

## #1

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## Page 1: Survey overview

**Q1** Please provide a name or affiliation to be associated with the submission.

United Nations University, Institute on Computing and Society (UNU-CS)

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**Q2** Please provide an email address at which we can reach the author.

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**Q3** Do you consent to the submission being published on this site? **Yes**

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**Q4** What can we expect from tomorrow's slavery? The report will consider current trends and dynamics in contemporary forms of slavery. We welcome concise inputs addressing: current prevalence estimates and patterns, modelling of risks and vulnerabilities, to better understand major risk factors for modern slavery, and analysis of how slavery is being impacted by major socioeconomic, technological and political developments, such as: conflict trends, labour market changes, demographic developments, climate change, shifting gender norms, any other relevant major social trends. Please share your views on (1) major slavery risk factors, (2) oncoming risk-multipliers and (3) how you predict these will change what slavery will look like in the future. Please also feel free to share relevant sources you think should be considered. Answer in the box below, up to 1,000 words, or as part of a single 10-page submission to [antislavery@unu.edu](mailto:antislavery@unu.edu).

Indicators and data are important because they serve as a basis on how issues are framed and ultimately addressed by policy makers. High quality, micro-level data is required to provide an evidence-based foundation for not only estimating prevalence, but also to identify trends and changes in practices of exploitation [1, p. 21]. Technology can play an important role in filling these data gaps.

[1] R. Weitzer, "New Directions in Research on Human Trafficking," *The ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, vol. 653, no. 1, pp. 6–24, May 2014.

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**Q5** Today's anti-slavery. This section will take stock of the current anti-slavery movement and provide an overview of what we know about what works in tackling modern slavery at the national, regional and global level. The section will then analyse what this tells us about which aspects of tomorrow's potential slavery might be tackled and/or prevented by today's anti-slavery strategies, and which aspects may require new strategies. Please share your views on (1) what is known about 'what works' in anti-slavery policy, programming and strategies, (2) whether contemporary anti-slavery efforts are organized in a way that reflects this understanding of effective strategies, and (3) what might need to be changed in anti-slavery efforts to better build on 'what works' and/or address gaps in our programming and strategies. Again, please feel free to share relevant sources you think should be considered. Answer in the box below, up to 1,000 words, or as part of a single 10-page submission to [antislavery@unu.edu](mailto:antislavery@unu.edu).

Currently, there are two main types of information about human trafficking cases: case management files, such as those captured by IOM, Polaris, and Liberty Shared; and responses to surveys such as those undertaken by Walk Free foundation. While these two types of information have their purposes, more data is required to provide a more nuanced understanding of practices of exploitation.

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**Q6** Tomorrow's anti-slavery. This section will explore how the anti-slavery movement can adapt to effectively tackle current and future drivers of modern slavery, including new technologies, methods and partnerships. Please share your views on the new methods and partnerships as well as technologies and tools, including potential risks, that are emerging that could help tackle tomorrow's slavery, today. Once again, please share relevant sources you think should be considered. You can either provide answers of up to 1,000 words in the box below or e-mail [antislavery@unu.edu](mailto:antislavery@unu.edu)

An epidemiological approach towards modern slavery and human trafficking has been explored by different entities and projects particularly using sentinel surveillance [1], [2]. Sentinel surveillance seeks to understand prevalence, trends and changes in a disease and flow by actively searching for cases, within particular at-risk populations. Thinyane [3] derives a list of best practices for sentinel surveillance from World Health Organization's definition and recommendations for surveillance standards [4]:

- a) Involves a limited number of carefully selected reporting sites where this is a high chance of prevalence
- b) Centrally coordinated system with anonymous testing in sentinel sites for diseases or events.
- c) Used to identify trends, and monitor for outbreaks in a community
- d) Involves a core function of 'action', which consists of three components: control / response, policy, and feedback

This sentinel surveillance approach supports the collection of high-quality and consistent data from sentinel sites with high-risk populations. Combined with digital technologies, sentinel surveillance has the potential to be very effective in identifying victims of modern slavery and human trafficking.

An example of a proactive victim-identification tool using sentinel surveillance is Apprise [5]. Apprise is a mobile app developed to support frontline responders to undertake proactive and consistent screening of vulnerable populations [6,7]. While Apprise is downloaded on the frontline responder's phone, it is ultimately a tool in the potential victim's hands. The system enables workers to answer a series of yes/no worded audio questions (using a set of headphones), and privately disclose information about their work situation. An expert system analyses workers' responses and provides advice to the frontline responder on next steps that they should take. Apprise logs all interview responses, uploading them to a centralised server for post-hoc analysis by frontline responders. Once uploaded, responses are visualized using a simple dashboard. Apprise is investigating novel visualization techniques, as well as the role of machine learning to aid frontline responders to identify changing practices of exploitation, by time, sector, and location.

Apprise can greatly contribute to collecting essential data to inform responsive policy and mechanisms, that work on targeting hot spots for slavery and trafficking and prosecution. Once hot spots have been identified, targeted prevention activities could be undertaken, such as public awareness campaigns to educate communities in sending and receiving countries [5].

[1] "Human trafficking sentinel surveillance: Poipet, Cambodia, 2009-2010," United Nations Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking, Bangkok, 2010.

[2] UNIAP, "Human trafficking sentinel surveillance: Viet Nam - China Border 2010," United Nations Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking, Bangkok, Thailand, 2011.

[3] H. Thinyane, "Apprise: sentinel surveillance of labor exploitation and its' potential impact on migration policy," in Regional Integration and Migration in the Global South (Under review), Springer, TBA.

[4] World Health Organization, "WHO Recommended Surveillance Standards," World Health Organization, WHO/CDS/CSR/ISR/99.2, 1999.

[5] Thinyane, H., Sasseti, F. "Apprise: Using sentinel surveillance for human trafficking and labor exploitation," U. N. Univ. Inst. Comput. Soc., vol. 1/2019, 2019

[6] Thinyane, H. (2018) "Supporting the Identification of Victims of Human Trafficking and Forced Labor in Thailand". Communications In Computer and Information Science, vol 933. Springer.

[7] Thinyane, H., Bhat, K. (2019). "Supporting the Critical-Agency of Victims of Human Trafficking in Thailand". ACM CHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems, Glasgow, 4-9 May.