Human trafficking - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia Namkisiah Roper http://en.wikipedia.org/w 8 NW 8th Ave # 505 Portland, Or. 97209

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sex\_trafficking

The Optional Protocol on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict seeks to prevent forceful recruitment (e.g. by guerrilla forces) of children for use in armed conflicts.<sup>[57]</sup>

## Sex trafficking

Trafficking for sexual exploitation was formerly thought of as the organized movement of people, usually women, between countries and within countries for sex work with the use of physical coercion, deception and bondage through forced debt. However, the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (USA),<sup>[59]</sup> does not require movement for the offence. The issue becomes contentious when the element of coercion is removed from the definition to incorporate facilitating the willing involvement in prostitution. For example, in the United Kingdom, The Sexual Offenses Act 2003 incorporated trafficking for sexual exploitation but did not require those committing the offence to use coercion, deception or force, so that it also includes any person who enters the UK to carry out sex work with consent as having been trafficked.<sup>[60]</sup> In addition, any minor involved in a commercial sex act in the United States while under the age of 18 qualifies as a trafficking victim, even if no force, fraud or coercion is involved, under the definition of Severe Forms of Trafficking in Persons, in the U.S. Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000.<sup>[59]</sup>

Sexual trafficking includes coercing a migrant into a sexual act as a condition of allowing or arranging the migration. Sexual trafficking uses physical or sexual coercion, deception, abuse of power and bondage incurred through forced debt. Trafficked women and children, for instance, are often promised work in the domestic or service industry, but instead are sometimes taken to brothels where they are used in Sex worker, with their passports and other identification papers confiscated. They may be beaten or locked up and promised their freedom only after earning - through prostitution - their purchase price, as well as their travel and visa costs.[61][62]



A schematic showing global human trafficking from countries of origin and destination



A world map showing the legislative situation in different countries to prevent female trafficking as of 2009 according to WomanStats Project. \*Gray - No data; \*Green - Trafficking is illegal and rare; \*Yellow -Trafficking is illegal but problems still exist; \*Purple - Trafficking is illegal but still practiced; \*Blue - Trafficking is limitedly illegal and is practiced; \*Red - Trafficking is not illegal and is commonly practiced.<sup>[58]</sup>

The Yogyakarta Principles, a document on international human rights law on sexual orientation and gender identity, also affirms that "States shall (c) establish legal, educational and social measures, service and programs to address factors that increase vulnerability to trafficking, sale and all forms of exploitation, including but not limited to sexual exploitation, on the grounds of actual or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity, including such factors as social exclusion, discrimination, rejection by families or cultural communities, lack of financial independence, homelessness, discriminatory social attitudes leading to low self-esteem, and lack of protection from discrimination in access to housing accommodation, employment and social services.<sup>[63]</sup>

Sex trafficking victims are generally found in dire circumstances and easily targeted by traffickers. Individuals, circumstances, and situations vulnerable to traffickers include homeless individuals, runaway teens, displaced homemakers, refugees, job seekers, tourists, kidnap victims and drug addicts. While it may seem like trafficked people are the most vulnerable and powerless minorities in a region, victims are consistently exploited from any ethnic and social background.<sup>[64]</sup>

PORTLAND CITY COUNCIL COMMUNICATION REQUEST Wednesday Council Meeting 9:30 AM August 27	Л	
Council Meeting Date:9.2014		
Today's Date May 19, 2014	AUDITOR	05/19/14 PM 4:56
Name Namkisjah O. Roper		
Address 8 NW. 8th Ave #505, Portland, Oregon Telephone (503) 729-1826 Email namkie	97209	
Telephone (503) 729-1826 Email namkis	siahrop	ev@gmail.com
Stalking Laws		1
5		
Mul D. C		
(signed)		

- Give your request to the Council Clerk's office by Thursday at 5:00 pm to sign up for the following Wednesday Meeting. Holiday deadline schedule is Wednesday at 5:00 pm. (See contact information below.)
- You will be placed on the Wednesday Agenda as a "Communication." Communications are the first item on the Agenda and are taken promptly at 9:30 a.m. A total of five Communications may be scheduled. Individuals must schedule their own Communication.
- You will have 3 minutes to speak and may also submit written testimony before or at the meeting. Communications allow the Council to hear issues that interest our citizens, but do not allow an opportunity for dialogue.

## Thank you for being an active participant in your City government.

## **Contact Information:**

Karla Moore-Love, City Council Clerk 1221 SW 4th Ave, Room 140 Portland, OR 97204-1900 (503) 823-4086 Fax (503) 823-4571 email: <u>Karla.Moore-</u> Love@portlandoregon.gov Sue Parsons, Council Clerk Assistant 1221 SW 4th Ave., Room 140 Portland, OR 97204-1900 (503) 823-4085 Fax (503) 823-4571 email: Susan.Parsons@portlandoregon.gov

## Request of Namkisiah O. Roper to address Council regarding stalking laws (Communication)

AUG 27 2014

PLACED ON FILE

Filed	AUG 2 2 2014
	nne Griffin-Valade of the City of Portland

COMMISSIONERS VOTED AS FOLLOWS:				
-	YEAS	NAYS		
1. Fritz				
2. Fish				
3. Saltzman		· · ·		
4. Novick				
Hales				