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International Cooperation to Handle Child Trafficking in Indonesia

Nella Milleny Novianti

Student, Department of International Relations Study Program,
Universitas Slamet Riyadi, Indonesia

Christy Damayanti

Lecturer, Department of International Relations Study Program,
Universitas Slamet Riyadi, Indonesia

Satria Rizaldi Alchatib

Lecturer, Department of International Relations Study Program,
Universitas Slamet Riyadi, Indonesia

Abstract:

Child trafficking is a crime of trafficking and exploitation that occurs in children. Child trafficking is a transnational crime involving many actors from within and outside the country, both government and non-governmental. Child trafficking that occurs in Indonesia and spreads to regional figures is based on several factors: economic, geographical, social, and cultural. Based on that, this qualitative research aims to find out international cooperation carried out by Indonesia to deal with child trafficking, methodologically data processing techniques using library research supported by news portals and scientific journals. This article indicates that Indonesia uses the theory of international cooperation and to overcome child trafficking in Indonesia uses human security, which refers to economic security. Indonesia's density carries out the following cooperations: global, regional, multilateral, and bilateral. It also improves the quality of education, provides training to improve the economy, and educates about the dangers of trafficking from an early age.

Keywords: International cooperation, child trafficking, Indonesia

1. Introduction

Child Trafficking is a crime of trafficking and human exploitation, where the victims are mostly women and children, who are often regarded as weak creatures. Child Trafficking is also one of the transnational organized crimes because it involves many countries and parties in the country of origin and recipient countries, so it becomes a factor in the continued occurrence of child trafficking crimes. Child trafficking has been going on in West Nusa Tenggara for a long time. The child trafficking case has been going on for quite a long time and has even grabbed international attention. Indonesia is one of the countries with quite a lot of Child Trafficking cases (Tutut Restu Indahsari, 2020).

To handle child trafficking cases in Indonesia, UNICEF established the NPAs (National Plan of Action for the Elimination of child trafficking) program implemented with programs related to efforts to address child trafficking in Indonesia (Obi N.I. Ebbe, 2008). From the establishment of NPAS (National Plan of Action for the Elimination of child trafficking) in 2002 to 2007, the implementation was formed by the existence of programs related to handling child trafficking in Indonesia (CAHYANINGTYAS, 2017). Some of the efforts made by UNICEF in handling child trafficking cases in Indonesia include the establishment of Law No. 37/1997, Law No. 21/2007, Law No.23/2002, and the establishment of RPSA (Temporary Child Protection House) (Oktadewi, 2018).

The case of child trafficking in Indonesia is like an iceberg phenomenon where on the surface, it looks a little bit, but many cases are not exposed. According to data from the National Police CID in 2011-2013 regarding reports of trafficking cases in Indonesia, it was stated that:

- In 2011, there were 205 cases with 221 female and male adult victims, as well as 87 children,
- In 2012, there were 192 cases with 220 female and male adult victims and 72 child victims, and
- In 2013, there were 93 female and male adult victims and 63 child victims (Siti Nurjanah Boy Ericson Siahaan, 2015).

2. Research Method

The results of the study were not obtained through other calculation procedures or statistical tables, trying to understand and explain the meaning of an event of human behaviour interaction. However, in this qualitative research method, there are possible obstacles that will be experienced by researchers, the possibility that researchers cannot get

information directly from sources and difficulties in obtaining some data that may be used later. Data reduction is defined as a selection process focusing on simplification, abstraction, and transformation of raw data that emerges from written records from the field.

3. Research and Discussion

3.1. Background of Child Trafficking in Indonesia

The crime of trafficking is one of the transnational crimes that has existed for quite a long time. The crime of trafficking is an act of displacement carried out by force such as coercion, fraud, or violence with the aim of illegal exploitation. This is also due to the assumption that children and women are weak creatures and have weak physical and mental health so that they will more easily become victims of the crime of trafficking. Child trafficking continues to occur in Indonesia because of poverty, difficulty in finding work, and lack of skills, education, and knowledge that make them easy to deceive and make them victims of child trafficking (Ali Muhammad, 2020). Several factors that can affect child trafficking in Indonesia:

3.1.1. Economy

Several factors influence the occurrence of child trafficking in Indonesia. One of these factors is the economic factor. Economic factors are the main factors in the occurrence of child trafficking cases in Indonesia. These factors are the main factors because the economy greatly affects human life. In addition to meeting various primary and secondary needs, the economy can also increase social status (Niko, 2017).

3.1.2. Social

In addition to economic factor, social factor are also one of the influencing factors regarding child trafficking cases in Indonesia. This social factor occurs with the development of the era in which we live in an era where the social and economic level becomes a benchmark for one's social and economic standards (Wulandari & Wicaksono, 2017).

3.1.3. Culture

In addition to the two factors above, cultural factors are also one of the factors that cannot be separated from child trafficking cases in Indonesia. However, not infrequently, children have to migrate to pay for or replace the money that their parents have spent to raise them until now. As a result, many children have been matched up and will be married off even though it can be said that their age is still very young (Mujiyadi, 2014).

3.2. International Cooperation Conducted by Indonesia to Overcome Child Trafficking in Indonesia

According to Indonesian police data for 2011-2013 regarding reports of cases of trafficking in persons in Indonesia, it was stated that:

- In 2011, there were 205 cases with 221 female and male victims and 87 children,
- In 2012, there were 192 cases with 220 female victims and adult men and 72 child victims, and
- In 2013, there were 93 female and male victims and 63 child victims (Siti Nurjanah Boy Ericson Siahaan, 2015).

3.2.1. Indonesia's Global Cooperation

3.2.1.1. ECPAT (End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and the Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purpose)

ECPAT is a non-governmental organization that is one of the networks of community organizations that initially only moved to campaign on exploitation crimes committed illegally, especially focusing on the crime of child trafficking. International non-governmental organization focuses on the problems of exploitation and trafficking that exist throughout the world (ECPAT, 2022).

ECPAT is one of the international organizations that collaborate with Indonesia to tackle Child Trafficking, and child exploitation, several programs formed and carried out by ECPAT and the Indonesian government are the establishment of the National Action Plan for the Elimination of Trafficking in Persons and Commercial Exploitation of Children. The program is an idea from the support for the activities of the National Action Plan for the Eradication of the Crime of Trafficking in Persons and Commercial Exploitation of Children in 2009-2014 (Subarkah1, 2018).

The cooperation provided by ECPAT includes providing education about child trafficking or human trafficking using social media such as:

- YouTube Flaggers Down to Zero
- Cooperation between ECPAT and the Indonesian government to improve education on preventing non-criminal Human Trafficking and Child Trafficking. The Ministry of Education and Culture supports the program activities in the form of problem mapping and prevention actions for the Crime of Trafficking in Persons (ecpat Indonesia, 2020).
- The JARNAS ANTI TIP and ECPAT Indonesia Seminars, an Assistance network of anti-trafficking activists (Red, 2021).
- TALITAKUM is a catholic-based organization that also provides education about the criminal act of trafficking in persons (Nugraha Nusantara, 2019).
- AMAN WARRIOR PROJECT 2021, which is a literacy activity to learn and campaign for digital literacy and child safety issues via online (ECPAT, 2022).

- Voice for Change National consultation activities summarized in an online dialogue to engage in the Down to Zero, Terre des Hommes and Plan International Indonesia alliances (Ecpat, 2021).

Collaboration between ECPAT and The Body Shop works by embracing the younger generation to campaign against and overcome Child Trafficking. This activity is a National Progress Card System to evaluate the progress of actions taken by the Indonesian government on commitments and agreements to uphold human rights against human trafficking and child exploitation. The main focus of this collaboration is for long-term impact collaboration by increasing the awareness of The Body Shop visitors and can make the authorities aware so that they can pay attention and take action or ways to overcome Child Trafficking (Internasional, 2012).

3.2.1.2. IOM (International Organization for Migration)

IOM is an international organization that oversees humanitarian issues, migration, and the rights of migrant workers. This organization also cooperates with Indonesia to deal with the problem of child trafficking in Indonesia. According to IOM data, more than 50% of Indonesian workers are illegal workers who are victims of trafficking, and 90% are women (Larasaty, 2014). To push for laws regarding human trafficking that exist in Indonesia, IOM also assists Indonesia in the process of returning to the country of origin, providing food, medical, shelter, and rights for migrant workers (Detiknews.com, 2008). IOM and Indonesia also collaborated by holding campaign activities and workshops on safe migration, providing characteristics to avoid trafficking circles, and collaborating with several community leaders such as influencers, religious leaders, artists, and officials to campaign for the dangers of trafficking. IOM also conducted a campaign by making a film entitled 'Never Again' (Adam Najib Yunardi, 2021).

3.2.1.3. UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund)

UNICEF, or United Nations Children's Fund, also known as the United Nations Children's Fund, is one of the humanitarian organizations under the auspices of the United Nations or the United Nations that focuses on dealing with children's care, education, water, health, environment, protection (UNICEF, 2021).

In order to carry out its duties in accordance with its mandate to uphold children's rights, UNICEF cooperates with Indonesia to tackle child trafficking in Indonesia. In general, the children involved in the child trafficking network are around 12-16 years old. However, after making some observations, Indonesia and UNICEF agreed to cooperate in dealing with child trafficking in Indonesia. As a result, UNICEF assisted Indonesia in law enforcement until:

- Law NO 37 of 1997 was formed for the protection of victims of child trafficking abroad, and
- Law NO. 23 of 2007 concerning the eradication of the crime of trafficking in persons and
- Law NO. 23 of 2002 concerning child protection (Anis Soraya, Binahayati Rusyidi, 2015) and
- UNICEF's collaboration with KPPPA (Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection) by making cartoon videos that teach children how to protect themselves from sexual harassment (Khairunnisa1 & Dwi Ardiyanti2, 2021).

3.3. Regional Cooperation Conducted by Indonesia

ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) is a geopolitical and economic organization located in the Southeast Asia Region. The establishment of ASEAN itself is based on the desire of the founding countries to create a sense of peace, security, stability, and prosperity in the Southeast Asian region (Asean, 2020). With this collaboration and the emergence of awareness about the crime of trafficking in persons, ASEAN formed ACTIP. ACTIP is a legal tool for ASEAN countries that regulate the Crime of Trafficking in Persons (Cakrawala, 2020). Then ASEAN formed the ASEAN Plan of Action against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (APA), to deal with the problem of human trafficking. APA is considered to have more direction in accordance with ASEAN conventions and values, as well as a supporter of the success of the roadmap for the ASEAN community. In addition to the existence of ACTIP and APA, ASEAN has also taken several ways to deal with the problem of human trafficking in the ASEAN Region. The steps taken by ASEAN to fight trafficking in persons are (ASEAN, 2004):

- Build a regional network in Southeast Asia to prevent and fight trafficking in persons, especially women and children.
- Adopt measures to strengthen and protect the legitimacy of passport identities and other documents that include personal data from each country in ASEAN to minimize fraud.
- There is an exchange of information and observations regularly among ASEAN countries and information on immigration flows, trends, patterns of border strengthening, and monitoring techniques to implement related laws.
- Strengthen the intensification of cooperation between immigration and law enforcement.
- Separate victims of human trafficking from perpetrators,
- Identify countries of origin and nationality of victims and ensure victims are treated humanely, providing medical assistance, basic needs, and repatriation.
- Take action to address the human rights and dignity of victims of trafficking in persons.
- Force individuals or syndicates involved in trafficking in persons and punish these crimes.
- Take action to strengthen regional and international cooperation to prevent trafficking in persons.

This cooperation between Indonesia and ASEAN is one of the collaborations that goes according to mutual expectations. Other countries in ASEAN can also strengthen laws and security at the land and sea borders so that the

movement of traffickers is increasingly pressing. In addition, paying the perpetrators can reduce the victims of human trafficking, especially women and children.

3.4. Tri Multilateral Cooperation Carried out by Indonesia together with Malaysia and the Philippines

Indonesia also carries out tri multilateral cooperation, a cooperation which is only carried out by three countries, namely- the Philippines, Malaysia, and Indonesia. The cooperation is carried out with the same goal: to overcome the problem of sex trafficking. The problem of sex trafficking can be said to be a national problem. This is because sex trafficking is part of the crime of human trafficking, which is an organized transnational crime (M. Makhfudz, 2016). In this case, Indonesia and the Philippines have the same position as supplying countries for children and women. This has increased the number of sex tourism or sex tourism. Children and women who are victims of sex trafficking will usually be sent to Malaysia via land borders via Sulu, Philippines, to Sabah, Malaysia. Similar to the Philippines, victims of sex trafficking from Indonesia are also sent by land from Kalimantan to Sabah, Malaysia. Apart from land routes, Indonesia usually uses the sea route in the Riau Archipelago (Ramadhan, 2018). So, the governments of Indonesia, the Philippines, and Malaysia agreed to work together to handle the sex trafficking case. The cooperation carried out for prevention is by agreeing on an agreement for the exchange of information and the agreement on information exchange and establishment of communication procedures. This agreement was made to increase security because of the tri-border. The governments of the three countries also cooperate with the police from each country (Viky Darongke, 2021).

3.4.1. Protection, Coordinated Patrol (Corpat)

Corpat is a program formed by the Philippines and Indonesia to carry out patrols in the border area, also known as Corpat Philindo (Coordinated Patrol Philippines Indonesia). The border is located in Davao City, Philippines, and Manado City, Indonesia (Savi, 2022).

3.4.2. Philippines – Malaysia Operations

In contrast to Indonesia, the Philippines and Malaysia cooperate to protect border areas from all transnational crimes in the form of The Republic of the Philippines and Malaysia Border Patrol Coordinating Group (BPCG), which resulted in a joint operation between the Philippines and Malaysia, known as Ops Phimal. The main goals of Optimal are:

- Maintaining good relations between Phimal legal institutions
- Testing the enforcement of the Navy and maritime law and testing its doctrines
- Increase the security of the border in Phimal (Forum, 2016)

3.4.3. Prosecution

To strengthen the judicial system against the crime of sex trafficking, strong law enforcement is needed, especially for law officers themselves (School, 2014). TIAMLEW is a meeting of officials of maritime law enforcement agencies of three countries to identify challenges and opportunities of maritime enforcement agencies and then make recommendations for appropriate action by policymakers in each country (School, 2008).

3.5. Indonesia's Bilateral Cooperation

3.5.1. International Indonesia and Australia to Deal with the Problem of Child Trafficking in Indonesia

Quoted from a journal written by Yunda, Indonesia and Australia cooperate in dealing with the problem of trafficking in persons in Indonesia by establishing the Bali Process to conduct law enforcement training. Bali Process itself is an organization that deals with people smuggling and human trafficking (Yunda, 2020). In addition to establishing the Bali Process, Indonesia and Australia also collaborated to establish the Australia-Asia Program to Combat Trafficking in Persons (AAPTIP) in collaboration with ASEAN. They focused on cases of trafficking in persons, especially women and children. The purpose of establishing AAPTIP is to reduce incentives and opportunities regarding trafficking in persons using the criminal justice hypothesis to carry out tasks such as investigating, punishing traffickers, and developing an effective justice system that can create a sense of security for victims (S, 2020).

3.5.2. Cooperation between Indonesia and Malaysia to Deal with the Problem of Child Trafficking in Indonesia

On 2 April 2012, Indonesia and Malaysia ratified cooperation in the field of law. This collaboration was carried out to realize the desire of Indonesia and Malaysia to resolve various legal problems between the two countries, such as:

- The problem of transnational crimes that harm the two countries,
- Terrorism, corruption, illegal fishing, drug smuggling, and human trafficking that are now increasing.

The existence of this cooperation is also due to the awareness of the two countries regarding the threat to stability (Gusnita1, 2016). To deal with the problem of trafficking in persons in Sabah, Indonesia and Malaysia formed the Archdiocesan Human Development Committee. They became a partner of the Geneva-based International Catholic Migration Commission to stop trafficking in persons, especially for women and children in Sabah, East Malaysia. The collaboration began in 2008 and was funded by the Office of Global Trafficking in Persons of the United States department of state (Irdyanti, 2013). The Indonesian National Police (POLRI) and the Royal Malaysian Police (PDRM) also agreed to cooperate in dealing with these transnational crimes. They also agreed to exchange information through the Malaysia-Indonesia General Border Committee (Yunda, 2020).

3.6. Cooperation Efforts by Indonesia with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

3.6.1. Migrant Care

Migrant Care is a non-governmental organization for sovereign migrant workers. Migrant Care is an organization from civil society that was formed in 2004. It works to create a life for Indonesian migrant workers and their family members who are dignified, national and sovereign, ideologically, politically, economically, socially, and culturally. Programs run by Migrant Care (CARE, 2020):

- Counselling: Provide counselling assistance to handle cases and provide legal assistance.
- Research: Conduct research and manage data and ideas to be used as reports.
- Advocacy: Strengthening networks, regional, national, regional, and global networks as policy advocacy in favour of migrant workers and ensuring their implementation. As well as utilizing technology to increase the effectiveness of public support campaigns to realize safe migration.
- Desbumi: It is an initiative of the Migrant Workers Village, which began in 2013 with the support of the MAMPU program with partners in five provinces in Indonesia, starting with data collection on the condition of workers.
- Education: Strengthening awareness of the crisis of migrant workers' rights as workers and as citizens. One of the roles of Migrant Care is where Migrant Care plays a role in supporting the rights of migrants at PT Maxim Birdnest Malaysia. This case is only one of several cases of human rights violations handled by Migrant Care. In 2017, there were 2,949 cases of complaints reported to the BNP2TKI Crisis Centre from workers working abroad (Sihite, 2018).

3.6.2. Save the Children

Save The Children is an international non-governmental organization INGO that has become a global movement and has worked in 120 countries worldwide (Children, 2017). In the case of Save Children having handled child trafficking cases in West Java, Save Children collaborated with the Indonesian government to overcome child trafficking cases in West Java. It is hoped that with this collaboration, the Indonesian government and Save Children can reduce the number of child trafficking cases in Indonesia.

The community plays a vital role in reducing child trafficking cases in Indonesia, which will be represented by Save Children. So, Save Children will also strive to realize children's rights so that they can meet the needs of children. Save Children also forms programs to realize its original goal in Indonesia to reduce child trafficking (Andy Chandra, 2007).

- Child protection ANABLE, enabling Communities to Combat Child Trafficking Thought Education, is a program formed in 2005-2009 involving 39 INGOs in West Java. The purpose of ENABLE is to empower the community in dealing with child trafficking and is usually carried out in areas suspected of being sending areas (Andy Chandra, 2007).
- Nutritional Health Protection: In 2013, this program reduced about 50 million children with nutrition, HIV, and AIDS and supported the treatment of 5.8 million cases.
- Child and Family Support: This program aims to help parents find solutions so that their children can be properly cared for and supervised at home without any children being placed in orphanages. The solution for this program is skills training and providing employment opportunities so that by 2015 Save Children could return 4500 children from orphanages.
- ECCE (Early Childhood Care Education): ECCE is a pre-primary education program to provide preschool education for children. This is the most important program because the basis of the goals of Save Children and the Indonesian government starts with education, especially basic education. This is also strongly supported by a statement regarding Save Children's main task in Indonesia (savethechildren, 2022)

4. Conclusion

Child trafficking is a crime of trade and exploitation of children. The crime of child trafficking itself is a cross-border crime or a transnational crime. The number of child trafficking cases in Indonesia is now increasing up to the districts. Child trafficking in Indonesia itself is based on several factors: economic, geographical, social, and cultural. The main factor affecting child trafficking in Indonesia is the economic factor because the economy greatly affects human life. In addition to economic factors, cultural factors also influence the occurrence of child trafficking in Indonesia. Some regions in Indonesia oblige children who are considered adults to go abroad and earn a living to become the backbone of the family or to replace the money of parents who were issued to raise and care for their children. As a result, many of these children look for a shortcut to find a job that does not require special conditions and skills but offers them a large salary, thus causing many children to fall into the circle of trafficking.

The number of cases of child trafficking in Indonesia requires the Indonesian government to carry out various cooperations such as: global, regional, multilateral, and bilateral cooperation, under the auspices of the government and non-government. This collaboration is carried out to reduce and prevent child trafficking in Indonesia, starting from holding campaigns, workshops, seminars, lawmaking, improving the quality of education, providing skills for the community to improve the economy, and increasing guarding in border areas, both land and sea borders. Increasing security in border areas is also very important, considering that trafficking transactions are carried out in state border areas, such as the Kalimantan area, which is directly adjacent to the Sabah and Serawak regions of East Malaysia. Meanwhile, at the sea border, trafficking transactions are often carried out in the Riau Islands area, which is directly adjacent to Peninsular Malaysia. Based on the initial approach used in this study, the author believes that Indonesia's

international cooperation in dealing with child trafficking in Indonesia from a human security perspective is related to economic security. Here economic security can affect all aspects to be able to fulfill and obtain human rights.

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