VANGUARD

adVANced technoloGical solutions coupled with societal-oriented Understanding and AwaReness for Disrupting trafficking in human beings

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"From Connection to Coercion: The Role of ICT and Social Media in Human Trafficking — Evidence from the VANGUARD project"

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Definitions

- Human trafficking is defined in international and European law as a serious violation of human rights involving the exploitation of individuals through coercive means. Under the ***Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children*** **(Palermo Protocol),** trafficking in persons consists of the **recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring, or receipt of persons through the use of force, threat, coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or vulnerability, or the giving or receiving of payments or benefits, for the purpose of exploitation** (United Nations, 2000/2003).

- Exploitation includes, at a minimum, sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude, or the removal of organs (United Nations, 2000/2003). **The Protocol further establishes that the consent of a victim is irrelevant where any coercive means have been used and that trafficking of children constitutes trafficking even in the absence of such means (United Nations, 2000/2003)**

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Definitions

- Within the European Union, trafficking in human beings is regulated by **Directive 2011/36/EU,** which aligns closely with the Palermo Protocol while providing a binding regional framework. The Directive defines trafficking as the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring, or reception of persons, including the exchange or transfer of control over them, for the purpose of exploitation, using similar coercive means such as force, deception, or abuse of vulnerability (European Union, 2011/36/EU).

- It explicitly recognises **multiple forms of exploitation**, including sexual exploitation, forced labour or services (including begging), slavery or slavery-like practices, servitude, the exploitation of criminal activities, and the removal of organs (European Union, 2011/36/EU)

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Definitions

- In response to emerging forms of exploitation, the EU strengthened its legal framework through **Directive (EU) 2024/1712**, which amends Directive 2011/36/EU. The updated Directive expands the scope of exploitation to explicitly include practices such as **forced marriage, illegal adoption**, and **exploitation linked to surrogacy**, and reinforces measures to address trafficking facilitated by digital technologies (European Union, 2024/1712). It also requires Member States to criminalise the knowing use of services provided by victims of trafficking, thereby addressing demand as a driver of exploitation, and enhances obligations related to victim protection, investigation, and prosecution (European Union, 2024/1712)

- Together, the **Palermo Protocol and the EU Anti-Trafficking Directive**, as amended in 2024, establish a comprehensive legal framework that recognises trafficking as a dynamic crime encompassing sexual exploitation, forced labour, forced criminality, and technology-facilitated forms of abuse, while emphasising victim protection and accountability for perpetrators (United Nations, 2000/2003; European Union, 2011/36/EU; European Union, 2024/1712).

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Under reporting of the crime

- Despite over two decades of sustained global commitment, from the **Palermo Protocol** (UNODC, 2000) to the **European Union Strategy on Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings** (European Commission, 2021), efforts to combat trafficking in human beings still continue to fall short. Official statistics do not reflect the true extent of the crime with the actual number of victims likely to be significantly higher (European Commission, 2022; FRONTEX, 2023; UNODC, 2023).

- Part of the failures stem from the **sheer scale and speed of transformation** that the landscape of human trafficking has undergone, towards the **use of online platforms** to exploit victims in recent years (Council of Europe, 2022; EUROPOL, 2021; OSCE, 2023; UNDOC, 2021, 2023). Thus, the nature of human trafficking is changing with the rise in new technologies – especially GEN AI.

- While **Artificial Intelligence (AI)** and digital technologies offer immense potential to **detect, disrupt, and prevent** trafficking, these tools have often been **underutilized by anti-trafficking** actors and, paradoxically, at the same time exploited with alarming efficiency by perpetrators (Latonero, 2011; Europol, 2023).

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Rise of digital trafficking in human beings

- In addition the **COVID-19 pandemic** greatly hastened the transition of THB to online methods (Council of Europe, 2019, 2022), which has significantly hindered law enforcements efforts to intercept it (Europol, 2021; European Monitoring Centre on Smuggling of Migrants and Trafficking in Persons, 2023; FRONTEX risk analysis *2023/2024*; Eurojust 2023).

- This is due to many factors including: **the vast volume of online activities and advertisements, the difficulty of Internet policing due to legal and resource limitations**, the use of anonymising technologies and encrypted communications by traffickers, the rapid evolution of online behaviours, insufficient training and specialised units within law enforcement and the frequently **limited cooperation from social media companies** and other private sector entities (Council of Europe, 2022).

- In some cases, the very digital technologies intended to protect have inadvertently contributed to new forms of **surveillance, discrimination, and exclusion** (Eubanks, 2018; Noble, 2018).

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Rise of digital trafficking in human beings

- Scholars such as Latonero (2011) and Chokshi (2013) have illustrated how traffickers have skillfully adapted to digital ecosystems, leveraging social media, messaging apps, and anonymous networks to recruit, coerce, and exploit victims into THB. **Digital technology is being used in every phase of the crime** (ICAT, 2021).

- Traffickers use social media like **Facebook, TiKToK, Instagram**, encrypted messaging platforms such as Telegram, and algorithmic manipulation on both the surface web and the dark web to recruit victims for sexual exploitation, labour trafficking, organ trafficking, illegal adoptions, and **forced marriages**, manage their transportation and accommodation, advertise them to potential clients, maintain control over them, communicate with accomplices and **launder the proceeds** from their crimes (Dubrawski et al., 2015; Skidmore et al., 2018; European Commission, 2022; EUROPOL, 2020). In some instances, victims are **forced to live-stream sexual acts on digital platforms**, often under threat of violence if they refuse.

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Use of social media in the Trafficking of human beings

- Social media is further exploited to spread harmful ideologies linked to **toxic masculinity**, which in turn can be associated with human trafficking – Andrew Tate PHD (*pimpin ho degree*) and the **war room.**

- Clients are often unaware they are engaging with trafficking victims, as these **platforms can give the impression that the victims are willing participants** (Musto & Boyd, 2014).

- **Children are increasingly subjected to this abuse**, thus highlighting the deepening intersection between trafficking and online abuse (Milivojevic et al., 2020). Often games like Fortnite are used to recruit victims-messaging making minors particularly vulnerable to this type of exploitation.

- The situation is so threatening that the European Parliament and the Council addressed it in a political agreement reached by on January 2024 (European Commission, 2024).

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Loverboys

- Digital platforms are also exploited by so termed “lover boys” to groom (Bittany, 2018; Disley et al., 2021; ILO, 2009a, 2014; Körner et al., 2023) and to build trust and gain compromising content for blackmail, before coercing victims into sexual exploitation (Council of Europe, 2022). **Also dating sites/apps like Plenty of Fish, Tinder, and Grindr** are commonly used for this purpose (Brittany, 2018).

- **Online sextortion** is also used. Often the conversation is taken offline on Whats-App and other messaging channels making harder for police to intercept. Cybersex trafficking is a form of sex trafficking in which victims are **coerced or forced to engage in sexually explicit acts that are streamed or distributed online**, often through webcams or digital platforms (UNODC, 2020). This form of exploitation may occur even when the trafficker is not physically present with the victim, with **technology enabling remote control and profit** from the abuse (UNODC, 2020). This is very hard to intercept as perpetrators can often be located in another country.

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County lines

- In cases of labor exploitation, traffickers often **post false job advertisements** on social media and classified or **unclassified websites like craigslist**. Migrant workers are also frequently targeted through mutual aid groups and job forums (Info migrants 2024).

- Social media such as **TikTok, Kik, Meetme, Snapchat, and Telegram** are also used to traffic individuals into **forced criminality** providing fertile ground for county lines exploitation, in which gang members use fake online personas to gain trust and **glamorize criminal lifestyles, disseminating deceptive promises of wealth** whilst also blackmailing victims. **County Lines** is a form of trafficking involving mostly British nationals (minors and vulnerable individuals) involving the transportation of drugs from one area to another, often across police and local authority boundaries.

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Main risks and warning signs for digital trafficking

Risk Type	Modus operandi Online	Common Targets	Warning Signs
Social Media Grooming	Traffickers pose as friends, romantic partners, or mentors	Teens, young adults, emotionally vulnerable individuals	Secret conversations, gifts, requests to move chats to private apps
Fake Job Offers	Ads for modeling, overseas work, nanny jobs, or “easy money”	Job seekers, migrants, students	Upfront fees, vague job details, pressure to travel quickly
Online Dating Exploitation	Romance scams that turn into coercion or forced exploitation	Lonely individuals, divorced/widowed adults	Love bombing, financial dependency, requests for explicit photos
Gaming Platform Recruitment	Contact through chat features in multiplayer games	Minors, isolated youth	Requests to chat off-platform, gifts or digital currency offers
Escort/Adult Service Ads Manipulation	False ads used to lure individuals into forced sex trafficking	Young adults, runaway youth	Someone else controlling communication or earnings
Debt Bondage via Online Loans	Predatory digital lending traps victims in forced labor	Low-income individuals	Unclear contracts, threats over unpaid digital loans
Live Streaming Exploitation	Coercion to perform explicit acts on camera	Minors, financially desperate individuals	Threats to leak content, blackmail

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Indicators

Phase	Category	Indicators	Description / Mechanism	Key Academic Sources
1	**Initial Online Contact & Targeting**	Persistent engagement from unknown contact	Repeated unsolicited communication to establish familiarity and trust	Whittle et al., 2013; Europol, 2020
		Sudden encrypted messaging requests	Rapid migration to private/encrypted platforms to reduce detection	Europol, 2020
		Glamourized lifestyle pitches	Presentation of luxury, travel, or fast-success narratives to attract targets	UNODC, 2020
2	**Recruitment & Grooming Patterns**	“Easy job / travel money” messages	Fraudulent employment or travel offers framing exploitation as opportunity	Polaris, 2022; Reid, 2016
		Emotional/romantic bonding with control elements	Love bombing, dependency creation, gradual isolation	Winters & Jeglic, 2017
		Frequent relocation suggestions	Encouraging geographic mobility to increase dependency and isolation	UNODC, 2018

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Indicators

3	**Coercion & Exploitation**	Requests for compromising media	Creation of leverage via sextortion or reputational threat	Henry & Powell, 2018; Europol, 2022
		Financial pressure or fabricated debt	Imposed “fees,” travel debt, or fabricated financial obligations	UNODC, 2018
		Threats via messaging apps	Direct blackmail, exposure threats, or intimidation	Europol, 2022
4	**Digital Control & Behavioral Shifts**	Multiple new online accounts	Account cycling to avoid detection or reflect third-party control	Freed et al., 2018
		Devices controlled or monitored by others	Surveillance, password control, spyware, or device confiscation	Havron et al., 2019
		Anonymous payments requested	Use of cryptocurrency, gift cards, or wire transfers to obscure financial trail	FATF, 2021

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Gaps in counter-trafficking (THB) responses

- **Perception bias** as to what is a typical victim of digital trafficking is can also greatly hinder LEAS efforts to intercept perpetrators and identify victims.

- Perception bias affects not only the technological development and deployment, but also public perceptions of the crime, while also influencing policy and enforcement priorities (Sharapov and Mendel, 2018). This leads to further marginalization for **victims whose experiences fall outside the dominant accepted narratives of an ideal victim and perpetrator** (Spicer, 2019), thus resorting in a distorted policy and funding landscape (Lannier, 2023; Magugliani, 2022b).

- **Another problem relates to the bias in the technology due to the overrepresentation of sex trafficking in datasets** used to train AI systems, while other forms, such as labor trafficking and forced criminality, remain underrepresented or entirely absent. (Musto and Boyd, 2014). This is due to the fact that AI systems were predominantly developed in the United States, with a continued focus on combatting sex trafficking (Lannier, 2023:70).

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Gaps in counter-trafficking (THB) responses

- **Poly-exploitation** is often little understood, as victims can also be trafficked for the purposes of multiple forms of exploitation, including both labor and/or sexual exploitation as well as the commission of criminal activities (KOK, 2022; UNODC, 2020a; Roe-Sepowitz et al., 2020; Clark et al., 2023) - Social media is facilitating this.

- Often **Hybrid models** are used. **Sex workers are recruited** online (from Brazil, South America) and then on arrival the trafficking moves offline as victims are moved through the EU via car sharing or vans.

- Efforts by police are hindered as criminal networks **tailor their modi-operandi** to remain invisible and manipulate victims so that they do not consider themselves to be victims (EUROPOL, 2025).

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Interviews – Demonstrate the use of technology in all stages of THB

Digital technology is being used in **every phase of the crime** (ICAT, 2021).

*Technology is now a central element of human trafficking. For example, **75% of sexual trafficking now happens online**. The main issue is that legislation has not kept up with the digital age. For me, **technology has turned trafficking into tech-facilitated trafficking.** COVID also exacerbated things, such as grooming, abuse of authority, and coercion towards victims ……**dating apps** have become breeding grounds for trafficking and other crimes like scams and fraud. Then there is the dark web, child pornography, live games, live streaming. (NGO, Greece)*

*Sexual exploitation is basically recruiting...recruiting...through...through **Facebook**. Through **dating site***
(Border force, Moldova)

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Interviews – Demonstrate the use of technology in all stages of THB

In the past people have gone to a massage parlour down the street with a sign outside. ***It's moved from that, it's the Airbnb, the pop-up brothels****, they've got to* ***advertise online*** *for (Former police officer and NGO worker, UK)*

…. I got to know the Greek guy via ***LOVOO or BADOO****, I can't remember, one of the two (****dating) portals****. …. Yes. I had my rose-coloured glasses on with him. Totally naive.. Yes. But they also look for women who are naive, who have a bad past, perhaps no parental role models****. They look for women like that****, because they're easier to convert than a woman whose parents are lawyers (Survivor, Germany)*

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Control - manipulation and coercion

***Technology misuse**, especially involving **children,** has worsened (NGO, Greece)*

***Technology can easily control the movements** and such of any victim, right, **GPS signal**. Simple. You know, location tracking, transactions, et cetera So, it's much easier to monitor and control from afar and what traffickers have learned is that you don't need to be; to tie women to radiators and such anymore, you could control them psychologically …also getting **AI generated pornography** and child sexual abuse. **(CSAM)** (Policy maker– UK)*

*They could check what I was doing, when I went to bed, where I went shopping, in other words everything I did was monitored …. and meeting the loverboy……. I was afraid that he would kill me, and at some point, he found out that I was in the State Office of Criminal Investigation and **sent me threatening messages via Facebook, yes, put a price on my head on Facebook** and other platforms (Survivor, Germany)*

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Social media as an enabler of THB – poly-exploitation

- This shift has deepened vulnerabilities for victims, who are now more frequently subjected to blackmail**, coercion, and repeated victimization**. It has also made detection more difficult, as interviewees reported that LEAs face significant challenges in gaining access to private apartments where this cybersex trafficking often takes places. Alarmingly, both interviewees and stakeholders highlighted the growing use of social media and online gaming platforms by perpetrators to gain **access to children**.

*I think online exploitation is at the top of the list, **especially as a way of approaching children** and young adults, who may fall easily as they can trust a stranger and not even realize that they are victims of trafficking. (NGO, Greece)*

- **Victim-perpetrator dynamic is a major issue in digital trafficking -** victims are asked to recruit others and are then subjected to blackmail.

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Social media as an enabler of THB – poly-exploitation

- Predators are actively looking for victims online – “hunting”.
- The combination of status symbols, male dominance and access to a supposedly **privileged lifestyle** serve as a **strategic recruitment tool for recruitment**.
- Offenders target women’s material needs, consumption desires, and social ambitions, linking them with intimacy, group belonging and the promise of a “**special life**”.
- Predators target Wattpad – **“get famous sites”** – people looking to get noticed.
- They also look for young girls who post flashy images with expensive clothes on **Instagram**.

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Social media as an enabler of THB – poly-exploitation

"Especially on Facebook I could always see which groups she followed. She follows Louis Vuitton, she follows Dolce & Gabbana, she follows Maldives." (Perpetrator)

- Another consistent element in the perpetrators' strategies was the deliberate targeting of women who exhibited certain vulnerabilities: **emotional fragility, financial instability, affiliation with nightlife scenes**, or a **perception of sexual openness**. The perceived compatibility between the offender's approach and the victim's profile was integral to the effectiveness of these strategies.

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Generative (GEN) AI

- **GenAI - facilitating trafficking** – automate deceptive outreach on a mass scale – automate conversations – scroll Instagram – look for profiles of users with **flashy images**.
- **Dating sites – lover boy – cloning**.
- Can reach more communities – bridge linguistic and cultural divides – traffickers **speak same language and come from same culture as victims – now AI facilitated communication**.
- Victims are being exploited to produce child sexual abuse material **(CSAM)**.
- Use of **Deep fakes** to sustain exploitation – **blackmail and coercion – not only debt bondage**.

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Generative (GEN) AI

- **Use of AI personas to** imitate people known to them making easier to approach children – tailor language to a child's- **voice synthesis technology – cloning voices** use of emojis.

- GEN AI is facilitating grooming in **county lines "staging"** - Effects on victims are dramatic –cases where traffickers have never had contact with the victim - county lines (UK) – **Could never be free** as they do not know where the trafficker is?

- **Gaming is used to facilitate recruitment - Children are the most at risk – Fortnite**.

- The situation is so dramatic that one interviewee in the VANGUARD project describes this form as digital trafficking as being like *the **industrial revolution*** (NGO, UK).

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AI Generative THB – Poly-exploitation

I want to actually add one more thing that is happening now which is AI generated pornography and child sexual abuse images…..some girls and women specifically can also be trafficked because somebody could create this kind of content and start blackmailing this woman, child with it. ***And many of them will not know how to actually address it, or what to do with it****. Right now, somebody could take a picture of you online and create a pornographic video with you and five men or animals or whatever, also and start posting it everywhere…..****it can so easily and so insidiously happen to any woman and girl….. truly terrifying.***

(NGO, UK)

I'm also aware ***of scamming compounds in Myanmar****…..people are tricked into a call centre job and when they get there they're locked into a room or a building at least, and given a quota that they have to make of telephone scams….And there are documented instances of people in high, high-rise buildings, you know, it might be a 20 story building. The whole building is this forced criminality, scam centre and* ***people jump out.***

(Policy maker, International)

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Reluctance to embrace technology

- Yet despite the widespread use of technology by traffickers the anti-trafficking field (including researchers, police, policymakers, and activists) has been reticent to embrace technology to fight this heinous crime, due to many concerns.

- Scholars such as Brayne and Ferguson (2017) have critiqued the deployment of predictive policing and **algorithmic risk assessments**, arguing that such technologies often reinforce existing structural inequalities.

- **AI algorithms trained on misleading, biased and stigmatizing data fail to identify genuine victims of human trafficking,** but rather reproduce and perpetuate harms to wrongfully target sex workers, disproportionately affecting those who are queer, trans and racialized (Scarlet, 2025)

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Reluctance to embrace technology

- In addition, tools like **API can also produce false positives and lack transparency**, which can result in rights violations and decreased efficacy (Leese, 2016).

- Some **facial recognition tools**, due to algorithmic biases and deeply embedded racial and gender biases, can **reinforce the very forms of bias and exclusion that they purport to combat** (Buolamwini and Gebru, 2018).

- This leads to the **misclassification of victims**, over-policing marginalized communities, thus diverting attention from less visible forms of trafficking like forced criminality, forced marriage, and the **trafficking of sex workers from Brazil and South America** - all cases highlighted in the VANGUARD project.

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Barriers regarding the use of technology to fight THB

- Another issue is the **overrepresentation of sex trafficking in datasets used to train AI systems,** while other forms, such as labor trafficking and forced criminality, remain underrepresented or entirely absent. (Musto and Boyd, 2014). This is due to the fact that **AI systems were predominantly developed in the United States, with a continued focus on combatting sex trafficking** (Lannier, 2023:70).

- Poly-exploitation is often little understood, as **victims can also be trafficked for the purposes of multiple forms of exploitation,** including both labor and/or sexual exploitation as well as the commission of criminal activities (KOK, 2022; UNODC, 2020a; Roe-Sepowitz et al., 2020; Clark et al., 2023).

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Barriers regarding the use of technology to fight THB

- For example, in a case reported by EUROJUST, **labor exploitation was linked to social benefit fraud** involving more than 50 Romanian families, which included the exploitation of many children in Germany by a very large OCG (EUROJUST, 2021:31).

- Similarly, research conducted in 53 court cases from 2006 to 2020, which took place in 15 countries in Europe, Asia, Africa, and South America and the European Court of Human Rights (UNODC, 2020a), found that women continued to be sexually exploited after they engaged in criminal acts. However, the true extent of this phenomenon is largely unknown, as Clark (2023), in a co-authored article with survivors of human trafficking, highlights **that experiences of forced criminality as part of the sex trafficking experiences** of victims are often overlooked.

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Barriers regarding the use of technology to fight THB

- Concerns also extend to **data misuse and privacy** (Eubanks, 2018; Crawford, 2021). While the EU's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and the proposed AI Act provide important safeguards**, significant gaps remain between regulation and practice, especially in crisis intervention settings** (Veale & Edwards, 2018).

- Other barriers include the lack of technical literacy among frontline actors (including law enforcement officers, immigration officials, and social workers), many of whom **lack the training necessary to interpret algorithmic outputs, assess their validity, detect injustices** (Hundman et al., 2017), or understand how social media and gaming are used to facilitate human trafficking due to generational divides (CREST)

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Barriers regarding the use of technology to fight THB

- Similarly, skills on how to use digital tools to **follow the money**, and identify perpetrators using **OSINT analysis**, remain underdeveloped amongst law enforcement.

- The anti-trafficking sector has been widely criticized for its failure to meaningfully engage survivors in the design, implementation, and **monitoring of digital interventions**. Even if it has become a trend and buzzword to involve survivors in anti-trafficking efforts, they are often treated in a tokenistic way (Craggs and Marttila, 2021).

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Need for survivor inclusion in the design and governance of technology

- When survivors are included, participation is limited in both numbers and diversity of backgrounds and trafficking history, which Chris Ash (2023) describes as ***cherry picking***. Often policy makers are reluctant to engage survivors of THB due to many reasons including misperceptions that survivor engagement delays progress and constrains time (Kenya, 2023).

- The US Department of State (2023) corroborates these findings as it discovered that many survivors were only wanted for their stories and **not treated as equal partners**, often being forced to work in unfavorable collaborative environment (Jones, 2023), with their involvement being far from inclusive (Balch et al, 2023).

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Need for survivor inclusion in the design and governance of technology

- This exclusion undermines the relevance and effectiveness of technological tools used to fight THB, and risks the **retraumatisation of survivors**. As Grewal and Purkayastha (2020) argue, survivor-centered approaches must be foundational, not peripheral, to the development of **ethical technologies** in the anti-trafficking field Including **marginalized groups like undocumented migrants, LGBTQ+, victims of financial crimes.**

- **Tech against trafficking** – promote the inclusion of end users in order to provide intelligence, and work alongside tech companies on **privacy by design protocols.**

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Conclusions

- Reticence on the part of the anti-trafficking field to embrace the technology lies in its difficulty to address the **structural inequalities and social factors** that often create vulnerabilities to trafficking in human beings, as elicited from the VANGUARD project, **namely climate change, economic inequalities, lack of employment opportunities, war and conflict, familial breakdown and/or death of a parent and weak social network.** In addition, the demand for cheap labor capitalist logics sustains a global economy that thrives on exploitation (Quirk, Robinson, and Thibos 2020), reproducing forms of institutionalized violence and systemic inequality (Piscitelli, 2024).

- Technological solutions, no matter how sophisticated, cannot on their own address these **structural drivers** and, in some cases, can serve to distract attention from the need for new anti-trafficking laws and other evidence-based policies to ensure **labor rights protections, safe migration channels, and economic change**, along with punitive measures including greater accountability for the technology companies themselves.

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Conclusions

- However, technology and AI has great potential and can indeed help fight THB with **online crawlers, predictive technologies** and facial recognition.

- Today's trafficking networks rely on complex and digital means to move illicit funds as funds often flow through accounts of unwitting participants, many of whom are victims themselves.

- By analysing vast volumes of **transactional and behavioural data,** AI models can detect subtle anomalies and patterns that are otherwise invisible.

- **Quantum computing – future weapon -** could one day allow LEAS to correlate AML data at speeds and complexity far beyond today´s current capabilities, thus enabling the interception of criminal networks on a larger scale.

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Quantum computing

- Thus, in order to enhance the success of these tools we need ***better* training** for frontline practitioners, as well as the initial co-creation of tools to ensure inclusivity including survivor involvement – in order to remove bias and ensuring AI models are built with **human oversight to ensure** transparency, ethics, and public trust is obtained at every stage.

- AI regulation must also evolve in parallel with the development of technology to fight THB.

- In addition, there is a need for cooperation from technology companies to implement privacy-by-design protocols, remove harmful content, and assist with prosecution efforts.

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Conclusions

Level	Intervention	Rationale
Platform	AI detection & suspicious pattern monitoring	Disrupt recruitment early
Legal	Cross-border task forces	Address jurisdictional fragmentation
Economic	Safe migration verification systems	Reduce labor fraud
Educational	Digital literacy & grooming awareness	Strengthen capable guardianship
Survivor-Centered	Trauma-informed reporting systems	Increase disclosure rates

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Thank you for your attention!

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