

SLAVERY NO MORE 2012 GLOBAL HUMAN TRAFFICKING CONFERENCE
August 10-11 ~ LOS ANGELES, CA

PANEL - Victim Aftercare Abroad

Jocelyn White: Pat was up here yesterday. He was the former CEO of Streetlight Phoenix an aftercare facility in Phoenix, Arizona, and I'd like to call up our panelists to have a seat, and Pat will introduce you. Will you please join me in welcoming our moderator Pat McCalla and our panelists.

Patrick McCalla: Good morning. This purpose of this particular session is to address the unique challenges of providing safety care, restoration, and reintegration to victims of human trafficking in other nations and to explore the legal remedies and challenges to international work. I'm sure, and this is to the panel, I'm sure that you've met most of these individuals. If you can at least give us your name and the organization as a reminder that you work with.

Russ Bermejo: Russ Bermejo. I am a former Aftercare Fellow with International Justice Mission, worked there for a year and a half with Project Lantern, and I'm currently serving on the board at My Refuge House in Sabu which is an aftercare shelter, a partner agency of International Justice Mission.

Crystal Sprague: My name is Crystal Sprague. I am the executive director at My Refuge House, but I also spent about nine months with International Justice Mission in Sabu as well.

Kerry Decker: My name's Kerry Decker, and I'm the associate director of Rapha House. We do victim services throughout Cambodia, and also I'm the President and Founder of Million Kids. Million Kids is really focused on domestic work here. We are the organization that serves on the Riverside County Anti Human Trafficking Taskforce. The bust that you just read about in the newspaper. I'd also like to give a shout out to my colleague Opal Singleton. Stand up Opal over there. Opal works with Million Kids. You really don't know why you're applauding for her yet do you? She is actually the developer of the Love Trap. If you want to find a way to get involved in reaching out and being a voice in an advocate in your own communities talk with Opal. We do training, we help you to understand how to represent the anti-trafficking cause and to work as an advocate, particularly with prevention locally here and throughout America. We do international work and also domestic work here.

Betsey Meenk: I am Betsey Meenk, and I work with Zoe.

Patrick McCalla: First question is for you Kerry. Could you briefly tell us what the spectrum of care that Rapha house provides for rescue victims in Cambodia?

Kerry Decker: We provide the whole spectrum from prevention to full reintegration and beyond. One of my great passions is overseeing the backend of the operation, so I oversee the aftercare where our vocation training, figuring out strategies for that, also the reintegration aspects of that. We also take care of prevention. We have safe

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houses throughout Cambodia. We offer the whole spectrum. One of the things that I believe is important is as Steven Covey says, "We need to begin with the end in mind." I think that we need to ask ourselves what are we trying to do to these children or young people who have been trafficked. We've essentially adopted the concept of sustainable freedom, because it's really not enough to rescue a child. I believe in rescue, and I applaud everybody who rescues a child. A rescued child, you really haven't solved the problem for that child. A rescued child still remains at risk, particularly if you haven't addressed the family issues that underlie the reason why she was trafficked in the first place. We want to create environments where the child can live with sustainable freedom.

How do we do that? We've also developed a strategy, a philosophy of work, that we call reintegration readiness. From the time a child walks into our program until the time that she has been reintegrated into the community, we are thinking from the very moment how are we going to get her out of this facility. I agree. I was sitting down with some representatives of the U.N. on my last visit to Cambodia, and the right place for a child to be raised is in her family. Not all families are safe, and we understand that. That's why we're in business. Really we have to be thinking in terms of how we can put ourselves out of business.

Putting ourselves out of business, and I don't want to get on a soapbox here. I'm kind of the type of person that likes to think about what ifs? What if all of this went away today? What if the human trafficking problem was solved today? How would that make us feel? We would say I'd be so glad, and I'd rejoice. What that would take away from us too is our self-identification as an activist. It'd take away a lot of our jobs. It'd take away funding and our programs and our efforts to secure grants. If we're going to be serious about solving the trafficking problem, we have to be willing to say I don't just want to be an activist any longer. I want to be somebody who solves this problem. I want to put myself out of business and how can I most effectively do that?

That's what we're trying to do at Rapha House and a Million Kids. We are trying to think of ways to abolish slavery here in America and throughout the world and put ourselves out of business.

Patrick McCalla: I think we all would agree if that happened, we would all celebrate. We would struggle with our identification and our jobs, but we would celebrate. I mean that's what we're here for. Crystal you recently returned from a long tenure in the Philippines as Director of My Refuge House a facility which takes in the most acutely traumatized victims who often aren't even able to go to a normal aftercare facility. Could you briefly tell us about your work?

Crystal Sprague: I'd love to thanks. We work in the Philippines. In recent years in the Philippines, the government's ability to prosecute trafficking cases has increased significantly. In fact, from 2010 to 2011, it actually doubled the amount of prosecutions that they saw in the court cases which is thankfully largely in part due to International Justice

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Mission's work there. We're so thankful to partner with them. Before anyone gets too excited when I say doubled, I mean it went from 15 cases being prosecuted or having a jurisdiction to 30 cases. It's still a drop in the bucket of what needs to be done, but it is a really, really good step in the right direction.

What we see from that is that as more cases are being prosecuted, and more girls are being rescued and more traffickers are being arrested, there are lots of girls with a lot of trauma that they need help processing and they need help caring for. In the Philippines, there are as in most developing nations very few resources. When I say resources I don't just mean financial although of course that plays a part. There are shelters that exist that are helped by the Philippine government. Some of those shelters are so lacking for resources that they don't even have food by the end of the month. They have to petition to get food to feed the girls in their home by the end of the month.

The thing that obviously gets taken out of that is the ability to care strategically for the trauma and the abuse that these girls have experienced. That's where we come in, and we said this is a huge need. It's a huge deficit, but no one is able to provide care to the girls who've been most traumatized. We came in, and we said okay what can we develop? What can we put into place that will bring the resources necessary? It's very similar. The things that the girls go through are very, very similar to what the girls go through here. We've heard so many great stories about that. I don't want to reiterate the things that everyone in other organizations have already spoken have said.

The Philippines has a couple of unique areas that sort of took us aback I think when we set up shop there. One of them which sort of gives you an understanding of the depth of the issue is that the language in the Philippines is changing considerably over the past years. The wealthy and the educated speak English primarily, but what happens when a language fluctuates like that is the words that aren't used get dropped off. Unfortunately in the Philippines, because people don't generally like to talk about hard, emotional things, the words that are dropping off in the language are those that surround emotions.

We get girls in our home who do not even have the language capacity to talk about the trauma that they've been through. We spent the first couple of months just teaching them the words for emotions and the definitions for those emotions and how to identify those emotions that they're feeling and what those look like. Obviously we have a long ways to go in order to see real change made as far as the structure of the Philippines goes. That's our goal. We want to be able to help all the professionals in the area to really equip the girls with some of these key areas that don't otherwise exist. Our home right there now has a capacity to serve 12 and so we do that with all of our heart.

Patrick McCalla: Corruption is certainly something that you all deal with regarding the international scene. Betsey can you share your thoughts on what is often necessary to ensure cooperation and safety for rescued victims regarding the possible threat of corruption?

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Betsey Meenk: Definitely there's corruption. We've probably all faced it at one level or another, and it can be quite frustrating. What we have found in Thailand in our work is this Biblical principal to be true, that you "*overcome evil with good.*" Just through going into a country with an attitude of a servant's heart, and we're here to serve you and your people, how can we help you? We have made tremendous inroads in finding the good people. As we surround ourselves with those good people, we have been able to make great strides in making a difference.

I'll tell you a short story. When we first got to Thailand there was an organization. They were known as the premiere organization in Thailand that was fighting human trafficking. We were told that if you want to do anything towards human trafficking in Thailand, you have got to go and meet this organization. Our founder Carol Heart, she went and she met the lead lady. She was a Buddhist woman very businesslike, very strong, and she had her defenses up. Here's a foreigner coming in. As Carol came in and shared her heart about helping the Thai people save their children, and with that servant's heart, the guard started coming down. By the end of the conversation, they were both weeping. Here you have this very businesslike Buddhist Thai woman and a very passionate, American, Christian woman that came together around a common cause and were able to accomplish great things. That was really a catalyst that got us in the door to be a part of a multidisciplinary task force in Thailand where we're working with very good law enforcement people, prosecutors, immigration where we're all around the table together.

Before we go and do a raid, everyone's at the table working together for the best interest of that child, saying okay law enforcement you guys have all the information you need, all the evidence you need. Prosecutors you're going to bring this to trial right? Immigration you recognize this as a trafficking case, so you're not going to deport them right? Zoe you're here so you're going to take this child into your aftercare facility. Everybody's at the table. Everybody's working together, and I think when we're working in foreign countries, we need to come in with that humble, servant attitude. I think we have a tendency in the Western world we're the big Americans that are going to come and save the day, but we need to come in with that humble attitude. We're here to serve. We're here to help you help your people.

Patrick McCalla: Absolutely, and that was the theme that I heard yesterday even working here in the United States. When you're working and partnering and collaborating with government officials to come in with that servant heart. Russ you previously ran My Refuge House in the Philippines. While their partnered with International Justice Mission. Can you tell us a little bit about International Justice Missions work, specifically how they go about choosing partners and avoiding alliances with potential corrupt leaders.

Russ Bermejo: A couple of things about International Justice Mission. When you think of International Justice Mission, you think about the investigative, prosecution side, but Crystal and I had the opportunity to do fellowship, so Crystal and I are both professional social workers. We had a chance to be part of a really great opportunity to help

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guide the aftercare effort in the Philippines. What International Justice Mission actually found out is that they were going to countries with not only broken justice systems but also broken and weakened aftercare systems.

I think the overriding theme that your hearing is partnerships. Obviously on the investigative end and the prosecution side in Sabu there are many, many times there were tipoffs. There was the rogue cop or the rogue judge. Actually for My Refuge House the very first facility that we rented and leased was from an owner of one of the largest establishments in Sabu, so you learn the hard way. We never took in a girl. We exited within a week of when we found out.

I think with partnership, you surround yourself with good people, so there are no lone rangers in this work. You go in, you establish partners, you surround yourselves with good people. In social work, we know that the best case decisions, the best ways to approach a case is always within team. The more people you know I think you can protect yourself from aligning yourself with people that have ulterior motives.

The other interesting thing about International Justice Mission is that you're always looking for partners that have power. Whether or not they actually share the same moral convictions as you meaning you know what? Maybe it's a politician that feels strongly about sex trafficking, but it's the because of his reputation. At that point really what your wanting is as long as they've checked out in terms of their on the right side of the business or right side of the fight, what you want are partners that have the authority and the power to help you. I like that whole notion of being strategic. In My Refuge House we're also trying to look for partners that we can leverage that they can deliver a service that we sorely need to serve our girls.

Patrick McCalla: So you would definitely resonate with it's one of my favorite African proverbs. I shared it yesterday, *"If you want to go fast go alone, if you want to go far go together."* And that's what International Justice Mission does. That's what you're sharing. See that's a great quote. I see you love it took.

Russ Bermejo: You said it last time, and it stuck with me. That's awesome.

Patrick McCalla: There are certainly many commonalities between victim treatment here in the U.S. and abroad, but I'm sure there's unique challenges due to cultural issues and other things. Tell us what some of those might be.

Kerry Decker: One of the speakers earlier on talked about he had kind of the frame of reference of the exploited child in Cambodia, particularly girls. The devaluing of women in certain cultures, so obviously there's that hurdle that you have to overcome. We are constantly in the business of reinventing what works. That's part of the frustration of this. As soon as you think you got it nailed down, it's not working any longer. We are constantly rethinking how to do this strategically. One of the things that hit us like a ton of bricks a few

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months ago, and I could give the whole back story, but I'm not going to bore you with the details.

Focusing on the child is fundamentally important. I have committed a large portion of my life to helping children recover from trauma. By focusing on the child, you haven't necessarily addressed the larger systemic problem that allowed that child to be victimized in the first place. We are now in the process of refining our thinking not just about focusing on children but also strengthening families. One of the things that's interesting about the children who come through our program. Almost every one of them when they've gone through our program, they have the education. They have the psychological, tools for recovery from trauma. They have vocational training. They have grants that we set them up with, and they even have zero interest loans that we provided for them. Every one of our children wants to go back to their family.

These families are not necessarily bad families. Often times they're ignorant, and often times they're desperate. We're rethinking about how we serve children, and we are really expanding our vision to making a difference with the family. We're actually in the beginning stages of that, because if you've helped a rescued child, you've helped one person. If you help a desperate mother, you may have helped six children along the way. So that's part of what we are thinking about.

I'm going to share a conversation I had with a leading authority on sex trafficking in Cambodia. You see him in all the movies that get produced. I was sitting at his shelter one day, and he turned to me, and he said, "*You know Kerry what we're doing here isn't the solution.*" That just about floored me when I heard him say that. And I said, "*Well then what is the solution?*" He says, "*We have to change the hearts and minds of the families.*" He says, "*That's the solution.*" I wanted to wrap that statement up with what William Wilberforce, back in 1787, wrote in his personal diary on October 28th, "*God has put before me two great objects. One the abolition of slavery and two the reformation of manners.*" We kind of snicker, because the language doesn't resonate with us. He was absolutely right.

We have thought pretty clearly about the first half of that component about how do we abolish slavery, but we just kind of bypass what's really the key of reforming manners or the hearts and minds of people. I'm a pastor. That's what I do for a living. I volunteer all of my services to anti-trafficking organizations. I don't get compensated for that, but I am convinced until we change the character of people this is going to be a problem. Ultimately this is not a problem of greed. What this really is a moral offense to humanity. Until we recognize the moral underpinnings of this whole cause and how do we transform the moral sense of people who will sell their children either willfully or unwillfully. That's really where the battle is fought is the hearts and minds of people.

Patrick McCalla: What's fascinating about that is Wilberforce said that 225 years ago, and it's still true today. Betsey do we have any idea to the breakdown of how many aftercare facilities abroad, internationally are operated entirely by indigenous people versus what we

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many call Westerners. Along those lines, what is your view on our capacity to deliver the best quality care even when it is outsiders?

Betsey Meenk: I have no idea what the breakdown is. Is that okay to say?

Patrick McCalla: Absolutely.

Betsey Meenk: I have no idea. I know in Thailand, there are numerous, numerous orphanages and children's homes. Some are government run. Some are NGO run. My view as far as what we can do as Westerners versus what nationals can do is that back to my answer to my other question it's partnership. There are things that nationals can do in their own country that we cannot do. There are things that we can help them do so that partnership even in the aftercare facilities, we believe is vital. At our children's home in Thailand, we have 18 American missionaries. We have two from Australia and 60 Thai nationals working as the house parents. They're on our child rescue team.

On our child rescue team that's a really good example where the Thai nationals can go places where an American couldn't go, establish a relationship where American's can't. Same thing with our children. We want those children to be raised in their culture, so it's important that they're raised by Thai nationals. I think to answer your question I believe if we're going to as Americans go into another country, it's vital that we establish a working relationship with the Thai nationals. Empower them. At Zoe, we like to take a backseat and push them forward. When we first got there, they leaned really heavily on us as Americans, and we had to really back up and empower them and give them tools. That's where we can help is giving them the tools they need to make a difference in their country.

Pastor you talk about changing the hearts and minds of people. We as Americans can't do that. They need to reach their own people, so that partnership comes from us going in and empowering them and letting them do what they do best. We do what we do best.

Patrick McCalla: I love your answer, because it's very consistent to what you said in your first answer. It's really about serving isn't it.

Betsey Meenk: It is.

Patrick McCalla: Crystal often there is not sufficient aftercare available for these rescue victims. Can you share some of the ramifications that come about when a girl or a child is rescued, and we don't have what they need?

Crystal Sprague: I'd love to, but can I follow on your comment real quick first? You mentioned that poor morals are sort of the underlying, underpinning of the trafficking issue. I just want to say I had a conversation with an investigator in the Philippines, and he's been investigating cases of trafficking for eight years and been on the ground and in the worst situations. He echoes your comments. He says it's not poverty. Not every poor family sells their daughter. That's not the driving factor. He says it's a moral issue. It's the fact that somewhere along the line family values are breaking down. I think it's so essential. Like

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you're saying for us to just partner with local communities and local churches and local organizations that are the ones empowering families and are the ones instilling those family values, so systematically we can see that start to change in these countries we're working in.

Back to your question. When good quality aftercare is not provided what we see more often than not is that girls are either re-trafficked or find themselves in another abusive situation so whether that's with an abusive boyfriend or back in a family or extended family situation that is abusive. When you've experienced abuse, and I know there's a lot of psychologists in this room, and a lot of great professionals, so I don't mean to talk out of turn. When you experience abuse, you become comfortable with it in a sense that it's what you're used to. Even though you hate it with all that you are somehow some way you still gravitate towards it, because it has that sense of comfort.

When the girls that are rescued are not given the tools to address those abuse and traumatic issues that they've experienced and find new ways of coping and new ways of addressing similar conflict situations then they'll just go back to situations. One example if I can tell a story really quick. We had a girl who had been rescued and placed in another shelter. This other shelter is essentially just a lockdown facility. Its walls and a gate and no education, no counseling, no nothing provided. She was doing fine, and they sent her home. A couple of weeks later, her parents called frantic and said she's been trafficked. We can't find her. Please help us find her. Social services found her, and they put her in our home.

Our home is structured a lot different than a lockdown facility. It's much like a family and more open. We want the girls to feel loved and cared for and all of those things everyone in this room as talked about, but within a week, she sat down with one of our staff and said, *"I need to tell you something. I was raped by my grandfather when I was ten, and I've never told anyone before."* She just had never felt safe enough to tell anyone before that moment. We were able to process through with her and able to provide a liaison, so she could tell her family. She was so scared they weren't going to support her. They were going to support the grandfather instead because of family hierarchy and that sort of thing. In the end, they came alongside her, and they said no you're our daughter. We want to support you. We want to love you and care for you through this.

Because we were able to address that, she's doing great now. She's back with her family and enrolled in school and just living well, but without good care provided, unfortunately, victims will often go back to the situations of abuse.

Patrick McCalla: You can imagine the story that you just told if she was transparent enough to share that and someone wasn't there to meet those needs or to handle that in an appropriate way. Russ we hear stories about husbands and wives, or small organizations going into a foreign country and establishing a safe house and providing aftercare. How realistic is this, and how successful is it?

Russ Bermejo: The question actually brings me back to an encounter I had in the Philippines in Sabu where this young man, probably in his mid 20's, had quit school,

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sold everything he had, and had heard about human trafficking in Sabu and was ready to raid brothels. He had just been in the Philippines for about a week or so and having this great conversation I was asking have you met with International Justice Mission? He didn't know anyone hence this was the first conversation. It reminded me about again there are no lone rangers in this work. Have there been missionary couples? Have there been small organizations? Have there been churches that have gone overseas and done this work? Of course.

My Refuge House was started by a church here in Southern California. Looking back, we didn't know exactly what we were doing. Again, we have learned things the hard way. I think to the extent, and especially in the Philippines, because historically there's a history of colonialism. This whole notion of well the foreigners, the Americans know better, and we're just going to follow. What my concern is in these parts of the world, and in the Philippines, is there is this overdependence. You know what International Justice Mission is going to do this. Well My Refuge House is going to do this.

At My Refuge House we're really trying to be intentional about how can we have the community take ownership. If we are more concerned about human trafficking and the restoration of these girls more than the local community then we're in trouble. Just to note about My Refuge House all of our staff except the director are local Filipinos, but I do believe we have a plan to move towards full local ownership and leadership.

Patrick McCalla: I love what you said about, "*There are no lone rangers.*" It's really true. I'll share another great Ethiopian proverb this time. This is another one that "*Many spider webs can tie up a lion.*" It's true. That's what you're saying, and that's what I hear again and again. I've heard it from everybody that's been up here on these panels saying, no one can do this alone. You cannot eradicate slavery alone, and I'm hearing you all say this.

Let me finish with this question. This is a great way to help all of us. I want you to imagine that you're on an elevator, and you tell someone about what you do. Of course, they're blown away. 27 million slaves and like most individuals, they don't even know how to wrap their mind around that. What would you say in that one minute you have with them to put a face to slavery?

Kerry Decker: First of all, I would wonder how many floors we really have.

Patrick McCalla: You're going up in the Sears Tower.

Kerry Decker: I was flying back from Cambodia, and buckling up on the airline getting ready to take off. I always like to engage people. I feel sorry for the people sitting next to me on airplane flights. I like to engage folks in conversation. I like to get down to important issues in life.

Patrick McCalla: Remember this is an elevator not an airplane.

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Kerry Decker: I know we'll get to the elevator in a minute. The fellow next to me, I turned to him, and I asked him what he does. He was a bar owner in Pattaya, Thailand, so he's a trafficker. He runs the very establishments that we find children trafficked in. He asked me why I'm in Cambodia. I said, *"I work with an organization that helps rescue children from trafficking."* He lit into me. Seriously, I thought it was going to come to blows. I really was getting prepared to get socked in the mouth. He started off on me, *"You Westerners."* He's an American by the way. The reason he had to come back was to take care of his income tax issues. *"You Westerners. You're always trying to import your values on other people instead of letting them live in peace."*

It drew me back. First of all my lower nature really kind of wanted to take over and punch him in the mouth, but it brought me back to the reality that this fundamentally is a question of values is really what it is. In an age or moral relativism the common denominator presumably is raping children is fundamentally wrong. It's fundamentally wrong, so nobody has to sell us unless you're the fellow who is in that business. Nobody has to sell us that that's just a Western viewpoint.

For me 27 million slaves. I've gone to a lot of these conferences, and I've heard a lot of the statistics. I have never met a statistic. In all the time I've been doing this I've never met a statistic. I've only met children. I've only met people who have been victimized, and for me, I have a picture of myself holding the hands of a little six year old girl who's in our shelter. The reason why she's in the shelter is of course obvious. For me, there's no argument. There's no apologetic. There's no explanation. You just look at that picture, and it tells the whole story. That's why we must combat this. While we are here today having this conversation, there's children in the world hoping that somebody finds them.

Pat McCalla: Right on. Thank you.

Crystal Sprague: I would tell the story of one of the girls in our home, and I'm going to call her Anna. In the Philippines, education is not required by law. If you're poor, you don't go to school. Anna's family was very poor. She lived in her home with her mother and her brother, but her father had another family. He would sort of just come and go. Anna's family couldn't afford to send her to school, so her father offered to tutor her every day and teach her. Every day he would tutor her in English and math. Then as payment he would rape her at the end of the lesson.

When her mother found out, she got very mad, but then she told Anna you might as well go sell yourself now. Bring some income to the family. Anna was in a series of situations where she found herself trafficked by her neighbor and her mother fully aware and knowledgeable about about what exactly was happening. From situations before she was rescued by a hotel security guard and brought to our home. We have a homeschool program in place. She couldn't write those lessons without having flashbacks. Every day our staff would sit next to her and walk her through it slowly, slowly and let her have a break and take steps away and do what she needed to do. She's only 13. I mean she's just a baby.

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We've seen so much growth in her. It's been about seven months now that she's been in our home, and she went to study math. She went to study the multiplication tables a couple of months ago and studied all by herself for a full week and memorized the whole thing all on her own. It was just such a huge milestone for her to be able to study all on her own and not suffer from those flashbacks anymore. To know as a precious girl that whatever happened to her and whatever had been forced upon her doesn't define her anymore. She's brilliant.

Patrick McCalla: So Anna's a reminder that it's not just a number.

Crystal Sprague: It's not just a number.

Patrick McCalla: I like how you used the word precious.

Russ Bermejo: I'd show them a picture of my four kids. I'd ask for a picture of their kids or their brother and sister or their nephew and niece. In the Philippines, when I was in the home, they would call me big brother in Filipino. They would call Crystal big sister. To someone that's the world to them. An uncle, a grandmother, a father. That child or that woman is everything to them. 27 million just blows my mind, but I can get a younger sister. I can get a niece, and until we start looking at the situation as really this global family, that's my sister, that's my niece. That's what I would do.

Betsey Meenk: I would echo everything you've all said and definitely acknowledge that the numbers are mind numbing. It's easy to turn away, because we think we can't do anything. What can I do about 27 million? But to reiterate what Russ said, what if it were one child? What if it were your child? What lengths would you go to rescue that one child? If we don't fight for them then who will? Certainly there's something we can all do for that one. One of my all-time favorite empowering quotes is by Edward Everett Hail who says, *"I am only one, but I am one. I cannot do everything, but I can do something. I will not allow what I cannot do to interfere with what I can do."* There is something we can all do. Everyone in this room can do something. I'm talking to someone in an elevator. You can do something. There is something that you can do. Find an organization, volunteer. We have some of the best volunteers at Zoe. Do you realize that when they come and stuff envelopes for us, they're helping. It helps us to do what we need to do, so those in the field can do what they need to do. It's a ripple effect. No act is insignificant. We bring it all together, and then the job is done.

McCalla: Can we thank them? Thank you for doing something.

Jocelyn White: Thank you. You are all examples of sometimes we just have to go to the areas of darkness in order to bring people to the light.