a note I worked with one person who was brought up. From the Philippines and was recruited by a woman in the Philippines and promised that she would have a better job. She used to be working at a bar and [ Indiscernible ] in the Philippines, she ended up in Saipan and when she got there after she arrived, the [ Indiscernible ] from the massage parlor basically gave her -- told her to take a shower and take this pill. She asked what the pill was and it was to relaxer. When she was relaxed they wanted her to right away work and so she has to have sex with five or seven men per night because otherwise she will not get anything to eat. The person who recruited her is actually a friend of hers and she trusted her. So what happened is it was easy for her to agree because of the trust. Anybody would do [ Indiscernible ] to make money for the people who are actually trafficking them.

>> When we talk about sexual exploitation, the other thing also that we have to about is a lot of the recruiters and I know it has happened here, also is -- if they go to the mall and then they look at the young men and women, that may be runaways and they have nothing or they might be hungry or something so they basically pick them up and promised them that they will give them a better life when in fact they are going to use them to prostitute so that they can have make money and also at the same time they can use them as their own sex toy type of thing. A lot of times, there is we have one who is a US citizen but because she is Korean, her husband burned all of her naturalization documents and so now, the husband told her that now she is undocumented because she does not have anything set she had to do whatever he wanted her to do. The other thing that is happening in the sex industry is that they can take these people from town to town or state to state. With that, because you do not have any documents, you can't really go anywhere because the documentation is the most important thing. They will work from Seattle to San Francisco and ended up in a fake us. -- Las Vegas. We need to think of these younger women being sold and we have one lady who is a white woman that she was picked up at

college basically they grabbed her and took her to a different country to serve very high profile people. The parents never had any idea what was going on because she would call and say she was okay and that she had a good job and going from one place to another. What triggered her [ Indiscernible ] is that she was sold to a Japanese and he knew that she was not going to be able to come back so she finally just [ Indiscernible ] and not the way to the airport she said please call this number and they were able to stop her but the trafficker was able to get out of the country.

>> I might be going off of the subject so please let me know if you have anything to ask.

>> Might doing okay?

>> Emma, you are doing great.

>> This is lives. I just had a question from the chat if you could clarify. You talked about the difference with destination countries. There was a question about whether or not there are some countries that have a higher frequency of trafficking to their destinations. Like as far as the US, how do we break in terms of destination?

>> I can only talk mostly about the labor trafficking because we work more and focus more on that because of the situation that they have more needs than anybody else because of the [ Indiscernible ] wage and all that. Based on the experience that we have here in the state of Washington, the destination or the country where they are coming from and going here -- I think the US is one of the destinations but also European countries is one and those are him and they go around. Even in Asian countries also have become destinations like the [ Indiscernible ] and Vietnam even though they also get people from there and I think of lots of that also is -- we talk about is the marriage. They were -- there are a lot of Filipinos that worked in Vietnam and Cambodia so they went there for marriage then they ended up the traffic and also abused -- being trafficked and also abuse. We work with some of the organizations in Cambodia and Vietnam and how we can work together in helping the victims.

>> The Arabian countries are also being trafficked.

>> This is a lot of things [ Indiscernible ] topic and the reason why I know that is because of the people that work in the Philippines there are a lot of Filipinos being trafficked and abused in the Arabian countries. The challenges that they have is because there is no laws to protect the victim and they ended up but the Philippine country is often [ Indiscernible ] that can actually help the victims go back into the Philippines.

>> Did the answer the question?

>> It does Emma, at. It just makes me wonder further and this is a question of thing to you and Shamita . Are there really areas or countries in the world in which there is not either sex trafficking and labor trap -- labor trafficking are both that overlap. It sounds as if there is not really places or countries like that in the world.

>> Is that true?

>>Shamita , go-ahead. That is a really good question. I wish I knew exactly but my research and my reading into this, shows that there is hardly a place where there isn't some trafficking going on. The difference seems to be in degrees and intensity rather than yes and no. That is a really pessimistic

statement but I have not seen or read of any particular place which shows that there is -- it is resistant to trafficking. That is difficult and quite different , -- difficult to control it. One of the things I would like to say and lives, the question that you brought in, there are three points that we have to we are talking about trafficking, one is the source country or were ever the sources. Been, the people are -- and then the people are picked up from there and from any of the source countries and they are put in group 2 -- en route to destinations. All of the three junctures or three points, there are -- is tremendous exploitation, sexual as well as financial and physical exploitation going on. Right at the source, en route and destination all of these are. For example, the -- all that the US is a destination country, it is also a source country not just from inside to outside going away from the US but internally. That could be from state to state court place to place. There is a lot of movement of people including young girls and boys in sex trafficking that goes on. Maybe Emma can provide better information on this but just to say it briefly that I have not seen anything that shows there is a country that is a safe haven.

>> I know some other countries where they are trying to have a stronger policy or law then the US but because it is a multibillion dollar industry it is going to continue because the trafficker looks at the people as a commodity in not as the human. I think right now there is a lot of countries that are aware of it but at the same time the implementation of their laws is another question. I know in a look at the chat and they are saying that it is [ Indiscernible ] if you guys look at the chat, and also they are also working with human trafficking and we have been working together in the past. I hope that helps and I know it is difficult because of all of the things going on but hopefully for everyone listening in their state can do something and we will talk about that more of that later and what you can do about it.

>> Is that okay but the

>> --?

>> Yes.

>> Domestic trafficking occurs primarily for labor in here is what we see. Domestic servitude, agriculture, we have a farmer and in [ Indiscernible ] which is all farmworkers, manufacturing, janitorial services, hotels and constructions, strip clubs and health and elder care and hair and nail salons. For us here, I can say that we work with some of the hair and nail salons and this is specifically where the workers happen to be Vietnamese and the now salon is also run under Vietnamese people. So we have seen it and we were able to help one or two of them to get out of the situation but the way they come in to the country is actually by marriage. So, this is complicated to cause they have this organized crime that they can bring one man married to somebody but in reality they become slaves. They work and the now salon and never see their money and then they go home and they serve their family and they become the they be sitter so they work seven days per week for nothing. Healthcare and elder care, we see this [ Indiscernible ] if you do not have documents, you will stay with them and you can be of use. I know this is also -- rape or sexual assault going on. Again if they say anything they feel like they will be deported. Construction and we have seen this also. A lot of times we know that some of the construction people are recruited from anywhere especially if they are in need of work and they ended up not being paid at all.

>> Janitorial service, we have seen this in the hotel's and a lot of them because they have a third person that is recruiting so that the recruiter are the ones that are working with the company that the company

does not understand that and often times the workers whenever see their paychecks because the recruiter is the one who gets all the money.

>> Often times because they are limited English speaking so that'll have any clue what their rights are in the other thing is the that should they are scared they will be deported and that is one of the threats that is used. They are told they will be reported if they say anything. Domestic server cheap, I've seen this because I have three survivors that I work with and they were recruited from the Philippines by their employer there and brought here and [ Indiscernible ] for their family here. They work seven days per week 16 hours per day and [ Indiscernible ] is interesting because [ Indiscernible ] today if you have [ Indiscernible ] this girl was [ Indiscernible ] so nobody thinks about that she was being trafficked because she would go wherever it ago but she would only be attending to the kids and she is not allowed to talk to anyone. They sent her -- if they see her talking to anyone, they will call her and go to the church in the -- in the -- [ Indiscernible ] when she finally was able to get out, the first thing she did is she ask another person if they could please call the immigration because she wanted to go home. The trafficker is always telling her that if she wants to go, go, go ahead and leave but the immigration will get you and you will get deported.

>> When she was in the process of deportation, that is when they get [ Indiscernible ] because of the relationship that we have with ICD we were able to get her out of that of the detention and this is one of the best successful ones that we have and we were able to that she was able to stay in have a legal status.

>> Where the traffickers?

>> I think I've mentioned that earlier -- it could be anybody, a person that you trust, could be within your family, someone that you look up to -- anybody. Anybody can be a trafficker. I will talk a little bit about the Washington House Bill [ Indiscernible - multiple speakers ]

>> Maybe we can open up for a few questions here?

>> One of the things that I wanted to ask and I will go back one slide. When you say government officials are traffickers, can you explain that a little bit more?

>> We have a case here that actually happens in the 80s or something and there were two things that happen. One it was actually a Philippine country and they had brought some people here and they ended up being trafficked and [ Indiscernible ] they were treated as slaves. They were not fed right or not treated right and they could not the well. I think that is one. That is one that has happened here and we were able to help them. Back in a few years ago, this was a Filipina and she was probably here from the -- Saudi Arabia and it was a print so he is a diplomat. They were coming here in the [ Indiscernible ] , he is said that her sister is being trafficked [ Indiscernible ] so she was not able to visit the sister. We talked to immigration and ask about the possibility because we knew that she was being trafficked. She was not given any kind of time off and she was not being paid either. They were holding her money so that she could not leave. Those are two different things. One of the things that is interesting is when we are talking to immigration, the reason we cannot touch the prints, the prints from Saudi is here because he is sick and he's trying to get a medical[ Indiscernible ] because we have the test cancer -- best cancer hospitals here in sight when we talk to immigration we ask what we could do about it. They said because he is a diplomat a have immunity. That is one thing that is difficult for us

to get past a lot of the government or diplomats because of the status that I have. We can do anything that they won't even though it they are here. That is something that maybe we can figure out a way of how to change that. Does that answer?

>> It does. But I have another one. Also wanted to ask everyone else who is participating, please feel free to write your questions or comments in the chat box. I know Liz is monitoring it and will be sending it and opening it up for everyone. One of the things I wanted to ask you, you talk about the [ Indiscernible ] that is and I'm really understand might experience has been quite different. Let's assume that young girls or a young woman has been rescued from a PM or -- him him for labor trafficking, do you think that most of the time they do want to go home or they do not want to go home with --? What is your experience Emma?

>> I would say it is 50 I would say it is 5050. Some want to go home and some want to stay. I think it depends on their economic situation. If you were the breadwinner and you know if you go back on, the chance is you could be re-victimized and you are afraid that the trafficker will harm your family. They know that if they state, -- stay, they have the opportunity to provide support for the community or for the family. We see both and I think for us is we give them the option. One of the concerns also that we have is even though sometimes they want to go home, we say no it is because of the danger and we want to make sure that what happens is watch your case is over, you are not protected anymore. You will be protected up until the time that your case is done. Once it is done, basically they told us that our job is over. We have to understand that after that, when the cases over, that is when the danger will start because they have to mark protection. We do see that. After a year or two, we are starting to get use that the trafficker or relatives [ Indiscernible ] are starting to complain or [ Indiscernible ] that the woman took so much money from them. What happens is in the process of the sentencing, we make sure that they get the restitution. We were able to do that. We have a very good [ Indiscernible ] here that wins 95% of our cases and most of the victims get restitution from the trafficker and also again, the victims that we work with, the trafficker is from their own community so I'm talking about the Filipino, the trafficker is Filipina. I have five cases and they are all Filipina.

>> Even for me, they knew who is helping the victim. Even for us, we have to be very mindful and careful because we can be in danger. Fortunately, we have a good Filipino community here that supports us and are behind us and these things when they are happening. I don't know if that helps you but is [ Indiscernible ] situation and often times, if they have a big family back home, chance is that this person will say I want to go home. The practices that we want to make sure that when she goes home everything will be safe.

>> In my experience it has been different in the sense that [ Indiscernible ] from a poor community and most of them when they have been trafficked, to come back means that if they have been particularly used in the sex trade, there is so much stigma around that they are very uncomfortable coming home because if they come home the parents or their family maybe non-accepting of them. Also there is a huge vulnerability [ Indiscernible ] from the community as well as the traffickers. They may come around and get them again. One of the things that up think might be important for the advocates work listening is the possibility of violence that happens.

>> You are right Shamita because we work with [ Indiscernible ] from the University of Washington women's center and she works with the Indian community and this is happening and that what she is also telling us. [ Indiscernible ] in your country but in other countries it is true. A poor country or again, I



think we talk with the victim on what they won't and choose if they go are not because of safety but also the cultural aspect of it is shame and everything especially if you are coming from sex trafficking and they look at you differently and I think that is one thing that is a difficult for us. I have one we held in who was forced into prostitution and ended up. In Seattle. The trauma that she goes through is so much. She was telling us the experience and the stigma is the one that is [ Indiscernible ] what the family is going to say, they are probably going to disown them or something -- that is there thinking.

>> You are talking about a man?

>> Is a man.

>> -- It's a man.

>> Let me just add, that is quite illuminating Emma. Let me ask others -- are there any questions that you would like to ask at this point?

>> Please do chat that in and at any time that your questions in and we can ask Emma. I am going to ask Emma or interrupt to ask. Please feel free to do that.

>> In the meantime them up, but don't you go ahead and go to the next part of the presentation.

>> Asked me more because sometimes I have a tendency to not say the most important things. It is in my head but I have anxiety [ laughter ]

>> How many more minutes do we have left?

>> We have about 45 minutes or 40 minutes.

>> The Washington House Bill 1175 and this is to criminalize human trafficking in Washington. Just to say I don't know how many of you know that the state of Washington is the first state to pass the law on human trafficking. Just to give you a little bit of how it came about. Again, everybody in different states can do the same thing. I think we have about 48th other states that follow us and I'm sure that they are [ Indiscernible ] been we do. We have 20 different [ Indiscernible ] trafficking bills since then. I just focus on this because it is the work of everyone. HB 1175, is making [ Indiscernible ] the result of years of work from the legislature [ Indiscernible ] services provider. Community-based organizations or enforcement and activist and victim of the crime both [ Indiscernible ] so as you can see there is a lot of work behind it. It is not an easy one and it is actually passed there. We have to work both Democrats and Republicans in the House to make sure that they understand and I know, we are fortunate because we have Filipina that was happy to be -- happen to be a state representative and very passionate about it. [ Indiscernible ] you can see [ Indiscernible ] Asian women that we were able to -- through date state representative we were able to convince both sides of the house and it passed with no intention at all. Even though we have that, we were not able to use the law until about two years ago. The reason is because for law enforcement it is easy to use other balls -- laws. It is [ Indiscernible ] and all that. So we went back to them in said that we want this to be used because if you do not use this law, the victim when I get the in a fit that they should be getting as a victim of human trafficking. I think that is the critical part. If they were [ Indiscernible ] instead of with sex trafficking then what happens is they do not get the benefit -- we were able to work with the state legislator and Atty. General. a few years ago and in your gut we were able to use it and actually get one of the camps -- helps prosecuted who got all

of these young women to be there -- his girls. He is now in jail and I think he is serving 22 years. We were able to help the women get better opportunities.

>> Any questions about that?

>> The other thing that HB 1175 is the [ Indiscernible ] I'm not sure if it was one of the things that happen. She was a mail order bride that was killed -- mail order bride that was killed by the husband when she was seeking a divorce. This happened inside a courthouse. That was in 1995 and she was a month pregnant and she had to twins with her and she was in the courthouse waiting for it to open in the ex-husband walked in and started shooting. The first thing he did was focus on her stomach because of the baby and he killed her and her two friends -- twins and because of that courthouses now have security. They built security. They were talking about it before this happened but when it happened they basically build it -- built it. It has become one of the things that we do every year, we have a candlelight vigil every year at the same time on the date that they were murdered and outside of the courthouse we were able to use the biggest room in the courthouse for our program.

>> We continue to do that up until now. I think this is one good educational awareness that we use because people still continue to ask what is going on and what happened. We bring a lot of people in the community and [ Indiscernible ] to go to the courthouse to help support that by being there.

>> Because of that we also in again it is not just the [ Indiscernible ] but the other one that happen is she was from Pakistan and she was a mail order bride [ Indiscernible ] and she was told that the husband because he was going to get another mail order bride -- mail order bride [ Indiscernible ] we tried to [ Indiscernible ] international marriage broker at -- at. [ Indiscernible ] the joint oversight committee -- is being discussed on the global workforce and I will talk more about that.

>> The intersection of human trafficking and trade agreements -- the original intent was to open up borders and promote free trade, the fluid movement of goods, people and currency, but as we know, this also includes an explicit set of rules and regulations for regional and international trade. They signed an agreement with [ Indiscernible ] which all nations have to sign ratify and implement. In some cases, [ Indiscernible ] within nations who are attempting to transform the country's from developing economic global free trade model. This to make workers vulnerable to human trafficking.

>> That is basically how we look at the intersection of human trafficking and trade agreements because they open up the vulnerability of people to be trafficked.

>> Emma, let me just ask this. Amanda is asking are there more instances of trafficking where mail order brides in Washington or DC there are key US states with this happens?

>> I can only talk about the state of Washington. Mail order brides are becoming a popular thing because it is on the Internet and nobody monitors it. [ Indiscernible ] because most of the businesses originate in different countries. For us, we have seen the increase cause -- because now they are in a domestic violence situation and through the process of talking to them, we find more information that it is not just domestic violence. I think because of the poverty issue, a lot of these women or men, is not like they are looking for better opportunity. And other states, I'm sure it is happening that we don't know the laws that they have. Washington has pretty aggressive laws and we were able to have the collaboration and partnership with law enforcement and other organizations in different parts of the

state. The domestic violence coalition and sexual assault coalition and crime victim coalition are working together to find ways to see the they are.

>> Does that answer the question?

>> I think so. Thank you.

>> ML the is also -- ML the is also writing thank you Emma.

>> Anything else on that?

>> No. Thank you.

>> Some partners [ Indiscernible ] I'm not well-versed on this. I'm just giving you a flavor being aware of what the TPP means and how it impacts or becomes part of the trafficking. This includes 11 countries and affects 792 million people and a false 40% of world economy. Advisory bodies include weight -- labor unions, environmental groups and faith organizations but a trade agreement with 11 countries are Australia, Jerusalem, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, [ Indiscernible ] Singapore and Vietnam.

>> If you think about 11 countries, and a lot of these countries really don't have a good policy in terms of partnership. Advisory processes includes labor and we are trying to get a lot of the organizations to understand this and to have a better understanding of how it will impact the people in our community. The only ones not included for the anti-human trafficking advocates. So we are -- there are excluding because if [ Indiscernible ] we are probably going to be more of a troublemaker to them.

>> Trafficking implications of the TPP agreement -- of the top 10 countries, the US trade [ Indiscernible ] five are on [ Indiscernible ] Department of Justice so Venezuela, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia and self Korea. Malaysia is in the tier 3 list of the worst countries. [ Indiscernible ] to them, trafficking of labor is only a misdemeanor in Malaysia. So you can do whatever you want and you will only be charged with misdemeanor.

>> This is to show young Chinese children working side-by-side with their parents in hazardous conditions in a leather factory. You said that a lot of them are [ Indiscernible ] and [ Indiscernible ] because children are already starting to work and it is not just being exploited but also their health is in danger inhaling all of the chemicals that will harm them before they even become young adults.

>>The focus on General. agreement on trade in services. The intent is to give employers the flexibility to cut little costs but find their and workers. That is to give the possibility by firing their own workers and contracting with a labor supplier who can bring in foreign workers at lower pay with very few legal rights. This is where again, we have [ Indiscernible ] visa that they can bring and it may be good for three months but then after three months they do not have a contract anymore and they -- then they come for herbal to become a victim -- vulnerable to be -- become a victim of human trafficking.

>> Workers were not receive the customary legal rights that they are entitled to in their home countries [ Indiscernible ] the impact increases vulnerability to human traffic.

>>[ Indiscernible ] understand human trafficking is actually working and what it is connected to all of these things.

>> The life of a guestworker in the United States and as you can see, the guestworker basis recruiter fees to apply for US jobs and passports can be confiscated by employers and are being constantly surveyed -- watched by workers. After the worker has arrived, the employers can change their jobs and they are subject to version -- verbal, physical abuse and sexual assault from employers. So the item line is that are people who are in our communities that -- [ Indiscernible ] receive a government these only to arrive [ Indiscernible ] labor trafficking in our country. Many survivors leave the US without justice, abuse and exploited and without hope of help. I don't know how many of you have had a chance to work with a guestworker and this is what they go through often times. After the contract they go home after being abused. A note we have a case where [ Indiscernible ] 200 [ Indiscernible ] were recruited from the Philippines in the last 10 years and most of them ended up in Virginia. There are two of them , ended up here. And we were able to work with her and help her and she told us they were teachers back on and highly educated and still ended up in this kind of situation because of the promise that was given by the recruiters.

>> Here is the impact on women -- women fair even worse. Women constitute 50% or more of migrant workers in Asia and Latin America. They are significantly outnumbered by men in countries such as Indonesia, [ Indiscernible ] just as many women are exploited for labor as for sex trafficking.

>> This is what I talked about earlier that the woman from the Philippines was brought to [ Indiscernible ] and ended up being [ Indiscernible ] and being abused and she was able to get out of it after probably two months and with the help of another Filipino worker inside of the sex partner. She was brave enough to go to the police and the police have been trained about human trafficking so they were able to help this woman but unfortunately they have not, they don't have enough to make in Saipan so they transferred her to Las Vegas because [ Indiscernible ] passport in Las Vegas. They came to Seattle for training in the [ Indiscernible ] that happen to work at the Salvation Army told me [ Indiscernible ] she said I have a Filipino who will be transferred here because she speaks the language. She ended up here in Seattle to process all of her work and unfortunately she can not find a -- work here. She had a son. What happened is because she has not been able to send money to the sister who is taking care of her son for about six months, the sister actually threatened her that she would not be able to talk to her son unless she sent money. She is already traumatized by what has happened to her and she is now traumatized again because the sister is not allowing her to talk to her son. That is the only thing that keeps her saying. We tried the best we could [ Indiscernible ] find ways to [ Indiscernible ] the trafficker which happen to be in organized crime, we heard the they are looking for her. It is difficult for her to find a job and to be [ Indiscernible ] that somebody might see her. So we are looking for a job that might be inside of a home or whatever and it ended up after six months that she had to go back to Las Vegas because she felt she had more opportunity there been in Seattle.

>> Most women migrant workers are often in precarious jobs at the mercy of their employers in recruiting agencies. It is also true that some of the are being raped in the fields because they are forced by the recruiters and if they do not agree, then they will be deported or worse are being brought to another place that no one knows. In the US there are numerous documented examples of women being held and near slavery conditions who are domestic workers.

>> Domestic workers are often brought into the US legally by employees of embassies and the United Nations, the World Bank, the international monetary fund and other international institutions under special visa categories. Any questions?

>> There have been some very nice conversations going on in the chat room. Limit just read you if you.

>> -- A few.

>> [ Indiscernible ] is saying that basically, how we need to be as consumers, be careful and mindful about labor trafficking that is going on and exploitation of labor and then Kate, wrote in and said that we cannot stop buying because that would [ Indiscernible ] but we can insist on good policies and good methods of working or good safe methods of working. It is really -- I have been in what -- enjoying the conversation.

>> Yes. And thank you guys because this helps because I'm not an expert on this area but I thought I would just give you a glimpse. We can start thinking about the area and like we eat, what we buy and the codes that will where. We need to be mindful of where it is coming from and thinking of that.

>> Continued the conversation.

>> This is an example of how the girls [ Indiscernible ] are at work instead of being in schools and trying to help their families.

>> In 2012, the State Department issued over 115,000 guestworker visas in these industries. The agricultural work was 65,000 pieces and the seasonal nonagricultural work with 50,000. Domestic workers of diplomats with over 1100, and domestic workers for IMF or the World Bank was 730. Said think about it, [ Indiscernible ] in the thing is again, there is no accountability for the [ Indiscernible ] people. We are working on another policy to look into that. Also, looking at corporate responsibility. I know that California has laws and they probably -- [ Indiscernible ] may know more about it.

>> We are working on that and looking at the big manufacturers and healthy hire -- how they hire and get their merchandise from different countries to ensure that they are not exploiting workers -- exploiting workers or trafficking people.

>> This is where I think that I will talk about what we can do. Everyone has a responsibility to at least do something about it.

>> Raising awareness and spread the word with your family, friends, church and school groups, businesses and the public. One of the things that we do is we have a lot of ads here starting where we really push the state to provide more resources for materials to raise public awareness. And also making sure that we go to [ Indiscernible ] communities and let them know what is going on because often times they are right there with the victim is an as we can see, the victim cannot come forward. We have to find them. They don't know that they have the rights and probably because they do not speak the language.

>> Make conscious consumer choices. Look for sweatshop free clothing and fair trade products. There is a website that you can look into that and support policies for the prevention of human trafficking. This is the corporate responsibility Bill so that big companies have policies in place that actually are protecting people where they are getting their product from. In Washington, where working with Amazon.com and Cosco and a note they have something in place but we're not 100%. So check your impact on human trafficking globally and that is all of the information. We will happy to provide you more but the person who is really good on this policy is [ Indiscernible ] oversight committee in to be it EEO -- WTO [ Indiscernible ]

>> This will help and for everyone to actually is work in your community. Adjust want to share a few some of the models that we have. This is how we have -- the group that we are working with. The Washington anti-trafficking response network and this is where it is basically a service for victims of human trafficking. [ Indiscernible ] was created six or seven years ago and when they finally put some money into anti-trafficking.

>> There were four organizations that actually started the [ Indiscernible ] and we have the [ Indiscernible ] to focus on the Latino community in the [ Indiscernible ] community -- international rescue community that provides more for the refugees. We started working together because we did not want to compete with one another or opt -- [ Indiscernible ] the services. We have twin for our victim assistance lines that can be called anytime and access to [ Indiscernible ] housing food, clothing. Those are the basic needs that the victim can have right away.

>> [ Indiscernible ] mental health treatment because of the trauma that they went through in the things they were [ Indiscernible ] they never see a doctor or dentist or anything. The criminal justice system, one of the things that we work with the lawyers because of the [ Indiscernible ] visa or anything else and some of the victims become [ Indiscernible ] because they need to go through a lot of the legal loopholes. [ Indiscernible ] interpretation, English as a second language and [ Indiscernible ] . Those are very important ones in there are more but those are the primary ones that we provide. Then we have the Washington advisory committee on trafficking. This is basically a collaboration from the US attorney's office and [ Indiscernible ] human trafficking office and we make sure that we are [ Indiscernible ] in with them. [ Indiscernible ] FBI, local law-enforcement, Department of Labor, even Department of State and more. One of the things I want to emphasize and because of our relationship, the Department of labor as a critical role. They are the ones who were actually looking into the labor in terms of how much money [ Indiscernible ] and hopefully it is the restitution. The Department of State is basically to make sure that if they decided to go home, we will work with them but also international [ Indiscernible ] . The other thing I wanted to emphasize is the IRS -- it is interesting that we actually find out the IRS has more access than anybody else to get into the houses. They will be able to help us to actually going to the houses when no one else will be able to. If they want to search the property, they can Gideon.

>> -- Get in.

>> The Washington state crime victim services are the ones providing funding for [ Indiscernible ] crime service center and covers [ Indiscernible ] counties across Washington state. [ Indiscernible ] advocating on behalf of victims and administering grant funds for community programs and working with crime victims and assisting communities and implementing services and advising local and state governments, agencies are practice policy and priorities [ Indiscernible ] so, we have an advisory committee that devises to advise what is best for the victim. They are very good in understanding what our priorities are when it comes to the victims.

>> [ Indiscernible ] within the state of Washington.

>> What can state legislatures do?

>> Include labor trafficking in the definition of human trafficking and remove threats of the pool -- duplication or retaliation for speaking up. Allow global migrants to have the opportunity to represent

themselves and should the efforts addressing the problems that they face. I think anyone of us and in different places, if you have a good relationship with your state legislature, make them the pioneers and we were able to do that. We have a very good relationship with a lot of the state legislature that they [ Indiscernible ] we are there [ Indiscernible ] reminder of how they need to [ Indiscernible ] the policy to make sure it is [ Indiscernible ] focus on the needs of the victim.

>> I think everybody will have this already.

>> Here is the information where it you can find -- and I guess in my

>> Are there any questions that I missed?

>> Thank you. Emma, assists Liz there was a lot of information and it was such good context. It certainly makes me wonder about your recommendations or specific recommendations around advocacy. How it is happening within your state -- you have those three levels that are structured for the than if it of the trafficked in the visuals and so I just wondered where or how have exceed looks within your state for trafficking victims.

>> I guess because I have been working for the last 30 years and we have developed good relationships with [ Indiscernible ] advocacy into the point that the people demand that the state has to use anti-oppression [ Indiscernible ] and that is one. And make sure that whatever task force to have that they created -- [ Indiscernible ] not on the table, chances are we're not going to the here. Be loud, as much as you can. Developed the relationships because we are the expert. A lot of these people do not know, they just create the policies that we are the ones that can actually say this is how you do it and what should be done.

>> We do organizing and [ Indiscernible ] community education. We need to educate our community that they have power because we are the ones that vote for these people and lecture that they are also part of the planning and trafficking in [ Indiscernible ] can make changes and what kind of changes are needed. There are a lot of things that we can do and we talk about political advocacy and sometimes you can achieve that if you are getting government funding [ Indiscernible ] education. Just educating the legislature and how they should do the bills.[ Indiscernible ] community leaders and how you can develop your relationship with law enforcement. That is one of the difficulties but I think because of the work that we do, we were able to convince them that we need to be part of that solution with them. Protection, prevention, whatever it is. We need to be there and making sure that we remind them why we are there and I think for us we are the voice of the victims. The victims cannot express themselves but we can. So we need to beat the people who will explain in educate and screen if needed so that we can be heard. Does that make sense?

>> This is fantastic Emma. The passion that you put in your work and -- in ending trafficking -- I'm so touched by it. Also want to say that you [ Indiscernible ] sex trafficking and violence against women, poverty, transnational policies, trade policies, there is so much to the about and to about our roles in how we tackled these -- so thank you so much. It is really eye-opening wonderful work Emma. Thank you.

>> Thank you so much for joining us today. We are at the time to end the session so thank you so much for joining us and the next keynote address is scheduled for October 19. We will have another exciting topic or subject matter for you. In the meantime, if you have any questions, or Emma or for Praxis or

Manavi staff we are always there. We are available to you for questions or support. Emma, do you have any last words to say?

>> I just want to say thank you so much for listening. I hope that you get something out of it and thank you for everybody. Thank you thank you. Thank you Liz and Shamita , I'm issue, I haven't seen you for a long time. I enjoyed it and I hope that I was able to give you some kind of information. I will be more than happy -- anyone who wants to get information -- to share what we have here in the state of Washington and I know you can replicate it to your state or the place where you are.

>> Thank you so much.

>> Again, if you want to ask questions, please send it to lives -- Liz and we will forward it to Emma. I know she will respond to you. Please feel free and this is been exciting and awe-inspiring the tremendous work you have done. Thank you so much and thank you everyone for participating and listening today.

>> Thank you. Have a great day to everyone.

>> Love you all.

>> So long. [ Event