



Human Trafficking in the Border Area of Indonesia (A Case Study in West and East Kalimantan)

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Abstract. Human Trafficking has become a global issue in several countries, including Indonesia. Many Human Trafficking driving factors were found in the border area of Indonesia as poverty and health problems. Victims of Human Trafficking also experience deep trauma, both physically and psychologically. Therefore, this study aims to find out how Human Trafficking in the Indonesian Border Area. This study uses a literature study in connection with the object of this study. This research utilises literature studies relevant to its subject matter. The findings and subsequent discussion examine the challenges facing Indonesia's border regions, instances of Trafficking in Persons (TPPO), measures taken to combat TPPO, and Indonesia's role in eradicating the problem globally. It also investigates cases of TPPO. The conclusion is Human Trafficking in Indonesia is still often occurs, especially in the border area that is potential because of factors that led to Human Trafficking.

Keywords: Human Trafficking, Border Area, Criminal.

1 Preliminary

Human trafficking, as stated in Article 1 of Law No. 21 of 2007, refers to the recruitment, transportation, harboring, sending, transferring, or receipt of persons through the use or threat of violence, abduction, deception, coercion, abuse of power, vulnerability, debt bondage, or the provision or receipt of payments or benefits in exchange for control over a person. This can occur both domestically and internationally and results in exploitation.

In 2018, the POLRI Bareskrim received 95 Police Reports related to the Criminal Act of Trafficking in Persons (TPPO) with a total of 297 victims consisting of 190 adult women (64%), 18 girls (6%), adult men 79 people (27%), and 10 boys (3%). The phenomenon of TPPO that is often revealed in the trial is that most of the victims are trafficked for sexual exploitation (prostitution and pedophilia) and labor exploitation both at home and abroad (working in rough places with low wages, such as domestic workers, workers in plantations and laborers) [1].

The border between Indonesia and Malaysia is one of the alternative routes of human trafficking used by perpetrators of human trafficking in Indonesia. In 2019, there were four points of border areas between Indonesia and Malaysia supervised by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), an intergovernmental organization in charge of migration. IOM representative in Kapuas Hulu said four regions located in West Kalimantan and East Kalimantan [2].

Based on the Geopolitical Map of Institut Muslimah Negarawan [3], there were about 27 thousand people from Sambas, Singkawang, West Kalimantan, and Bengkayang who lived in Taiwan for marriage between countries. It also reported that around 29 Indonesian citizens, especially 13 people from Sanggau, West Kalimantan, became victims of brides ordered in China. In general, cases of mail-order brides involve the trafficking of women or young girls as brides to Malaysia, Hong Kong, and Taiwan.

The Head of the East Kalimantan Population, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Agency (DKP3A), Halda Arsyad, has disclosed that between 2017 and 2019, East Kalimantan reported 14 occurrences of human trafficking.

Based on data from the symphony online application in 2017, there are 2 child victims in Bontang and 2 child victims in Samarinda. Then, in 2018 there were 2 adult victims in East Kutai Regency, 2 adult and 1 child victim in Paser Regency. Furthermore, in August 2019, 1 adult victim and 2 child victims, 1 adult and 1 child victim in Samarinda City [4].

The existence of the paradigm of "border area as a backyard" has implications for the condition of the border area which is isolated and left behind from the social and economic side. In addition, the difficulty of obtaining health care and education as it should be due to the distance from the settlements led to the border areas potentially trafficking of persons.

It supported by Farhana [5] regarding the factors that cause human trafficking, which is as follows:

- **Materialism:** Modernisation programmes in Southeast Asia have resulted in rapid but unequally distributed economic growth, resulting in widening economic gaps between the rich and poor, as well as between urban and rural areas, and across different regions. Additionally, the influence of mass media has exacerbated this problem by promoting consumerism and a yearning to migrate to urban areas. Consequently, individuals living in rural areas often relinquish their arduous lifestyles in search of greater comfort and financial ease.
- **Poverty:** poor people who are desperate either want to find a better life are victims of human trafficking.
- **Family breakdown:** dysfunctional or broken families, problems with stepparents, violence in the family, other similar family problems that affect children who leave home.
- **Outward migration network:** Outward migration networks have played the most important role in the explanation of youth overseas migration. In some villages, overseas migration has become so institutionalized that it is considered a trend among young people, and there is a potential for trafficking.

- Lack of education and information: ignorance of trafficking, a group of recruiters who promise their children big money to work in big cities.
- Culture: cultural values such as the obedience or obligation of a child to his parents produce an attitude that a child must work outside the home or family to help his parents or siblings. There is also an attitude that a child should pay a token of gratitude to the parents. It is these values that contribute to the trade..
- Gender insensitivity and inequality: Females are at a higher risk of trafficking compared to males. Majority of Southeast Asian countries follow a culture that is dominated by men, causing unequal treatment towards boys. Boys got a better education, schools, job opportunities, and there is also the macho or manly culture that accepts that men may go into prostitution.
- The worse consequences left over from the war: a long period of war caused a weakening of the spirit of community and the destruction of families that benefited the activities of merchants.
- Official corruption and collaboration: trading circles or networks operate with impunity, as corrupt and unscrupulous government officials protect them.

Based on the explanation above, the authors are interested in discussing "Human Trafficking in the Border Area of Indonesia" (A Case Study in West and East Kalimantan).

2 Literature Review

2.1 Various Forms of Human Trafficking

Migrant Workers. The International Labor Organization (ILO) [6] defines migrant workers as individuals who migrate or have migrated from one country to another with the intent of being employed by someone other than themselves. This definition also encompasses people who are admitted as migrants for employment on a regular basis. According to data from the National Agency for the Placement and Protection of Indonesian Workers (BN2PTKI), 283,640 Indonesian migrant workers (PMI) were placed in 2018. Of these, around 133,640 workers, or approximately 47%, worked in the formal sector, while the remainder worked in the informal sector. The highest number of PMI placements in 2018 was for domestic workers (PLRT), which reached 93,124 workers. Female migrant workers dominate the Indonesian migrant worker population working abroad, comprising 70% of all workers [7]. In 2017, as many as 84% percent of cases received by Migrant Care were cases of female migrant workers. It confirms that female migrant workers are vulnerable to being the object of exploitation and experiencing sexual violence in unsafe work situations and migration [8].

Sex Forced Labor and Sexual Exploitation. One form of trafficking is that victims are forced to work as sex workers and become victims of sexual exploitation. At the time of recruitment of the victims (mostly women and children), they are promised to work as migrant workers, domestic helpers (PRT), restaurant workers, shopkeepers, or

unskilled jobs, but then forced to work in the sex industry when they arrived in the purpose destination. Meanwhile, sexual exploitation occurs when the victim understands that they will enter the sex industry (became a prostitute), yet tricked into harsh working conditions, such as serving as many customers as possible, working under coercion, and not getting the freedom to leave. They are also not allowed to refuse a customer [9].

Domestic Helper (PRT). The demand to become domestic helper for female migrant workers both at home and abroad is quite large. Work opportunities in this field are also in great interest by migrant workers because they do not require special skills [9]. Ibid (in Cholil [10]), stated that some forms of violence that usually suffered by Domestic Helper (PRT) are:

- Long working hours
- No rest time
- Illegal confinement
- Unpaid Salary or less than should be paid
- Physical, psychological, and sexual violence
- Not given proper accommodation
- Not being fed enough
- Not allowed to worship or required to violate the rules in their religion.

Domestic helper is included in the informal sector work so that the government is not regulated the profession and is outside the scope of the National Manpower Law [9].

Mail-Order Brides. The case of mail-order brides has not received much attention from researchers. However, print and electronic media often report articles related to this phenomenon. In general, the cases of mail-order brides involve the trafficking of women or young girls as brides to Malaysia, Hong Kong, and Taiwan [9]. Meanwhile, Cholil[10] argues that several cases reported that in the practice of mail-order brides, exploitation occurs. The woman worked as a slave in the house of her husband and parents with long and unpaid work hours. In addition, they are also not treated as family members. Sometimes, the desire to have a better life can be a motivator for mail-order brides.

2.2 The Patterns of Trafficking

According to Astuti [11], trafficking patterns, in general, are usually carried out in the following ways:

- Illegal entry without a work visa then the status as an illegal immigrant (in terms of police called PH).
- When they become PH they want to do whatever is important to avoid being caught by the Malaysian police.

- Methods: Work secretly, do anything.
- Want to marry a Malaysian for status
- Waiting to get a Cross-Border Pass (PLB), which is only valid once but is widely misused to find work.

2.3 The Scope of the Criminal Act of Trafficking in Persons (TPPO)

The subject of TPPO in Law no. 21 of 2007 concerning the Criminal Act of Trafficking in Persons are as follows:

Individual

- Any individual who coerces, transports, shelters, sends, moves, or accepts another person through violence, abduction, deception, or control over that person, debt bondage, or payment or benefit provision, with the objective of exploiting that individual within the Republic of Indonesia is considered guilty of trafficking. This definition disregards the consent of the person in charge of the victim (Article 2).
- Any individual who transports another individual into the territory of the Republic of Indonesia with the intention of exploiting them within the country or elsewhere, will be held accountable (Article 3)
- Any individual who transports an Indonesian citizen from the Republic of Indonesia with the intention to exploit them beyond the country's borders will be held accountable (Article 4)
- Individuals who adopt a child with the intention of exploiting them by providing something in return (as outlined in Article 5), or those who transport a child within or outside the country and cause them to be exploited, will be held accountable (Article 6)
- Any individual who tries to persuade someone else to commit the offense of human trafficking, but the crime is not committed (Article 9), and any person who aids or tries to commit the crime of human trafficking (Article 10)
- Any individual who plans or participates in an unlawful conspiracy to commit the criminal act of trafficking in persons (Article 11)
- Any individual who exploits or benefits from a victim of human trafficking by engaging in sexual activity or other lewd acts, utilizing the victim to perpetuate the exploitative situation, or profiting from the proceeds of the crime will be held accountable (Article 12)

Apparatus. A state official who commits an abuse of authority resulting in the criminal act of trafficking in persons (Article 8).

Corporation. The act of trafficking individuals shall be regarded as an offense by a corporation if performed by any individual acting on behalf of the corporation, whether under contract or any other arrangement, within the corporation's scope of activity, ei-

ther alone or in association with others, for the corporation's benefit. (Article 13, Paragraph 1). If a corporation commits the criminal offense of trafficking in persons as mentioned in paragraph (1) above, then law enforcement and punishment shall be directed toward the corporation and/or its management. (Article 13, Paragraph 2)

Organized Group. Each perpetrator in the group shall receive a penalty equal to the penalty referred to in Article 2 plus one third if the crime of trafficking in persons is committed by an organized group. (Article 16)

2.4 The Main Components of the Criminal Act of Trafficking in Persons (TPPO)

According to Law No. 21/2007 on Eliminating the Crime of Human Trafficking, an act is considered a crime of human trafficking if it fulfills three main elements or components:

Actions/Activities. An action/activity that has the elements of action in recruiting, transporting, harboring, sending, transferring, or receiving a person. In accordance with the stipulations outlined in Article 1, paragraph 9, "recruitment" encompasses actions such as persuasion, assembly, transportation, or separation of an individual from their family. Conversely, as per the provisions of Article 1, paragraph 10, "sending" is defined as the act of dispatching or transporting a person from one location to another. A person who has met the elements of an action or activity doesn't have to meet all the elements in this component, but it is sufficient if one of the components of the action/activity has been fulfilled.

The Methods. The methods encompass various elements, ranging from the threat of force, actual use of force, abduction, imprisonment, fraud, deception, the misuse of authority, exploiting vulnerability, debt bondage, to offering payments or benefits to obtain the consent of an individual who has control over another person.

- Article 1, Paragraph 12: Threat of Violence constitutes any illegal action, whether by spoken or written word, picture, symbol, or gesture, with or without the use of weapons, that generates fear or restricts an individual's fundamental liberties.
- Article 1, Paragraph 11: Violence constitutes any illegal action, regardless of the means, that endangers an individual's physical or psychological well-being, resulting in the loss of freedom or threatening life or bodily harm.
- Article 1, Point 15: Debt bondage is the act of imposing a person, their family, or individuals under their responsibility or guardianship into a situation or condition where they are forced to work and pay off their debt. This results in a violation of their freedom.

- Abuse of power or a position of vulnerability is defined as a situation in which there is an imbalance of status/position between two parties (i.e., the victim and the perpetrator). The higher party has power than the other party who has a lower position or is in a vulnerable position (i.e., employers and workers).

According to the provisions of Article 26 of Law no. 21 of 2007 concerning the Eradication of the Criminal Act of Trafficking in Persons, the consent of the victim of trafficking in persons does not eliminate the prosecution of the criminal act of trafficking in persons, and it means the consent of the victim is irrelevant or may be ignored if the methods mentioned in the law have been used..

The Objective/Purpose of Exploitation. With reference to Act No. 21 of 2007 on the Eradication of the Crime of Trafficking in Persons, "exploitation" is defined in Art. 1(7) as an act committed with or without the consent of the victim. Such acts include, among others, prostitution, forced labor or services, slavery or similar acts, coercive or blackmailing, physical abuse, sexual abuse, abuse of reproductive functions, illegal removal or transplant of an organ, and exploitation of others for financial gain.

2.5 The Indicator of the Criminal Act of Trafficking in Persons

There are fifteen indicators used to assess the potential occurrence of a criminal act of human trafficking. These indicators encompass:

- Inadequate Wages: Victims receive minimal or no wages for their work.
- Control Over Earnings: Victims are unable to manage their wages and must relinquish a significant portion to third parties, which may include intermediaries, agents, employers, or, in the context of prostitution, managers of brothels or pimps.
- Debt Bondage: Victims are bound by debt, often incurred for recruitment, intermediary services, or travel expenses.
- Freedom of Movement Restrictions: Victims experience limitations on their freedom of movement, such as being unable to leave their workplace or shelter for extended periods and constant surveillance.
- Forced Labor: Victims are compelled to continue working through threats or violence.
- Isolation: Victims are isolated and have restricted contact with family and friends.
- Deprivation of Care: Victims are denied access to healthcare and sufficient food.
- Blackmail: Victims or their families are subjected to blackmail or threats.
- Violence: Victims face threats or instances of physical violence.
- Poor Working Conditions: Victims are required to work in harsh conditions or for extended durations.
- Inability to Sustain Themselves: Victims cannot afford their basic needs, such as travel expenses, visas, or passports.
- Document Confiscation: Victims' identification and travel documents are confiscated.

- Use of Forged Documents: Victims are provided with fake passports or identities by third parties.
- Indicators for Prostitution Exploitation: Specific indicators for prostitution exploitation include receiving a small share of earnings typically paid in the prostitution business, being required to achieve a set income target daily, payment of transfer fees by embroidery managers or third parties on behalf of potential victims, and relinquishing a portion of potential victims' earnings to third parties. The location where potential victims are employed may also vary.

2.6 The Impact of Human Trafficking

According to Cholil [10], from the results of research and investigations conducted by institutions concerned with the problem of trafficking in persons, it was identified that the impact of trafficking can be concluded as follows:

Undermining the Potential of Human Resources, Especially Children and Women.

Human trafficking harms the labor market that causes loss of human resources that hard to be recovered. Some of the impacts of human trafficking include low wages, risks related to health and education for women and children who contribute to weak human resources. These impacts lead result in a loss of productivity and future earning power.

Damaging Health. Victims of forced prostitution often experience abusive conditions resulting in physical, sexual, and psychological trauma. They may also suffer from sexually transmitted infections, pelvic inflammatory disease, and HIV/AIDS. Psychological manifestations such as anxiety, insomnia, depression, and post-traumatic stress disorder are common among victims. Children experience growth and developmental difficulties, including complex psychological and neurological disorders, resulting from inadequate access to food and their rights. Additionally, they may endure trauma.

Subverting the Authority of the Government. Human trafficking undermines the government's efforts to use its influence and threaten the security of vulnerable populations the government's efforts to use its influence and threaten the security of vulnerable populations. In addition, bribes paid by traffickers hinder government efforts to combat corruption among law enforcement officers at the police, immigration, and law enforcement levels in the courts.

2.7 Investigation in the Criminal Act of Trafficking in Persons

An investigation is a process employed to uncover and gather evidence relating to a potential criminal offense in order to determine whether an investigation is warranted. During the investigation stage, evidence is systematically collected and analyzed to shed light on the criminal act and identify potential suspects [5].

According to Farhana [5] the policies for investigating criminal acts of trafficking in persons are as follows:

- Protection for victims
- Disclosing criminal acts committed by perpetrators and other persons involved in the process of recruitment and exploitation of trafficked persons and eradicating the illegal organizations behind them.
- Confiscate the profits earned from the crime.
- General and Special Prevention

3 Research Methods

The present study employs the library research method and utilizes secondary data from sources relevant to the research topic, including books, literature, electronic media (websites), and online media. Technical abbreviations used in the study are explained when first introduced in the text.

4 Results and Discussion

4.1 The Border Area of Indonesia

The following is a description of a number of problems that exist in West Kalimantan and East Kalimantan which have been studied by the Partnership Team with experts:

East Kalimantan. East Kalimantan Province has land borders region with Malaysia. The border area stretches from the North (Nunukan Regency) to the South (West Kutai Regency) along 1,035 km with an area of about 53,653 km². This area is located at 4° 20° and 1° 20° North Latitude, and 113° 35° East Longitude. Geographically, this area is directly adjacent to the State of Sabah in the north and Sarawak in the west, and the Makassar Strait in the east. This area is also on national and international shipping lanes as well as an outlet for Kalimantan to the Asia Pacific. Three regencies in East Kalimantan Province which are located in the border area are Nunukan, Malinau and West Kutai Regencies. The border area in East Kalimantan Province has problems in:

- The low quality of human resources
- Limited supporting infrastructure
- The poor state of health
- Limited facilities and quality of education
- Limited telecommunication coverage
- The poor state of the economy
- Regional expansion which not followed by the readiness of its officials
- Degradation of natural resources that affected natural ecosystems and loss of biodiversity.

- The fading of the sense of nationalism and low political awareness of the people of the East Kalimantan border is due to the difficulty of reaching out to development and the existence of economic opportunities in Malaysia.
- The threatened and reduced territorial boundaries of the Republic of Indonesia in the border area of East Kalimantan.

West Kalimantan. Geographically, West Kalimantan's border area with Sarawak is in the northernmost part of West Kalimantan province, stretching 966 kilometers (km) from west to east from Sambas Regency to Kapuas Hulu Regency. Regionally, the province of West Kalimantan, which directly borders neighboring Malaysia, has five districts and fourteen sub-districts. The challenges of managing the land border area of West Kalimantan – Sarawak are as follows:

- Unclear spatial planning and utilization of natural resources.
- Border areas as underdeveloped areas
- Geographical constraints
- There is an inconsistency between planning and implementation
- Unclear authority and coordination
- Low human resources (HR)
- Poverty
- Infrastructure limitations
- Weak law enforcement
- Utilization of natural resources is not optimal
- Uncontrolled exploitation of natural resources

4.2 Human Trafficking Case

East Kalimantan. Quoted from IDN Times Kaltim, The Police Sector of Muara Jawa succeeded in dismantling the practice of Human Trafficking in the Muara Jawa District, Kutai Kartanegara Regency. Two junior high school students, initials SA (15) and AP (15), were rescued in this trafficking case. The Police Sector of Muara Jawa received reports from their parents that their children had not returned for about two months. The suspect IW stated that initially SA and AP asked BA (64) for a job. Then, BA offered SA and AP to IW to be employed as prostitutes at his homestead. After an agreement was reached, IW gave BA a reward of 1 million rupiahs as a token of payment for services to find a prostitute. Both suspects face a maximum sentence of 15 years imprisonment and are charged under Art. 2 of Law No. 21 of 2007 on Combating Human Trafficking, coupled with Art. 76 f, coupled with Art. 83 of Law No. 35 of 2014 on Amending Law No. 23 of 2002 on Child Welfare.

West Kalimantan. One of the cases of Human Trafficking in West Kalimantan is the Mail-Order Bride. One of the cases of Human Trafficking in West Kalimantan is the

Order Bride. Quoted from rml.sumsel.com [12], a 23- years-old woman from Pontianak, West Kalimantan named Monika admitted that she was promised to be guaranteed the necessities of life and her family by the man from China she would marry.

Initially, a recruiter or the so-called matchmaker offered money amounting to 20 million rupiahs, and the needs and lives of Monika and her family will be guaranteed. Monika knows this matchmaker from her friend. Then, Monika met with a Chinese man who will be married to her. According to Monika, there are two recruiters, one from China and the other from Indonesia.

However, Monica refused. After that, Monika was reunited with a matchmaker from Jakarta with two other Chinese men in the Singkawang area, West Kalimantan. Finally, Monika agreed to marry one of the Chinese men.

The wedding procession took place, and Monika was given a wedding ring and a dowry of 19 million. After the wedding, Monika was sent back to her house. The next day, Monika asked to sign a marriage certificate.

About a week later, Monika departed for China via Soekarno – Hatta International Airport on September 18, 2018. She also met with agents from China.

During his stay there, Monika admitted that she often gets abused either by her husband or in-laws. In addition, Monika also claimed that she was employed without an explicit working hour and not paid by her in-laws.

CNN Indonesia explained that the National Secretariat of the Indonesian Migrant Workers Union (SBMI), Bobby Anwar, believed that Monika's case was part of the Criminal Act of Trafficking in Persons (TPPO) because it fulfilled the elements of TPPO, namely process, method, and exploitation.

- Process – Monika, who lives in Pontianak, West Kalimantan, is recruited by a matchmaker who operates in Pontianak.
- Method – The fraud happened when Monika met her future husband from China, who offered a guarantee that all her necessities of life and money could be sent to her family later while in China.
- Exploitation – Monika was employed unpaid and without adequate rest.

The chairman of the Mempawah SBMI, Mahadir, explained that in the marriage process there was a marriage certificate from the Mempawah Population and Civil Registration Service (Dukcapil) and a recommendation letter from a Buddhist foundation. It was later discovered that the Dukcapil letter could be made because there was a jockey who replaced Monika.

From the cases above, it is concluded that limited employment and the desire for a better life are related to the factors driving the occurrence of Human Trafficking. The lack of supervision and document falsification also supports the existence of Human

Trafficking. This is related to the findings of Daniah and Apriani [13], where the role of the government, through law enforcement officials and various related public officials, requires better, solid and clean coordination in prosecuting, preventing and protecting victims of trafficking.

4.3 Efforts Carried in Dealing with Human Trafficking

Human Trafficking Prevention. To combat the Criminal Act of Trafficking in Persons (TPPO), the government has established a task force dedicated to TPPO at the national, provincial, and district/city levels. Based on the Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No. 69 of 2008 article 4, the Central Task Force at the national level has the following duties:

- Coordinate efforts to prevent and handle the criminal act of trafficking in persons.
- Advocating, socialization, training, and cooperation both nationally and internationally.
- Monitor the progress of implementation of victim protection which includes rehabilitation, repatriation, and social reintegration.
- Monitor the progress of law enforcement implementation.
- Reporting and evaluation

In some areas, the task force formed not only to aim for the elimination of trafficking but also the protection of children and other interests.

Such as the West Kalimantan Provincial Government proposed the Regional Action Plan for the Elimination of Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children. While the East Kalimantan Provincial Government issued Governor Regulation No. 86 of 2011 concerning Regional Action Plans for the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Trafficking in Persons and Sexual Exploitation of Children.

Good practices in preventive measures taken against TPPO by the Task Force based on the 2018 Task Force Report [14] are as follows:

The Technology of Portal Peduli WNI (Portal Care for Indonesian Citizens). The Ministry of Foreign Affairs launched Portal Peduli WNI, a service and protection information system for Indonesian citizens abroad that runs in an integrated manner throughout all Indonesian Representatives. This system integrated with national service and data centers, such as the Population Administration Information System (SIAK) of the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Immigration Information and Management System (SIMKIM) of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, the Computerized System for Overseas Workers (SISKOTKLN) BNP2TKI, and the Database of the Organizing Body of Social Security Employment. The Portal Peduli WNI consists of three main modules, namely: the Self-Report Module, the Protection Module (case complaints, case investigations), and the Consular Service Module. Through the Portal Peduli WNI, Indonesian citizens' data and service standards for Indonesian Representatives will be integrated, standardized, and aligned with the One Data Policy.

The Care Villages for Migrant Workers (DESBUMI) and Desmigrative - Education for Safe Migration and Empowerment of Retired PMIs. Desbumi or the Care Village for Migrant Workers established on the background of many migration problems in the village, including villages that do not have data on the mobility of citizens going abroad, document falsification, village officials and brokers, and villages that do not provide information about safe migration. Desbumi in developing programs in the village is

easier because it is close to the residents, the source of accurate information, and the existence of village funds. Nonetheless, Desbumi is not easy to launch the program to the village community, with the hegemony of the private and exploitative roles, the potential for corruption, the capacity of village officials, and low public awareness about the rights of the citizens. However, Desbumi is still able to prevent trafficking in persons with a change in the paradigm of the village as a servant of the citizens, the transformation of roles, and the active role of the village in eroding private agents who have played a great role in recruitment..

Community Watch (CW) - The Increasing of Community Participation (Toga, Toma, Village Apparatus) in the Prevention of TPPO. Community Watch (CW) is a model for preventing TPPO at the grassroots level that involves community participation including traditional leaders, religious leaders, community leaders, village heads/chiefs, PKK, Karang Taruna, NGOs, educators, and students. CW was formed to raise public awareness and concern for the practice of TPPO and to increase the effectiveness of prevention and handling of TPPO from upstream considering that most TPPO cases started at the village level since 2016.

Down to Zero – Children Participation in the TPPO Prevention in Lombok. The DtZ program started in three villages, namely in Kuta, Waja Gesang, and Batu Layar Barat, then spread to Central Lombok Regency (Kuta and Rembitan Villages, Pujut District, and Waja Gesang Village, Kopang District) and West Lombok Regency (West Batu Layar Village, Senggigi, and Senteluk, Batu Layar District). The DtZ program focuses on children and victims of CSEC (Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children), communities, government, law enforcement, and the private sector (hotel or cafe owners). This program also conducts CSEC advocacy supported by the Indonesia Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) that manages the Mandalika tourist area. The 2018 Task Force Annual Report [14] on the prevention of trafficking in persons explained that in the future, there will still be various challenges and problems, including:

- The KIE materials (Communication, Information, and Education) of TPPO have not paid attention to and prioritized aspects of culture and local wisdom.
- The KIE materials (Communication, Information, and Education) for TOPP are limited and do not refer to the existing TOPP modes in the field, which change from time to time.
- The synergy and coordination between stakeholders in TOPP prevention are not yet optimal..
- The Local Government's commitment to replicate the public participation model (good practices) in preventing TPPO is less than optimal.
- The budget allocation for TPPO prevention is still limited, and there is even a minus region, especially with the merger of offices and regional priorities.
- The grand design of the TPPO prevention strategy has not yet been drawn up.
- Evaluation of the effectiveness of TPPO prevention efforts has not been implemented.

Efforts in Dealing with Human Trafficking. Based on the 2018 TPPO Task Force Report [14], several handling efforts were carried out for victims of TIP, including:

Medical Rehabilitation. For medical rehabilitation for victims of TPPO, the Ministry of Health provides complete health services, namely:

- Promotive and preventive – Communication, Information, and Education, counseling, also family and community empowerment.
- Curative – medical examination (anamnesis and physical examination), mental status examination, supporting examination, medical management, and medicolegal.
- Rehabilitation – restoring the body's biological functions, preventing further physical and mental disorders, handling psychological problems of victims and perpetrators, and psychosocial.
- Reference – multisectoral and multi- disciplinary network.

Medical rehabilitation services for victims/ witnesses of TPPO, especially for problematic Indonesian Migrant Workers (PMI) have been carried out since they were at the entry point. This service is carried out by the local Port Health Office (KKP). Activities carried out include:

- Health quarantine surveillance.
- Yankes – outpatient and referral.
- Disease control.
- Environmental health.
- Surveillance.
- Health promotion in Clean and Healthy Behavior (PHBS).

Good practices in the handling of medical rehabilitation of victims TPPO, include:

- Availability of facilities (integrated services) to victims TPPO at the primary care level to hospital.
- Some local governments have guaranteed funding for victims of TPPO through the APBD mechanism and or MOUs with third parties.

Challenges and problems in providing medical rehabilitation services to victims/witnesses of TPPO, among others:

- Limited budget in the activities related to advocacy socialization and capacity building of health workers in KtP/A and TPPO health services.
- Programs for handling KtP/A and TPPO have not been integrated, both across programs and across sectors.
- In accordance with Decree 82/2018 of the President of the Republic, health care services provided to victims of abuse, sexual violence, terrorists and trafficked persons are not eligible for funding (Health Insurance).
- The division of tasks related to financing between the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Ministry of Health (namely in the case of Persons with Mental Disorders

(ODGJ), PMI for undocumented TPPO victims) nor between institutions at the center and regions is unclear.

- The regulation of the medical rehabilitation budgeting mechanism at the provincial and district/city levels has not yet been regulated.

Social Rehabilitation, Repatriation and Reintegration. Since the activation of the membership role of the PPTPPO task force in the field of social rehabilitation, repatriation, and social reintegration, routine coordination has been carried out for three meetings, involving the daily head of the TPPO task force. TPPO victim who managed to get service in rehabilitation, reintegration, and repatriation in Protection House / Trauma Center (RPTC) in 2018 amounted to 593 people consisting of TPPO victims amounted to 490 people and victims of violence amounted to 103 people. Table 1 shows the number of victims of TIP served at the RPTC as many as 182 people who were repatriated from 14 countries.

Table 1. Data on victims of trafficking in persons rehabilitated at the RPTC by destination.

No.	Destination	Amount
1.	Malaysia	72
2.	Syria	22
3.	Vietnam	11
4.	Egypt	7
5.	Turkey	6
6.	Bahrain	5
7.	Africa	5
8.	Saudi Arabia	4
9.	Abu Dhabi	4
10.	Sudan	3
11.	Iraq	3
12.	China	2
13.	United Arab Emirates	1
14.	Singapore	1
Total		182

Good practices in social rehabilitation, repatriation, and social reintegration services can be found, including:

- The involvement of survivors' organizations in the implementation of the Productive Economic Business (UEP) program for victims of TPPO is considered very effective. The survivors are involved in the process of program planning, implementation, and monitoring of business sustainability. The involvement of Non-Governmental Organizations in the areas of origin of TPPO victims plays a very important role in the implementation of the social reintegration program through the UEP for Victims.

- Availability of institutions for psychosocial recovery services for victims. RPTC provides integrated services as both a crisis center and a traumatic recovery center. In its capacity as a crisis center, the RPTC functions as a center for overcoming the problem of violence, which consists of information and advocacy services, and shelter services (shelter units). As a trauma center, the RPTC functions as a vehicle for traumatic recovery which consists of biopsychosocial and spiritual services as well as resocialization and referral services.
- The service at RPTC is not rigid in dealing with the case. The protection provided is limited to a minimum of 14 days for victims who do not experience physical/psychological disorders and have finished receiving social rehabilitation services or more, if the authorities decide to continue prosecuting the perpetrator or it can be more than 14 days if further treatment is needed or if the process of dossier (BAP) of the police has not been completed.
- The availability of infrastructure facilities in the shelter with the capacity according to the number of victims and the availability of human resources (HR) consisting of various professions that support the success of the psychosocial recovery process for victims of TPPO.
- Regulations issued as a reference for regional social services in intervening against Indonesian Citizens M KPO, the Minister of Social Affairs Regulation No. 30 of 2017 concerning the Repatriation Migrant Nationals of Human Trafficking from Malaysia to their Regions of Origin, as well as the draft formulation of the Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs concerning the Rehabilitation and Reintegration for TPPO Victims.

Social rehabilitation, repatriation, and social reintegration face challenges and problems, including:

- Preventing the recurrence of TPPO victims after being repatriated to their area of origin, because the victim does not have a job and a steady income, there is a debt trap from brokers or agents that facilitates departures that cannot be paid. In addition, family conditions are not harmonious, the occurrence of divorce, and family rejection.
- The repatriation of Troubled Indonesian Migrants from Malaysia was independent so that only those who have the fee can be repatriated. The repatriation cannot be coordinated in one Tanjungpinang repatriation debarkation. It also has an impact on not achieving the 2018 repatriation target of 10,000 people.
- The approach to rehabilitation for victims of TPPO is more victim-oriented with a strength-based perspective approach, exploring as much as possible the potential aspects of the victim and then convincing the victim to be able to get out of trauma, alienation, and community stigma. The engagement of the closest person, family as an important and influential significant other to the process of healing and empowerment of the victims who are traumatized. The capacity building of social workers in the RPTC needs to be improved to be able to explore potential victims better using a strength-based perspective approach.
- The repatriation process did not go smoothly. The most difficult cases are when the victim is repatriating in a sick condition, physically disabled, dies, experiencing

mental disorders, is exposed to HIV, is pregnant, and giving birth. This condition requires binding and permanent cooperation with hospital health service providers who can provide access to free health services for victims, because victims do not have ID cards, NIK, and KK and do not have BPJS health insurance.

- Repatriation for victims who no longer have a place to live to families who no longer accept them, require replacement families and referral institutions that can accommodate victims for a long period of time.

Several legal products that have been made at the national level to combat trafficking crimes include:

- Law no. 7 of 1984 Concerning Ratification of CEDAW.
- Presidential Decree 36 1990 On the Ratification of the UN Convention on the Rights of Children.
- Joint Decree of 2002, the Joint Decree of the Government in Victim Services Handling of Trafficking Victims
- Law No.23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection.
- Law No. 23 of 2004 on Elimination of Domestic Violence
- Law No. 4 of 2006 on the Implementation of the Cooperation Victims of Domestic Violence
- Law No. 13 of 2006 concerning of Witness and Victim Protection
- Law No. 21 of 2007 on the Eradication of The Criminal Act of Trafficking in Persons
- Presidential Instruction 9/2000 and Ministry of Home Affairs Decree 132 of 2003 concerning Gender Mainstreaming in National Development.

The efforts to handle trafficking victims have also been conducted by many non-governmental organizations concerns about trafficking issues. One of the NGOs with working areas in West Kalimantan and East Kalimantan that has attempted to deal with trafficking victims is the International Organization for Migration (IOM). IOM is a leading intergovernmental organization dedicated to promoting humane and orderly migration that benefits all. IOM does so by increasing understanding of migration issues, assisting governments in addressing migration challenges, promoting social and economic development through migration, and upholding the dignity and well-being of migrants, their families and communities.

IOM Indonesia is actively engaged in various extensive domains of migration management, but not limited to the following:

- Handling Trafficking in Persons and Labor Migration
- Community Stabilization
- Disaster Preparedness and Response
- Immigration and Border Management
- Migration Assistance
- Migration and Development
- Migration Health
- Placement to Third Countries and the Voluntary Repatriation

5 Conclusion

The problems that still exist in the border areas of Indonesia, especially in West and East Kalimantan encourage the emergence of Human Trafficking crimes. The factor of limited employment and the desire to live a better life from the case of Monika and Two Junior High School Students is an illustration of the problems in the border areas that encourage the occurrence of Human Trafficking. The Regional Action Plan related to the Criminal Act of Trafficking in Persons, especially for women and children, is a regulation issued by the Governments of West and East Kalimantan in eradicating cases of Human Trafficking. In the plan, there is also a Task Force that coordinates directly with the central government. Efforts have been made by the Task Force for the prevention and handling of victims of Human Trafficking. However, problems and challenges still will be faced in the future. Indonesia has also contributed to the fight against Human Trafficking by issuing laws on Human Trafficking.

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