

Survivor's Dashboard



A submission for the
AIMS Project Hackathon 2025: AI to End Modern Slavery



Submitted by independent Fellows of the
THE **AULA** FELLOWSHIP

Team

Our biographies can be found at <https://theaulafellowship.org> and in Annex 7.4: Biographies.

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Thank you also to the speakers who provided insight. And thank you to our loved ones, who have supported us all the way.

Table of Contents

Team.....	1
Executive Summary.....	4
Problem Statement.....	4
Objective.....	4
Proposed Solution: Survivor's Dashboard.....	4
Purposes.....	5
Limitations, Risks & Safeguards.....	5
Proof of Concept & Development.....	5
1 Proposed Solution: The Survivor's Dashboard.....	6
1.1 Proposed solution part 1: Survivor's Dashboard on Modern Slavery.....	6
How it Works.....	7
1.2 Proposed solution part II: Focussing AIMS' fine-tuned AIMSDistill BERT Model on Survivor Stories.....	8
1.3 User Benefits.....	11
For Survivors.....	11
Other users.....	12
1.4 Proofs of Concept.....	13
1.5 Development Plan.....	14
Case Study; Kenya.....	14
Next Steps.....	14
1.6 Limitations, risks, and mitigations.....	15
Dashboard App: User warning & instructions.....	15
Instructions for the Demo.....	16
Data fidelity.....	16
Personal risks to witnesses and survivors.....	16
Other Risks and Mitigations.....	17
2. Pitch.....	18
3. Technical Notes: Data.....	18
Curated Data Notes.....	18
Other considerations.....	19
4. Technical Notes: Project Code.....	19
4.1 Demo screenshots.....	19
5. Annexes.....	22
Annex 5.1: Due Diligence.....	22
Annex 5.2: HAART Case Study Planning.....	24
Planning notes.....	24
Consent forms.....	24
Questions.....	24
Discussion to support the ongoing co-developement with HAART.....	25

Annex 5.3: Responsible LLM Usage.....	27
Annex 5.4 Team Biographies.....	29
Annex 5.5 Output for the 6 demo combinations.....	32
Demo Combinations.....	32
Prompt.....	32
Prompt output for Canada + Narcotics.....	32
Prompt output for Kenya + Sex.....	35
Prompt output for Colombia + Mining.....	38
Prompt output for India + IT.....	40
Prompt output for Nigeria + Cocoa.....	42
Prompt output for Australia + Cleaning.....	45

Executive Summary

Problem Statement

Our Inspiration: We were struck by the story told to us of the teen in Nepal whose family believes they have married her to a nice man. This elaborate ruse is needed precisely because the families are not so destitute as to sell their children to forced labour. If her family had known the nature of these scams ahead of time, we assert that they could have made a different choice (presented by Mr. Matt Friedman of the Mekong Club, during the Hackathon session by NGOs). We have turned our attention to the lack of sufficient sources of information for survivors (for safety, for prosecution, for policy work). We note that the mitigation strategies of companies also tell stories, of industries, of regions, of patterns.

Survivors of modern slavery are the people best placed to understand how to take it apart. However, they need information and allies to accomplish this. There is the lack of good sources of information for survivors (for safety, for prosecution, for policy work). This is true around the world. There are sources of information, like Survivor Stories, scientific research, law enforcement pattern analysis, and investigative reporting. We note that the analyses and strategies present in large organizations reporting on modern slavery in their supply chains (herein “statements”), and a different and valuable source for understanding the industries that benefit from modern slavery, of the regions it connects through, and of the patterns of the scams that catch the people. Despite these various sources, it is our observation that they are rarely contextualized together, and rarely presented in such a way as to permit connections across different ways of thinking about or observing the given phenomenon of violence. Following from the logic of the NGOs who leverage Survivor Stories to empower action, connecting these sources of information to Survivor’s Stories enhances their value for Survivors and the people who support them. Controlling for the technical and socio-cultural aspects of any work of information curation in the field of anti-slavery, is not a trivial task. It’s interdisciplinary and multi-technical.

Objective

Leverage the AIMS provided datasets consisting of annotated modern slavery statements reported by corporates from AU, UK, CA, fine-tuned sentence classification model (AIMSDistill BERT model), plus the hackathon learnings, and our Team skills to provide survivors and the people who support them a dashboard for getting a wide array of types of information about any given forced labour situation (industry + region).

Proposed Solution: Survivor’s Dashboard

The Dashboard leverages human curation and LLM fine-tuning to contextualize survivor narratives with multiple publicly available data streams: supply chain statements, scam patterns, scholarly research, and reputable media, and directing users to the NGO sources hosting each story (to increase traffic to their sites). Survivors and NGOs can highlight complex lived realities,

law enforcement can trace scam patterns, and government assessors can gauge corporate report fidelity using outlier-triangulation methods borrowed from tax auditing. Existing story repositories lack this cross-referenced coding and AIMS-level supply-chain detail. A coded database of NGO story repositories, scholarly work, and law-enforcement reports, and media and government reports. Enables searches by industry and region, revealing survivor experiences alongside the industries and geographies implicated. A two-step LLM process queries curated datasets leveraging the AIMS DistilBERT to classify the curated dataset with the supply chain report classification method, to return detailed and contextualized information.

Purposes

- Survivors: gain clarity, evidence, representation, and tools to protect others.
- NGOs: strengthen advocacy, design localized scam-awareness campaigns, boost SEO traffic, and build political legitimacy.
- Governments/Law Enforcement/AIMS: assess corporate report accuracy, plan rescues, and provide AIMS with additional tools for quality control.

Limitations, Risks & Safeguards

Plans address ethics, data fidelity, participant safety, ecological impacts, and the tech sector's own labour risks.

Proof of Concept & Development

Team members, including survivors, validated key assumptions with AIMS presenters from the NGOs, governments, law enforcement, and survivor representatives. We then reached out to Nairobi NGO HAART to see if our solution can be of service to the survivors they represent. Next steps: refine through local focus groups, micro-campaigns, expand the curated database, integrate with other AIMS tools or workflows, and pursue public-private partnerships. Future phases include multilingual support, larger NGO participation, and government-level report-triangulation features.

We are Fellows of the Aula Fellowship for AI Science, Policy, and Tech. We are a small but growing NGO. Our website is: <https://theaulafellowship.org>. The complete project document contains details on the above, as well as the data and code notes for our submission.

Links

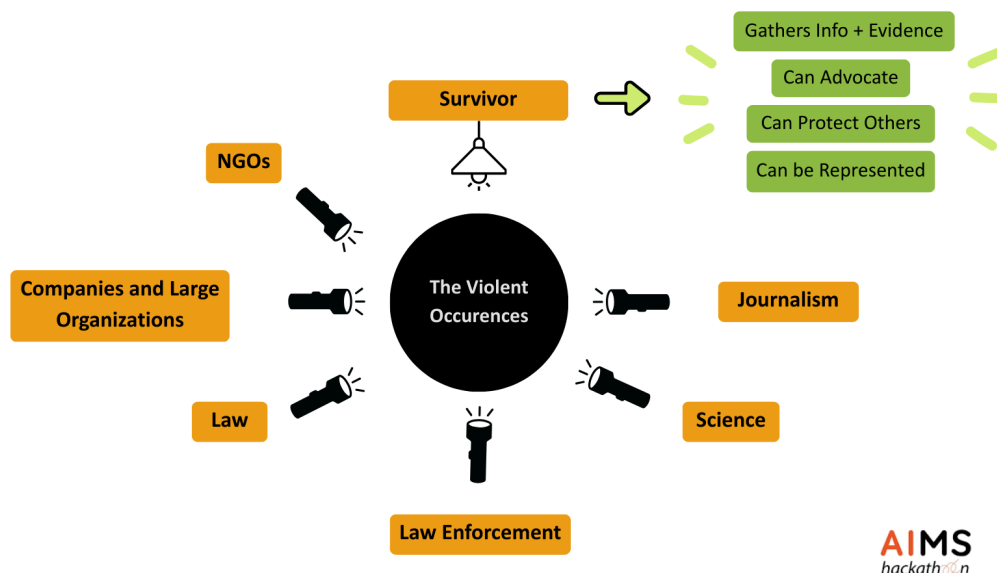
Demo: <https://aims-app.streamlit.app/>

GitHub: <https://github.com/varshak97/AIMS25-The-Aula-Team>

Pitch Video: <https://youtu.be/6Ox5CZ0LexA>

1 Proposed Solution: The Survivor's Dashboard

1.1 Proposed solution part 1: Survivor's Dashboard on Modern Slavery



We propose a dashboard for the stories of survivors that connects lived experiences with several other sources of information. This includes large organizations reporting on forced labour in supply chains, scam patterns and scholarly, trade, media sources, and more. Results link users directly to the NGO websites that host the stories.

With this dashboard, Survivors can shed light on the complexities of their lived experience. Survivors, NGOs, and activists can find patterns and better communicate those complexities. Law enforcement can determine the patterns of the scams.

Data sources and similar tools: There are several public online repositories of stories, including one massive one at the University of Nottingham and regional or sector-specific databases. What they do not have is the cross reference coding for pattern work or multi-sectoral storytelling, nor the AIMS granularity for the supply chains.

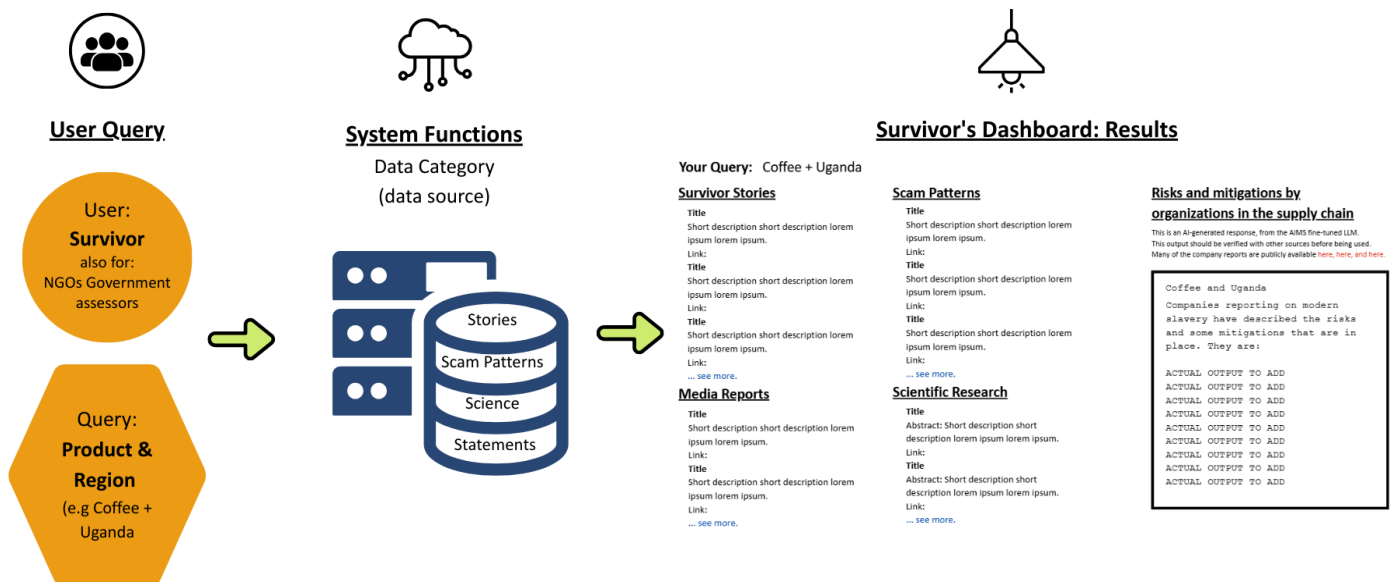
Pillar 1: Leveraging the mitigation statements in the reports of AIMS and numerous databases online, including NGO's Story Repositories, scholarly publications, law enforcement reporting, to create a coded database of survivor stories.

Pillar 2: Users can search by product/industry and regions, to discover the stories of individuals, and those of the products and regions that play a role in the patterns of their enforced work.

How it Works

Survivors or others working on their behalf input their product and region of interest. Our system makes calls on a two-step LLM process, and on internally, professionally curated datasets for links to survivor stories, news reports, science, and scam pattern analyses. The user receives a Results page containing the title, short description, and link to the resource, as well as the contextualized LLM output.

Survivor's Dashboard: Query Flow Chart



The Survivor's dashboard provides 5 sets of results. These are 4 categories of curated data and + anonymized classification of our sentences from the curated database, with the criteria system for business modern slavery statements developed by AIMS, and matching concepts from the risk description sections of the Supply Chain Statements and providing Gemini's interpretation of the results in narrative form.

These are the Results of Your Query: Colombia + Mining

Survivor Stories

Title
Short description short description lorem ipsum lorem ipsum.
Link:
Title
Short description short description lorem ipsum lorem ipsum.
Link:
Title
Short description short description lorem ipsum lorem ipsum.
Link:
... [see more](#).

Media Reports

Title
Short description short description lorem ipsum lorem ipsum.
Link:
Title
Short description short description lorem ipsum lorem ipsum.
Link:
... [see more](#).

Scam Patterns

Title
Short description short description lorem ipsum lorem ipsum.
Link:
Title
Short description short description lorem ipsum lorem ipsum.
Link:
Title
Short description short description lorem ipsum lorem ipsum.
Link:
... [see more](#).

Scientific Research

Title
Abstract: Short description short description lorem ipsum lorem ipsum.
Link:
Title
Abstract: Short description short description lorem ipsum lorem ipsum.
Link:
... [see more](#).

Risks and mitigations by

organizations in the supply chain

This is an AI-generated response, from the AIMS fine-tuned LLM.
This output should be verified with other sources before being used.
Many of the company reports are publicly available [here](#), [here](#), and [here](#).

Colombia and Mining
Companies reporting on modern slavery have described the risks and some mitigations that are in place. They are:

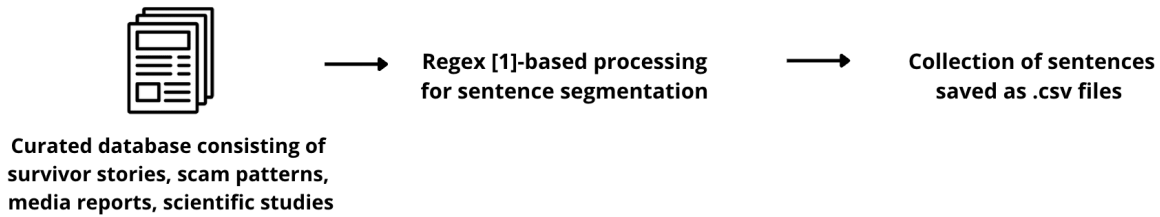
ACTUAL OUTPUT TO ADD
ACTUAL OUTPUT TO ADD
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ACTUAL OUTPUT TO ADD
ACTUAL OUTPUT TO ADD

1.2 Proposed solution part II: Focussing AIMS' fine-tuned AIMSDistill BERT Model on Survivor Stories

Our team has manually curated a database consisting of survivor stories, scam patterns, media reports, and scientific studies for each Region x Industry combination (Australia x Cleaning, Canada x Narcotics, Colombia x Mining, India x IT, Kenya x Sex, Nigeria x Cocoa). Our goal is to extract and summarise key information on modern slavery risks within operations and supply chains for each Region x Industry combination, enabling analysis and comparison across regions and sectors.

For a given Region x Industry combination, we begin by segmenting sentences from each narrative using Python's Regex library [1] (refer to Schematic Fig. 3.2.a). We ensure that the segmented sentences are cleaned for common edge cases such as abbreviations, decimal numbers, and punctuation marks that could otherwise break sentence structure. Each resulting sentence is then written into a CSV file, with one sentence per row, ensuring a structured and consistent format for subsequent analysis.

Step 1: Sentence Segmentation from our curated dataset (repeat for each combination of Region x Industry)

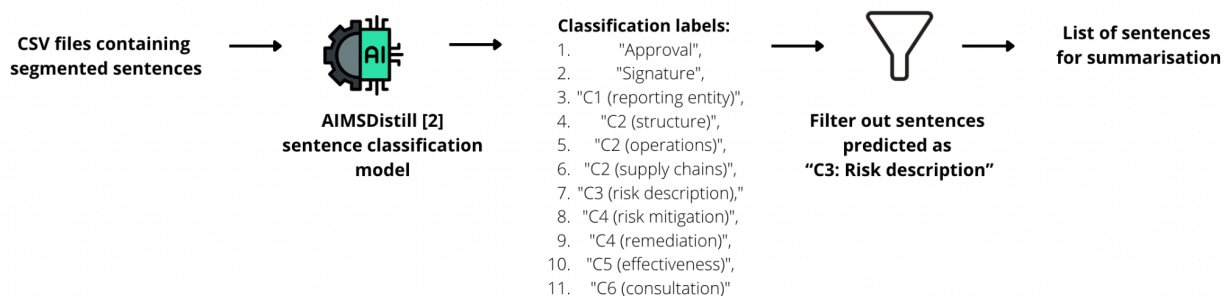


[1] G. Van Rossum, The Python Library Reference, release 3.8.2. Python Software Foundation, 2020. [Online]. Available: <https://docs.python.org/3/library/re.html>

Fig. 1.2.a: Schematic Diagram of Step 1 (Sentence Segmentation Process)

Following the sentence segmentation step for that Region x Industry, we leverage the AIMSDistill [2] BERT model fine-tuned for sentence classification on the annotated AIMS.au [4] dataset to perform sentence classification. The AIMSDistill model performs multi-label binary classification at the sentence level. The labels and the schematic diagram for this task are shown in Fig. 3.2.b. We then filter out the sentences classified as “C3: risk description” with a logit score ≥ 0.9 , retaining only sentences for which the model is most confident. This filtered set of sentences is then used to generate a concise factual summary by prompting the Google Gemini [3] API. The summarisation is performed in a two-step chunk-wise process, as detailed in the schematic Fig. 3.2.c and explained next.

Step 2: Sentence Classification using AIMSDistill Bert Model (repeat for each combination of Region x Industry)



[2] Bora, Adriana Eufrosina, et al. "AIMSCheck: Leveraging LLMs for AI-Assisted Review of Modern Slavery Statements Across Jurisdictions." arXiv preprint arXiv:2506.01671 (2025).

Fig. 1.2.b: Schematic Diagram of Step 2 (Sentence Classification using AIMSDistill Model)

The filtered set of sentences is divided into multiple non-overlapping subsets, each containing 80 sentences. To perform two-step chunk-wise summarisation, each subset is first used to prompt Google's Gemini [3] API for summarisation, using the following prompt:

```
You are given a collection of sentences classified by a predictive
model as "risk descriptions", that is, sentences describing risks of
modern slavery practices in operations and supply chains..
```

```
Your task:
```

- Read all the provided sentences carefully.
- Identify recurring themes, risks, and factual issues being described.
- Summarise them in clear, objective language (in Canadian English) with information that is supported by the sentences.
- Do not use creative, poetic, or figurative wording.

```
Here are the sentences:
```

```
{"\n".join(sentences)}
```

The intermediate summaries generated for each chunk are then combined and used as input to Gemini in a second step to produce the final summary. The prompt for this step is:

```
You are given a set of summaries, each created from a different
batch of sentences.
```

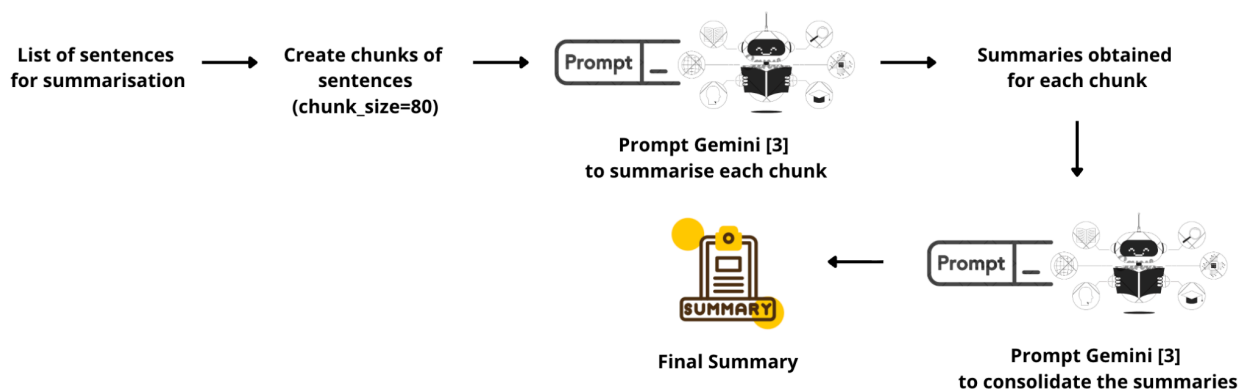
```
Your task is to merge them into one coherent, factual summary.
```

- Do not be poetic or speculative; stick to the evidence in the summaries.
- If certain risks appear in multiple summaries, emphasise them.

```
Here are the summaries:
```

```
{"\n".join(chunk_summaries)}
```

Step 3: Two-step Chunk-wise Summarisation using Google Gemini (repeat for each combination of Region x Industry)



[3] Team, Gemini, et al. "Gemini: a family of highly capable multimodal models." arXiv preprint arXiv:2312.11805 (2023)

Fig. 1.2.c Two-step chunk-wise summarisation using Google Gemini API

Annex 5.5 Contains sample output for all 6 demo combinations (Australia x Cleaning, Canada x Narcotics, Colombia x Mining, India x IT, Kenya x Sex, Nigeria x Cocoa).

References:

- [1] G. Van Rossum, The Python Library Reference, release 3.8.2. Python Software Foundation, 2020. [Online]. Available: <https://docs.python.org/3/library/re.html>
- [2] Bora, Adriana Eufrosina, et al. "AIMSCheck: Leveraging LLMs for AI-Assisted Review of Modern Slavery Statements Across Jurisdictions." arXiv preprint arXiv:2506.01671 (2025).
- [3] Team, Gemini, et al. "Gemini: a family of highly capable multimodal models." arXiv preprint arXiv:2312.11805 (2023)
- [4] Bora, Adriana Eufrosina, et al. "Aims. au: A dataset for the analysis of modern slavery countermeasures in corporate statements." arXiv preprint arXiv:2502.07022 (2025).

1.3 User Benefits

For Survivors

The Survivor's Dashboard serves survivors in 4 ways;

- gather understanding, clarity, and evidence
- get info and context to advocate
- can be more accurately represented
- can assist in protecting others

For NGOs

In their role of advocacy for survivors, the Survivor's Dashboard empowers NGOs to:

- **Raise awareness** through storytelling
- **Sensitization campaigns:** create customized local scam sensitization campaigns with women's networks (our test plan)
- **SEO:** connect through backlinks to several other pieces of information for potential donors
- **Find patterns** between different industries, geographies, etc.
- **Build legitimacy for political action** from survivor's voices.
- **Variety of sources:** without identifying individual companies, drawing from several open data sources.
- **Future growth:** builds from the work of AIMS and the project to use data for good
- **Provide information** and context for legal authorities
- **Increased web traffic** for NGOs

Other users

Government, law enforcement, and the AIMS teams.

Based on the strengths and skills of our Aula team, this project:

Can privately provide governments with a triangulation method to assess the relative fidelity of company reports. We can prepare a brief on this for the 3 government people who manage the assessments for Canada, Australia, and the UK. They have thus far confirmed our assumption that if developed, this tool would be of service. The method our tool enables is outlier triangulation for relative fidelity, as used in some income tax assessment processes.

Can be used by law enforcement to gather intelligence and plan rescues, safety measures, and long term stability. We received positive validation for our assumptions for this field.

Can be used by AIMS as a fast-track quality control tool for outputs. We can see two ways:

1- provides a ground truth curated database to help validate output.

2- provides methodology and code for exploring the strengths of the AIMS data classification fine-tuning when applied to other sources.

3- can lead to new ways to leverage the AIMS work so far.

4 For example, using the larger AIMS Llama and working on prompts to make it a useful research assistant for anti-slavery work, by all stakeholders. This could in turn be supported by validation mechanisms, like leveraging the manually curated database of the Survivor's Dashboard.

5 For example, we encountered a known problem in AI in this anti-slavery work: the lack of culturally appropriate data. It's almost all originally produced in English or translated to English language and, by extension, English culture. This exacerbates the difficulties in communicating the scam patterns to communities. We can foresee the fine tuning of AIMS systems to specific

cultural circumstances. Several researchers, including some Aula Fellows, have active projects in this direction.

1.4 Proofs of Concept

Process:

Some of us are survivors.

We have brought our full specialties to bear.

We have each attended the workshops and information sessions.

Following the learnings, we prepared an initial project description.

We formalized our assumptions, and sought out expert confirmation of our assumptions.

We reached out and requested specific data and/or received confirmation of our assumptions from several hackathon presenting organizations and the government representatives (thank you!)

We reached out to the 80 Aula Fellows to request comments and specialist knowledge.

We connected with an NGO in Nairobi called HAART, to take further steps to develop this work.

We have sought out subject matter specialists, principally among the speakers of the AIMS hackathon, to validate our assumptions.

Testing our assumptions:

The assumptions that we asked AIMS speakers to confirm were all confirmed by them as being valid. They are:

- Can you validate, disconfirm, and/or contextualize our assumption that the analysts could benefit from additional tools to assess general report reliability? (YES)
- Can you validate, disconfirm, or contextualize our assumption that information on mitigations by businesses, scientific reports, and scam pattern analyses have the potential to offer protection to potential victims in the future, and to illuminate the work of NGOs as you build campaigns? (YES)
- We have found several law enforcement sources that explain the patterns of scams. We are assuming that this lines up with a general tendency in investigators to appreciate the mystery-solving aspects of these scam patterns. Would you say that is a fair assumption? (YES)
- Can you validate, disconfirm, and/or contextualize our assumption that information on mitigations by businesses, scientific studies, and scam patterns has the potential to offer protection to potential victims in the future, and to illuminate the work of law enforcement as you conduct investigations and rescues? (YES)
- Can you validate, disconfirm, or contextualize our assumption that information on mitigations by businesses, scientific reports, and scam pattern analyses have the potential to offer protection to potential victims in the future, and to illuminate the work of survivors? (YES)

Having received the specialist's responses in the positive, we then focussed on finding an NGO that we could reach out to for learning more.

1.5 Development Plan

Case Study; Kenya

[Awareness Against Human Trafficking \(HAART\)](#) is a non-governmental organisation based in Nairobi, Kenya dedicated to fighting human trafficking in Eastern Africa. They work through a multi-disciplinary approach applying the UN Four P's Strategy to combat trafficking in persons. HAART works with the grassroots to identify victims, support survivors and also conducts training and has reached over 100,000 through workshops. They have assisted over 1000 survivors. Most of the survivors are victims of sex and forced labour trafficking sourced locally and internationally. Based on their focus area, target programs and documented impact, and the proximity of their offices to our co-creator in Nairobi, they made the best fit for testing our tool. We reached out to them and spoke with their Communications Lead and their Head of Research. They showed interest. We are engaging with them to prepare to present the tool to survivors, scheduled for this October, 2025. The plan, process, questions, and diligence for this initial test are provided to the reader in Annex 7.2: HAART Case Study Planning).

Next Steps

Testing in the next phase after the demo includes working with an NGO who wants to build a small campaign around one curated set (ie. Kenya+Sex). Output: proof and descriptions of impact, Theory of Change, and KPIs to be co-developed. From this, we hope to approach partners for potential funding of a growth plan.

Growth plan over time:

- Working with the AIMS team on applying our classification work and testing the AIMS Llama for prompt responses.
- Working with all partners to grow the project.
- Functionality to add new reports and encode new stories from multiple sources, to update the narrative database over time.
- Multicultural capability: we found in our research on Kenya that there are very few survivor stories, government and law enforcement reports, or media stories in Swahili. This is far more than a language problem, as forced labour scams are hyper contextualized, and sensitization or mitigation will have to inscribe itself in the specific culture. Translation from English is insufficient for this, since culture is more than language, and we believe the project will ultimately benefit from supporting NGOs to seek out culturally and linguistically specific information, including in their own communication strategies around the Survivor Stories they prepare.

Long term:

- Following successful tests at a local level, approach the large NGOs to build up the database and propose the tool to other NGOs.
- We are going to seek funding to grow out the curated database and to ensure it can work in harmony with the development of other tools connected to the NGO and AIMS projects.
- We will then seek plural-public-private partnerships to bring the solution to other stakeholders, particularly government assessors of the reports. We can present the Canadian, Australian, and UK assessment offices with our report fidelity triangulation tool. It works like the Survivor's Dashboard with the addition of the company names, which are otherwise anonymous to users. The governments can use the tool to flag specific company reports for further examination, based on a process of outlier-to-in-group triangulation.


1.6 Limitations, risks, and mitigations

The use of survivor stories requires careful attention to ethics, sensitivity, and responsible data use. Our solution only draws from open data sources or stories that have been shared in open-source or scientific sources. We recognize that these narratives often involve traumatic experiences; therefore, users must be aware of the limitations (not all survivor voices are represented, some stories are anonymized or incomplete), the risks (emotional impact on users exposed to explicit content), and the mitigations (disclaimers and content warnings for users before displaying sensitive material). We emphasize that survivor stories should never be consumed without context and must always be treated with dignity and respect.

As we share our solution, we want to acknowledge that the stories included reflect real experiences of trauma and exploitation. We have only used survivor stories from open data sources, and we have added clear warnings where content may be distressing. We ask everyone to engage with these narratives responsibly, with sensitivity, and with respect for the dignity of survivors.

Some stories are behind a paywall. We will not seek to have them included in our database, so that users can always access the materials. For scientific studies, we have used either only the abstract or open access versions.

Dashboard App: User warning & instructions

 **Content warning:** This dashboard contains real survivor stories of modern slavery and human trafficking. Some descriptions may be distressing.

- All stories are from open, public, approved sources.
- All stories include a link to the full source. Please consult the original source.
- Please use this tool responsibly, with respect and sensitivity toward survivors.

- Younger audiences, survivors, or those who may be triggered by descriptions of violence, exploitation, or abuse should proceed with caution.

These stories are shared for educational and awareness purposes only and should be engaged with thoughtfully, keeping in mind the dignity and resilience of survivors.

Instructions for the Demo

Link: <https://aims-app.streamlit.app/>

Select one of the pre-prepared combinations. Press search.

The limitations to the demo are:

- Only 6 pre-loaded databases for region+industry combinations. We will add more, and allow for cross-referencing and tag searches.
- The databases only contain about 20 items. We'd like to increase this. We will need to do thematic coding to seek thematic saturation in further iterations of the system, to ensure coverage.
- We have only tested the output of our classification process for a few days. We will need to proceed one combination at a time and test it on actual sensitization campaigns.
- The demo crashes when it receives too many requests. Hackathon judges and AIMS team members may have to refresh, as we are not permitted to spend money for the hackathon and so can't expand cloud resources. If you require technical support please email team lead Tammy Mackenzie at tammy@theaulafellowship.org.

Data fidelity

At least two social science researchers from our team have verified each curated data source in this demo. However, there is more diligence to do as we roll out, to ensure proper use and pertinence of each curated item. There will be several later steps to establish and maintain an ongoing data review process, for example establishing limits and tolerances for ideological framing that can be present especially for hard circumstances. Coding to ensure saturation. Culturally and linguistically appropriate content.

Personal risks to witnesses and survivors

We acknowledge that while the survivor stories are publicly accessible, open access does not remove ethical obligations as it pertains to the data subjects. The reuse of survivor stories can still increase or reignite exposure and harm to the survivors¹. We are still at the demo stage. For the release of the model, we will conduct our due diligence on every single entry we curate.

We recognize that exposure to graphic or traumatic content can trigger distress for survivors, witnesses and users, perhaps especially in the younger demographic. Exposure to media can

¹ https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/2024-01/OHCHR_BerkeleyProtocol.pdf

precipitate acute distress, intrusive memories, dissociation and hyperarousal for the identified groups². This means that such media are not psychologically neutral for audiences. Therefore the advance preparation that we put in place by instruments such as disclaimers and dashboard warnings will help to prepare the audience.

Survivors and their families are perpetually exposed to physical risks such as intimidation, threats, stalking and coercion³. We consider physical risks to survivors as pertinent, however they are difficult to mitigate. We rely on being very attentive to the needs of all parties, and ultimately on the survivors themselves and the relevant institutions that the survivors are associated with, to provide continued robust protection to the survivors and their loved ones.

Another limitation in the ethical use of survivor narratives is the risk of political reprisals and due-process deficit. In some regions that do not respect habeas corpus, survivors and witnesses may face detention particularly when their stories implicate powerful actors⁴. Our principal mitigation is to use only publicly available stories, and our second mitigation is to approach potential collaborators on the project through registered NGOs of good reputation and experience in the field, like HAART. Each separate new case study, project, or development phase undergoes a complete and ongoing impact and ethics process, formalized within the protocols of the Aula Fellowship, and in keeping with best practices for social science research.

Other Risks and Mitigations

Ecological: these LLM and other tech tools like database calls have a high material and energy cost. We have consequently worked on the smallest AIMS model for our purposes, and expect to continue to refine on efficiency in our process.

Modern slavery: AI itself has forced labour in the supply chains as well as several other sociological concerns, like racism and sexism. For this reason, we have designed the system to make use of the AIMS technology to empower survivors as well as a static curated database to empower survivors.

Privacy and data laws: We comply with the standards of the Quebec Privacy Act and the GDPR in two ways:

- 1- minimize or avoid the use of private data or confidential information
- 2- transparency, disclosure, and full documentation of activities.

These two aspects are also in keeping with our operating principles, which are that specialists as community members should be at the service of the people, and that the onus is on us to ensure that it is so.

² <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/2167702619858300>

³ [Victim assistance and witness protection](#)

⁴ [Annual reports on reprisals for cooperation with the UN | OHCHR](#)

The Quebec Privacy Act and the GDPR are respectively the strongest laws of their kind that we are aware of. When and if a jurisdiction in which we are engaging has stricter laws than these, we follow it. For example, this is in keeping with the Aula policy for following the strictest law in effect for managing international volunteers.

2. Pitch

This video presents our project. Our pitch to you is to help us make it happen.

Link: <https://youtu.be/6Ox5CZ0LexA>

3. Technical Notes: Data

Github Location: /datasets

Curated Data Notes

Data category: Survivor Stories

Data type: Links to public repositories of survivor stories.

Data notes: A survivor story is ideally from an NGO, otherwise other sources are ok. But focussed on the survivor story or stories. The purpose of these stories is to raise awareness and compassion so that people take action. The purpose for NGOs hosting and sharing them is also to receive potential donors to their websites. To that effect, the Survivor's Dashboard does not host the survivor stories, but rather hosts a reference database of how the stories relate to different countries and products.

Data category: Scam Patterns

Data type: Links to public scam pattern descriptions.

Data notes: ideally from law enforcement, otherwise other sources are ok. But focussed on how the scam is done, ideally from start to finish.

Data category: Scientific Research

Data type: Citations and links to country and product relevant peer-reviewed scientific studies, all fields.

Data notes: Scientific Reports (any field. Peer reviewed. Bonus if there is a pdf or open data link, otherwise a link to the journal is ok. For the short description, use the whole abstract.)

Data category: Media Reporting

Data type: Links to original news sources, in-country where possible.

Data notes: focus on well-known and reputable news sources in the country that tell many aspects of a situation. Otherwise international reporting also.

The demonstration database contains 103 sources:

Kenya+Sex: 22 sources

Colombia+Mining: 17 sources

India+IT: 16 sources
Australia+Cleaning: 16 sources
Nigeria+Cocoa: 16 sources
Canada+Narcotics: 16 sources

Other considerations

Choice of variables: Industry+Region: These two variables were chosen because they can serve to map several different types of data sources to the same or similar circumstances. Which is to say, there is a product/industry and a region mentioned in most sources of information on modern slavery, including the company reports in the AIMS data, Survivor Stories, media reporting, scam pattern analysis and reporting by law enforcement, and scientific research.

Future new data categories: In the future we hope to explore adding other categories and types of data, for example NGO sectoral reports and jurisprudence, and culturally-specific narratives and other information.

4. Technical Notes: Project Code

Code is in Github Location: /project

We have prepared notes using Open AI's GPT5.

4.1 Demo screenshots

Data Source Options

 Google Sheet URL (public or private)

<https://docs.google.com/spre>

 Choose a worksheet/tab

AIMS_2025_ALL_CAT... ▾

✓ Loaded worksheet:
AIMS_2025_ALL_CATEGORIES

Filters

 Select Region

Canada ▼

 Select IndustryNarcotics

Select Category

All

 Select Title

All

 Filter by Links

- ☒ All
- ☐ With Links
- ☐ Without Links

<https://aims-app.streamlit.app>

⚠️ Content Warning: This dashboard contains real survivor stories of modern slavery and human trafficking. Some descriptions may be distressing.

All stories are from open, public, approved sources. Each story includes a link to the full source. Please consult the original source.


Please use this tool responsibly, with respect and sensitivity toward survivors. Younger audiences, survivors, or those who may be triggered by descriptions of violence, exploitation, or abuse should proceed with caution.

These stories are shared for educational and awareness purposes only and should be engaged with thoughtfully, keeping in mind the dignity and resilience of survivors.

THE **AULA** FELLOWSHIP

Survivor's Dashboard

[Dashboard Documentation & Instructions](#) [Survivor Dashboard](#)

 Showing Results: Region: Canada | Industry: Narcotics | Category: All | Title: All | Links: All

Human Trafficking Why Aboriginal Women ...

1/1

 Google Sheet URL (public or private)

 Choose a worksheet/tab

✓ Loaded worksheet:
AIMS_2025_ALL_CATEGORI
ES

 Select Region Select Industry

Select Category

 Select Title

 Filter by Links

☒ All

☐ With Links

☐ Without Links

These stories are shared for educational and awareness purposes only and should be engaged with thoughtfully, keeping in mind the dignity and resilience of survivors.

Survivor's Dashboard

[Dashboard Documentation & Instructions](#) [Survivor Dashboard](#)

Upload a text file or summarize filtered Survivor Dashboard entries.

5. Annexes

Annex 5.1: Due Diligence

As our goal was to create the technology, the database, and the project structure, several items of due diligence have been referred to the following phase of development. They are:

Growing the database with resources for which we obtain permissions, even if they are public, by respect for the complex position and potential vulnerabilities of survivors, for example checking with each of the NGOs whose stories we link people towards.

Monitoring the tool's use over time with performance indicators that are tuned to show if the impacts are positive, negative, or both (ie. no blue-sky thinking: hard numbers).

Working each phase of this long-term project with deliberate and clear expectations, in harmony with the partners and experienced persons in the field, to ensure responsive and fit-to-purpose design and operations.

For the Case Study in Kenya with HAART, we are co-designing the questions and the instructions to ensure that no confidential or dangerous information is shared. We have worked with HAART to design the consent forms and process. We will check with HAART before we use the data for further work. Several other measures have been arranged, and are explained in full in the addendum below: HAART Case Study Planning.

Our principal diligence in all spaces is to act with care and integrity at all times.

We have internal procedures for cybersecurity as well as constructive collective work guidelines for conflict or other trouble, crisis response protocols, and standard business diligence of being up to date in our reporting and responsibilities with all parties.

The majority of survivors are women, and of the, most are from the global south. As such: we have adopted Aula's strict internal anti-racism policy that provides warning and opportunities for redress, as well as protocol to enact when the person responsible has not appropriately corrected their behaviour.

Each phase of development will include an early, thorough, and ongoing risk assessment and mitigations, so as to ensure that all parties benefit from this collective work.

What is a product?

The economics of selling the labour of humans is always tied to a purchased product or service that is not a person. For example, a child may be trafficked to the DRC for Cobalt Mining. In which case, the product is Cobalt, not the child. A girl may be sold into a false marriage and

then into prostitution. She is not “a prostitute”, she is being prostituted by a slave master. And in that circumstance she is still not the product, she is providing the service of sex. The attempt and rhetoric of treating people as products serves criminals, but it is categorically not true. Humans are not products, and cannot be products. That is the basis of our anti-slavery laws, and underpins the choice of industry as a search query term. We have used product and industry synonymously when curating the data for inclusion.

Annex 5.2: HAART Case Study Planning

<https://haartkenya.org/about-us/>

Planning notes

Our request to participants (draft to validate with HAART):

- browse and read the materials
- discuss together (not with us)
- respond to our questions:

Their initial questions :

Time of engagement- How long do we anticipate the test to take?

Format of the engagement- Video, audio or text? (I would say we do photo and text- for our future reporting. I can be present where they are convened and take pictures not revealing their faces

Confidentiality and research ethics- Both consents to be signed.

Data usage-no personal information will be collected. See below for the processes agreed upon with HAART.

Report- Will we share the report with them? Yes and for their approval.

Participants- How many survivors/teams from HAART will we engage with? 5 to 7.

We have engaged in a series of emails and phone calls with HAART, and settled on the first week of October as the ideal time for our case study with their Survivor's group. See the planning notes, below.

Consent forms

We will use the HAART consent form and the Aula Fellowship consent forms for sharing information for research purposes. It includes a statement on what we will do with the responses (summary report for HAART approval, the open-source use of the report for the autoethnography, which will be available on the web when (if) it is accepted for publication.

Questions

All questions are optional.

What key thing have you learnt from the information?

What did you learn that is related to your experiences?

What have you learnt that can make you empower other survivors or victims from your neighbourhood, church, market, family or friends?

What would you like to know more about, considering your experiences?

Discussion to support the ongoing co-developement with HAART

We want these responses so that we can see if what we are building can be of service to survivors, and so we can design a good set of tools for people. The participants will have a chance to approve when they fill in the form. We will make a summary report for HAART (not the participants) to approve, before integrating it in the autoethnography.

Important distinction: we are not asking survivors if stories empower them. It is none of our business what individual survivors choose to do or not do with this info. Our job in this engagement is to ensure they have the info. We will be working with the NGOs in the next phases to validate what this empowers for the survivors as a group, but as individuals we will not ask them to share their intentions. Safety and control must stay in their hands throughout.

Once the summary report of responses is approved by HAART, we will do the autoethnography. Miriam is warmly welcome to join as a co-author if she so chooses. Noting the autoethnography is about the whole hackathon, not just the test.

We intend to submit it to reputable, peer reviewed journals. This would make it part of the scientific record. We will also ensure it is open access, so that other people can see it without having to pay or be part of a university. It may also be sent to a pre-print, for that same purpose.

They will not have approval rights on the study as that would be contre-productive in scientific terms.

We do want their approval of how we treat the data. And so, once we have the replies, we will prepare a report for their approval before continuing.

Note for privacy and cybersecurity of participants: we have formulated this testing plan in keeping with best practices for privacy and cybersecurity of persons who may have complex vulnerabilities as well as to minimize any possible chance of harm in this process. Under Quebec's Law 25 we have ensured in the questions both that the information collected can not be traced to an individual, as we don't ask for any personal information and that the free and informed consent is obtained from all participants for their anonymous contributions, before the event and before they submit their forms. The full list of measures we have taken are:

- Choice of open questions that do not ask about their former experiences
- All questions are optional
- All participants are literate or will have an accompanying person who will read the form to them completely and ensure their understanding.
- Participants will read the Research Statement in the form. Among other items this clarifies that they should in no way share private, confidential, legal, or dangerous information, and that their answers are intended to be a part of the public scientific record.
- Participants will sign the HAART Research Agreement and The Aula Fellowship Non-Confidential Research with Human Participants Agreement.

- Notwithstanding the prior point on the consent of participants, a full report of their responses will be shared with HAART for their approval, as representatives of the survivors, prior to it being used for any other purpose.
- HAART and each participant will retain the right to approve or disallow any entry in the future, at their sole discretion.
- The form specifies that they should not share any personal information, and defines personal information in detail.
- The participants will be using HAARTs internet for filling in the response form.
- The Form will be hosted on the Aula Fellowship's Google Workspace, and made available only to the research team. It will be deleted once the final report version is approved by HAART, at which time that approved version will become the only record, and be used for scientific research.

Annex 5.3: Responsible LLM Usage

Our collective, the Aula Fellowship, shares a principle for AI development that takes into account all the hard and undetermined aspects of this technology, right at the project design phase and all the way through. For this project, that has meant balancing the good work of the AIMS project in using AI to increase the utility of large organizations supply chain statements, and also thinking hard about the limitations of LLM technology, and how those can intersect with the sociological aspects of proposed technical solutions. That is why we designed our project to use LLM where it's best: parsing large amounts of information, and we bring human capacities to curate sensitive information to the forefront. Together, these two types of information gathering can compliment each other, to benefit the project goal to empower survivors.

The Aula Fellowship have a protocol on LLM usage that was enacted for this project:

LLM Protocol:

Are we using LLMs in a way that may exacerbate known output biases such as racism, sexism, and American-centric and other ideological biases? No. The results are focussed on the fine-tuned model, which AIMS showed increases the accuracy and pertinence of results. Therefore the systemic biases should be slightly improved, in the same measure. We have not corrected for biases in the source information used by AIMS. However, we have done so with the curation process of the rest of the data gathered, and carefully labelled any LLM output.

Are we using AI when a non-AI tool can do the work? Yes and No. This AIMS system specifically allows for detailed queries and classification because of the very specific dataset they have assembled of large organization reports on modern slavery in their supply chains. This type of analysis and the rich, granular outputs it produces are not possible without this tool. Yes, because we have used LLM to prepare development notes on the code. This is standard procedure in software development. Three team members read and approved the notes: our two senior technical team members (Devin, Varsha), and project leader, Tammy.

What are trade-offs for the LLM usage considered (costs in dollars and environmental degradation)? As the training is already done and we are using free tools as well as the lightest weight models possible for our purposes, we feel that these costs are well controlled for the potential benefits. For the development note: time.

How have we used LLMs: We have brainstormed with GPT5. We have put up 2 AIMS models and brainstormed and tested classification and prompts with them. In keeping with Aula Fellowship policy, we have not used image generation and we have not used generated text for any public-facing work. We have provided LLM generated text exclusively in labelled sections of this document, the results of our classification process, and in the output on the dashboard.

Are there ethical or business risks associated with the present usage? Explain. Yes. We do not have transparency on data provenance and training processes for the base models used. We do have credible information on the supply chain for AI and many of the problems of other global industries are present in our own, including forced labour. Consequently, we conferred as a team. We have concluded that the availability of these tools for holding the client-side of slavery accountable as well as the design process that was presented to us in the scientific studies of the project especially, on balance ensures that this a fair and respectable use of these tools. We maintain vigilance in regards to updates and changes to the law or new information in the future.

Annex 5.4 Team Biographies

Tammy Mackenzie: Tammy (she/her) is a researcher, tech CEO, policy advocate, and mother. She is the Director and co-founder of the Aula Fellowship, a think tank focused on applied AI, ethics, and system transitions. Tammy holds an MBA with a specialization in SMEs, technology, and sustainability. She began her career in a CPA firm and has since worked as an SME account director, business owner, controller, and CFO, and Tech CEO, including industrial robotics as technical lead. Across these roles, she has developed deep expertise in using technical, ecological, and social tools to drive systemic change. She contributes to public policy as a practitioner and strategist. Her work focuses on the intersection of AI, business strategy, ecological transition, and economic justice. Tammy is an alumna of MIND, Vanier College, McGill University, Université Laval, and the MILA Summer School in Responsible AI. She is currently completing PhD research on the levers of power in society, part of her lifelong effort to understand and help guide the ways technology and ethics shape our collective future.

Lesly Nzeusseu Kouamou: Lesly (she/her) is a current doctoral student in Industrial & Organizational Psychology at the University of Montreal (QC, Canada). Her research interests revolve around the future of work, DEI (diversity, equity, and inclusion), occupational health and safety, and the digital transformation of workplaces, including AI, technology, and hybrid work models. She believes that investing in people and their skills is investing in a better future. With this vision, Lesly aims to reshape the future of work by prioritizing wellbeing, inclusivity, and resilience in a tech-driven world. In her free time, she enjoys volunteering, attending events, and listening to podcasts while exploring the beautiful city of Montréal.

Onyedikachi Hope Amaechi-Okorie (she/her): I'm a Technical Community Advocate with over five years of experience in quality engineering, now fully focused on building inclusive, accessible, and empowering spaces in tech. I currently support the JSON Schema community and contribute to Mozilla Common Voice, where I help document open data efforts and foster inclusive collaboration. I lead both technical and non-technical community programs, champion accessibility, clear documentation, and sustainable community growth. I'm also the founder of Spectrum of Speech, a global community that celebrates speech diversity and empowers people who speak differently through storytelling, shared strategies, and collective support. My work sits at the intersection of open source, speech inclusion, and ethical voice technology, exploring how speech norms and voice tools can better reflect the richness of human communication.

Sukriti Punj (she/her): A B.Tech Electronics and Communication Engineering student at Indira Gandhi Delhi Technical University for Women (graduating 2026) and current Research Fellow with the Aula Fellowship for AI Science, Tech, and Policy, she is also a Samsung ISWDP Scholar and AnitaB.org Grace Hopper Scholar. Her experience spans tech internships, and leadership as Director of Club Services at Rotaract Club—organizing donation drives, mental-health campaigns, and climate-action initiatives. She has worked on SoC and embedded systems, and is passionate about inclusive, responsible, and ethical tech.

Varsha Kesavan: Varsha Kesavan (she/her) is a MSc Data Scientist PhD candidate in Medical Sciences at the University of Alberta, researching AI-driven generative restoration for motion correction in cardiac MRI. She holds an MSc in Data Science from the University of Edinburgh and has industry experience as a Deep Learning Engineer at Dimensionless Technologies, where she built AI products for baggage contraband detection and counterfeit classification, and as an AI Research Intern focused on deepfake detection. Earlier, she developed automation microservices at Tata Consultancy Services. Varsha's work spans computer vision, anomaly detection, and generative modeling, backed by strong DevOps skills and publications in deep learning-based image captioning.

Faith Wamalwa: Faith Wamalwa (she/her) is a communications and multimedia journalism professional with a strong background in media, public relations and advocacy. She has worked across sectors including media, International Governmental Organisations, healthcare and development helping organisations craft impactful narratives that engage audiences and drive meaningful change. Faith holds a Master's degree in Digital Journalism and was awarded a Distinction in Student Leadership for her outstanding contribution to student engagement, administration support and institutional development. She is also a two-time grantee of the Henry Nxumalo Foundation for investigating international crimes. She is passionate about the intersection of communication, digital media and emerging technologies, particularly the artificial intelligence (AI) ethics and inclusivity as well as the use of AI in driving credible and impactful narratives. Faith brings creativity, strategic insight and a commitment to equity into her work with experience leading content strategies, digital campaigns, advocacy and stakeholder engagement. She currently serves as the Vice Chair at the Network for Media and PR Women and actively contributes to projects advancing civic space, gender equity, good governance and media research in East Africa and Africa.

Cleopatra Mushonga, Ph.D.: Dr. Cleopatra Nyangari Mushonga (she/her) is a seasoned cybersecurity leader with 16+ years of experience in network security, information systems, knowledge management, and project management across academia and industry. She has built and operationalized two enterprise security awareness programs and advanced Governance, Risk & Compliance, Identity and Access Management, and Incident Response initiatives. Holding a DPhil in Information Technology focused on AI-driven text mining for project knowledge discovery, she is certified in CISSP, CompTIA Security+, AWS Cloud Practitioner, and ProofPoint AI/ML. A dedicated mentor and community volunteer, Dr. Cleo promotes cybersecurity awareness and digital literacy while guiding students and professionals toward impactful careers.

Devin Almonor: Devin Almonor (he/him) is a machine learning engineer and AI ethics researcher. He has a Masters in Machine Learning and AI and loves to translate the technical to the nontechnical in his writing at the AI Ethicist. In his writing, he explains programming concepts to his readers, and he critiques governmental policies and their ethical, responsible implementation of technologies. He is passionate about responsible, ethical AI because he knows these technologies adversely affect those who look like him and other marginalized groups; he believes his work will foster an algorithmically safe society, and he is engaged in

mentorship and AI policy programs, such as AI4All, The Center for AI and Digital Policy, The Ethical Intelligence Network, and Open Ethics. He is the change he wants to see, and he works diligently to make an algorithmically safe society a reality.

Annex 5.5 Output for the 6 demo combinations

Demo Combinations

Canada + Narcotics

Kenya + Sex

Colombia + Mining

India + IT

Australia + Cleaning

Nigeria + Cocoa

Prompt

Prompt output for Canada + Narcotics

This merged summary details the pervasive issues of human trafficking and exploitation, highlighting significant vulnerabilities across various populations and systemic failures that enable these crimes.

****I. Key Vulnerable Populations and Driving Factors****

Human trafficking and exploitation disproportionately affect vulnerable individuals, driven by persistent needs and systemic stressors. ****Minors (under 18)**** are consistently identified as highly vulnerable, with many recruited between 12 and 14 years old, particularly women and girls (up to 98% of victims). Their developmental stage makes them susceptible to exploitation of needs for belonging, autonomy, and relationships, coupled with risk factors such as involvement with child protective services, a history of abuse, homelessness, and problematic caregiver relationships. Indigenous youth, especially those leaving reserves or in foster care, are prime targets.

****Migrant workers and temporary foreign workers**** are another critically vulnerable group due to their precarious legal status, unfamiliarity with local communities, language barriers, and employment in physically demanding, dangerous, and often hidden jobs, such as agriculture and illegal cannabis cultivation. They face legal complications, lack financial resources for legal representation, and are often reluctant to report abuse due to fear of job loss or ****deportation****, which is exacerbated by closed work permits and the absence of clear pathways to permanent residency. ****Poverty, income insecurity, and a lack of stable housing**** are overarching catalysts, forcing individuals to accept

exploitative work or pushing them into situations where traffickers can exploit their need for basic necessities like food and shelter.

****Indigenous Peoples**** face heightened vulnerability stemming from legacies of colonization, entrenched racial discrimination, underfunded public services on reserves, and over-institutionalization of children. Resource extraction projects near their communities can also lead to impoverishment, increasing risks of both labour and sexual exploitation. Similarly, ****People of African Descent**** experience systemic marginalization, poverty, and overpolicing, while ****persons with disabilities****, particularly Indigenous women and girls with intellectual disabilities, are targeted due to their vulnerability and reduced scrutiny of their disappearances. ****Sex workers**** face increased risks of exploitation due to the criminalization of their work, which limits their access to protections and services. ****Prisoners and former prisoners**** are also vulnerable, both within correctional settings and upon release, due to unremunerated labour and discrimination in employment and housing.

****II. Forms of Exploitation and Industry Environments****

Exploitation primarily involves ****forced labour**** and ****sex exploitation****, including sexual assault. These occur across various sectors, notably in the ****cannabis industry****, where organized crime utilizes illegal cultivation for "easy, quick cash" and to funnel funds into other criminal enterprises. This rapidly expanding industry is characterized by limited research, a lack of awareness regarding labour exploitation, an evolving legal framework, and inadequate regulation and protection for workers. The ****agricultural sector**** globally is also a common site for child labour, with children as young as six working under extremely hazardous conditions.

Workers in these sectors face significant ****occupational hazards****. In agriculture and cannabis cultivation, these include exorbitant work demands, abhorrent living conditions (which have proven fatal), musculoskeletal injuries, exposure to hazardous equipment, and environmental risks such as pesticides (often without personal protective equipment), bioaerosols, mold, and fungus, leading to severe respiratory conditions and other health issues. ****Lack of access to basic necessities**** like food, water, and hygiene, combined with unavailable preventative measures and healthcare, exacerbates these health risks.

****III. Trafficker Methods and Control Mechanisms****

Traffickers employ sophisticated methods to recruit and control victims. They target unmet needs, promising care, protection, and basic necessities, often using previously exploited individuals, "boyfriends," or fake job postings. ****Online recruitment**** is increasingly common for youth, exploiting the anonymity of digital connections. Traffickers

establish **dependency and coercion** by inducing or nurturing drug addiction, supplying substances (e.g., opioids) to enforce obedience or increase work hours. They become the sole provider of needs, exploit situations like pregnancy or **debt bondage** (where victims incur debt for program or recruitment costs), and withhold pay or identification documents. **Psychological manipulation** is central, exploiting relationships, needs for love, and a perceived increase in agency in sex work. Control is maintained through blackmail, confinement, forced movement, physical and mental abuse, and threats, including of deportation.

IV. Systemic and Law Enforcement Challenges

Addressing human trafficking and exploitation is hindered by significant systemic and law enforcement challenges. **Inadequate regulation and oversight gaps** are prevalent, particularly in less regulated sectors like agriculture, cannabis, and in-home care. Workplace inspections are often complaint-driven rather than systematic, allowing abusive conditions to persist. **Substandard housing conditions** for workers, often provided by employers, include overcrowding and inadequate facilities.

Law enforcement issues contribute to the problem. Trafficked individuals are sometimes criminalized, and concerns exist that "policing for profit" (e.g., focusing on marijuana eradication) can divert attention from human exploitation. There is a reported lack of adequate training for law enforcement in victim-centred, trauma-informed approaches, and in distinguishing consensual adult sex work from human trafficking, leading to surveillance, harassment, and raids against sex workers.

Interjurisdictional neglect further complicates investigations and victim protection.

Access to support services is severely limited. Trafficked individuals frequently lack access to healthcare, with some employers reportedly preventing workers from seeking medical attention. Barriers exist for temporary foreign workers attempting to change employers, and migrant workers often lack union representation. Furthermore, initiatives like supply chain transparency acts rely on self-reporting, which can allow companies to conceal exploitative practices. The pervasive **housing crisis** in Canada, leading to unsuitable and unaffordable dwellings, forces many vulnerable individuals into precarious situations, further increasing their susceptibility to exploitation.

Prompt output for Kenya + Sex

Human trafficking and exploitation constitute a pervasive and increasing global menace, with Kenya consistently identified as a significant source, transit point, and destination country for victims. The problem is widespread, affecting numerous nations and operating through complex local and international networks. Kenya is ranked as a Tier 2 country, reflecting ongoing challenges despite efforts to combat trafficking.

****Key Forms of Exploitation****

The most prevalent forms of exploitation are ****forced labour**** and ****sexual exploitation****.

* ****Forced Labour**** is widespread across various sectors, including domestic service (notably for Kenyans in the Arabian Gulf), agriculture, fishing, construction, factories, hospitality, nail salons, car washes, street vending, cannabis cultivation, cattle herding, and in specific industries like flower firms, supermarkets, hotels, and restaurants. Victims are often lured by fraudulent job promises, deprived of payment, subjected to poor working conditions, and forced to work long hours.

* ****Sexual Exploitation****, including Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE), is a major and increasing global concern, particularly affecting young women, girls, and sometimes boys and LGBTQI+ persons. It encompasses commercial prostitution, forced begging, sex tourism (with Mombasa identified as a global hub), forced marriage, and the production of child pornography. Exploitation occurs in urban areas, informal settings, brothels, clubs, bars, and private villas to avoid detection.

Other forms of exploitation include ****forced begging**** (often involving children and persons with disabilities), ****forced marriage**** (exacerbated by traditions like child marriage on Kenya's coastline and climate change impacts), ****recruitment into armed groups**** (e.g., Al-Shabaab) and forced criminal activity (e.g., as drug couriers), and the highly disturbing threats of ****organ harvesting**** and exploitation linked to ritualistic or witchcraft beliefs (e.g., targeting individuals with albinism).

****Multifaceted Vulnerabilities and At-Risk Populations****

A range of interconnected factors drive vulnerability:

* ****Socio-economic factors**** are primary drivers, consistently highlighted as poverty, unemployment, lack of education or illiteracy, ignorance of legal rights, limited livelihood opportunities, and the desire for "greener pastures." Economic crises, exacerbated by events like the COVID-19 pandemic, heighten these vulnerabilities.

* ****Socio-cultural norms**** play a crucial role, including the perception of children as commodities, gender inequality, patriarchal societies, traditional migration practices, and retrogressive cultural/religious

beliefs (e.g., myths about curing HIV/AIDS through sex with virgins). Dysfunctional family structures, marked by unstable relations, domestic violence, and substance abuse, also render individuals, especially children, vulnerable, sometimes leading family members to facilitate trafficking.

* ****Specific populations**** are particularly targeted: children (globally accounting for an estimated 29% of cases, and approximately three out of ten domestic victims in Kenya), youth (especially unemployed individuals aged 18-34), young women and girls, immigrant women, refugees and asylum seekers (especially in camps with restricted movement), individuals with disabilities, and migrant workers (often bound by visa sponsorship systems in destination countries). Climate change, through droughts and livelihood loss, has also escalated trafficking risks.

****Perpetrators and Deceptive Recruitment Methods****

Perpetrators include a diverse array of individuals and groups: fraudulent recruitment agencies, employment bureaus and labour brokers, criminal gangs, family members, relatives, friends, neighbours, pimps, madams, local transporters, corrupt public officials, unscrupulous tourists, and even some Civil Society Organization officials. These highly networked syndicates often leverage higher education levels to manipulate victims. Recruitment methods are predominantly deceptive, utilizing the internet, social media, and networking sites to advertise false job opportunities, scholarships, or economic gains. Tactics include issuing forged or altered documents, initially placing legitimate job advertisements that become coercive, and engaging in online grooming or outright abduction. Collusion with corrupt public officials for travel documents is also a common tactic.

****Extensive Geographical Scope****

Kenya's role as a ****source, transit point, and destination**** country is strongly emphasized.

* ****Within Kenya****, major hotspots include coastal regions (Mombasa, Kwale) for sexual exploitation and sex tourism; urban centres like Nairobi (with internal trafficking from slums to wealthier areas), Kisumu, and Eldoret; and border areas such as Busia, Namanga, Moyale, Mandera, Garissa, and Kitui. Refugee camps like Kakuma and Dadaab are significant catchment areas for victims.

* ****Regionally****, Kenya is a transit point for individuals from Ethiopia, Somalia, Uganda, Tanzania, Democratic Republic of Congo, South Sudan, and Eritrea. Trafficking routes utilize Kenya's road networks and porous borders, with the Indian Ocean also used for international transport.

* ****International destinations**** for Kenyan victims predominantly include the Middle East (Saudi Arabia, Qatar, UAE, Kuwait, Oman, Yemen, Bahrain, Jordan, Lebanon), other African countries (e.g., South Africa,

Uganda, Tanzania), Europe (France, Spain, Germany, Netherlands, Italy, UK), Asia (e.g., China, Thailand, Burma, Malaysia, Laos, India), and the United States. Specific concern has been noted regarding Kenyans who sought work in Saudi Arabia.

****Severe Consequences for Victims****

Victims endure inhumane treatment, severe physical and psycho-social abuse, depression, enslavement, and profound violations of their human rights and dignity. Consequences include underpayment or non-payment of wages, excessively long working hours, lack of medical services, confiscation of travel documents, rejection, isolation, stigmatization, and the risk of violence or murder. Victims often lose their identity, and in some tragic cases, face death. Families of victims also suffer stress and loss of livelihoods.

****Systemic Barriers and Challenges in Combatting Trafficking****

Efforts to combat human trafficking are significantly hampered by a confluence of systemic issues:

- * ****Corruption**** is a critically emphasized enabler, widely reported among public officials (police, border authorities, immigration, magistrates, court officials) who accept bribes to facilitate fraudulent identity documents, allow illegal border crossings, misclassify cases, warn traffickers, or intimidate witnesses. Reports indicate involvement of government officials in child sex trafficking.

- * ****Weak governance and legal frameworks**** are pervasive challenges, characterized by inadequate laws and policies, low conviction rates, underreporting, few prosecutions, insufficient resources for anti-trafficking efforts, porous borders, and a lack of coordination among stakeholders. Labour laws often fail to adequately protect migrant workers, and some trafficking cases receive low prioritization.

- * ****Data deficiencies**** are significant, with a lack of sufficient, relevant, and centralized data, hindering accurate measurement of the problem's scale and effective response development. Underreported figures and inconsistent data sharing across agencies are common.

- * ****Inadequate resources and infrastructure**** (financial, human personnel, help desks, safe houses, accessible accommodations for disabled victims) impede effective monitoring and support.

- * ****Limited public awareness**** regarding trafficking methods, risks, and relevant laws persists among communities, vulnerable children, families, and the general public, including within Kenya and across East Africa.

- * Challenges in victim support and protection, inadequate implementation of protective acts, and victims' reluctance to testify due to threats further undermine justice. The high profitability of human trafficking and a persistent demand for cheap labour and sexual exploitation continue to fuel this illicit trade.

Prompt output for Colombia + Mining

The provided summaries detail a deeply entrenched system of environmental crimes, human rights abuses, and security challenges, predominantly in Colombia, particularly its Amazonian region, with significant cross-border links to Venezuela and Peru. These issues are exacerbated by systemic corruption, governance weaknesses, and the socio-economic vulnerability of local populations.

****Illegal Gold Mining as a Primary Driver and Funding Source:****

A central theme is the widespread and highly lucrative nature of ****illegal gold mining****, which often surpasses cocaine as the main revenue source for organized criminal groups such as the National Liberation Army (ELN), Clan del Golfo, and dissident factions of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). An estimated 69-80% of Colombia's gold production is illegal, generating billions annually. This illicit trade also directly fuels the Maduro regime in Venezuela, with gold smuggled from Venezuela into Colombia. The process involves a "layering" of fraudulent documentation to obscure its origin, allowing it to enter formal commodity markets and supply chains, making it harder to track than other illicit goods. Both artisanal and small-scale miners, often driven by a lack of economic alternatives, are vulnerable to exploitation by these criminal groups due to the informality of the sector and difficulties in formalizing operations.

****Severe Human Rights Abuses and Exploitation:****

****Rampant human rights abuses**** are a critical and recurring issue. Vulnerable populations, including Indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities, are subjected to ****forced labour****, working long hours for little to no pay under hazardous conditions, facing threats of violence, repression, and even death if they attempt to leave. There is a significant increase in ****sex trafficking**** and commercial sexual exploitation, with women and girls coerced into forced sex work in illicit mining camps and surrounding areas. ****Child labour**** is also a severe problem, with children engaged in hazardous work in mining, agriculture (including coca production), and recruited by illegal armed groups for illicit activities and armed conflict. These activities frequently lead to the ****displacement**** of Indigenous and Afro-Colombian populations, and clashes between miners and Indigenous groups are common.

****Widespread Environmental Degradation:****

****Extensive environmental destruction**** is a significant consequence. Illegal mining, especially with heavy machinery, is a major driver of ****deforestation**** in Colombia, accounting for a large percentage of

vegetation loss in affected areas. This is compounded by land clearing for illicit crop cultivation (like coca), illegal logging, and extensive cattle farming. The pervasive use of **mercury** to recover gold, despite being banned in Colombia since 2018, produces toxic runoff that severely contaminates local water supplies, endangering human health and wildlife. Other toxic chemicals from illicit crop processing also pollute rivers, contributing to significant **biodiversity loss**, particularly in the Amazon region.

Intertwined Criminal Networks, Corruption, and Governance Weaknesses: The perpetuation of these crimes is enabled by **pervasive corruption** and **governance weaknesses**. Revenues from illegal mining and other illicit operations directly fund guerrilla groups and strengthen the Maduro regime. Gold mining is increasingly interlinked with illegal coca plantations, serving as a modus operandi for diversifying criminal economies due to its lower risks and higher profitability compared to traditional drug trafficking. Corruption facilitates various environmental crimes, including bribing customs officials and security forces (police, army, navy) in mining hotspots to allow the entry of illegal machinery, supplies (e.g., fuel, mercury), illegal miners, and illegally sourced timber, while avoiding interventions. Isolated areas, often lacking the rule of law, labour inspectors, and adequate police presence, are particularly vulnerable to criminal exploitation, with state policies often having minimal impact on preserving natural resources.

Geographic Focus and Cross-Border Challenges: These issues are concentrated in Colombia, particularly its **Amazonian region**, which is a hotspot for illegal mining (primarily gold and coltan), illicit crop cultivation, logging, and wildlife trafficking. The extensive and porous **Colombia-Venezuela border** serves as a major conduit for mineral smuggling and the movement of armed groups. The tri-border area with Peru and Brazil is also highly vulnerable, with a lack of coordinated policy and controls exacerbating issues such as ornamental fish trafficking.

Wildlife Trafficking: Adding to the environmental crimes, **wildlife trafficking** involves the extraction, transportation, and commercialization of species such as monkeys, felines, turtles, alligators, frogs, and ornamental fish, often from the Amazon Basin. This trade is driven by opportunistic local trappers and sophisticated criminal networks, operating under deplorable conditions for the animals and thriving due to a lack of state control and high international demand.

Prompt output for India + IT

This summary describes an interconnected phenomenon of human trafficking and scam-forced criminality, predominantly orchestrated by Chinese-related criminal syndicates operating across Southeast Asia.

****Nature of Criminality and Modus Operandi:****

Victims are lured under false pretences and coerced into participating in online fraudulent activities, commonly known as "cyber scams" or "digital slaves." These operations involve tricking others online and specifically target educated individuals with exploitable skills in fields such as customer service, IT, and computer programming, promising attractive salaries. Traffickers pose as job recruiters on social media platforms (e.g., Facebook, Telegram) and other online channels, using fraudulent employment opportunities and social engineering tactics ("sweet words," unverified online information) to entice victims. Upon arrival, victims are confined in high-security compounds or "cyber crime centres," often in "lawless border regions," where they are subjected to physical threats and torture, forcing them to engage in scam activities.

****Victim Vulnerabilities:****

A significant recurring risk is the ****economic desperation**** of potential victims, intensified by factors like the COVID-19 pandemic, high unemployment, poverty, and inequality. This makes individuals, particularly those with limited economic means for official migration, poor education, or limited awareness of cybercrime and exploitation risks, highly susceptible. Demographics of victims include Vietnamese (from ethnic minorities in remote areas, teenagers, and specific rural provinces like Nghe An, Ha Tinh, Dak Lak, Gia Lai, Tuyen Quang), as well as Indians (especially English-speaking populations with high unemployment among educated youth) and Bangladeshis. Many lack sufficient knowledge to identify fraudulent online information.

****Geographic Scope and Actors:****

****Chinese crime syndicates**** are identified as the primary operators of these cyber-enabled scam networks. Operations are largely based in border areas of Cambodia, Myanmar, Laos, and Thailand. Specific scam centres are reported in Cambodia (e.g., empty casinos and hotels) and Myanmar (e.g., Shan state, Karen state, Myawaddy), with a trend of relocation from Myanmar to Cambodia reported for 2024. Vietnam serves as both a source and transit country for human trafficking, with certain areas becoming potential hotspots for Chinese cyber-enabled crimes involving Vietnamese labour. Cybercriminals also actively recruit individuals internationally,

such as from India. Regional geography and improving infrastructure facilitate these transnational trafficking operations.

****Systemic Enablers and Challenges:****

****Weak governance, slack law enforcement, and inadequate regulation**** in host countries are crucial systemic enablers. The rapid growth of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) and social media provides anonymity, enabling offenders to target vast numbers of victims and making it difficult for law enforcement to monitor and track perpetrators, especially across borders. Law enforcement agencies face challenges due to cross-border operations and may be lax, with incentives potentially favouring criminal groups. Some governments might overlook organized cybercrime due to financial benefits from activities like money laundering through casinos. Additionally, a lack of comprehensive legislation or legal frameworks for recruitment agencies in source countries further enables fraudulent operations.

****Scale of the Issue:****

In 2023, the UN Human Rights Office estimated that approximately 220,000 people "may be held" against their will in Cambodia and Myanmar, forced to carry out online scams. While Vietnam is a significant source country, evidence connecting scam locations to official export labour programs between Vietnam and Cambodia remains unclear.

Prompt output for Nigeria + Cocoa

****Merged Summary of Risks and Factual Issues in Cocoa Production and Modern Slavery****

The global cocoa industry, heavily reliant on West Africa for approximately two-thirds of its supply, is underpinned by systemic risks, particularly concerning various forms of forced labour, economic exploitation, and significant governance failures. Nigeria, in particular, is highlighted as highly vulnerable to modern slavery.

****1. Pervasive Forced Labour, Child Labour, and Human Trafficking in Cocoa Production:****

* ****Widespread Prevalence:**** Forced labour and child labour are widespread in the cocoa sectors of Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria, Cameroon, and other West African nations, impacting both adults and children, including migrant workers. An estimated 1.8 to 2.1 million children in West Africa are engaged in the "worst forms of child labour" (ILO 182).

* ****Hazardous Conditions:**** Child labourers are frequently exposed to severe dangers, including using machetes, lifting heavy loads, working with unprotected pesticides and chemical fertilizers, and encountering poisonous insects or reptiles. A substantial number of farmers (58.84%) confirmed children handle sharp objects. Children often use primitive tools and travel long distances for work.

* ****Lack of Protection and Impact:**** These children receive little to no protective equipment, first aid, or general hygiene. Their health, safety, and development are compromised, and their access to education is denied. Many wake up early, leading to inadequate sleep (61.13% of farmers attested to this).

* ****Child Trafficking:**** Hundreds of thousands of children, some as young as 10-12, are trafficked from neighbouring countries like Mali and Burkina Faso, and poorer regions within countries like Ghana, into indentured servitude or slavery on cocoa farms. They are lured with false promises, money, or incentives like bicycles.

* ****Exploitative Practices:**** Workers, including children and vulnerable migrant labourers, endure long hours, inadequate pay, harsh living environments, and isolation on remote farms, making escape difficult. Labour intermediaries often facilitate exploitation, sometimes requiring recruitment fees equivalent to an entire year's salary.

****2. Economic Exploitation and Farmer Poverty as Root Causes:****

* ****Low and Fluctuating Prices:**** World cocoa prices often fluctuate substantially and have frequently been well below production costs.

Multinational chocolate manufacturers are accused of encouraging increased cocoa production, which drives down prices and forces farmers into desperate measures.

- * ****Exploitative Middlemen:**** Cocoa producers typically receive only half the world price due to reliance on exploitative middlemen. Farmers, often working in isolation, lack market information or transport means, leaving them vulnerable to buyers.

- * ****Widespread Poverty and Debt:**** Low cocoa prices and inadequate income contribute to widespread rural poverty (40% of Nigeria's population is below the poverty line), which reduces government spending on essential services. Many producers are mired in debt. This endemic poverty, along with factors like aging trees, variable weather, pests, limited access to credit/inputs, and land insecurity, drives families to use children on farms, force daughters into marriage, or send children abroad for work to relieve economic strain.

- * ****Cultural and Economic Drivers:**** In Nigerian cocoa-producing areas, a cultural view exists that child labour builds a child's future, reinforcing the economic advantage of cheap labour and perpetuating hazardous child labour practices and non-compliance with labour standards.

- * ****Economic Dependence:**** West African governments are heavily dependent on cocoa production, creating systemic vulnerabilities.

****3. Broader Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking in Nigeria:****

- * ****High Vulnerability:**** Nigeria is among the most vulnerable countries to modern slavery in Africa, ranking fifth in prevalence regionally and 38th globally.

- * ****Diverse Forms of Exploitation:**** Beyond cocoa-related labour, Nigeria faces significant risks:

- * ****Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children:**** Children, particularly girls, are at increased risk, especially exacerbated by conflict and socio-political instability.

- * ****Forced Marriage:**** An estimated 30% of women aged 20-24 were married before 18, driven by poverty, discriminatory norms, family debt ('money marriages'), and perceived needs to protect daughters.

- * ****Organ Trafficking:**** This is a growing phenomenon, often involving Nigerians deceived with false promises of paid employment abroad for organ removal.

- * ****Conflict-Related Forced Labour:**** Migrants fleeing conflict and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Northeast Nigeria are particularly vulnerable to forced labour, forced recruitment into armed groups, or abduction by perpetrators including armed groups and forces.

****4. Environmental Degradation Linked to Cocoa Cultivation:****

- * ****Extensive Deforestation:**** Cocoa cultivation in West Africa has been a major driver of deforestation, leading to the clearing of over two million hectares of forest between 1988 and 2007.

* ****Causes:**** Farmers expand into forested areas for more nutrient-dense soils, to cope with aging unproductive cocoa trees, and due to climate change shifting suitable cultivation zones.

* ****Supply Chain Risks:**** Cocoa from deforested protected reserves, such as Nigeria's Omo Forest Reserve, enters global supply chains, though complexity and opacity make tracing difficult.

****5. Governance, Enforcement, and Supply Chain Challenges:****

* ****Ineffective Enforcement:**** Child labour and trafficking persist due to the inability of countries to effectively enforce laws; farm inspections are sporadic and easily evaded.

* ****Limited Oversight:**** Few steps have been taken to ensure stable and sufficient prices for cocoa producers, and research indicates the cocoa sector has sought "relatively little evidence relating to child slavery."

* ****Opaque Supply Chains:**** The complexity and opacity of global cocoa supply chains, with numerous intermediaries, conceal the human cost and reduce the value accruing to farmers.

* ****Consumer Impact:**** The continuous search for the "best deal" by consumers may inadvertently support slave-made products, and existing consumer labels and verification systems have not eradicated the worst forms of child labour.

* ****Infrastructure Deficits:**** Many children lack identification documents, particularly in regions like Burkina Faso, hindering protection efforts. Low literacy rates and lack of access to electricity in rural areas further compound vulnerability.

* ****Regulatory Obstacles:**** Checks and sustainability programs by companies and certifying agencies are hampered by a lack of regulations, incomplete data, mapping issues, and the proliferation of new farms in remote, undetected areas.

Prompt output for Australia + Cleaning

Labour exploitation, encompassing substandard workplace conditions, forced labour, and modern slavery, is a widespread and persistent problem affecting various industries and worker populations across global and local supply chains, particularly in Australia and the Asia Pacific region. This exploitation is often hidden within complex, multi-layered supply chains and by outsourcing to third parties under highly competitive conditions, leading to increased non-compliance with labour standards.

****Key Recurring Risks and Characteristics:****

1. ****Vulnerable Worker Populations:**** Migrant workers, especially those on temporary visas, international students, au pairs, and private domestic workers (particularly migrant women in the informal economy), are consistently identified as highly vulnerable and disproportionately affected. Their vulnerability stems from factors such as limited English proficiency, fear of visa cancellation or retaliation, lack of awareness of labour rights, and economic necessity, often exacerbated by isolation and reliance on employers for accommodation or continued work. Deceptive recruitment practices, including false promises about work, salary, living conditions, and even marriage or education, are prevalent. More than half of all forced labour victims are in the Asia Pacific region, with migrant workers being three times more likely to experience it.
2. ****Pervasive Wage Theft and Exploitative Conditions:**** Widespread non-compliance with labour laws is extensive, primarily manifesting as ****wage theft****. This includes underpayment, non-payment of superannuation, allowances, overtime, and penalty rates. Cleaners, for example, have reported hourly rates as low as \$7 during training, with observed rates ranging from \$14 to \$21 per hour. Other common issues include unrecorded cash payments, lack of payslips, poor record-keeping, incorrect pay slips, absence of labour contracts, confiscation of personal documents, and discipline through fines. Workers frequently face excessive mandatory overtime, unsustainable workloads, poor job security, and declining earnings.
3. ****Hazardous and Unsafe Working Environments:**** Inadequate training, lack of necessary equipment, and unsafe working conditions contribute to a high incidence of workplace injuries. Research indicates that cleaning is more hazardous than construction and mining, with a significant prevalence of musculoskeletal disorders among workers. Cases of very bad working conditions can involve unsafe environments, insufficient breaks, and verbal, physical, or sexual violence.

4. ****High-Risk Sectors and Enabling Practices:**** Several industries are consistently identified as high-risk, including cleaning, security, logistics, construction, horticulture, viticulture, meat processing, food manufacturing, hospitality, and private domestic work. In Australia, the cleaning industry is notorious for high rates of wage theft, with one report finding 90% of audited sites underpaid cleaners; approximately 85% of the urban cleaning workforce are international students or temporary visa workers. Key drivers of exploitation in these sectors include opaque or unauthorized subcontracting arrangements, aggressive price competition leading to underpriced contracts (which contractors argue reduces market competition and inherently risks breaching labour standards), deliberate misclassification of workers (e.g., sham contracting, identified in 21.5% of businesses in the contract cleaning sector), and cost-minimization pressures from the top of the supply chain.

5. ****Systemic Regulatory Gaps and Data Deficiencies:**** Australia exhibits significant "blind spots" and systemic gaps in regulation and protection, particularly for private domestic work. This includes a lack of sufficient data on the extent and nature of domestic servitude due to narrow occupational definitions, absence of a national risk assessment prior to 2019, weak analysis of known cases, inconsistent government reporting, and a lack of annual reports on slavery and trafficking. Official figures on recognized victims are significantly lower than research suggests, indicating widespread undetected and unacknowledged cases. Poor or no regulation, along with the absence of a registration system for private domestic workers, means they often do not receive full protection under Australian laws.

6. ****Barriers to Help-Seeking and Insufficient Support:**** Victims face substantial barriers to accessing support and justice, including isolation, limited language skills, low awareness of rights, financial pressures, insufficient coverage under labour laws, and inadequate systems to recognize unique in-home employment. Authorities, including first responders and government agencies, often demonstrate inadequate knowledge of the signs of domestic servitude, victims' needs, and workers' rights and entitlements, especially for those exploited by diplomats or foreign officials. Workers have reported insufficient assistance from Australian authorities.

7. ****Reputational and Regulatory Risks for Australia:**** Australia faces significant reputational damage from the mistreatment of vulnerable workers, particularly international students, who are twice as likely to suffer abusive behaviour and racism. The country also has a "blind spot" regarding forced labour in imported goods, risking it becoming a "dumping ground" for products barred from other developed economies. Australian businesses operating in or supplying to the EU are likely to face heightened scrutiny under the EU's Forced Labour Regulation.