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Page 1: Survey overview

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

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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**

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.

Respondent skipped this question

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.

Respondent skipped this question

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

Since a multitude of factors serve as catalysts for human trafficking, and interventions that address one area of the human trafficking continuum may result in unintended consequences in another area, solution approaches to addressing human trafficking must be interdisciplinary and cognizant of the broader human trafficking continuum. As an example, strategies that successfully facilitate more victim-survivors exiting their trafficking situation (intervention) increases the demand for post-trafficking services, such as safe housing, trauma-informed healthcare, etc. Without a simultaneous increase in capacity of these services, some victim-survivors won't be able to access services, resulting in a higher risk of being re-trafficked or otherwise exploited than if they had access to such services (unintended consequence).

Another example stems from the 2018 enactment of the United States FOSTA-SESTA law, which was marketed as a human trafficking prevention strategy (intervention). The law resulted in US based online classified services that may facilitate sex trafficking to close, while similar sites hosted in other countries emerged to fill the market gap. Where online advertisements were previously used as evidence of human trafficking or related crimes in the U.S., law enforcement and prosecutors now face additional barriers to accessing this method of insight into trafficking operations (unintended consequence). It has also been hypothesized that FOSTA-SESTA may not have reduced the incidence or prevalence of human trafficking in so much as its disruption of online platforms resulted in traffickers finding other platforms to operate- e.g., off-shore online platforms, street-based venues (unintended consequence).

Considering these complexities, the fields of operations research and industrial engineering (OR/IE) are uniquely positioned to help disrupt human trafficking networks by their ability to represent complex systems, efficiently evaluate a plethora of decision alternatives, and provide quantitative insights into the resulting effects of interventions. Such methodologies allow for modeling approaches that not only analyze and describe how human trafficking is currently operating, but also can provide decision support from a systems perspective as to how to most effectively take action to address human trafficking.

Two examples of how operations researchers and industrial engineers are currently working alongside victim-survivors, sociologists, criminologists, service providers, law enforcement, and government officials to address human trafficking include the following:

- **Budget Allocation for Shelters:** The limited availability of funding for services designed to meet the needs of human trafficking victim-survivors necessitates the need to use all available monetary and staffing resources as effectively as possible. OR/IE optimization models have been developed as a decision support tool for allocating a limited budget for establishing residential shelters for human trafficking survivors in a manner that maximizes a measure of societal impact. [1,2]
- **Network Disruption:** Because human trafficking is hidden, illegal, and dangerous it is difficult to gather the data needed to develop effective quantitative operational models of trafficking networks and assess how traffickers adapt to disruption interventions. OR/IE network interdiction techniques are currently being used to identify the most important features of sex trafficking networks for effective disruption, including their composition, how they adapt to interdictions, and the dependencies between their physical and cyber networks. [3]

[1] Maass, K.L., Trapp, A. and Konrad, R. "Optimizing Placement of Residential Shelters for Human Trafficking Survivors." Under Review: Socio-economic planning sciences

[2] <https://informs.libsyn.com/resoundingly-human-november-2018-part-1>

[3] https://www.nsf.gov/awardsearch/showAward?AWD_ID=1838315