



MINISTRY  
OF WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT AND CHILD PROTECTION  
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA



# TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS (TIP) SITUATION ASSESSMENT GUIDELINES







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# **TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS (TIP) SITUATION ASSESSMENT GUIDELINES**

## DRAFTING TEAM

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Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, Republic of Indonesia

## PRODUCTION

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) Indonesia is committed to applying the principles of safe, orderly, and humane migration which benefits migrants and the society. In achieving this goal, IOM has produced a publication entitled "Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Situation Assessment Guidelines". This publication is written within the framework of the "Building Effective Response Against Trafficking in Persons and Migrant Worker Smuggling in Indonesia" program and supported by the United States Government Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL).

The contents of this publication have been consulted with the Steering Committee of the Anti-Trafficking Task Force, namely the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (MOWECP) and has been validated by members of the Anti-Trafficking Task Force. The opinions expressed in this book are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Government.

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# FOREWORD



## MINISTRY OF WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT AND CHILD PROTECTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

The number of victims of Trafficking in Person (TIP) continues to increase. Everyone, no matter who they are and where they are located, can become the target of this crime. Women and children are among the groups who are vulnerable to TIP. The modes used by the perpetrators also gets more and more vary, starting from job offers, in-the-job training, debt traps, mail-order brides, and even audition and talent scouts. Along with the advances in technology and information, as well as the widespread use of social media in the society, the number of TIP cases increases, including during this COVID-19 pandemic. The use of social media that does not discriminate their users has create rooms for traffickers to spread contents, persuasions, and offers to the people, that they are trapped in this crime without even realizing it.

Indonesia is one of the countries in the world targeted by TIP syndicates. The geographical characteristic of Indonesia as an archipelago with high population often attracts various forms of transnational crimes. The heterogenous society with diverse characteristics and living in various areas that include urban and rural areas, as well as the outer areas that directly have borders with other countries, have made Indonesian people vulnerable to Trafficking in Person.

The government has a strong commitment to protect each citizen and to guarantee a harmonious, peaceful, and safe life, meaning that it will protect its citizens from any forms of violence and exploitations, including Trafficking in Person. A multi-party synergy becomes one of the keys for successful TIP elimination from upstream to downstream, starting from prevention to handling and law enforcement measures.

Currently, in order to coordinate measures in TIP prevention and handling, Anti-Trafficking Task Forces have been established both at the national and provincial/district/city levels. By considering the diversity of the areas, situations, and characteristics, there are various best practices that have been applied to handle TIP-related issues. These best practices will become examples for other areas in preventing and handling TIP.

With the high number of TIP cases in Indonesia, it is necessary to have a reference to assess the TIP situation in each area. A situation analysis is needed to ensure that the interventions and plans at the provincial/district/city level in formulating policies to prevent and handle TIP have considered the conditions, situations, and findings related to how the community is living their everyday life to be able to answer the complexity of TIP issues on the ground.

Thus, I would like to express my appreciation for the publication of the “TIP Situation Assessment Guideline” initiated by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) as a reference for TIP prevention and handling measures at the provincial/district/city level. It is my expectation that this guideline will be useful and continues to fortify our serious efforts in combatting TIP.

Empowered Women, Protected Children, Developed Indonesia.

MINISTRY OF WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT AND  
CHILD PROTECTION, REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'I Gusti Ayu Bintang Darmawati', with a large, stylized initial 'P' and a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

I GUSTI AYU BINTANG DARMAWATI

# FOREWORD



## INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)

Trafficking-in-Persons (TIP) is an organized crime with a modus operandi that keeps varying and cross-cutting with other types of crime, for example, migrant smuggling. International Organization for Migration (IOM) has been working together with the Government of Indonesia to prevent and handle TIP since 2014. TIP is already regulated under Law No. 21 of 2007, and there are many prevention, victim protection, and prosecution efforts in handling TIP cases. Not all parties who hold a role in the handling of this crime, however, have a common understanding regarding TIP. To eradicate the crime, a more comprehensive understanding on TIP in the localities among the Anti-Trafficking Task Force (ATTF) is vital, including among the law enforcement officers, policymakers, and the frontline officers.

In the previous programmes, IOM published the TIP situation profiles in Batam (Riau Islands), Sukabumi (West Java), and Sanggau, Sambas, Kapuas Hulu, and Nunukan (Kalimantan Island). This TIP profile has been approved and endorsed by the local and national government through the ATTF, and it has been used by various stakeholders as a source of information regarding the TIP situation in many areas and at the national level. IOM in collaboration with the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection (MOWECP) initiated the development of the “TIP Situation Assessment Guideline in Indonesia.” The development of this guideline is conducted through the programme “Building Effective Responses Against Trafficking and Smuggling in Indonesia” funded by the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), United States Department of State.

This guideline is developed for the ATTF and other stakeholders who have a role in the prevention and handling of TIP cases, so they could develop their own TIP assessment situation profile with evidence-based information principles. This guideline consists of detailed steps on how to write a TIP situation assessment report which is divided into three parts, with the first part covering the General Guideline and the second part covering the Methodology Guideline, and the third part covering the Report Writing Guideline. In the General Guideline, there is the general framework on what is TIP and other related crimes such as migrant smuggling. In the Methodology and Report Writing Guideline, there are steps to develop the TIP situation assessment report such as the data collection methods, reporting framework, and how to write recommendations.

In this opportunity, IOM would like to express its utmost gratitude to Ibu I Gusti Ayu Bintang Darmawati, S.E., M.Si., as the Minister of Women Empowerment and Child Protection, also as the Steering Chairperson of the Anti-Trafficking Task Force. IOM would like to express its sincere appreciation to Ibu Ratna Susianawati as the Deputy for the Protection of Women’s Rights, Drs. Rafail Walangitan M.A., as the Assistant Deputy for the

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IOM would also like to thank Ms. Desi Hanara and Ms. Dian Anshar as IOM's consultant who developed this Guideline. IOM is also grateful for the stakeholders who were interviewed in the process of developing this guideline. IOM would particularly like to thank the local government and non-government organizations in the province of Riau Islands, North Kalimantan, and North Sumatera who provided constructive inputs throughout the development and for supporting programmes to eradicate TIP. IOM would also like to extend the appreciation to the Counter-Trafficking and Labour Mobility/Human Development team; Theodora Suter, Rizki Inderawansyah, Abie Sancaya, Robiatul Adhawiyah, Lidwina Putri, without them this guideline would not have been finished and could not be presented.

IOM hopes that this guideline could support the capacity development of the members of Anti-Trafficking Task Force and other stakeholders in developing a high-quality TIP situation assessment report, so it could be used as a basis for decision and policy making related to TIP handling at the national and sub-national level.

Jakarta, 8 June 2022

IOM in Indonesia

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## GLOSSARY

Children	Children is defined as persons under 18 (eighteen) years old, including those who are still in the womb. (Law No.21/2007)
Country of destination	A destination for a person or group of people, regardless of whether they migrate regularly or irregularly. <sup>1</sup>
Country of origin	The country of nationality or former place of daily residence of a person or group of people who have migrated abroad, regardless of whether through regular or irregular migration. <sup>2</sup>
Debt Bondage	The act of positioning people in the status or condition of pledging or being forced to guarantee themselves or their families or those who are their responsibility, or their personal services as a form of debt repayment (Law No. 21/2007)
Discrimination	Any restrictions, harassment, or exclusion that are directly or indirectly applied based on differences among human beings on the basis of religion, ethnicity, race, cultural group, group, class, social status, economic status, gender, language, political beliefs, which result in a reduction, deviation or elimination of recognition, implementation or use of human rights and basic freedoms in both individual and collective life in the political, economic, legal, social, cultural and other aspects of life (Law No.39/1999)
Exploitation	Acts with or without the victim's consent which include, but are not limited to prostitution; forced labor or services; slavery or practices similar to slavery; oppression; extortion; physical, sexual or reproductive organ abuse; or unlawfully removing or transplanting organs and/or body tissues; or use of one's labor or skills by another party to gain material or immaterial benefits (Law No. 21/2007)
Forced labor	Any work or service that is requested from anyone under a threat of a fine and for which the person has never offered it voluntarily. (ILO Convention on Forced Labor No. 29/1930)
Fraud	Fraud can involve false promises, usually about jobs, wages, working conditions, or others. For example, a person may be promised a high-paying position in another country, but when they arrived at the country, they are manipulated into forced labor. Another group of people may be tempted by advertisements promising to be models, nannies, or other service jobs abroad, but then upon arriving at the destination country, they are forced to work in prostitution. (Department of Health and Human Services, nd; Interpol, 2018; National Crime Agency, 2018)
Indonesian Migrant Workers	Indonesian Migrant Worker is every Indonesian citizen who will, is currently, or has done work and received wages outside the territory of the Republic of Indonesia Law No.18/2017)
Labor Exploitation	Victims are recruited and trafficked using elements of coercion and deception and are ultimately held in slavery conditions in various occupations. Victims include men, women, and children, and they are usually involved in manual labor as well as working as domestic workers, and work in factories, plantations, jermals, boats, brothels, etc. (Interpol, 2018).

Perpetrator	The perpetrator of the crime of trafficking in persons who recruits, transports, transfers, harbors or receives persons for the purpose of trapping, ensnaring, or exploiting the person in any form using threats of violence, use of force, kidnapping, forgery, fraud, abuse of power or a position of vulnerability, or giving payments or benefits so as to obtain the consent of the person who has control over the victim (Law No.21/2007)
Recruitment	Actions that include inviting, gathering, bringing, or separating someone from their family or community. (Law No.21/2007)
Rehabilitation	Recovery from disturbances to physical, psychological, and social conditions in order to be able to carry out a person's natural roles again, both in the family and in society. (Law No. 21/2007)
Repatriation	Efforts to return victims of violence from abroad to the debarkation/entry point, or from the destination area to the area of origin. (Regulation of the Minister of State for Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia Number 01 of 2010)  Although the definition in the regulation is more specific to women and children, this definition can be used for victims of TIP in general.
Restitution	Payment of compensation charged to the perpetrator based on a court decision that has permanent legal force for material and/or immaterial losses suffered by the victim or their heirs. (Law No. 21/2007)
Sending	The act of dispatching or anchoring someone from one place to another
Sexual Exploitation	All forms of abuse of victim's sexual organs or other organs for profit, including but not limited to all prostitution and fornication activities. (Law No.21/2007)
Threat of Violence	Threat of violence is any unlawful act in the form of speech, writing, pictures, symbols, or body movements, either with or without the use of means that cause fear or restrict a person's essential freedom. (Law No.21/2007)
Victim	A person who experiences psychological, mental, physical, sexual, economic, and/or social suffering as a result of the crime of trafficking in persons. (Law No.21/2007)
Violence	Every act against the law, with or without the use of physical and psychological means that poses a danger to life, body, or results in the deprivation of a person's liberty. (Law No.21/2007)

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACTIP	ASEAN Convention Against Trafficking in Persons
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ATTF	Anti-Trafficking Task Force ( <i>Gugus Tugas Pencegahan dan Penanganan Tindak Pidana Perdagangan Orang</i> )
Bareskrim	Criminal Investigation Agency of the Indonesian National Police ( <i>Badan Reserse Kriminal</i> )
BP2MI	Indonesian Migrant Workers Protection Agency ( <i>Badan Perlindungan Pekerja Migran Indonesia</i> )
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
CRC	Convention of the Right of Child
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
ILO	International Labor Organization
IMW	Indonesian Migrant Workers
ILO	International Labour Organization/Organisasi Pekerja Internasional
IOM	International Organization for Migration/Organisasi Internasional untuk Migrasi
LEO	Law Enforcement Officer
LPSK	Indonesian Witness and Victim Protection Agency ( <i>Lembaga Perlindungan Saksi dan Korban</i> )
NGO	Non-government organization
Palermo Protocol	Palermo Protocol to Prevent, React and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children
PIMW	Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers
NAP TIP	National Action Plan on the Eradication of Trafficking-in-Persons
SIMFONI PPA	Online Information System for the Protection of Women and Children
SAP TIP	Sub-national (provincial/district/city) Action Plan for the Eradication of Trafficking in Persons
Sub Task Force	Anti-Trafficking Sub-Task Force ( <i>Sub-Gugus Tugas Pencegahan dan Penanganan Tindak Pidana Perdagangan Orang</i> )
TIP	Trafficking in Persons
UN	United Nations
UNGP(s)	UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights
UNTOC	Convention on Transnational Organized Crime



# INTRODUCTION

## Background

Trafficking in Persons (TIP) is a serious transnational organized crime that threatens millions of Indonesian citizens, including women, children, and also men. TIP perpetrators make Indonesia a country of origin, transit, and destination for international and domestic TIP. Recent TIP reports show that there are around six - eight million Indonesian Migrant Workers (IMW) working abroad, the majority of whom works in the informal sector, which is largely undocumented, making them very vulnerable to the risk of TIP.<sup>3</sup>

Indonesia is a State Party<sup>4</sup> to the Palermo Protocol to Prevent, React and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (Palermo Protocol) and various international and regional human rights instruments. As a manifestation of its commitment, Indonesia, at the legislative level, ratifies and harmonizes various laws and regulations to make them in line with the international standards and norms. From an institutional perspective, Indonesia has formed a task force for prevention and handling of TIP (Anti-Trafficking Task Force or the ATTF) to coordinate efforts to prevent and handle TIP at the national and provincial/district/city levels.

Law No. 21 of 2007 on Eradication of TIP mandates not only the government but also the community to be involved in combating TIP. In particular, the Law provides a mandate to the National and Provincial/District/City Governments to make policies, programs, activities, and budget allocations for the prevention and handling of TIP. Presidential Regulation No. 69 of 2008 which has been amended by the Presidential Regulation No. 22 of 2021 assigns ATTF to prepare a National Action Plan (NAP) and Provincial/District/City Action Plan (SAP) for TIP, which is valid for a period of five years, and reports on their implementation to the President and the public on an annual and five-year basis.

However, ATTF is still faced with the challenge of producing effective policies and actions against TIP that are developed and formulated from evidence-based information. Currently, the assessment of the TIP situation still appears to be in the form of scattered information and is still very dependent on assessments made by Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), research institutions, and international organizations. In addition, ATTF also does not have standards in, among others, the data collection methodology, data collection tools, and assessment formats that can be used uniformly by the ATTF for the preparation of assessment reports on the TIP situation.

## Purpose and Objectives

The TIP Situation Assessment Guidelines is prepared with the aim of supporting the national and provincial/district/city governments, as well as other stakeholders, to be able to produce effective and targeted policies and programs for the prevention and handling of TIP that are based on fact-based TIP assessment results.

In achieving this goal, this book is created as a guide for the preparation of more valid and comprehensive assessments of the TIP situation, containing recommendations that can be used as a reference in developing policies, and designing appropriate action plans to prevent and deal with TIP, both within the NAP/SAP frameworks and other policy frameworks.

## Target Users

In particular, this TIP Situational Assessment Guidelines is written as a reference to be used by the National and Provincial/District/City ATTFs in preparing TIP situation assessments in accordance with their respective duties and responsibilities. This book can also be used by government strategic partners from ministries, state agencies, or other government agencies, which are not a part of the ATTF.

In general, this Guidelines can be used by the general public and stakeholders, such as migrant worker organizations, community organizations, corporations, Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), research institutions, and even researchers or students who are interested in assessing the situation of TIP in a comprehensive manner or in parts. The need to carry out the assessment can be for the purpose of developing organizational programs, developing company programs and policies within the framework of Business and Human Rights (e.g. Corporate Social Responsibility or CSR), policy advocacy, migrant worker advocacy, academic interests, and other relevant purposes.

This Guidelines can be used to make assessments, either comprehensive in nature covering all topics related to TIP, or limited in nature, only on certain topics according to the needs of the assessor.

## Overview

This Situation Assessment Guidelines consists of three main parts: **General Guideline**, **Methodology Guideline**, and **Writing Guideline**.

The **General Guideline** aims to provide references to users regarding international, regional, and national legal frameworks or instruments related to TIP, as well as mechanisms and institutions for the prevention and handling of TIP in Indonesia. The General Guideline also explains the concept and a more detailed definition of TIP, its elements, pillars, indicators, modus operandi, and forms of exploitation of TIP.

In addition, this section also explains the definitions and differences between TIP and people smuggling, so that users can clearly distinguish between TIP and people smuggling as a form of crime related to different migrations, but is often misunderstood as TIP.

The **Methodology Guideline** begins with an explanation of the definition of the TIP Situation Assessment report and the main discussion points in a TIP situation assessment. This guide will also explain the various data sources and data collection methods that can be used to develop an assessment of TIP situations. The data collection methods include literature reviews, interviews, Focus Group Discussions (FGD), surveys, questionnaires, and observation. In addition, the Technical Guideline also adds data collection methods that can specifically be done through the ATTF internal channels and mechanisms such as SIMFONI PPA, ATTF Reports, coordination meetings, as well as ATTF internal and external communications with government and non-government strategic partners.

The **Writing Guideline** contains an example of a writing framework as well as key questions for each subject in the TIP situation assessment report. By answering these key questions, the assessment report writers will be able to compose a narrative and develop the analysis in his/her assessment report, thus forming a complete assessment report. In addition, this guideline also contains a guide for identifying key actors or strategic partners, technical guidelines for making recommendations, and a bibliography.

# CHAPTER I

## GENERAL GUIDELINES





# CHAPTER I. GENERAL GUIDELINES

## A. LEGAL FRAMEWORKS

### 1. International Instruments

Indonesia is a **State Party** to the Palermo Protocol to Prevent, React and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, which is ratified through Law no. 14 of 2009.<sup>5</sup> The Palermo Protocol is a supplement or complement to the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC), the first global instrument to criminalize TIP, which was ratified by the Government of Indonesia through Law No. 5 of 2009.<sup>6</sup>

In addition to the Palermo Protocol, Indonesia has ratified various key international legal instruments related to Human Rights (HAM) and TIP. These legal instruments include the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), and the International Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (CMW).

Indonesia's support for international labor standards has also been demonstrated through the ratification of all the Fundamental Conventions of the International Labor Organization (ILO). Indonesia is recognized as the first country in Asia and the fifth in the world to ratify all conventions on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work.<sup>7</sup> Some of these conventions are closely related to efforts to eliminate TIP, namely the 1930 Forced Labor Convention and the 1999 Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention.

The following are some **important international instruments and norms** that have been ratified, adopted or supported by Indonesia which serve as references in the prevention and handling of TIP:

Name of Instrument	Notes
Palermo Protocol to Prevent, React and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (Palermo Protocol) Year 2000	The Palermo Protocol was ratified by Law no. 14 Year 2009 The Palermo Protocol is the most important international instrument to combat TIP which mandates States Parties to take the necessary steps to criminalize TIP (Article 5) The objectives of the Palermo Protocol are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) Prevent and combat TIP, especially for women and children</li><li>b) Protect and help victims of TIP by respecting their human rights</li><li>c) Promote cooperation between States Parties to achieve the above objectives (Article 2).</li></ul> The Palermo Protocol provides a complete definition of TIP that is currently used by countries in various parts of the world. <sup>8</sup>
ILO Convention of Forced Labor No. 29 (1930)	Indonesia ratified the Convention on Forced Labor in 1950. <sup>9</sup> Article 1 of the Convention stated that: "Each Member of the International Labor Organization which ratifies this Convention undertakes to suppress the use of forced or compulsory labor in all its forms within the shortest possible period." <sup>10</sup>

<p>International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) 1966</p>	<p>Indonesia ratified the ICCPR through Law No. 12 of 2005.</p> <p>Article 8 The ICCPR requires States parties to prohibit slavery, slave trade in all its forms, servitude, and forced labor.<sup>11</sup></p>
<p>1980 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)</p>	<p>Indonesia ratified CEDAW through Law no. 7 of 1984.</p> <p>TIP is a serious concern for CEDAW, because most of the victims are women and girls. Due to the bias against women as victims, CEDAW identifies TIP as a form of gender-based violence. CEDAW became an important instrument in the fight against TIP through Article 6 of the Convention, which requires States that sign this convention to “take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to suppress all forms of trafficking in women and the exploitation of prostitution of women”.<sup>12</sup></p>
<p>Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) 1990</p>	<p>Indonesia ratified the CRC through Presidential Decree no. 36 of 1990.</p> <p>The CRC is a convention designed to protect the world’s most vulnerable group, children. The CRC mandates States parties to protect children from all forms of violence, neglect, exploitation, and abuse. The Convention mandates to protect children from all forms of sexual exploitation and abuse and to take all necessary measures to ensure that children are not abducted, sold or trafficked (Articles 34 and 35).</p> <p>The Convention is also complemented by an Optional Protocol on the prohibition of the sale of children, child prostitution, and child pornography.<sup>13</sup> Indonesia has also ratified this Optional Protocol through Law no. 10 of 2012.</p>
<p>Convention on the Protection of the Rights of Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Migrant Convention 1990)</p>	<p>Indonesia ratified the Migrant Convention through Law No. 6 of 2012.</p> <p>The Migrants Convention is closely related to trafficking in persons, because most of the victims of trafficking in persons are sent abroad for the purpose of labor (labor trafficking). By signing this Convention, States parties are committed to protecting foreign workers in their countries without discrimination. Cooperation between the signatory countries of this Convention will greatly provide protection for Indonesian migrant workers abroad.<sup>14</sup></p>
<p>ILO Convention No. 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labor (1999)</p>	<p>Indonesia ratifies ILO Convention No. 182 on Worst Forms of Child Labor through Law No.1 of 2000.</p> <p>This Convention mandates state parties to take prompt and effective action, prohibit and eliminate the worst forms of child labor that include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage, forced or compulsory labor, including the forced recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;</li> <li>b) the use, procuring or offering of children for prostitution, production of pornography or pornographic performances;</li> <li>c) the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of illegal drugs;</li> <li>d) works that are hazardous to the health, safety or morals of children.<sup>15</sup></li> </ol>

United Nations  
Guiding Principles on  
Business and Human  
Rights (UNGPR) 2011<sup>16</sup>

The UNGP was adopted by the UN Human Rights Council in 2011.

To implement the UNGP, the Government of Indonesia has appointed the Coordinating Ministry for the Economy as the national focal point for Business and Human Rights. In 2018 the Ministry of Law and Human Rights published the Business and Human Rights Handbook.<sup>17</sup> At the regulatory level, the government has integrated Business and Human Rights into the National Action Plan on Human Rights (NAP HR) 2021-2025 which is regulated in the Presidential Regulation No. 53 of 2021.<sup>18</sup>

Although the UNGP is not an instrument specifically intended for TIP, the UNGP is a very important reference for involving corporations or business actors in efforts to prevent and handle TIP. Within the framework of the UNGP, Corporations must respect human rights principles. As a legal subject, Corporations are responsible for the legal consequences, if it is proven that its involvement in TIP is proven. TIP practices often occur in business operations which have an impact on vulnerable groups such as workers, child laborers, and women. For this reason, corporations also have the responsibility to prevent and handle TIP in their business operations and supply chain.

The UNGP has a special nature in terms that this document provides guidance not only to the state but also to business actors in protecting and respecting human rights. UNGP consists of 3 pillars namely:

- a) The government has an obligation to protect human rights.
- b) Companies are responsible for respecting human rights
- c) Protection of victims by ensuring victims get recovery or reparation (compensation).

## 2. Regional Instruments and Norms

Indonesia has demonstrated its commitment to preventing and handling TIP in the region by initiating the establishment of an anti-TIP convention in ASEAN, which is referred to as the ASEAN Convention Against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (ACTIP). In addition, in 2017, Indonesia has also signed the ASEAN Consensus on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers (ASEAN Consensus) together with 10 other ASEAN Member States.

Name of Instruments	Notes
2015 ASEAN Convention Against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (ACTIP). <sup>19</sup>	Indonesia ratified ACTIP through Law No. 12 of 2017  ACTIP strengthens national legislations, especially in terms of the Victim-Based and Anti-Discrimination approach to victims of TIP. ACTIP strengthens a comprehensive approach to TIP through the 4P Approach, namely: Protection, Prevention, Prosecution, and Regional and International Cooperation (Partnership) under the collaboration mechanism of ASEAN. ACTIP also provides a stronger legal framework for Mutual Legal Assistance, extradition, and collaboration among Law Enforcement Agencies from ASEAN member countries.

<p>ASEAN Action Plan Against Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children (APA)<sup>20</sup></p>	<p>APA was adopted by ASEAN at the 27th ASEAN Summit in 2015, along with the ratification of ACTIP.</p> <p>APA is a complementary document from ACTIP which contains action plans and concrete steps to be implemented domestically in ASEAN member countries. This Action Plan also strengthens political will within the framework of ASEAN regional collaboration for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthening the rule of law and border control between ASEAN countries</li> <li>Intensify the prosecution of TIP cases.</li> <li>Strengthen regional cooperation based on shared responsibilities to effectively address the supply and demand that drives all forms of TIP, especially for women and children.</li> </ol>
<p>ASEAN Consensus on the Protection and Promotion of Migrant Workers' Rights in 2017</p>	<p>The ASEAN Consensus was adopted by ASEAN countries at the 31st ASEAN Summit in Manila in 2017.</p> <p>The ASEAN consensus regulates the basic rights of migrant workers and their families, the obligations of sending and receiving countries, as well as the commitments of the ten ASEAN Member States in protecting and promoting the rights of migrant workers.<sup>21</sup></p>

### 3. National Legal Instruments

At the national level, Indonesia has made various efforts to harmonize laws and regulations related to TIP to comply with the international and regional standards and instruments. In 2007, Indonesia passed Law no. 21 of 2007 on Eradication of TIP, many of which refer to CEDAW and Law no. 23 of 2002 on Child Protection.

The followings are relevant important legislations that becomes the reference in efforts to prevent and handle TIP in Indonesia:

No	Name of Legislation
1	<p><b>Law No. 21 of 2007 on Eradication of TIP<sup>22</sup></b></p> <p>This law is also known as the TIP Law which refers to CEDAW and Law no. 23 of 2002 on Child Protection. The TIP Law provides a comprehensive legal definition of TIP and clarifies several articles related to child protection in the Criminal Code (KUHP) and the Law on Child Protection. Although the definition in the TIP Law has a slightly different formulation from that in the Palermo Protocol, the definition in the TIP Law also has the three elements of TIP, i.e. Process, Method and Purpose, as is the case with the Palermo Protocol. In addition, the TIP Law provides a mandate for the establishment of a task force for the prevention and handling of TIP in Indonesia.</p>
2	<p><b>Law No.35 of 2014 on Amendments to Law No.23 of 2002 on Child Protection<sup>23</sup></b></p> <p>This law is a very important reference in the prevention and handling of TIP in children considering that they are the most vulnerable group who often experience TIP. This law specifically defines child protection and special protection, and outlines the obligations and responsibilities of the state and government in providing protection and guaranteeing the human rights of every child.</p> <p>The Child Protection Law explains the definition of special protection for children as protection given to children in emergency situations; children in conflict with the law; children from minority and isolated groups; children who are economically and/or sexually exploited; trafficked children; children who are victims of abuse of narcotics, alcohol, psychotropic substances, and other addictive substances (drugs); child victims of kidnapping, selling, trafficking; child victims of physical and/or mental violence, children with disabilities; and child victims of abuse and neglect (Article 1 paragraph 15).</p>

No	Name of Legislation
3	<p><b>Law No. 39/1999 on Human Rights</b></p> <p>The law stated that slavery is a serious violation of human rights. Article 104 Sub article (1) stated that what is referred to as “gross human rights violations” includes genocide, arbitrary or extrajudicial killings, torture, enforced disappearances, slavery, or systematic discrimination.</p>
4	<p><b>Law No.13 of 2003 on Manpower</b></p> <p>It is a law that regulates various aspects of employment in Indonesia, including the rights and obligations of workers/laborers and employers.</p>
5.	<p><b>Law No. 18 of 2017 on the Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers (PIMW)<sup>24</sup></b></p> <p>The PIMW Law is an advancement in the protection of IMWs because it guarantees comprehensive social, economic, and legal protection for IMWs before, during and after work. This law also provides an integrated social security system and services for IMWs at all levels of government from the provincial/district/city to the national levels. In addition, there are regulations regarding the placement of IMWs only in destination countries that already have laws and regulations, bilateral agreements, and social security systems to protect migrant workers. The law also provides heavier penalties for perpetrators compared to Law no. 39 of 2004 on the Placement and Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers Abroad.<sup>25</sup></p>
6.	<p><b>Law No. 13 of 2006 on Witness and Victim Protection and Law no. 31 of 2014 on Amendments to Law no. 13 of 2006.<sup>26</sup></b></p> <p>This Law specifically provides protection to Witnesses and Victims in all stages of the criminal justice process within the judiciary system (Article 2) and regulates the rights of Witnesses and Victims (Article 5), including in the case of TIP.</p>
7	<p><b>Law No. 37 of 1999 on Foreign Relations</b></p> <p>This law is the legal basis for the provision of protection for Indonesian citizens abroad by the Indonesian Representatives.</p>
8	<p><b>Government Regulation (GR) No. 9 of 2008 on Procedures and Mechanisms for Integrated Services for Witnesses and/or Victims of TIP.</b></p> <p>This GR is a derivative rule of Law no. 21 Year 2007</p>
9	<p><b>Government Regulation (GR) No. 78 of 2021 on Special Protection for Children.</b></p> <p>This GR is a derivative rule from Law No. 35 of 2014 on Amendments to Law No. 23 of 2002 on Child Protection.</p>
10	<p><b>Government Regulation (GR) No. 7 of 2018 on the Provision of Compensation, Restitution, and Assistance to Victim Witnesses.</b></p> <p>This GR is a derivative rule of Law no. 13 of 2006 on Witness Protection and Victims and Law no. 31 of 2014 on Amendments to Law no. 13 Year 2006</p>
11	<p><b>Presidential Regulation (PR) No. 69 of 2008 which has been amended to Presidential Regulation No. 22 of 2021 on ATTF<sup>27</sup></b></p> <p>This Presidential Regulation serves as a reference regarding ATTF as a coordinating agency tasked with coordinating efforts to prevent and handle TIP at the national and provincial/district/city levels.</p>

No	Name of Legislation
12	<p><b>Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Prevention and Handling of Indonesian Citizens Indicated as Victims or Victims of TIP Abroad.<sup>28</sup></b></p> <p>Currently there are MoUs between seven (7) Ministries/Agencies in in the field of prevention and handling of Indonesian citizens who are indicated to be victims or victims of TIP abroad. The seven Ministries are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ministry of Foreign Affairs</li> <li>2. Ministry of Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection</li> <li>3. Ministry of Law and Human Rights</li> <li>4. Ministry of Social Affairs</li> <li>5. Indonesian National Police</li> <li>6. Attorney Office of the Republic of Indonesia</li> <li>7. National Agency for Placement and Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers</li> </ol>

## B. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND MECHANISM FOR THE PREVENTION AND HANDLING OF TIP

### 1. National Institutions and Mechanisms

As mandated by laws and regulations, the Government of Indonesia has established a coordination mechanism between agencies and ministries which is referred to as the Anti-Trafficking Task Force or the ATTF. ATTF is established at all levels of government at the national, provincial and district/city levels.

Presidential Regulations No. 22 of 2021 regulates the structure, duties, functions, chairmanship and membership of ATTF in details. The following are the duties of the ATTF as regulated by Article 4:

ATTF tasks
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Coordinate efforts to prevent and handle TIP problems.</li> <li>b. Carry out advocacy, outreach, training, and cooperation both nationally and internationally.</li> <li>c. Monitor the progress of the implementation of victim protection which includes rehabilitation, repatriation, and social reintegration.</li> <li>d. Monitor the progress of law enforcement implementation.</li> <li>e. Carry out reporting and evaluation.</li> </ol>

The Presidential Regulation also stipulates that the Chairmanship of the National ATTF consists of Chair I, Chair II, Executive Chair, and 24 Institutions/Ministries as Members, as listed below:

## List of Leaders and Membership of ATTF based on the Regulations of the Executive Chair:

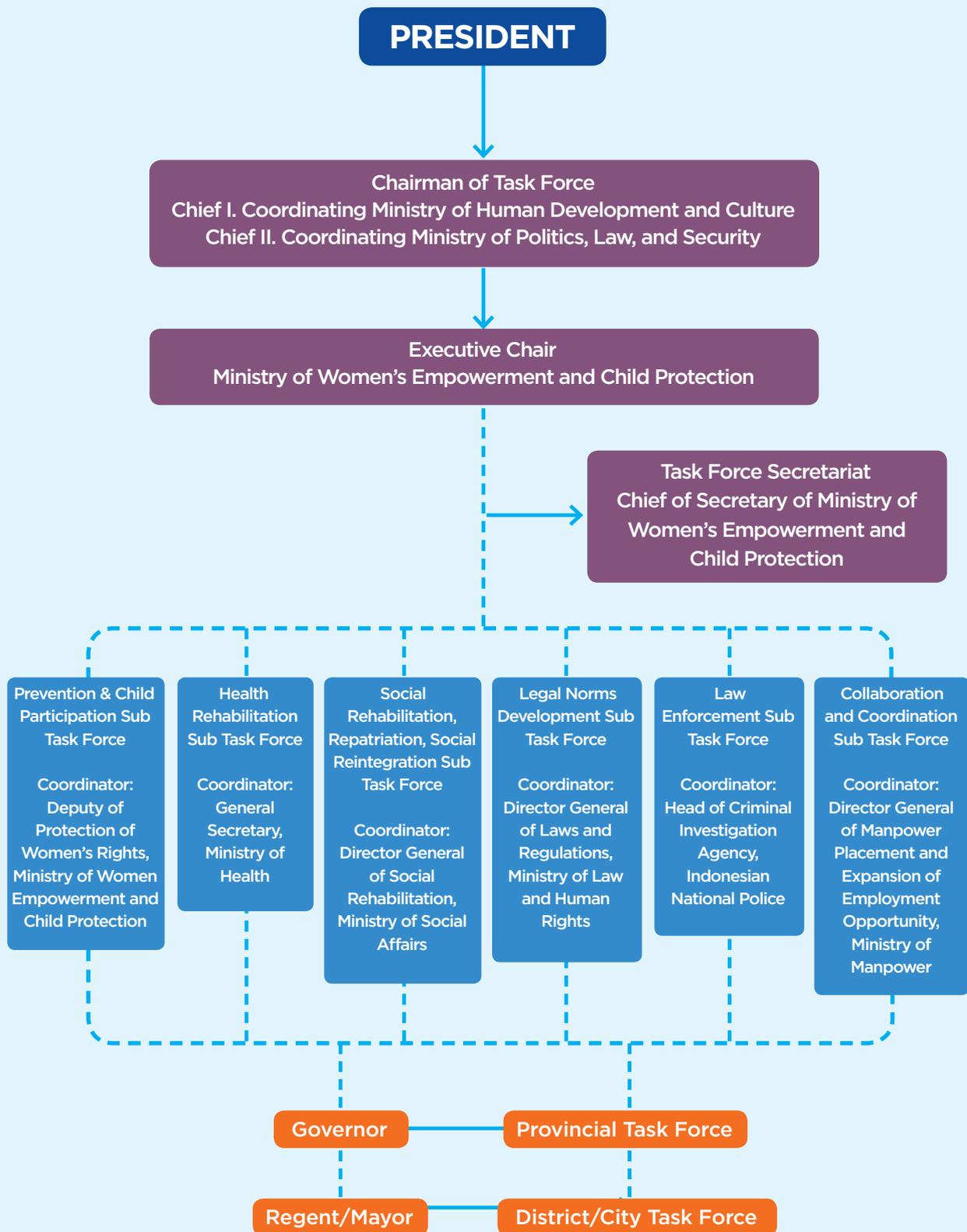
Chair I	Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Culture	
Chair II	Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal and Security Affairs	
Executive Chair	Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection	
Member		
1. Ministry of Internal Affairs	12. Ministry of Communication and Information	18. Indonesian National Police
2. Ministry of Foreign Affairs		19. State Intelligence Service
3. Ministry of Finance	13. Ministry of Development Planning/ National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas)	20. Attorney General of the Republic of Indonesia
4. Ministry of Religion		21. Witness and Victim Protection Agency
5. Ministry of Law and Human Rights	14. Ministry of Youth and Sports	22. Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center
6. Ministry of Transportation	15. Ministry of Marine and Fisheries	23. Indonesian Migrant Workers Protection Agency
7. Ministry of Manpower	16. Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration	24. Head of the Maritime Security Agency
8. Ministry of Social Affairs		
9. Ministry of Health	17. Indonesian National Armed Force	
10. Ministry of Education and Culture		
11. Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy		

In carrying out its duties, the ATTF is divided into six Sub-Task Forces which are a more detailed elaboration of the existing pillars of the Palermo Protocol:

1. Prevention
2. Health rehabilitation
3. Social rehabilitation, repatriation, and reintegration
4. Law enforcement
5. Development of legal norms
6. Coordination and cooperation<sup>29</sup>

ATTF Executive Chair Regulation No. 1 of 2021 on the Establishment of the National TIP Prevention and Handling Sub-Task Force determines the coordinator and membership of each Sub-Task Force as listed below:

# Organization Structure of ATTF



Source: Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection

Sub-Task Force	I. Prevention		
Coordinator	Deputy for the Protection of Women's Rights, The Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection		
Members			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Deputy for Child Protection, Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection.</li> <li>2. Deputy for Human Development, Community, and Culture, Ministry of National Development Planning /National Development Planning Agency.</li> <li>3. Deputy for Resources and Institutions, Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy/Tourism and Creative Economics Agency.</li> <li>4. Deputy for Destination and Infrastructure Development, Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy/Tourism and Creative Economy Agency.</li> <li>5. Deputy for Youth Empowerment, Ministry of Youth and Sport.</li> <li>6. Deputy for Youth Development, Ministry of Youth and Sport.</li> <li>7. Director General of Information and Public Communication, Ministry of Communication and Informatics.</li> <li>8. Director General of Informatics Applications, Ministry of Communications and Informatics.</li> <li>9. Director General of Budget, Ministry of Finance.</li> <li>10. Director General of Immigration, Ministry of Law and Human Rights.</li> <li>11. Director General of Early Childhood Education, Primary Education, and Secondary Education, Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12. Director General of Higher Education, Research and Technology, Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology.</li> <li>13. Director General of Vocational Education, Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology.</li> <li>14. Director General of Village Community Development and Empowerment, Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Areas, and Transmigration.13. Direktorat Jenderal Pendidikan Vokasi, Kementerian Pendidikan, Kebudayaan, Riset, dan Teknologi.</li> <li>15. Directorate General of Regional Development, Ministry of Home Affairs.</li> <li>16. Director General of Population and Civil Registration, Ministry of Home Affairs.</li> <li>17. Director General of Islamic Education, Ministry of Religion.</li> <li>18. Director General of Islamic Community Guidance, Ministry of Religion.</li> <li>19. Director General of Christian Community Guidance, Ministry of Religion.</li> <li>20. Director General of Catholic Community Guidance, Ministry of Religion.</li> <li>21. Director General of Hindu Community Guidance, Ministry of Religion.</li> <li>22. Director General of Buddhist Community Guidance, Ministry of Religion.</li> <li>23. Director General of Labor Placement and Employment Opportunity Expansion, Ministry of Manpower.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>24. Director General of Labor Inspection and Guidance and Occupational Health and Safety, Ministry of Manpower</li> <li>25. Director General of Protocol and Consular Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.</li> <li>26. Director General of Marine Resource and Fishery Supervision, Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries.</li> <li>27. Director General of Capture Fisheries, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries.</li> <li>28. Deputy for Counter Intelligence, State Intelligence Agency.</li> <li>29. Deputy for Operations and Exercises, Maritime Security Agency.</li> <li>30. Deputy for Legal Information and Cooperation, Maritime Security Agency.</li> <li>31. Deputy for Placement and Protection for Europe and Middle East Regions, Indonesian Migrant Workers Protection Agency.</li> <li>32. Deputy for Placement and Protection for Asia and Africa Regions, Indonesian Migrant Workers Protection Agency.</li> <li>33. Deputy for the Placement and Protection of America and Pacific Regions, Indonesian Migrant Worker Protection Agency.</li> <li>34. Chief of Staff of the Indonesian National Army.</li> <li>35. Chief of Staff of the Indonesian Navy.</li> <li>36. Chief of Staff of the Indonesian Air Force.</li> <li>37. Head of the Security Maintenance Agency of the Indonesian National Police.</li> <li>38. Chairman of the Indonesian Broadcasting Commission.</li> <li>39. Chairman of the Indonesian Child Protection Commission.</li> </ol>	

Sub-Task Force	I. Prevention	
Coordinator	Deputy for the Protection of Women's Rights, The Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection	
Members		
<p>40. Chairman of the National Human Rights Commission.</p> <p>41. Chairman of the National Praja Muda Karana Scout Movement.</p> <p>42. Chairman of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry.</p> <p>43. General Chairperson of the Family Welfare Development Team Center (PKK).</p>	<p>44. Chairman of the Indonesian Journalists Association.</p> <p>45. Chairman of the Indonesian Teachers Association.</p> <p>46. Chairman of the Association of Indonesian Film Artists.</p> <p>47. Chairman of Child Labor Control Network (JARAK).</p> <p>48. Chair of End Child Prostitutions in ASEAN Tourism (ECPAT) Indonesia.</p>	<p>49. Chairman of the Indonesian Child Welfare Foundation.</p> <p>50. Chairman of the National Commission for Child Protection.</p> <p>51. Director of Migrant Care.</p>

Sub-Task Force	II. Health Rehabilitation	
Coordinator	Secretary General, Ministry of Health.	
Members		
1. Deputy for Gender Equality, Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection.	10. Director General of Manpower Supervision and Occupational Safety and Health, Ministry of Manpower.	19. President Director of the National Health Social Security Agency (BPJS Kesehatan).
2. Deputy for the Protection of Women's Rights, Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection.	11. Director General of Regional Development, Ministry of Home Affairs.	20. President Director of the National Employment Social Security Agency (BPJS Ketenagakerjaan)
3. Deputy for Child Protection, Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection.	12. Director General of Budget, Ministry of Finance.	21. Chairman of the Indonesian Medical Association.
4. Deputy for Fulfillment of Children's Rights, Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection.	13. Deputy for Placement and Protection for the Europe and Middle East Regions, Indonesian Migrant Worker Protection Agency.	22. Chairman of the Indonesian Forensic Doctors Association.
5. Deputy for Community Participation, Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection.	14. Deputy for Placement and Protection for Asia and Africa Regions, Indonesian Migrant Worker Protection Agency.	23. Chairman of the Executive Board of the Indonesian Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology.
6. Deputy for Human Development, Society and Culture, Ministry of National Development Planning/ National Development Planning Agency.	15. Deputy for Placement and Protection for America and the Pacific Regions, Indonesian Migrant Worker Protection Agency.	24. Chairman of the Central Board of the Indonesian Psychiatrists Association.
7. Director General of Health Services, Ministry of Health.	16. Secretary General, Witness and Victim Protection Agency.	25. Chairman of the Indonesian Midwives Association.
8. Director General of Public Health, Ministry of Health.	17. Head of Center for Medicine and Health of the Indonesian National Police.	26. Chairman of the Indonesian Pediatrician Society.
9. Director General of Disease Prevention and Control, Ministry of Health.	18. Deputy Head of the Criminal Investigation Agency of the Indonesian National Police.	27. Chairman of the Indonesian Clinical Psychologists Association.
		28. Chairman of the Indonesian National Nurses Association.
		29. Chairman of the Indonesian Hospital Association.

Sub-Task Force	III. Social Rehabilitation, Repatriation, and Social Reintegration		
Coordinator	Director General of Social Rehabilitation, Ministry of Social Affairs		
Members			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Deputy for Population and Manpower, Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency.</li> <li>2. Deputy for the Protection of Women's Rights, Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection.</li> <li>3. Deputy for Special Child Protection, Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection.</li> <li>4. Deputy for Gender Equality, Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection.</li> <li>5. Director General of Empowerment, Ministry of Social Affairs.</li> <li>6. 8. Director General for Handling the Poor, Ministry of Social Affairs.</li> <li>7. 7. Director General of Protocol and Consular Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.</li> <li>8. 8. Director General of Immigration, Ministry of Law and Human Rights.</li> <li>9. 9. Director General of Early Childhood Education, Basic Education, and Secondary Education, Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology.</li> <li>10. Director General of Budget, Ministry of Finance.</li> <li>11. Director General of Civil Aviation, Ministry of Transportation.</li> <li>12. Director General of Land Transportation, Ministry of Transportation.</li> <li>13. Director General of Sea Transportation, Ministry of Transportation.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>14. Director General of Railways, Ministry of Transportation.</li> <li>15. Director General of Regional Development, Ministry of Home Affairs.</li> <li>16. Director General of Population and Civil Registration, Ministry of Home Affairs.</li> <li>17. Director General of Labor Placement and Employment Opportunity Expansion, Ministry of Manpower.</li> <li>18. Director General of Aquaculture, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries.</li> <li>19. Director General of Health Services, Ministry of Health.</li> <li>20. Director General of Disease Prevention and Control, Ministry of Health.</li> <li>21. Secretary General, Ministry of Religion.</li> <li>22. Director General of Islamic Community Guidance, Ministry of Religion.</li> <li>23. Director General of Christian Community Guidance, Ministry of Religion.</li> <li>24. Director General of Catholic Community Guidance, Ministry of Religion.</li> <li>25. Director General of Hindu Community Guidance, Ministry of Religion.</li> <li>26. Director General of Buddhist Community Guidance, Ministry of Religion.</li> <li>27. Director General of Village Community Development and Empowerment, Ministry of Villages, of Disadvantaged Region Development, and Transmigration.</li> <li>28. Director General of Marine Resource and Fishery Supervision, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>29. Director General of Capture Fisheries, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries.</li> <li>30. 30. Deputy for Placement and Protection for Europe and Middle East Regions, Indonesian Migrant Worker Protection Agency.</li> <li>31. Deputy for Placement and Protection for Asia and Africa Regions, Indonesian Migrant Worker Protection Agency.</li> <li>32. Deputy for Placement and Protection for America and Pacific Regions, Indonesian Migrant Worker Protection Agency.</li> <li>33. Head of the Division of International Relations of the Indonesian National Police.</li> <li>34. Head of the Security Maintenance Agency of the Indonesian National Police.</li> <li>35. Head of the Center for International Cooperation, Indonesian National Army.</li> <li>36. Secretary General, Witness and Victim Protection Agency.</li> <li>37. 37. President Director of the Health Social Security Agency (BPJS Kesehatan).</li> <li>38. 38. President Director of the Employment Social Security Agency (BPJK Ketenagakerjaan)</li> <li>39. Chairman of the Indonesian Child Protection Commission.</li> <li>40. Chairman of the Indonesian Psychologists Association.</li> </ol>	

Sub-Task Force	IV. Legal Norm Development Sub Task Force		
Coordinator	Director General of Legislation, Ministry of Law and Human Rights.		
Members			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Deputy for the Protection of Women's Rights, Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection.</li> <li>2. Deputy for Child Protection, Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection.</li> <li>3. Deputy for Political Law, Defense and Security, Ministry of National Development Planning/ National Development Planning Agency.</li> <li>4. Principal Secretary, Maritime Security Agency.</li> <li>5. Director General of Human Rights, Ministry of Law and Human Rights.</li> <li>6. Director General of Law and International Treaties, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.</li> <li>7. Director General of Protocol and Consular Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.</li> <li>8. Director General of Capture Fisheries, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries.</li> <li>9. Director General of Destination Development and Tourism Industry, Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10. Director General of Budget, Ministry of Finance.</li> <li>11. Director General of Regional Autonomy, Ministry of Home Affairs.</li> <li>12. Secretary General, Ministry of Manpower.</li> <li>13. Director General of Labor Placement and Employment Opportunity Expansion, Ministry of Manpower.</li> <li>14. Secretary General, Witness and Victim Protection Agency.</li> <li>15. Deputy for Placement and Protection for Europe and Middle East Regions, Indonesian Migrant Workers Protection Agency.</li> <li>16. Deputy for Placement and Protection for Asia and Afrika Regions, Indonesian Migrant Workers Protection Agency.</li> <li>17. Deputy for Placement and Protection for America and Pacific Regions, Indonesian Migrant Worker Protection Agency.</li> <li>18. Head of Legal Development Agency, Indonesian National Army.</li> <li>19. Head of Research and Development Agency for Law and Human Rights, Ministry of Law and Human Rights.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>20. Secretary General, Ministry of Health.</li> <li>21. Secretary General, Witness and Victim Protection Agency.</li> <li>22. Deputy Attorney General for General Crimes, Attorney General's Office.</li> <li>23. Deputy Attorney General for Development, Attorney General's Office.</li> <li>24. Principal Secretary, Center for Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis.</li> <li>25. Head of Legal Division, Indonesian National Police.</li> <li>26. Head of Legal Development Agency, Indonesian National Army.</li> <li>27. Chairman of the Press Council.</li> <li>28. Head of the APIK Legal Aid Institute.</li> <li>29. Chair of the Women's Institute.</li> <li>30. Chairman of PERADI.</li> </ol>	

Sub-Task Force	V. Law Enforcement Sub Task Force		
Coordinator	Head of the Criminal Investigation Agency, Indonesian National		
Members			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Deputy for Politics, Law, Defense, and Security, Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency.</li> <li>2. Principal Secretary, Maritime Security Agency.</li> <li>3. Main Secretary, Center for Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis.</li> <li>4. Deputy for Prevention, Center for Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis.</li> <li>5. Deputy for Eradication, Center for Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis.</li> <li>6. Head of Anti Money Laundering/ Counter Terrorism Financing Education and Training Center, Center for Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis.</li> <li>7. Director General of Human Rights, Ministry of Law and Human Rights.</li> <li>8. Director General of Corrections, Ministry of Law and Human Rights.</li> <li>9. Director General of Immigration, Ministry of Law and Human Rights.</li> <li>10. Director General of Labor Inspection and Occupational Health and Safety, Ministry of Manpower.</li> <li>11. Director General of Labor Placement and Employment Opportunity Expansion, Ministry of Manpower.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12. Director General of Budget, Ministry of Finance.</li> <li>13. Secretary General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.</li> <li>14. Director General of International Law and Treaties, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.</li> <li>15. Director General of Population and Civil Registration, Ministry of Internal Affairs.</li> <li>16. Director General of Marine Resources and Fisheries Supervision, Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries.</li> <li>17. Secretary General of Witness and Victim Protection Agency.</li> <li>18. Deputy for Placement and Protection for Europe and Middle East Regions, Indonesian Migrant Workers Protection Agency.</li> <li>19. Deputy for Placement and Protection for Asia and Afrika Regions, Indonesian Migrant Workers Protection Agency.</li> <li>20. Deputy for Placement and Protection for America and Pacific Regions, Indonesian Migrant Worker Protection Agency.</li> <li>21. Junior Attorney General for General Crimes, Attorney General's Office.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>22. Head of the Education and Training Agency, Attorney General's Office.</li> <li>23. Head of Education and Training Institute, Indonesian National Police</li> <li>24. Deputy Head of the Criminal Investigation Agency, Indonesian National Police.</li> <li>25. Head of Community Development Coordinator, Security Maintenance Agency, Indonesian National Police.</li> <li>26. Operational Assistant to the Chief of the Indonesian National Police.</li> <li>27. Assistant Operations Commander, Indonesian National Army.</li> <li>28. Head of the Legal Development Agency, Indonesian National Army.</li> </ol>	

Sub-Task Force	VI. Coordination and Cooperation		
Coordinator	Director General of Labor Placement and Employment Opportunity Expansion, Ministry of Manpower.		
Members			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Deputy for Child Protection, Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection.</li> <li>2. Deputy for Women's Rights Protection, Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection.</li> <li>3. Deputy for Youth Empowerment, Ministry of Youth and Sports.</li> <li>4. Deputy for Eradication, Center for Transaction Reports and Financial Analysis.</li> <li>5. Deputy for Legal Information and Cooperation, Maritime Security Agency.</li> <li>6. Director General of Protocol and Consular Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.</li> <li>7. Director General of Multilateral Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.</li> <li>8. Director General of ASEAN Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.</li> <li>9. Director General of Marine Resources and Fishery Supervision, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries.</li> <li>10. Director General of Capture Fisheries, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries.</li> <li>11. Director General of Manpower Supervision, Occupational Safety and Health, Ministry of Manpower.</li> <li>12. Director General of Regional Autonomy, Ministry of Home Affairs.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>13. Director General of Regional Development, Ministry of Home Affairs.</li> <li>14. Director General of Politics and General Administration, Ministry of Home Affairs.</li> <li>15. Director General of Destination Development and Tourism Industry, Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy.</li> <li>16. Director General of Vocational Education, Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology.</li> <li>17. Director General of Higher Education, Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology.</li> <li>18. Secretary General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.</li> <li>19. Secretary General, Witness and Victim Protection Agency.</li> <li>20. Secretary General, Ministry of Health.</li> <li>21. Secretary General, Ministry of Social Affairs.</li> <li>22. Secretary General, Ministry of Manpower.</li> <li>23. Principal Secretary, State Intelligence Agency.</li> <li>24. Principal Secretary, Indonesian Migrant Worker Protection Agency.</li> <li>25. Deputy for Placement and Protection for Europe and Middle East Regions, Indonesian Migrant Workers Protection Agency.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>26. Deputy for Placement and Protection for Asia and Afrika Regions, Indonesian Migrant Workers Protection Agency.</li> <li>27. Deputy for Placement and Protection for America and Pacific Regions, Indonesian Migrant Worker Protection Agency.</li> <li>28. Junior Attorney General for General Crimes, Attorney General's Office.</li> <li>29. Head of the Criminal Investigation Agency, Indonesian National Police.</li> <li>30. Head of the Division of International Relations, Indonesian National Police.</li> <li>31. Head of Legal Development Agency, Indonesian National Army.</li> <li>32. Chairman of the Indonesian Child Protection Commission.</li> <li>33. Chairman of the National Commission on Violence Against Women.</li> </ol>	

## 2. Institutions and Mechanisms in the Region

### B.2.1 Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

TIP is a transnational crime; thus, prevention and handling can only be effective if it is carried out through cooperation within ASEAN, especially within ASEAN sectoral bodies which include the ASEAN Senior Official on Transnational Crime (SOMTC), the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission for Human Rights (AICHR), the ASEAN Commission for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children (ACWC), and the ASEAN Committee for the Implementation of the ASEAN Declaration on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers (ACMW).

SOMTC is the main sectoral body that coordinates and monitors cross-sectoral TIP efforts at the ASEAN level, including promoting, monitoring, reviewing, and reporting on the implementation of ACTIP. Meanwhile, AICHR focuses on the Human Rights aspect of TIP, and ACWC on the aspects of women’s and children’s rights. ACMW is specifically responsible for the promotion and protection of migrant workers, emphasizing the TIP dimension in the workforce.

#### ASEAN Sectoral Bodies Relevant to TIP

	SOMTC	AICHR	ACWC	ACMW
Area/ Focus	Criminalization of TIP as a transnational crime	Human Rights in TIP	Rights of Children and Women	The rights of migrant workers and TIP in employment
Duties and Mandates	Coordinate and monitor ASEAN cross-sector TIP efforts  Promote, monitor, review, and report on the implementation of ACTIP	Consultation agency  Overarching institution responsible for the promotion and protection of human rights in ASEAN	Promote the implementation of international and ASEAN instruments related to the rights of women and children	Protection of migrant workers from exploitation, discrimination and violence,  Labor migration governance  Combating TIP
Line Ministry at National	Indonesian National Police, Criminal Investigation Agency ( <i>Bareskrim</i> )	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Ministry of Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection	Ministry of Manpower
Initiatives or Cooperation Related to TIP	ASEAN Anti-TIP Convention (ACTIP)  ASEAN Action Plan Against TIP (APA)  Bohol TIP Work Plan (Bohol TIP Work Plan)	ASEAN Declaration of Human Rights (AHRD)  AICHR and SOMTC Dialogue on TIP and Human Rights	Regional Guidelines and Procedures in Handling the Needs of TIP Victims	ASEAN Consensus on the Protection and Promotion of Migrant Workers’ Rights (ASEAN Consensus)

## B.2.2 Bali Process on People Smuggling, TIP, and Related Transnational Crimes (Bali Process)

The Bali Process is an international cooperation mechanism co-chaired by Indonesia and Australia as a forum for dialogue, information sharing, and practical cooperation in overcoming people smuggling, TIP, and other forms of transnational crime, especially in the Asia Pacific region.<sup>30</sup>

To date, the Bali Process has 49 Members consisting of 42 countries, 3 economic entities, and 4 international organizations: ILO, IOM, UNHCR, and UNODC.<sup>31</sup> The Bali Process is supported by its Secretariat, the Regional Support Office (RSO), which is based in Bangkok and operates under the supervision and direction of the Bali Process Co-Chairs, in consultation with IOM and UNHCR.<sup>32</sup>

### 3. Non-Government Strategic Partners

As regulated by the TIP Law, efforts to prevent and handle TIP must involve community elements. Therefore, efforts to prevent and handle TIP are not only carried out with strategic partners from ministries and institutions, but also with elements of the community. Partners from community elements can play a role and contribute in the following aspects:<sup>33</sup>

Community Element	Potential Roles and Contributions
Non-Government Organization	Partners in TIP prevention and victim protection
Labor Union	Partners in migrant worker case advocacy and policy advocacy
Religion-Based Group	Partners in community outreach and assistance to victims
Community Activist	Peer-to-peer education, outreach, and prevention
Community Watch (Community Security)	Prevention and identification
Legal aid	Legal assistance for victims
Private companies	Not only that they are partners to sponsor anti-TIP events and job placements for victims, they also must be actively involved in efforts to prevent TIP within the UNGP Business and Human Rights framework.
Academics	Partners in research and training
Thematic Expert	Consulting, training, networking, assistance in developing new initiatives
Media	advocacy, prevention, outreach and dissemination

## C. CONCEPT OF TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS (TIP)

### 1. Definition of TIP

Article 1. Sub article 1 of Law No. 21 of 2007 defines Trafficking in Persons as:

“The act of recruiting, transporting, harboring, sending, transferring, or receiving a person by means of threat of force, use of force, of abduction, of deception, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability, of debt bondage or of giving payments or benefits, so as to obtain the consent of a person who control over another person, whether that is carried out within a country or between countries, for the purpose of exploitation or causing people to be exploited.”

From the definitions above, TIP consists of at least 3 elements as summarized as follows:

TIP Elements		
Act	Means	Purpose
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recruitment</li> <li>Transport</li> <li>Transfer</li> <li>Harbouring</li> <li>Receipt of persons</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Threat,</li> <li>Use of force</li> <li>Coercion</li> <li>Abduction</li> <li>Fraud</li> <li>Deception</li> <li>Abuse of power or position of vulnerability,</li> <li>Giving or receiving of payments or benefits</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exploitation, including</li> <li>Prostitution,</li> <li>forced labor or services,</li> <li>slavery or practices similar to slavery,</li> <li>servitude,</li> <li>physical torture</li> <li>sexual torture</li> <li>organ torture</li> <li>reproduction</li> <li>organ removal</li> <li>as well as gaining material and immaterial benefits from victims.</li> </ul>

## 2. Pillars of TIP

In efforts to eradicate TIP, various international organizations, regional organizations, and countries in various parts of the world divide the efforts to handle TIP into several pillars or also known as clusters, or approaches. These TIP pillars are developed from the Palermo Protocol which generally consists of the pillars of prevention, protection, and prosecution, which is usually referred to as the “3P Paradigm”.<sup>34</sup>

ASEAN through the ASEAN Convention Against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (ACTIP), divides the 3P paradigm into 4 approaches, namely Prevention, Protection, Law Enforcement, and Regional and International Cooperation (Partnership).

In Indonesia, the pillars of handling TIP are developed and divided in more detail and each is handled by the Sub Task Forces of Prevention and Handling of TIP. This difference in division does not change the substance or reduce the scope of the Palermo Protocol and ACTIP. The division is made so that the handling of TIP can be carried out more clearly and specifically in accordance with the duties and responsibilities of the relevant ministries and institutions.

The handling of TIP is based on the pillars under ATTF compared to the ASEAN approach and the 3P global paradigm are listed below.

Indonesia (ATTF)	ASEAN	3P Paradigm
1. Prevention	1. Prevention	1. Prevention
2. Handling - Health Rehabilitation	2. Protection	2. Protection
3. Handling - Social rehabilitation, repatriation, and reintegration (including empowerment)		
4. Law Enforcement	3. Law Enforcement	3. Prosecution
5. Development of Legal Norms		
6. Coordination and Cooperation	4. Regional and International cooperation, and coordination	Cross-pillar cooperation

Referring to the duties and responsibilities of each Prevention and Handling of TIP Sub Task Forces (Sub-TF), the following are policies, programs or steps that can be taken in accordance with each TIP pillar or cluster based on APA and NAP TIP:

Action Plan According to the Pillars and Clusters of TPPO	
ASEAN Action Plan (APA)	National Action Plan (NAP) for TIP
<b>Prevention</b>	<b>Prevention</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increase awareness-raising campaigns by educating all communities about TIP and its relation to human rights violations, targeting the most-at-risk groups with the involvement of the mass media, NGOs, the private sector, and community leaders</li> <li>2. Increase the capacity of Law Enforcement officers, immigration officers, education, social welfare, employment officers, and other relevant officers, in preventing TIP by taking into account the need to respect human rights, gender-sensitive and child-sensitive issues, and encourage collaboration with civil society organizations and other non-government organizations</li> <li>3. Implement effective mechanisms to prevent the movement of perpetrators and victims through border control systems, issuance of identity documents and travel documents, as well as preventing the forgery and fraud of these documents</li> <li>4. Enhance cross-border cooperation and share intelligence.</li> <li>5. Adopt and implement labor laws and other mechanisms to protect workers' rights to reduce the risk of TIP.</li> <li>6. Adopt and ensure the implementation of the National Action Plan by prioritizing the prevention of TIP</li> <li>7. Carry out relevant studies and research to be used to combat TIP and collect appropriate data to enable better analysis and understanding of TIP, both nationally and regionally</li> <li>8. Establish a national data collection system and data exchange method between ASEAN countries for a regional database on TIP</li> <li>9. Use regional guidelines and develop national guidelines for victim identification.</li> <li>10. Increase prevention efforts by focusing on efforts to prevent demand and supply that encourage TIP</li> <li>11. Explore how countries of origin can implement countermeasures in collaboration with recipient countries</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strengthening of TIP prevention policies that can be implemented properly and on target including, among others:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Number of technical policies developed for prevention efforts</li> <li>b) Issuance of regulations as derivatives from Law no. 18 of 2017 on IMW Protection</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. The integration of the TIP prevention program in all Ministries/Agencies in a proper and on target manner, including:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) A national mapping is performed on TIP vulnerability based on geographical coverage, including the area of origin, transit, and destination, including the contributions of social norms, tradition, culture, and other factors that contribute to TIP</li> <li>b) Community is aware and plays an active role in TIP prevention, including among students, government officers, parents, partner organizations, community leaders in migrants' areas of origin (hotspots), transit areas, border areas, destination areas, and tourism destination areas.</li> <li>c) Trained HR for TIP Prevention</li> <li>d) Preparing communication, Information, and Education (IEC) as an effort to prevent TIP</li> <li>e) Developing of TIP prevention models at the national level</li> <li>f) Reporting on the implementation of the TIP Prevention and Handling Task Force in each region</li> <li>g) Conducting joint inspections between labor inspectors and law enforcement officers in companies, plantations, mining, fisheries, labor recruitment agencies, entertainment and hospitality businesses, etc.</li> <li>h) Blocking prostitution/job vacancy/match-making bureau/other online sites suspected of being mode for TIP recruitment based on reports from related ministries/agencies</li> <li>i) Increasing media involvement in campaigning for TIP issues</li> <li>j) Preparation of a TIP prevention curriculum for middle and high schools</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

12. Increase preventive measures to prevent demands that encourage all forms of exploitation of people, especially children and women, including protecting victims, children and women, from re-victimization

- k) Decreasing the number of children dropping out of school and becoming child laborers
- l) Raising awareness of prospective IMWs about safe migration procedures
- m) TIP campaign that can be accessed on social media
- n) Repatriation service for prospective IMW/IMW victims of TIP
- o) Cooperation between BNP2TKI (Indonesian Migrant Worker Deployment and Protection Agency) and the Indonesian National Police.

3. Specific TIP Prevention Programs at the Directorate General of Immigration are well integrated and on target

- a) Postponing the application for an Indonesian Travel Document (Passport) suspected of being a Irregular IMWs
- b) Delaying the alleged departure of Irregular IMWs
- c) Monitoring and evaluation of immigration offices whose work areas have the potential for TIP to occur
- d) Integrating prevention programs between ministries/agencies as well as monitoring and evaluation

### Victim Protection

1. Affirming that the promotion and protection of human rights for victims and effective measures to respond to TIP are complementary and mutually reinforcing.
2. In accordance with Article 14 of ACTIP, continue to develop appropriate care, protection, and assistance for victims of TIP.
3. Provide specific services to identified victims, including access to health services, for the purpose of prevention, treatment, and care of HIV AIDS and other blood-borne communicable diseases for victims who have been sexually exploited given that sexual exploitation has serious, immediate, and long-term implications long for health, including for sexual and reproductive health.
4. In accordance with domestic laws and regulations, it does not hold the victim criminally or administratively responsible for unlawful acts committed by the victim, if the action is directly related to TIP.

### Handling: Health Rehabilitation

1. The provision of health rehabilitation services to victims of TIP is well and easily accessible, including:
  - a) Increasing districts/cities that have public health centers (Puskesmas) capable of managing violence against women and children (KtPA) and TIP
  - b) Increasing the awareness on communicable and non communicable diseases, mental problems and disorders, and occupational diseases among IMW candidates, IMWs, and IMW families.
  - c) Providing health rehabilitation services for victims of TIP abroad.
  - d) Availability of service providers who are capable of handling victims of TIP (Clinical Psychologist Association)
  - e) Provision of psychological service facilities and infrastructure for handling TIP victims (Clinical Psychologist Association)
2. Performance of Health Rehabilitation Sub-Task Force and availability of reports per semester from the Health Rehabilitation Sub-Task Force

5. Ensure the availability of a platform for victims, with special attention to child victims, for physical, psychological, social recovery and rehabilitation, such as the establishment of a network of service providers for medical care, counselling, education and courses, legal aid and translation services.
6. Develop and use appropriate procedures for rescue, protection, recovery, repatriation, and reintegration of victims.
7. Ensure the legal system or administrative system includes measures to provide information to victims, in a language they understand, regarding their legal rights and court and administrative processes, as well as facilitating victims' access to assistance so that their views and concerns can be represented in the trial process.
8. Recognizing the important role of community organizations in providing assistance and empowerment to victims.

- a) Integrating health rehabilitation programs among ministries/agencies
- b) Monitoring and evaluation

### **Social Rehabilitation, Repatriation, and Social Reintegration (including empowerment)**

1. Improvement of the quality and quantity of services for psychosocial rehabilitation, repatriation, and social reintegration for victims of TIP, including:
  - a) Provision of comprehensive and integrated data on social rehabilitation service providers
  - b) Availability of data on cases of Indonesian citizens who are victims of TIP abroad
  - c) Availability of data on Indonesian Citizens who are victims of TIP abroad
  - d) Increase the number of victims who receive protection and psychosocial rehabilitation services for repatriation and psychosocial reintegration of TIP victims in collaboration with Health Facilities, and with Relevant Agencies/Institutions/ Organizations
  - e) Improvement of service institutions that provide services
  - f) Establishment of standardization (SOP) for handling psychosocial rehabilitation and reintegration for victims of TIP, including victims of sexual exploitation
  - g) Availability of a comprehensive guideline to the recovery model for victims of TIP, including a guideline for psychosocial rehabilitation
  - h) Availability of Regulation of Ministry of Social Affairs on Psychosocial Rehabilitation for TIP Victims in-RPTC (Safe House and Trauma Center)
  - i) Increased number of skilled and trained personnel in providing social psychosocial rehabilitation, repatriation, and reintegration services
  - j) Construction of safe house services and social rehabilitation for victims of TIP for children, women, and men
  - k) Increasing the capacity of institutions providing psychosocial rehabilitation services for repatriation and psychosocial reintegration for victims of TIP for children, women and men

- l) Increasing the number of social workers who are experts in their fields such as lawyers, psychiatrists and clinical psychologists at the RPSA (child social protection home, RPTC (protection and trauma center), and RPSW (women social protection home)
  - m) Welfare and the economy of the community, especially former IMWs
  - n) Participation of villages and community groups in the (re)integration program for victims of TIP
  - o) Cooperation with the sector for social (re) integration and economic empowerment programs for TIP victims
  - p) Availability of data on TIP survivors who become entrepreneurs
  - q) IMW empowerment program after becoming an entrepreneur
  - r) IMW protection before, during, and after experiencing problems
2. Improving the quality and quantity of repatriation services for victims of TIP
- a) All victims receive repatriation services
  - b) Availability of SOPs for repatriating TIP victims from abroad to within the country and/or from the destination area to the area of origin
3. Psychosocial reintegration services for victims of TIP:
- a) Number of victims who received social reintegration assistance
  - b) Increased welfare of TIP survivors through self-reliance
  - c) Availability of data on TIP victims who have received social reintegration programs.
4. Improved performance of the Psychosocial Rehabilitation, Repatriation, and Psychosocial Reintegration Sub Task Force, as well as the semester reports of the Psychosocial Rehabilitation, Repatriation, and Psychosocial Reintegration Task Force.
- a) Integration of psychosocial rehabilitation programs, repatriation, psychosocial reintegration between ministries/agencies
  - b) Monitoring, evaluation, and reporting of the Sub Task Force on Psychosocial Rehabilitation, Repatriation, and Psychosocial Reintegration

Law Enforcement and Criminal Prosecution of TIP	Law enforcement
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Establishing TIP as a crime</li> <li>2. Developing pro-active investigative methods, and carrying out surveillance and other pro-active steps to collect evidence to establish TIP cases even without victim testimony</li> <li>3. Improving investigations of alleged TIP cases and strengthening means to combat them, bringing the perpetrators to justice including through a more systematic asset confiscation</li> <li>4. Appointing special prosecutors and forming special units within the prosecutor's office to handle TIP cases</li> <li>5. Prosecuting TIP covering all forms of exploitation and enforcing, enforcing and strengthening laws that criminalize TIP</li> <li>6. Combating organized criminal groups involved in TIP</li> <li>7. Investigating, prosecuting, and punishing corrupt public officials involved in TIP</li> <li>8. Continuing to develop appropriate and effective protection mechanisms for TIP witnesses</li> <li>9. Ensure the liability of all categories of TIP perpetrators including legal entities and legal entities.</li> <li>10. Waiving immigration fees to facilitate the entry and stay of victims of TIP for a while in the territory of ASEAN countries to testify or cooperate and prosecute TIP</li> <li>11. Intensifying capacity building of law enforcement officers, prosecutors, judges, immigration officers, foreign service officers, labor inspectors, social workers and other relevant officers to combat TIP</li> <li>12. Strengthening information sharing, investigation and prosecution for TIP cases, including the establishment of special law enforcement teams to promote joint enforcement between various domestic agencies, and to expedite the investigation and prosecution of big and serious cases in the regional level.</li> </ol>	<p>Law enforcement, fulfillment of victims' rights, and legal protection for victims are carried out in accordance with Law No. 21/2007</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strengthening the capacity of legal enforcement officers</li> <li>2. Strategy formulation, IEC, technical guidelines for improving the quality of legal enforcement officers</li> <li>3. Establishing Provincial/District/City TIP Handling Task Forces in areas that have not had them and activating and improving the performance of the established Provincial/District/City TIP Handling Task Force</li> <li>4. The training curriculum for Police and Judges is prepared together by the education and training bodies of each agency</li> <li>5. Monitoring the handling of TIP cases handled by law enforcement officers at the provincial/district/ city level</li> <li>6. Improving the understanding of the mechanism for applying for restitution</li> <li>7. Creating public awareness to be actively involved in combating TIP cases, one of which is reporting suspected TIP cases</li> <li>8. Disaggregated data collection on perpetrators and victims</li> <li>9. Facilitating victims who get restitution</li> <li>10. Seizing the assets of TIP perpetrators (individuals and corporations)</li> </ol> <p>Increased performance of Law Enforcement Sub-Task Force and six-monthly report of the Law Enforcement Sub- Task Force</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Integration of programs among ministries/agencies in the Law Enforcement Sub-Task Force</li> <li>2. Monitoring and Evaluation</li> </ol>

## Legal Norms Development

### Preparation and harmonization of laws and regulations related to the Prevention and Handling of TIP

1. Availability of results of evaluation on existing laws and policies that are relevant to TIP
2. Stipulation of the Criminal Code (KUHP)
3. Preparation of Academic texts on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment at Human Rights Research and Development Agency
4. Services for victims of TIP and people smuggling who are in the territory of Indonesia to be placed in the Immigration Detention Center or in other designated places with special and different treatment
5. Preparation of new regulations for financing health services (medical and psychological) for victims of TIP
6. Policy formulation regarding compensation
7. Preparation of regulations or guidelines related to broadcasting and journalism ethics in TIP cases
8. Availability of regulations and guidelines in handling TIP based on a non-stigmatization approach to victims
9. Availability of regulations regarding integrated data collection
10. Availability of regulations regarding data protection and data sharing mechanisms
11. Starting the implementation of the Attorney General Regulations regarding the confiscation of assets for restitution.
12. Preparation of MoU on Cooperation and Coordination with PPAATK (Indonesian Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center), Police (metro PMJ Samsat), BPN (National Land Agency)
13. Availability of PerMA (Supreme Court Regulation) which regulates restitution for cases that have received a verdict with permanent legal force (inkracht)

### Increased performance of Legal Norm Development Sub-Task Force

1. Integration of programs among ministries/agencies through the implementation of coordination meetings involving all sectors in the Legal Norm Development Sub-Task Force
2. Monitoring and Evaluation

Regional and International Cooperation, and Coordination	Cooperation and Coordination
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strengthening the cooperation of Heads of Specialist Anti - Trafficking Units</li> <li>2. Using international collaboration mechanisms including INTERPOL</li> <li>3. Strengthening coordination and cooperation among ASEAN member countries in combating crimes related to TIP, including money laundering, corruption, migrant smuggling, and all forms of organized crime</li> <li>4. Strengthening operational cooperation among ASEAN countries, in accordance with domestic law and multilateral and bilateral agreements, joint investigation teams by the relevant ASEAN countries</li> <li>5. Strengthening capacity building activities for extradition, Mutual Legal Assistance, and cross-border cooperation between law enforcement agencies</li> <li>6. Providing mutual legal actions as widely as possible in prosecuting and punishing the crime of TIP in accordance with the Treaty on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters.</li> <li>7. Leveraging international cooperation including through Mutual Legal Assistance to ensure effective investigations, prosecutions, and asset seizures</li> <li>8. Strengthening collaboration and cooperation within ASEAN platforms, such as SOMTC and HSU</li> <li>9. Promoting mutually beneficial collaboration with partner countries, international organizations, regional and sub-regional</li> <li>10. Enhancing cooperation with UN agencies and other international organizations</li> <li>11. Enhancing capacity building and encourage and enhance coordination and coherence within ASEAN: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Identifying focal points to facilitate communication and exchange of information on TIP</li> <li>b. Cooperation between government agencies, NGOs, private sector, media and other stakeholders</li> </ol> </li> <li>12. Enhancing the development of regional guidelines to combat TIP</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Coordination and collaboration in the prevention and handling of TIP between government and non-government organizations is well established and implemented <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Integration of prevention and treatment programs for victims of TIP across sectors</li> <li>b) Signing of MoUs between provincial, district, and city levels</li> <li>c) Number of collaborations between ministries/agencies, including the signing of new MOUs and updating expired MOUs between local governments of areas of origin, transit, and destination</li> <li>d) Increased collaboration with universities and other research institutions</li> <li>e) Cooperation with SOEs to increase understanding of TIP and prevent TIP in SOEs</li> <li>f) Increased cooperation with banks and other private sectors in relation to empowerment programs for victims of TIP</li> <li>g) Cooperation with training and education centers belonging to government agencies to develop a curriculum for handling TIP for civil and legal apparatus.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Cooperation and coordination between stakeholders at the international level, both with NGOs/INGOs and other private sectors. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Increasing bilateral, regional, and multilateral meetings attended by the Government of Indonesia.</li> <li>b) Drafting and negotiating international treaties.</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. Increased performance of Coordination and Cooperation Sub-Task Force <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Integration of programs among ministries/ agencies</li> <li>b) Monitoring and Evaluation</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

\*Summarized from the ASEAN Action Plan for TIP, NAP TIP 2020-2024.  
NAP TIP is renewed every five years, so please refer to the latest NAP TIP.

### 3. Forms of Exploitation and Modus Operandi

Modus operandi can be defined as a way or method of carrying out a criminal act.<sup>35</sup> The Guidelines of TIP Handling published by the Indonesian Attorney General's Office in collaboration with IOM in 2021 has formulated 6 forms of exploitation and modus operandi commonly used by TIP perpetrators as listed below:

#### Forms of Exploitation and Modus Operandi

<b>1. Sexual Exploitation</b>	<b>2. Mail-Order Bride</b>
<p>Modus operandi frequently used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Physical and psychological coercion</li> <li>• Change from a brothel practice to a private accommodation facility</li> <li>• Rising trend of female pimps</li> <li>• Approach through social media</li> <li>• Marriage</li> <li>• Promise of working in the tourism area</li> <li>• Promise of a student exchange program</li> </ul>	<p>Modus operandi yang sering digunakan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promise of a stable life</li> <li>• Married and living with a foreign citizen</li> <li>• Marriage can be done officially or unofficially in the husband's country of origin</li> <li>• Intermediary approaches the family to support the victim's decision</li> <li>• Identity documents and immigration documents of the victims are controlled by the husband</li> <li>• If the victim wants to return to the place of origin, they are asked to pay compensation to your husband</li> </ul>
<b>3. Labor Exploitation in Fisheries</b>	<b>4. Child Exploitation</b>
<p>Modus operandi frequently used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Does not require a higher education diploma, only elementary and junior high school diplomas</li> <li>• Salary offered is very high</li> <li>• No special skills required</li> <li>• Recruitment and placement fees are deducted from the salary earned</li> <li>• Huge pay cut</li> <li>• Work accidents are not handled by the employer</li> <li>• Experiencing physical and verbal abuse at work</li> </ul>	<p>Modus operandi frequently used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recruiters build psychological closeness by inviting peers</li> <li>• Recruiter approaches victim using social media</li> <li>• Recruiter approaches the victim's family members and persuades the family to allow the victim to work or marry</li> <li>• Recruiter agreed on a sum of money with the victim's family, but the payment is not made in full</li> <li>• Victim gets a fairly luxurious facility which then becomes a debt</li> <li>• Victim is offered a lucrative scholarship or skills training program</li> <li>• Victim is offered a job with a very high salary and easy conditions</li> </ul>

\* The Regulations of the Executive Chair of the Anti-Trafficking Task Force No. 1 Year 2021 on the Establishment of the Anti-Trafficking Sub-Task Force (provincial/district/city) level, accessed at <https://jdih.kemennppa.go.id/view/download.php?page=peraturan&id=472>

5. Exploitation of Indonesian Migrant Workers	6. Exploitation in the form of organ transplants
<p>The most common modus operandi:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recruitment to work as a Domestic Worker abroad with the promise of a high salary</li> <li>• Victim must undergo a medical test and the victim is given money as a form of debt bondage</li> <li>• Not given formal training at the Job Training Center or other training places verified by the Government</li> <li>• Victim does not receive language training or orientation before working abroad</li> <li>• If the victim wants to resign, the victim is required to pay a very large amount compensation in cash</li> <li>• Victims often work very long hours</li> <li>• Victims experience torture/persecution</li> <li>• Victim's salary is not paid by the employer</li> </ul>	<p>Modus operandi yang sering digunakan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Personal approach by perpetrator or advertised on social media</li> <li>• Offer a fairly high amount of money even though the price is not appropriate when compared with organ value</li> <li>• Invited to do medical tests with doctors who practice illegally</li> <li>• Patient data in medical records tends to be kept confidential</li> <li>• Perpetrator does not pay the victim the promised amount</li> <li>• No post-operative medical check is performed</li> </ul> <p>Exploitation for organ transplant purposes is the least common form. In addition, the issue of organ transplantation is regulated by different legal norms and instruments.</p>

In addition to the modus operandi above, there are also various new modus operandi that have developed in the last decade (10 years). The development of this modus operandi partially utilizes the development of information technology and social media as a way and process to commit TIP.<sup>36</sup>

### Previous and New Modus Operandi

Previous Mode	New Mode
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forgery of documents in the form of ID cards, passports</li> <li>• Contract marriage between Indonesian citizens and foreigners from the Middle East, Indonesian citizens of Chinese descent are brought to Taiwan and Hong Kong for marriage</li> <li>• Using a visitors visa to work abroad</li> <li>• Prospective Indonesian Migrant Workers in the informal sector are immediately dispatched to the destination country of placement or not to the country of placement (Irregular IMW Sending)</li> <li>• Recruitment is carried out directly by perpetrators/a network of perpetrators; and</li> <li>• Victims meet directly with perpetrators/perpetrators' network</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Document falsification in the form of a certificate from the Department of Population and Civil Registry</li> <li>• Mail-Order marriage, especially to the territory of China due to the "aging population in China" involving Indonesian citizens from various regions, not only Indonesian citizens of Chinese descent</li> <li>• Using a tourist visa and then abandoned/arrested with the aim of getting status</li> <li>• Malaysia and Singapore are transit points</li> <li>• Recruitment through social media. Victims do not meet directly with perpetrators/perpetrators' network</li> </ul>

## 4. TIP Indicators

To correctly identify potential or cases of TIP, there are indicators that must be observed and understood in the context of preparing TIP assessments. TIP indicators can be understood as the early physical and psychological characteristics or signs that can be associated with allegations that TIP has occurred in terms of the process, method, and purpose.

The Guidelines on TIP Handling issued by the Attorney General’s Office in 2021 also include TIP indicators categorized by area of origin and transit area, as well as the types of exploitation experienced by child and adult TIP victims.

The following are indicators of TIP in terms of activity in the areas of origin and transit areas:

### Indicators of TIP in Place of Origin and Transit Area.<sup>37</sup>

	Place of Origin	Transit Area
Recruitment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deception in the form of job offers and promises of wealth</li> <li>• Sudden departure from hometown</li> <li>• The presence of injuries, abnormalities in the body, or threats</li> <li>• The victim is missing for quite a long period of time</li> </ul>	None
Advertisement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Offer to migrate, especially with the lure of free of charge or fees can be paid when the victim is already working</li> <li>• Using social media to recruit prospective employees</li> <li>• Offer gender-specific and youth-only jobs</li> <li>• Recruiting through telemarketing or approaching victims directly</li> <li>• Giving gifts to children or teenagers for no apparent reason</li> <li>• Agent offers work without an appointment and pays all fees before working</li> </ul>	None
Residence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A place of prostitution that accommodates women who have migrated</li> <li>• Approach to children or youth in orphanages, schools, and other places where children gather</li> <li>• People offer jobs where migrants congregate such as at bus terminals</li> <li>• Existence of illegal employment agencies recruiting workers in foreign areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Group accommodation is paid for by one person. This can be a sign that none of the members in the group have access to money and financing</li> <li>• Being in an inn or residence area that is famous for its use</li> </ul>

Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evidence that the victim's movements are monitored</li> <li>• Child victims traveling without being accompanied by family members or relatives</li> <li>• Group of children traveling with one adult</li> <li>• Use of detoured transportation routes to avoid security checks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A group of people in one group where there is one person who controls all the documents</li> <li>• Groups traveling together but not speaking the same language</li> <li>• Route taken is associated with human trafficking</li> <li>• Children traveling without being accompanied by parents or relatives, or by one adult</li> <li>• Purchase of tickets close to departure, especially airline tickets</li> <li>• Stop near the checkpoint at the border area to change means of transportation</li> <li>• There is one person speaking on behalf of the group</li> </ul>
Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Letters, telephones, emails, etc. are sent back to the sender's location indicating the victim does not have freedom of movement or other rights at the destination</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Frequent international calls to the destination</li> <li>• The identity of the person called is unknown, only the number</li> </ul>
Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Money paid to parents or guardians to take children as workers or other similar modes</li> <li>• Victim's families or relatives try to pay off the debt bond not long after the victim leaves his hometown</li> <li>• There are remittances sent by the victim to relatives or relatives. Perpetrators can also send remittances to the victim's family in order to restrain the victim from escaping. Remittance controlled by a third person is a strong indication of TIP</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Among all members of a traveling group, only one person is holding money</li> <li>• For TIP that occurs across countries, it can be identified that there is only one person holding the currency of the destination country</li> <li>• The money found is not commensurate with the victim's type of work</li> </ul>

## TIP Indicators with Adult Victims and Types of Exploitation

Adult Victim	Exploitation Type			
	Sexual Exploitation	Labor Exploitation	Domestic Slavery	Forbidden Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unable to negotiate working conditions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Age tends to be young</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No employment documents or ID</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Living with family</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Begging in public</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unable to stop working</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Signs that the victim is 'controlled' by the perpetrator</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If they have ID or work documents, they are usually fake</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do not eat together with family</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One adult becomes the monitor for many children</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expressions of fear and anxiety</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Always supervised when leaving or coming home from work, or to other places</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No payroll advices</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No personal space</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Children live with adults who are not their parents</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restrictions on communication and social interactions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sexually provocative clothing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Very lacking or non-existent security equipment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rarely or never leaves the house for social reasons</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vulnerable individuals traveling in groups or traveling with a number of adults</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not familiar with the local language</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No ID (Document controlled by perpetrator)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No work contract</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Always accompanied by the employer</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Physical disability or signs of violence and</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distrust of government</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If they have ID or work documents, they are usually fake</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tight security measures to prevent the victim from escaping</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do not have identification or travel documents (controlled by perpetrator or employer)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Signs indicating the victim is "controlled" by the perpetrator</li> </ul>

Adult Victim	Exploitation Type			
	Sexual Exploitation	Labor Exploitation	Domestic Slavery	Forbidden Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Very little or no salary</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited vocabulary in the local language</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Very long working hours</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If they have ID or work documents, they are usually fake</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Working very long hours</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Very long working hours</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forced restriction of movement and accommodation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is a victim of humiliation, harassment, threats, or violence</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Injuries caused by violence</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is an obligation to meet certain revenue targets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dependence of workers on employers for various aspects of life (transportation, accommodation, work)</li> </ul>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor living conditions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Earn a very small wage when compared to the workload</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of basic training, certification, or work permits</li> </ul>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tend to be loyal to the perpetrator because of the fear of the perpetrator</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The brothel manager sends part of the payment to a third party</li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of trust in new people</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moving around to different places to work</li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forced marriage</li> </ul>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Same person as recipient/ contact person</li> </ul>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Victims are not familiar with their surroundings</li> </ul>				

## TIP Indicators with Child Victims and Types of Exploitation

Child Victim	Exploitation Type			
	Sexual Exploitation	Labor Exploitation	Domestic Slavery	Forbidden Activities
<b>General Indicators</b>	Falsification of identity, specifically name and age.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Separate accommodation with other family members</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Age tends to be young</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No employment documents or ID</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Living with family</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Begging in public</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Traveling unaccompanied by an adult</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Signs that the victim is 'controlled' by the perpetrator</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If they have identification or employment documents, they are usually fake.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do not eat together with family</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One adult becomes the monitor for many children</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Child sex worker work clothes/ costumes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Always supervised when leaving or coming home from work, or to other places</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No payroll notes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No personal space</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Children live with adults who are not their parents</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Travel with a group of people who are not related to the victim</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sexually provocative clothing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Very lacking or non-existent security equipment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rarely or never leaves the house for social reasons</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vulnerable individuals traveling in groups or traveling with a number of adults</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No access to education</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No ID (Document controlled by perpetrator)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tidak ada kontrak kerja</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Selalu didampingi oleh pemberi kerja</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cacat fisik atau tanda yang menunjukkan adanya kekerasan dan pelecehan</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No friends of the same age outside of work</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If they have ID or work documents, they are usually fake</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tight security measures to prevent the victim from escaping</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do not have identification or travel documents (controlled by perpetrator or employer)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Signs indicating the victim is "controlled" by the perpetrator</li> </ul>

Child Victim	Exploitation Type			
	Sexual Exploitation	Labor Exploitation	Domestic Slavery	Forbidden Activities
General Indicators	Falsification of identity, specifically name and age.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intimidated expressions or behavior that is not appropriate for the age of the child victim</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited vocabulary in the local language</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Very long working hours</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If they have ID or work documents, they are usually fake</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Working very long hours</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Very long working hours</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forced restriction of movement and accommodation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is a victim of humiliation, harassment, threats, or violence</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Children's toys, bedding and clothes in inappropriate locations such as brothels</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is an obligation to meet certain revenue targets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dependence of workers on employers for various aspects of life (transportation, accommodation, work)</li> </ul>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Children's toys, bedding and clothes in inappropriate locations such as brothels</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Earn a very small wage when compared to the workload</li> <li>The brothel manager sends part of the payment to a third party</li> <li>Moving around to different places to work</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of basic training, certification, or work permits</li> </ul>		

## 5. Difference between TIP and People Smuggling

In various cases in the field, TIP is often misinterpreted or equated with the practice of people smuggling or migrant smuggling. This has resulted in the reporting, handling, and prosecution of people smuggling cases to be inaccurate or even misdirected. For this reason, there needs to be a clear understanding of these two issues that may look similar but are substantially different.

To be able to distinguish TIP from People Smuggling, **the UN Protocol Against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea, and Air (the Migrant Smuggling Protocol)** which is also one of the complements to UNTOC has provided a definition of people smuggling. Indonesia ratified this Protocol through Law 15 of 2009.<sup>38</sup> In contrast to TIP, which refers to Law no. 21 of 2007 on Eradication of TIP, the issue of people smuggling is regulated in **Law no. 6 of 2011 on Immigration.**<sup>39</sup>

The Migrant Smuggling Protocol, Article 3 defines people smuggling as follows: “procurement, either directly or indirectly, aimed at obtaining financial gain and other material benefits, by the entry of a person illegally into the territory of a State Party where the person is not a citizen or permanent resident of that country.”<sup>40</sup>

At the national legislation level, Law no. 6 of 2011 article 1 sub article 32 defines people smuggling as: an act aimed at seeking profit, either directly or indirectly, for oneself or for another person who brings a person or group of people, either organized or unorganized, or orders other people to bring a person or group of people, either organized or unorganized, who do not have a legal right to enter the Indonesian Territory or leave the Indonesian Territory and/or enter the territory of another country where the person does not have the right to enter the territory legally, either by using valid documents or fake documents, or without using Travel Documents, whether through immigration checks or not.

From the definitions above, people smuggling and TIP can be distinguished as follows:<sup>41</sup>

	People Smuggling	Trafficking in Persons
Geography	Always cross-national borders	Can occur within the territory of the State (domestic) or outside the territory of the State (international)
Purpose	Financial or material gain	Profits are earned through victim exploitation
Victim's consent	Agree to be smuggled  *Consent is not an element of the definition of migrant smuggling. In practice, however, smuggled migrants generally agree to be smuggled	The victim's consent does not apply  Victims of TIP may consent to acts of exploitation, but consent is irrelevant if the “way” of TIP has been used (Especially, if the victim is a child, then consent is irrelevant)
Criminalization	Smuggled migrants are not “victims” under the People Smuggling Protocol. But they can fall victim to crime in bad smuggling situations, where their lives and safety are threatened, subjected to inhuman treatment or they are demeaned and exploited.	Persons trafficked are victims.

## 6. Data Protection Principles

A victim of TIP can experience various kinds of losses, physical, emotional, or financial losses. When sensitive personal information is leaked, it can lead to violence, discrimination, or other bad treatment. When we are committed to managing data responsibly, we do not only improve our performance and support the work of those around us, but also improve the lives of others; to avoid causing harm or triggering harm to others, and to actively have a positive effect on the world around us.

Credible data is not just about technical security and encryption, but also about prioritizing the dignity, respect, and privacy of the people we work with, and ensuring that the aspirations of victims of TIP as reflected in the data we use are represented and heard, and concerned parties are able to make informed decisions about the lives of victims - without putting their lives at risk.

It is very important to ensure the safety of victims and ensure the protection of the human rights of all victims. All personal information of the victims must be protected and kept confidential. To ensure this, a “restricted record” system and a unique identification number on the documents of each individual victim (or can use any alternative system capable of protecting personal identity) needs to be applied. This system of confidentiality should be applied to all agencies (e.g. law enforcement agencies, relevant agencies, immigration offices, and cross-border post and social service providers). The use of a “restricted record system” or unique identification number also allows for the possibility to “track” and understand the flow of protection and assistance that the trafficked persons have received. This is possible because there is a unique identification number that will refer to the same individual so it can be used by all authorized parties. Such procedures will allow all relevant parties to contact certain individuals to get a more complete picture of the cases they are working on.

## Data on TIP



Accurate –  
“Fact Based”



Same indicators  
in classifying and  
processing data



Meet the elements  
of TIP (Process,  
Steps and Goals)



HR and Infrastructure  
Supports

## Data Protection



Main principles



Code of ethics in  
data processing

1

How data are  
obtained

2

How data are  
used

3

How data are  
stored

## How Data are obtained



Obtained in a fair manner and according to legal provisions



Based on informed consent



Respect privacy and victim-centered



Access and Transparency

## How Data are Stored and Managed



**1** Confidentiality



**2** Data security



**3** Period



**4** Accuracy

## How Data is Used:



**1** Consent



**2** Confidentiality



**3** Limitation of data use



**4** Accountable

## Data Protection & Ethic





# CHAPTER II

## METHODOLOGY GUIDELINE





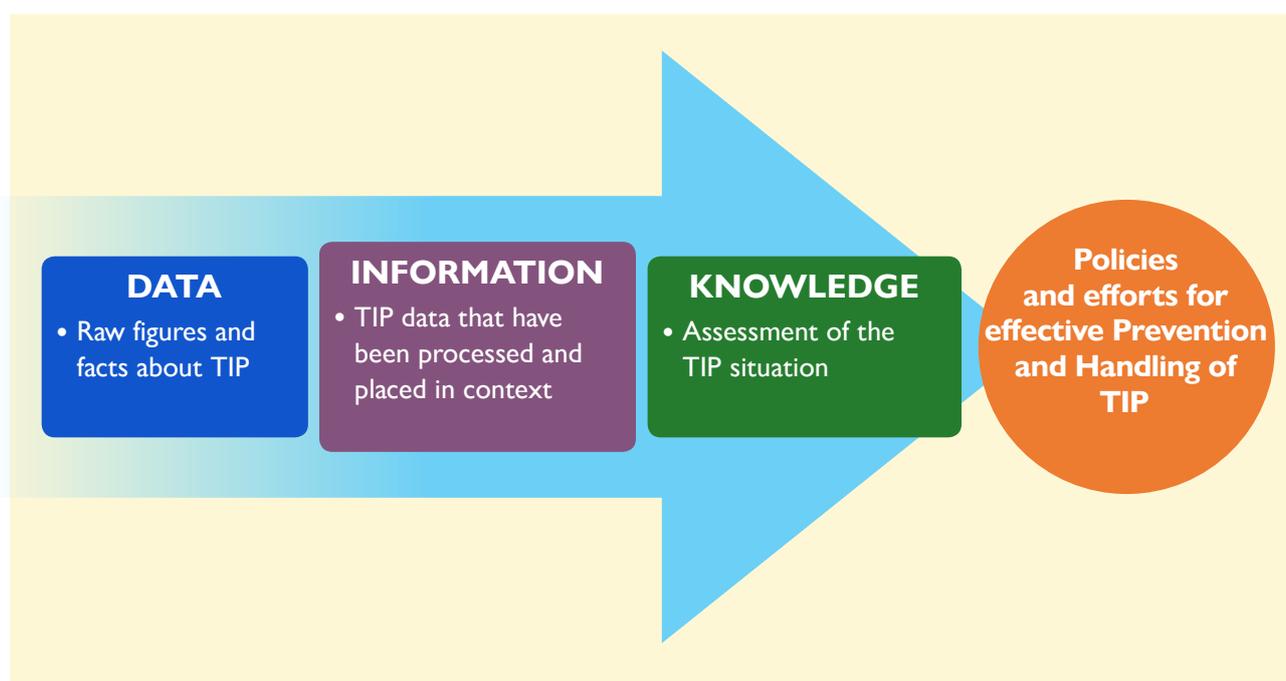
## CHAPTER II. METHODOLOGY GUIDELINE

### A. Definition of the TIP Situation Assessment Report

The term assessment in general can be interpreted as an activity to make decisions about something or someone after considering various available information.<sup>42</sup>

**The TIP Situation Assessment in this guideline is defined as:** an activity to collect and analyze evidence-based information with the aim of obtaining knowledge about the current state or situation of TIP in one place which will be used as the basis for making policies, actions and action plans needed to overcome the problems of TIP that exist in that place.

The following is a diagram of the TIP situation assessment activity



### 1. Discussion Points in the TIP Situation Assessment

In a format of a report, it is recommended that a complete TIP Situation Assessment contains and discusses the following discussion points:<sup>43</sup>

#### 1.1. Overview

Overview is a chapter that contains a brief description of the profile of the subject being assessed. The subject is usually a location or place, it can be a country, province, city, district, or other place where the TIP assessment is being carried out, specifically related to:

- Geographical location and conditions
- Administrative division
- Demographic or population conditions
- Economic and industrial conditions
- Cultural Condition

## 1.2. Root Causes and Key Factors of TIP

The root causes and key factor chapter is a chapter that contains a description of the earliest and most basic causes that create conditions in which TIP can grow and develop in a location. In addition, this chapter also describes the key factors in the location that contribute to the highs and lows of the TIP situation and to the vulnerability of the community to become victims of TIP.

The root causes and key factors of TIP are quite diverse and can differ from one place or country to another.

**At the global level**, UNODC has identified at least 7 root causes of TIP:

- Poverty
- Globalization
- Restrictive immigration laws and labor laws
- Armed conflict, political oppression, weak rule of law, and natural disasters
- Corruption
- Harmful social and cultural practices, and
- Consumer demand and buying habits (Consumers' habits to look for cheap goods and services, so that corporations meet these needs by seeking goods and services from poor countries, which use exploited labor)<sup>44</sup>

**In the Indonesian context**, various reports and studies point to the following as root causes and other key factors of TIP:

1. **Poverty.** Poverty and economic vulnerability are the main root causes of TIP. Poverty is defined as a condition where there is an inability to meet basic needs such as food, clothing, shelter, education, and health. Poverty can be caused by the scarcity of basic necessities, or the difficulty of accessing education and employment.<sup>45</sup>
2. **Lack of job opportunities.** The issue of job opportunities is closely related to access to work. Lack of job opportunities is one of the causes of unemployment a country that causes people to migrate to find work elsewhere. Statistics Indonesia (Badan Pusat Statistik, BPS) defines the Employment Opportunity Level (EOL) as the opportunity for someone who are in the labor force to be absorbed in the labor market or be able to work. The higher the TKK, the better the labor conditions in an area.<sup>46</sup>
3. **Low accessibility to education.** The low level of education is one of the key factors of TIP. According to BP2MI data for 2019-2021, the largest group of IMWs is the Junior High School (SMP) graduate group, followed by Senior High School (SMA) group, and Elementary School graduate group.<sup>47</sup>

Accessibility to education can be interpreted as "Ease given to every citizen to use the opportunity to enter an educational program. Such access can be in the form of non-discriminatory social attitude, political policies in the form of laws and regulations that support and prevent discrimination, the availability of accessible educational facilities, the availability of appropriate learning/teaching aids, and affordable education costs, which enable every citizen to use the opportunity to participate in the learning/teaching process in the chosen educational program."<sup>48</sup>

4. **Gender inequality.** Gender inequality is a condition in which there is inequality between men and women in the family, community, nation, and state life caused by patriarchal culture in society, economic impoverishment of women, stereotyping, subordination to one gender. and acts of violence against women.<sup>49</sup> TIP data shows that women are the largest group who are victims of TIP. This fact shows a clear indication of the problem of gender inequality in TIP.
5. **Cultural factors and community perceptions** Several studies have also shown that cultural factors also contribute to the occurrence of TIP, such as perceptions of the role of women in the family, the role

of children in the family, early marriage, and work history due to debt bondage.<sup>50</sup> However, cultural issues do not stand alone and intersect with issues of poverty and gender inequality.

6. **Online Vulnerabilities.** Online vulnerabilities are new vulnerabilities in the practice of TIP. The development of information technology and the internet has brought risks to the emergence of modes and forms of exploitation in TIP, in which perpetrators use social networks and chat sites to lure, advertise, and then exploit victims, especially children and adolescents.<sup>51</sup>
7. **Disaster Vulnerability.** natural and non-natural disasters (Example: social conflict, pandemic)  
Natural and non-natural disasters such as the Covid-19 pandemic have made some community groups, especially children and women, more vulnerable to the risk of TIP. In a disaster situation, children usually experience two forms of exploitation, economic exploitation and sexual exploitation. Economic exploitation occurs when children are forced to work, doing the worst forms of child labor, and exploited in creative industries. Meanwhile, sexual exploitation occurs in the form of child prostitution, child pornography, child sex tourism, and online sexual exploitation.<sup>52</sup>
8. **Geographical factors.** Geographical factors such as the location and position of a place can lead to a higher TIP vulnerability compared to other areas. Areas of Indonesian land which are located directly adjacent to migrant worker receiving countries usually have a higher number of TIP cases than other areas.

## 1.3 Victim Profile

Victim Profile is a chapter that describes the specific **social demographic attributes and characteristics**<sup>53</sup> of TIP victims, including:

- Age
- Gender
- Types of work and forms of exploitation (see the section on forms of exploitation on page 36)
- Education
- Ethnicity or cultural groups
- Marital and family status
- Region/country of origin
- Country of destination

## 1.4. Perpetrator Profile

Perpetrator Profile is a chapter that explains the parties involved in the TIP crime and their roles, modus operandi, routes, and how they carry out their TIP operations.

The profile of the perpetrators in particular can be described in the following points:

- Who does the recruitment
- Who does the mobilization
- Who is the owner/employer and manager of the business
- Who is the main player (major players)

- What is the name and form of the company or organization.
- Where is the business center and its network (overseas or in the country)
- How big is their syndicate network
- The modus operandi used
- The main routes taken for TIP, starting from where the victims are transported, accommodated, transferred, and where they are dispatched
- Potential links to other criminal acts, such as corruption, money laundering, and so on.

## 1.5. Overview of efforts and actions for prevention and handling of TIP

The overview of the efforts to prevent and handle TIP is a chapter that explains the steps taken in the prevention and handling of TIP from 3 following aspects:

### 1.5.1. Legal Norm Framework

This section contains a description of the rules and regulations, norms and key policies related to TIP applicable in one place. In the TIP assessment report, references to legal norms can be used according to their level and relevance in the area.

Legal frameworks and norms related to TIP can come from three levels:

1. **International legal instruments and norms**, that include various international agreements and commitments, such as conventions, declarations, action plans, and guidelines that have been adopted, signed, or ratified by the Government of Indonesia, both legally binding and not (political commitment). Examples are the Palermo Protocol, CEDAW, and UNGP (see General Guideline on international instruments).
2. **Regional legal instruments and norms**, namely various agreements and commitments from regions such as ASEAN in the form of, among others, conventions, declarations, action plans, and guidelines that have been adopted, signed, or ratified by the Government of Indonesia, whether legally binding or not. Examples are ACTIP and the ASEAN Consensus (See General Guideline on regional instruments)
3. **National legal instruments in the form of legislation**. Legislation based on its hierarchy can be divided based on:
  - i. Law or Government Regulation in Lieu of Law (Perppu)
  - ii. Government Regulation (GR)
  - iii. Presidential Regulation (PR), including the National Action Plan for TIP
  - iv. Ministerial Regulations related to the Handling of TIP that can be a common reference for stakeholders
  - v. Provincial Regulations (Perda), including the Provincial Action Plan for TIP
  - vi. District or City Regulations, including the District/City Action Plan for TIP

#### 4. **Bilateral legal instruments**

Currently, Indonesia has a bilateral agreement with the United Arab Emirates (UAE) in TIP handling. It is expected that in the future Indonesia can build similar cooperation with other partner countries.

## 1.5.2. Institutional Framework

This section provides a description that explains efforts to prevent and handle TIP from the aspect of developing responsible institutions related to TIP, in particular ATTF. In this section, some of the issues that need to be discussed are:

- The existence and completeness of the ATTF structure
- Form of support for the President/Governor/Regent/Mayor in raising profile
- Coordination mechanisms within and between ATTF
- Monitoring and evaluation and reporting

## 1.5.3. Implementation of the Prevention and Handling of TIP

This section contains a description and analysis of the implementation of the 6 pillars of TIP (See the section on Pillars of TIP in the General Guideline), namely:

1. Prevention
2. Health rehabilitation
3. Social rehabilitation, repatriation and reintegration
4. Law enforcement
5. Development of legal norms
6. Coordination and cooperation

## 1.6. Non-Government Strategic Partners

The Non-Government Strategic Partners section contains a description of the efforts to prevent and handle TIP by all elements of society. Non-Government Strategic Partners who have played a major role in combating TIP in Indonesia are, among others.

1. Trade unions, especially migrant workers unions
2. Non-government organizations
3. Faith-based groups
4. Community police
5. Community leaders and activists
6. Legal aid
7. Private sector
8. Academics
9. Thematic expert
10. Media
11. Development Partner

## 1.7. Recommendations

This section will identify and formulate recommendations for efforts in all areas of preventing and handling TIP. The function of this section is to identify areas that need improvement and enhancement in the prevention and handling of TIP. The aim is to help the readers of the report take appropriate follow-up steps at the policy, program, and activity levels.

## B. Data Sources

### 1. Primary Data and Secondary Data

Primary data	Secondary Data
<p>Primary data: research data sources taken directly from the original sources such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- ATTF official reports</li><li>- Documents contain raw data from an institution/organization such as police data, statistical data, etc.</li><li>- Conventions, Protocols, Laws, Presidential Regulations, Ministerial Regulations, Regional Regulations, etc.</li><li>- Notes on the results of interviews/FGDs</li><li>- Testimonials (e.g.: victim testimony/ statement)</li><li>- Survey results</li><li>- Records from direct observations in the field (observations)</li></ul>	<p>Sources of research data taken through intermediary/indirect media from the original source:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Publications and reports issued by third parties (institutions, both international organizations, NGOs, and other stakeholders)</li><li>- United States TIP Report (US TIP Report)</li><li>- Research reports</li><li>- Media reports (print and electronic media)</li></ul>

### 2. Resource Person/Informant/Respondent

Information from Resource Persons/Informants/Respondents is included in the primary data category which is one of the main data sources because it has a high level of accuracy and correctness. Resource persons, also known as informants or respondents, or individuals or institutions who have data and information about TIP because of their background, position, responsibilities and role in TIP issues.

Based on the scope of their work area, TIP sources can be categorized as follows:

- a. International Resource Persons/Informants/Respondents: These are resource persons who come from organizations or institutions whose scope of work or authority is at the international level and is not limited to one country, such as:
  1. United Nations agencies such as United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), International Labor Organization (ILO), International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) and the United Nations Global Development Network (UNDP);
  2. Regional organizations such as: Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN);
  3. Partner country projects, for example: ASEAN-ACT (ASEAN Australia Counter Trafficking)

- b. National resource persons/informants/respondents: these are resource persons who come from domestic organizations or institutions
  - 1. Executive Chair and ATTF Secretariat at the national level
  - 2. All members of ATTF, Ministries and Related Institutions in accordance with the prevention, handling protection, law enforcement, cooperation and coordination cluster at the national level (**See Appendix A**)
  - 3. Independent state institutions such as National Commission for Human Rights (Komnas HAM), National Commission for Women (Komnas Perempuan), National Commission for Child Protection (KPAI), and the Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK)
  - 4. Service Providers for TIP victims
  
- c. Provincial/District/City Resource persons/Informants/ Respondents: these are resource persons who come from organizations or institutions at the provincial, district, and city levels such as:
  - Provincial/District/City Resource persons/Informants/Regional Respondents
    - 1. Executive Chair and secretariat of Provincial/District/City ATTF
    - 2. All members of ATTF, Ministries and Related Institutions in accordance with the prevention, handling protection, law enforcement, cooperation and coordination cluster at the provincial/district/city level (**See Appendix A**)
    - 3. Service Provider for TIP victims
  
- d. Resource persons/Informants/Respondents are resource persons who come from or work in the community (grassroots)
  - 1. Civil Society Organizations, NGOs, and faith-based organizations
  - 2. Mass media
  - 3. Experts, Researchers, and Academics
  - 4. TIP victims and witnesses

## C. Data Collection Method

TIP is a multi-sector and cross-sector problem that involves various factors and parties. Thus, the authors are recommended to use various data collection methods to obtain comprehensive data. This is mainly to address gaps or lack of data that cannot be obtained by one method. The more methods used, the more complete and valid the data and analysis will be.

The following are the methods that should be used in the preparation of the TIP Assessment Report

- 1. Literature review (desk research)
- 2. Interview
- 3. Focus Group Discussion
- 4. Survey
- 5. Observation
- 6. Data bank (Example: SIMFONI PPA)
- 7. Coordination meetings at ATTF
- 8. Internal and external communication

# 1. Literature Review (Desk Research)

A technique for collecting and tracing TIP data that are already available from printed and digital sources, including audio, and video. This means that the authors do not go directly to the field looking for data, but search and collect the results of research or reports from other parties that are already available in various publication media.

## Purpose of Literature Review

- To get a **preliminary description** and the current situation regarding the TIP situation which will be expanded in the preparation of the assessment;
- To **provide the context of the TIP situation** to be assessed in a specific location and time period;
- To help **identify priority issues** based on available literature at national, regional and international levels; and
- To identify **gaps in the existing data** that require further research for assessment purposes.

### Steps:

- Identify and determine the information to be researched;
- Use **keywords** in search engines (e.g.: **Google**), **catalog** or **index**.
- To get more specific data, use the **date, location, author name** or **organization name filters**.
- To source citations from a scientific paper or **report, trace references, footnotes, endnotes, and citations**.
- Study existing materials and records, and retrieve relevant points with the data sought, identify important issues and identify data that are not yet available and need further investigation and research.
- It is recommended to look for the latest data and documents so that the information obtained is more relevant to the situation when the report is written. For example: It is recommended to refer to journal information published in the last five years maximum.

### Sources of literature review:

- a. Government documents and reports (printed and online), such as reports from ministries and agencies, offices or boards;
- b. Laws, Presidential Regulations, Ministerial Regulations, Provincial/District/City Regulations and so on;
- c. TIP National Action Plan;
- d. Provincial/District/City Action Plans;
- e. National Action Plan for Human Rights (NAP HR/RAN HAM);
- f. Websites of Ministries and Institutions;
- g. International organization reports;
- h. Civil society organization reports;
- i. Research institute/university reports;
- j. Research journals;
- k. Provincial/District/City Government Websites;
- l. Books;
- m. Scientific works, theses, dissertations;
- n. Newspapers and magazines.

## 2. Interviews

An interview is a data collection technique by conducting questions and answers or discussions with sources or respondents

Interviews can be done verbally or in written, with individuals or groups in the form of:

- **Face-to-face** or **virtual** interviews (via telephone or online platforms such as WhatsApp, Zoom, Google Meet, Skype, Microsoft Teams, Webex, etc.);
- Interviews through Workshops;
- **Written** interview.

Interview is a very important method in collecting data, especially those carried out to obtain data that have not been identified during literature review.

Purpose:

- To ensure the truth of information related to TIP;
- To cross-check data that are suspected to be different, less consistent, incomplete or contradictory;
- Obtain an official statement from a TIP resource person; and
- Get a more complete and in-depth explanation and understanding of one thing, processes, causes and sources of problems, opinions, behaviors, practices, explanations of social phenomena, perceptions, and community culture.

Steps:

- Identify the issues that need to be answered and explored, or data that need to be completed;
- Create a list of questions by theme;
- Identify and assign sources;
- Create an interview protocol and a consent form;

The interview protocol contains points about what will be conveyed to the interviewee before the interview begins, which usually consists of: the interviewer's self-introduction, the intent and purpose of the interview, the length of the interview, the topics to be discussed, and a request for consent from the respondent. related to whether or not the respondent's name is quoted and permission to record the interview (if needed). A sample consent form can be referred to in **Appendix B**.

- Send invitations;
- Prepare tools: stationery, writing media (notebooks, laptops), recording equipment, and media for online interviews if needed;
- Conduct the interview:
  - Opening, introduce yourself and explain the purpose of the interview
  - Explain the interview protocol to the interviewee and ask for the interviewee's consent
  - Ask questions one by one
  - Probe or dig further for detailed and in-depth information from the answers given by the resource person
  - End the interview by saying thank you and request for the respondent's willingness to be contacted if there are still data that still need to be collected later;
- Transcribe or create interview scripts from the recording to get written transcriptions;
- If the interviewee cannot do face-to-face interviews, ask the interviewee for a virtual interview, or answer questions in writing, for example via email.

### 3. Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

FGD is a data collection method by asking questions to key informants who are invited along with other key informants to a discussion forum.

FGD is another form of interview, but in FGD there is interaction and mutual response between the respondents.

Purpose:

Gather more in-depth information about the situation, process, opinions, perspectives, related to **TIP issues and their prevention and handling efforts from various perspectives** from informants with different institutional/organizational backgrounds. Information from participants can be directly traced, responded to, and clarified by other participants during the discussion.

The questions asked are *open-ended questions*. Participants are asked to discuss the response to the key questions which are asked interactively and they are also encouraged to discuss the response freely.

Ideally, the number of participants should be no more than 15 people so that each participant has the opportunity to share detailed information or express opinions,

In order for the FGD to be effective, it is recommended that the guidance note containing the list of questions be sent to the participants a few days before the FGD, in order to prepare materials or answers to the list of questions provided.

Steps:

- **Make a Term of Reference or TOR**
  - Set the background
  - Determine the results to be obtained from the FGD
  - Identify and determine FGD participants
  - Set the date and time
  - Create an FGD program/agenda
  - Determine the facilitator and speaker
  - Assign a notetaker
  - Create the guidance note containing the list of questions on the issues you want to explore
- **Preparation**
  - -Form an FGD Committee Team and make a division of labor
  - Send invitations and the guidance note containing the list of questions to attendees
  - Prepare the attendance list
- **Implementation**
  - Opening from the committee
  - Welcome remarks from the event host
  - Participant introduction
  - Presentation of materials by presenter
  - Facilitator-led discussion
  - Drawing conclusions and summary
- **Post FGD**
  - Prepare the FGD reports and the FGD result manuscript

## 4. Survey

A survey is a way of getting data or information from a group (sample) that represents a targeted population.

In the context of the TIP assessment, survey methods can be used to obtain related data, for example:

- Perceptions or assessments of the performance of ATTF from internal members of ATTF or other stakeholders;
- Level of knowledge or awareness of the public/government officials on TIP issues
- The level of participation or involvement of non-government actors in the prevention and handling of TIP,
- Motivations that encourage people to be involved in irregular migration, et cetera.

Several ways to conduct a survey:

- List of questions (questionnaire), face-to-face (interview)
- Surveys by telephone or online platforms such as WhatsApp, Zoom, Google Meet, Skype, Microsoft Teams, Webex, etc
- Internet-based surveys (email, website or google form)

In general, there are several stages in conducting a survey:

- Decide what data you want to get
- Determine the population and sample. For example, the author wants to know the level of knowledge and awareness of law enforcement officers in Province X regarding TIP issues. In this case, the population of the survey is law enforcement officers from the Province and the sample includes representatives of law enforcement officers. The sample will be the respondents/resource persons of the research.
- Develop interview questions or a questionnaire.
- Questions can take the form of: multiple choice, scale, essay, and demographic
- Determine the survey method, whether it will be face-to-face interviews, questionnaire via telephone and via the internet
- Data collection in the field.
- After the data is obtained, it will be easier to process the data using a statistical software, by first coding the data so that they readable for the software.
- Make a report.
- Observation.

## 5. Observation

Observation is a data collection technique in which the researcher observes the respondent's behavior, circumstances, and environment directly and carefully in a neutral situation.<sup>54</sup>

Purpose:

- To select the research method, the forms of questions, the choice of language, and the most suitable and effective terminologies to be asked to the respondents.
- To understand when and where the most appropriate time to hold an interview or FGD.
- To collect data about the external appearance of a person or group, relationships, decision-making processes, and other dynamics.

- To cross-check the data between the statements made at the time of the interview or FGD with what the respondents actually do
- To help potential respondents, families, and communities where respondents are located to feel comfortable with the presence and approach taken by the researcher or author.

Observations can be done in various ways. Researchers can join the community of respondents and interact with them. However, researchers can also observe at a distance and are not involved in the respondent's community.

Specific Data Collection Methods at ATTF.

## 6. SIMFONI PPA

**The SIMFONI PPA (Online Information System for the Protection of Women and Children)** developed by the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (MOWECP) is basically a data bank that is very important in the process of preparing the TIP assessment. SIMFONI PPA is an application system for recording and reporting violence against women and children that can be accessed by all service units handling victims of violence against women and children at the national, provincial, and district/city levels in an up to date and real time manner. The data contained in the SIMFONI PPA includes data on victims of TIP, who are children and women, where victims are referred, court proceedings, mediation and mentoring service flows.



KEMENTERIAN  
PEMBERDAYAAN PEREMPUAN  
DAN PERUNDUNGAN ANAK  
REPUBLIK INDONESIA



### Welcome

#### **SIMFONI PPA (Online Information System for Women and Child Protection)**

The Government of the Republic of Indonesia in its efforts to protect women and children from all types of violence has formulated various regulations, including Law Number 23 of 2004 on Elimination of Domestic Violence.

This has been followed up and responded by various parties in almost all provinces and districts/cities through the issuance of provincial regulation, governor regulation, and regent/mayor regulation to establish a unit for handling violence using various name such as Women Crisis Center (WCC), Pusat Pelayanan Terpadu (PPT), Pusat Pelayanan Terpadu Perlindungan Perempuan dan Anak (P2TP2A), that consists of relevant local implementing agencies, hospitals or medical service providers, law enforcement officers, non-government organizations (NGOs), Child Protection Institution (LPA), and faith-based organizations.

Along with the establishment of the integrated service center for violence, it is necessary to document data on violence through a violence recording and reporting system across districts/cities and across provinces through an integrated and comprehensive application system.

For that, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia through the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child

## 7. ATTF Annual and Five-Year Reports

Government regulations mandate the annual reporting of ATTF and Sub Task Force at the national and provincial/district/city levels. This report can be an important reference in the process of preparing the TIP assessment because it contains reports on TIP in previous years. Usually reports are published on the MOWECP <https://www.kemenpppa.go.id/>

## 8. Task Force Coordination Meetings

Basically, all members of ATTF are resource persons related to TIP issues. In the context of ATTF, ATTF Coordination meetings provide a very important method or tool to collect information and data from all members and Strategic Partners, ministries, institutions and civil society organizations involved in preventing and handling TIP. In During these coordination meetings, data reporting and information exchange can be carried out.

The ATTF Coordination Meeting is highly recommended to be used as an event to report, collect, update, and share information about TIP.

By level, the meetings include:

### - Overall Coordination Meetings.

These are referred to as the ATTF meeting in national, provincial, and district/city levels attended by all ATTF and Sub Task Force Members. Meetings are held at least once a month and are led by the Executive Chair of ATTF.

### - Sub Task Force Coordination Meetings

These include meetings at each Sub-Task Force which has been categorized based on the Prevention, Handling, Law Enforcement and Cooperation clusters. Coordination between Sub GTs is recommended to be held once a month or as often as necessary.

### - Coordination between different levels of ATTF

National Coordination Meeting which is held at least once a year is attended by all members of the national, provincial, and district/city ATTF. The National Coordination Meeting is very important to obtain data related to the profile of TIP on a national scale.

## 9. ATTF Internal and External Communication

In collecting data and information, direct communication with fellow task force members or stakeholders is an effective method. Internal communication of ATTF members can be done in meetings, by telephone, email, through group chats, and web conferences. The advantage of this internal communication is that it is fast and direct, when compared to the procedural or bureaucratic methods that take time.

The same can be done for other stakeholders. The Drafting Team, which is a member of ATTF, can directly contact the stakeholders to request and clarify data for the purposes of the TIP assessment. For example, the Drafting Team can contact an NGO that provided shelters for victims to ask about the number of TIP victims currently under the NGO's management.

However, keep in mind that because TIP data is confidential, the report drafting team must adhere to the principle of confidentiality and not disclose patient medical data to third parties without the consent of the patient concerned.

## D. Data Collection Tools or Instruments

The function of the instrument is as a tool to collect the necessary data. The form of the instrument usually links to the data collection method. For example, if the interview method is used, the instrument is an interview guide while a survey uses a questionnaire, and for the observation method, the instrument is a check-list.

### 1. Interview Instruments

By preparing Interview Instruments, the process of collecting data through interviews will be more planned and measurable. The following is an example of an Interview Instrument:

#### **INTERVIEW INSTRUMENT**

Source Data:

Name:

Gender:

Work:

Organization/agency:

#### **Perpetrator**

1. Can you explain who recruited the victims?
2. According to your knowledge, who moved the victim?
3. Who is the owner/employer and manager of the business?
4. Who are the major players in TIP in the area?
5. What is the name and form of the company or syndicate?
6. Where is the business center and network (overseas or domestic)?
7. How big is their syndicate network?

#### **Modus operandi**

1. Describe the modus operandi used. Sort by most frequently used mode.
2. Describe the latest modus operandi used by the perpetrator

#### **Route**

1. Explain the main routes used by TIP perpetrators, starting from where the perpetrators first transported victims, accommodated them, moved them, and from where they were dispatched.
2. What mode of transportation do you use? (land/sea/air)

#### **Related crimes**

1. Is there a potential link to other criminal acts, such as corruption, money laundering, and so on?

## 2. Questionnaire

A questionnaire is a research tool that uses a series of lists of questions, usually written, that are used to obtain information from respondents.<sup>55</sup> Questionnaires can include closed-ended questions (e.g., answering “yes” or “no” or multiple choice) or open-ended questions. A questionnaire is usually a list of questions in a survey method that is distributed to a sample in a survey process.

Examples of questionnaire questions in the survey method related to the knowledge of task force members about TIP and how the reporting mechanism flows so far:

Referring to the [Technical Guideline on Collecting and Reporting Trafficking in Persons Data](#) developed by IOM and MOWECP, the institutional perceptions of TIP can be identified through the following questions:

### QUESTIONNAIRE

Example:

<https://www.MOWECP.go.id/lib/uploads/list/02e85-petunjuk-teknis-pendataan-dan-poran-tppo.pdf>

**Institutional perception on TIP:** *This part of the survey contains questions on the knowledge of the task force members on TIP and the currently applied reporting mechanism.*

Respondent Identification

Name:

Institution/Directorate/Position:

Respondent's Job Description:

Province & District/City:

Email Address:

Phone Number:

Date of Completion:

It is expected that in the future this TIP database can be a common database that can be accessed by all stakeholders. Do you agree with this statement?

Yes

No

Please provide brief explanation of your reason:

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Please provide your response in a scale of 1-5 on the importance of TIP data management below. If there is additional goals that have not been included, please add at the bottom.

		Least Important	Neutral	Most Important
a.	Provide TIP national data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b.	Develop action plans	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c.	Meet reporting obligation to the government, ATTF, and donor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d.	Improve services for victims	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e.	Help exposing TIP networks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f.	To know the number of victims assisted	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g.	Reduce the number of TIP cases	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h.	Identify TIP victims	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i.	Identify types of exploitation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j.	Identify TIP work sectors	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
k.	Identify risk factors that can prevent/reduce TIP level	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
l.	Identify TIP Perpetrators	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
m.	Map exploitation goals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
n.	Increase transparency among stakeholders	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
o.	Monitor and improve the performance of ministries/agencies	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
p.	Others, (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### 3. Checklist

When collecting TIP data using the observation method, the Drafting Team could use a checklist as a data collection tool.

The following is an example of a checklist that needs to be prepared to identify whether there is exploitation of the victim (based on the TIP exploitation indicators on page 61).

<b>Sample checklist for Observation</b>  Subject identity:  Location:  Time:  Aspects that need to be observed to identify the form of exploitation applied on the victim	Indicators of Sexual Exploitation	Yes	No	Notes
	• Tend to be young			
	• Signs that victim is “controlled” by the perpetrator			
	• Always be monitored when going to work and going home, or going to other places			
	• Sexually provocative clothing			
	Do not have ID (documents are on the hand of the perpetrator)			
	If they have ID or work documents, they are usually fake			
	Limited vocabulary in local language			
	• Long work hours			
	There is an obligation to reach target revenue			
	Receive very small wage compared to the work load			
	Brothel management sends part of payment to a third party			
	• Moving around for work			

## E. Preparation Stages

No	Preparation Stage	Process and description
1	Preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Determine the Drafting Team</li> <li>- Prepare Tools</li> <li>- Create a Writing Outline</li> <li>- Make a Question List</li> <li>- Create a Resource List</li> <li>- Prepare Work Plans and Schedules</li> </ul>
2	Data collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Literature Review</li> <li>- Interview</li> <li>- Focus Group Discussion</li> <li>- Survey</li> <li>- Questionnaire</li> <li>- Observation</li> <li>- Data bank (Example: SIMFONI PPA)</li> <li>- ATTF Reports</li> <li>- ATTF coordination meetings</li> <li>- ATTF internal and external communications</li> </ul>
3	Data verification	The process of assessing the accuracy and consistency of the data, including the assessment of the truth between the theoretical basis and facts on the field.

No	Preparation Stage	Process and description
4	Data Processing and Analysis	Data processing: Data Reduction and Categorization Data Cleaning Data Editing Data coding Data transcription Data translation Data entry Data display Making Conclusions Data analysis
5	Writing	The process of developing a report from data that has been processed and analyzed to produce a draft report
6	Validation	The draft report is discussed to get final inputs from the resource persons and relevant stakeholders
7	Finalization of the Situation Assessment Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inputs from the validation process are integrated into the report.</li> <li>- The TIP Situation Assessment Report is complete.</li> </ul>

## 1. Preparation

### a. Writer or Drafting Team

TIP assessments can be carried out by individuals such as a researcher or by a team from government organizations such as ATTF, international organizations, community organizations, labor unions, and research institutes.

In the National ATTF, for example, the assessment report can be initiated by the MOWECP as the Executive Chair and Secretariat of the Task Force. MOWECP in this case will form a Drafting Team whose task is to compile an assessment of TIP at the national level. The Drafting Team will coordinate with the Sub-Task Force, as well as the Provincial/District/City Task Forces.

Likewise, in the province, city, and district, the executive chair of ATTF can form a Drafting Team to conduct an assessment of TIP according to the needs of their respective regions.

In general, the report writer or drafting team is advised to have the following criteria:

1. Have knowledge and expertise in the field of TIP
2. Have a good network with ATTF, strategic partners, and key TIP actors
3. Have experience in conducting social research, including mastering data collection and writing techniques
4. Can write coherently, structured, argumentatively
5. Have a commitment to efforts to prevent and handle TIP
6. Have awareness and sensitivity to issues of Human Rights, children's rights, and gender
7. Have empathy and sensitivity to local culture

## Writer/Drafting Team Task

The report writer/drafting team is responsible for all stages of the writing above: (a) preparation stage; (b) data collection; (c) analysis (d) writing (e) validation; and (f) finalization of the assessment report.

Because the scope of the TIP issue is very complex and involves many stakeholders, it is recommended that the writer is assisted by members of the team in charge of collecting data. Data collectors are tasked with collecting and organizing data and information obtained in the field or from informants through various data collection techniques. While the writer is in charge of analyzing data and writing reports.

But in practice, often a writer can also collect data. In this case, the writer/drafting team who also collect data needs to anticipate time management, so that the target of data collection and report writing can be achieved optimally.

### b. Preparing and obtaining tools

Before compiling a report, the writer or the Drafting Team must prepare the following equipment:

1. Stationery (pen, pencil)
2. Writing media (books, paper, and others)
3. Laptop or computer
4. Recording device/Audio Recorder
5. Applications on laptop/computer:
  - a. Microsoft Word
  - b. Microsoft Excel for presenting data in tabular form
  - c. Adobe Acrobat Reader DC
  - d. Microsoft PowerPoint (PPT) for presenting report outlines and final reports.
6. Online platforms for online interviews or FGDs, such as Zoom , Google Meet , Microsoft Teams, etc
7. Other data processing applications
8. Communication tools, such as email and telephone
9. Internet Network
10. TIP Assessment Guidelines

### c. Create an Outline for the TIP Assessment Report

Based on the elements and discussion points in the assessment, the following is an example of the Writing Framework for a TIP assessment report.

#### 1. Cover Page

Front Cover Page is the page at the very front and contains the title of the report, the name of the writer or agency that writes the report, the agency logo and the year of publication.

#### 2. Foreword

The Foreword is usually written by a party other than the Drafting Team who introduces the report and explains why the readers should read the report. In addition, the Foreword also contains acknowledgment and recognitions to those who have contributed to the preparation of the report. In the assessment report issued by ATTF, the Foreword is usually given by the Chairs of the ATTF and the Executive Chair of the ATTF.

#### 4. List of Abbreviations

This section lists the abbreviations contained in the report along with their definition.

#### 5. Glossary

Glossary is an explanation of the meaning or definition of each keyword contained in the title and focus of the report based on the intent and understanding of the Drafting Team. To get a common understanding of a term, it is advisable to take the definition from documents issued by authorized institutions, for example from regulations legislation.

## 6. Background

The background contains an explanation of the rationale or reasons why the report is necessary and important to make. This section also raises the main problems or main questions that have been identified, which are to be answered in the report. In addition, this section explains the intent and purpose of writing the report and to whom the report is intended.

## 7. Introduction

The introduction chapter contains an overview of the problems to be discussed. The introduction is the part that provides an introduction to the reader about the topics that will be discussed in the report in general.

## 8. Methodology

Methodology describes the basis for selecting research methods, qualitative and quantitative methods or both. This methodology section also explains the forms of research methods used in the report.

## 9. TIP Assessment Topics

The topics are the core of the TIP assessment report which contains the findings and analysis, and recommendations from the research process in the preparation of the report. In this Guidelines, a complete TIP assessment consists of the following topics:

- 1) Overview [Country/Province/District/City X]
- 2) Root cause and Key Factors
- 3) Victim Profile
- 4) Perpetrator Profile
- 5) Overview of Efforts and Measures for Prevention and Handling of TIP
  - a. Overview [Country/Province/District/City X]
  - b. Root cause and Key Factors
  - c. Victim Profile
    - i. Prevention
    - ii. Health Rehabilitation
    - iii. Social Rehabilitation, Repatriation, and Reintegration
    - iv. Law enforcement
    - v. Legal Norm Development
    - vi. Collaboration
- 6) Non-government strategic partners
- 7) Recommendations

## 10. Appendices

Appendices are additional documents that are attached to the main document, such as laws, contact lists, and so on.

## 11. Bibliography

The bibliography is a section that contains information about all books or scientific writings that are referenced in the report.

#### d. List of Key Questions (See Chapter III)

To prepare an assessment report, the Drafting Team needs to create and develop key questions for each of the TIP Assessment Topics. These key questions will be asked during the data collection process using various selected methods such as literature review, interviews, FGDs, surveys, observations, *Simfoni PPPA*, coordination meetings, and internal and external communications by ATTF.

This Guidelines provides suggestions for key questions as can be seen in Chapter III.

#### e. Create and Complete a Contact List (see Appendix A)

Example of GT-PP-TPPO contact list:

No	Ministries/ Institutions	Contact person	Position	Location	Phone/ Email	Description
1	MOWECP	xx	national	Jakarta	xx	xx
2	WECP Service	xx	province	North Kalimantan		

Example of a Migrant Workers Union contact list

No	Organization Name	Contact person	Position	Location	Phone/ Email	Description
1	Indonesian Migrant Workers Union	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
2	Migrant Workers Network	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx

#### f. Prepare Work Plans and Schedules

Sample work plan and schedule:

Task	Sunday/ month 1	Sunday/ month 2	Sunday/ month 3	Sunday/ month 4	Sunday/ month 5	Sunday/ month 6
Preparation						
Data collection						
- Literature review						
- Interview						
- FGD						
- ATTF coordination meeting						
Writing and Analysis						
Verification and Validation						
- FGD						
- Task Force coordination meeting						
Report finalization						

## 2. Data collection

Data is a collection of information or a basic description of a thing (object or event) in the form of facts or figures derived from observations that can be processed as the basis for a study or analysis, or material for consideration in making a decision.<sup>56</sup>

The Drafting Team collects data according to the topic to be assessed.

First, **perform a literature review** to provide context and present relevant data and information from available reports or sources.

Develop a writing framework based on the results of the literature review findings. However, keep in mind that the results of the literature review must be updated, verified, completed, supported, and cross-checked with other primary data. To complete this, the author's team will select and collect data using interviews, FGDs, surveys, questionnaires, etc., as described in the previous chapter.

In collecting data through FGDs and interviews, the authors need to pay attention to the following ethics guideline/guiding principles:<sup>57</sup>

- a. Say hello, introduce yourself, and say thank you for the opportunity given.
- b. Use polite language.
- c. Ask questions systematically and sequentially.
- d. Focus on interview/FGD materials.
- e. Do not corner the speakers/participants and do not offend.
- f. Do not provoke unfounded questions or pit them against each other.
- g. Be objective and sympathetic.
- h. The right to privacy and anonymity of respondents must be respected, especially if the data or information provided is sensitive.
- i. Confidentiality of information needs to be respected and maintained.

## 3. Verification

In a scientific research, data verification is usually a process of assessing the truth of the theoretical basis in comparison to the facts in the field, which must then be processed and analyzed so that the research hypothesis can be tested.

In compiling reports, data verification is the process of proving the truth of one piece of information to ensure the validity of the data/information that has been collected. This verification is carried out in various ways, including:

- Check directly with data sources (informants) or provide interview results to informants to respond to whether the data is in accordance with what was informed by him/her or not
- Check and compare the recorded information/data whether it is in accordance with the original document

## 4. Processing and Analyzing Data

The main purpose of conducting research is to answer research questions. The main objective can be achieved, among others, through data processing and analysis.

### 1. Data processing

Data processing is a number of activities and processes carried out to transform raw data into information. After the data are collected and verified, the data can be processed through the following processes:

- **Data Transcription**

If the participants of the interview or FGD agree to be recorded, the recording of the interview or FGD needs to be transcribed. If the Drafting Team has taken notes during interviews or FGDs, the recordings can be an instrument to complete and verify notes. In some contexts, interviews or written information may be conducted or obtained in local or foreign languages, requiring translation into Indonesian.

- **Data reduction**

Data reduction is a process of selecting, focusing on simplifying, abstracting, and transforming raw data that emerges from field data.<sup>58</sup> Field data need to be selected according to their relevance to the TIP situation assessment report. After the reduction process, the Drafting Team can proceed to the data categorization process as needed, for example data based on date, characteristics of informants or research locations.

- **Data Cleaning and Data Editing**

1. Clean data through the following steps:

- Make sure the transcript of your interview or FGD is clear and easy to read.
- If necessary, clarify the meaning by adding additional words in brackets. If necessary, make complete sentences from the transcripts/interviews obtained.
- Elaborate if there is an abbreviation or acronym
- Move the text to the appropriate place (eg: if the Fifth Question is answered in response to the First Question for some reason, move the answer to the Fifth Question).
- Bookmark interesting quotes for report material. Then remove names or identifying information, unless you have received permissions to associate citations from participants.

2. Add comments

- Take notes and views of the interviewer at the end of the interview or FGD, if needed.
- Data Editing: Field data collected, for example in the form of a questionnaire, needs to be edited. The purpose of editing is to: (a) See the completeness of filling out the questionnaire; (b) Seeing the logic of the answer; and (c) Seeing the consistency of answers with questions.

- **Data Coding (Giving Labels and Categorization)**

It is the process of labeling or organizing qualitative data based on categories or themes and filling them in based on keywords. Through the coding process, various information and observations that have been collected will be transformed into more meaningful and coherent categories.

- **Data Entry**

Data entry is the process of entering data into the tabulation process (usually in the form of a table). After tabulation, it is necessary to re-edit the data to prevent errors in entering data, or misplacement in columns or rows of the table.

- **Data Display**

Data display is the process of displaying the data that has been obtained in the form of either narrative or more visual ones such as charts, diagrams, matrices, flow charts, and others.

- **Conclusion**

Conclusions should include important information in the research outline. The conclusion should also be written in easy-to-understand language.

## 2. Data Analysis

After obtaining sufficient data, it is time for the Drafting Team to start analyzing the data.

Here are some techniques in analyzing is data:

- In analyzing data, the Drafting Team should focus on the research objectives, themes/sub-themes, and key questions.
- Reveal and explain the important findings (findings) obtained from the data collection process. Also identify problems, achievements, challenges, as well as examples or good practices, as well as issues that need further investigation or research.
- The data obtained from various methods of data collection are, of course, scattered in various notes and manuscripts (interview manuscripts, FGD texts, survey results, literature review notes, etc.). Therefore, the Drafting Team needs to group the data according to the main points of discussion and key questions. After the data is grouped according to the themes/sub-themes and key questions, check the validity of the data by comparing data from one source with data from other sources (referred to as data triangulation). Use consistent data to reinforce or complement a finding.

Through the data triangulation process, the Drafting Team will also make a more comprehensive explanation of an issue, because the issue is viewed from various perspectives from the respondents.

- If there are differences in data, choose data that is closer to the primary data source. Mark inconsistent data or information from data sources that are equally strong, to be checked further in the verification and validation process of draft reports (if needed).

## 5. Writing

- Tulis laporan dengan struktur sesuai yang ada di kerangka penulisan, dimulai dari judul, hingga penutup.
- Gunakan bahasa Indonesia yang baku, jelas dan lugas berdasarkan fakta dan data yang sudah ada.
- Lengkapi sumber dan referensi dari data-data yang diperoleh.

*Please see CHAPTER III.*

## 6. Validation

The initial draft is discussed again to get inputs from resource persons and policy makers, for example through FGDs or coordination meetings.

## 7. Report Finalization

Inputs and suggestions from the verification and validation processes are integrated into the initial assessment design. Once completed, the assessment report can be final edited and formatted.

## 8. Dissemination

After the editing and formatting process is complete, the report is ready to be disseminated to policy makers, strategic partners, and other key TIP actors.

## 9. Publikasi

Untuk memperluas diseminasi dan menysasar target audien yang lebih luas, Laporan perlu juga dipublikasikan baik melalui media cetak, elektronik maupun media sosial.

# CHAPTER III

## GUIDELINE FOR WRITING TIP SITUATION ASSESSMENT TOPICS





## CHAPTER III. GUIDELINE FOR WRITING TIP SITUATION ASSESSMENT TOPICS

This section will provide a step-by-step guide to the Drafting Team in compiling the TIP Assessment report by answering key questions for each Assessment Topic. The key questions below are arranged according to the writing framework, namely the main topics and sub-topics, along with the data sources and data collection methods.

### Instructions for Filling in Guiding Questions

- 1) The guiding questions below can be selected and developed according to the needs and objectives of the assessment. If the scope or level of the assessment topic is national, then answer the relevant questions at the national level. Likewise, if the scope of the assessment is limited to the provincial/district/city level, it is sufficient for the writer to answer questions that are appropriate to the provincial/district/city context (province/city/district/village, etc.).
- 2) For ATTF members or government partners outside of ATTF, the questions can be adapted to the main tasks and functions of each, both in the capacity as ATTF, Sub-Task Force, ministries, institutions, agencies, and so on.
- 3) Stakeholders or non-government partners can also adjust the scope of the assessment according to their respective mandates, visions and missions, or areas of advocacy.
- 4) If the writer aims to make an assessment of certain topics of discussion, for example only the law enforcement aspect of TIP, then choose questions from the main topics of the law enforcement chapter according to the substance and purpose of the writing.
- 5) This guide is flexible and can be developed according to the needs, characteristics and uniqueness of each region.
- 6) Detailed guideline regarding identification of non-government strategic partners and technical guidelines for making recommendations are comprehensively described in the next sub-chapter.

## A. Guiding Questions/Report Matrix

### Main Topic I. Overview:

**Content:** A brief description of the profile of a location or place, can be a country, province, city, district, or other place where the TIP assessment is being carried out

**Function:** Introducing and providing an overview of the background, environment, and geographical, demographic, administrative, economic and industrial conditions, as well as socio-cultural conditions of the area being assessed

**Objective:** To provide the readers with an understanding of the context in which the assessment is carried out.

**Writing length:** 2-3 paragraphs

Key Questions	Data source	Data Collection Method
<p>Lokasi dan kondisi geografis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Describe the area boundaries and their position in Indonesia (according to the cardinal points)</li> <li>- Describe the most prominent geographical conditions of the place that affect the type of work, social life, economy and culture of the local community (for example: coastal, mainland, or mountainous areas)</li> </ul> <p>Administrative division</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Describe the name of the capital city and how it is administratively divided</li> </ul> <p>Demographic/population conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- What is the population and how is it distributed?</li> <li>- How is the data disaggregated by age group, last education, occupation, and gender?</li> </ul> <p>Economic and Industry Data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Describe the industrial sectors in the area (For example: mining, maritime/fishery, plantation, manufacturing, trade and services, MSMEs, etc.)</li> <li>- Describe the largest economic growth rate and the largest contributory sector.</li> </ul> <p>Socio-Cultural Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Describe the local customs, traditions and languages, which are relevant, which are the main characteristics of the location.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National and Provincial/ District/City Statistics Indonesia (BPS): <a href="http://www.bps.go.id">www.bps.go.id</a>, <a href="https://sumut.bps.go.id/">https://sumut.bps.go.id/</a></li> <li>- Population and Civil Registration Department for population aggregate data: <a href="https://dukcapil.kemendagri.go.id/">https://dukcapil.kemendagri.go.id/</a>, t <a href="http://disdukcapil.sumutprov.go.id/">http://disdukcapil.sumutprov.go.id/</a></li> <li>- Bank Indonesia for economic and industrial data: <a href="http://www.bi.go.id">www.bi.go.id</a></li> </ul>	<p>Online literature review</p>

Example of writing:

### North Sumatra Province Overview

North Sumatra Province is located in the western part of Indonesia, located at 10 - 40 north latitude and 980 - 1000 east longitude. North Sumatra is bordered by two other provinces, Aceh Province in the north and Malaysia and the Malacca Strait in the east, Riau Province and West Sumatra Province in the south, and the Indian Ocean in the west.

Based on the location and natural conditions, North Sumatra is divided into 3 (three) groups of regions/ areas, the West Coast, the Highland, and the East Coast. The land size of North Sumatra Province is 72,981.23 km<sup>2</sup>, most of which are on the mainland of Sumatra Island and a small part are on Nias Island, Batu Island, and several small islands, both on the west and east coast of Sumatra Island. North Sumatra is also included in an area that often experiences earthquakes. Throughout 2019, there are 528 earthquakes recorded, which is higher than 2018 where 356 earthquakes were recorded,

The capital of North Sumatra is Medan and this province has 26 districts/cities. In 2018, the population of North Sumatra was 14,415,391 million consisting of 7,193,200 males and 7 222 191 females. The main economic sectors of North Sumatra are Agriculture, Forestry, Livestock, Fisheries, Manufacturing, and Tourism.

Sources:

- *Provinsi Sumatera Utara dalam Angka 2021*, BPS, 2021, <https://sumut.bps.go.id/publication/2021/02/26/e93c46a1e30092ec491ec8a9/provinsi-sumatera-utara-dalam-angka-2021.html>
- <https://www.bps.go.id/indicator/101/154/1/jumlah-kabupaten.html>
- <https://sumut.bps.go.id/statictable/2019/10/30/1322/jumlah-penduduk-menurut-kelompok-umur-dan-jenis-kelamin-2018.html>

## Topic II: Root Causes and Key Factors of TIP

**Content:** Description of the most basic causes that create conditions in which TIP can grow and thrive in a place. In addition, this chapter describes other causal factors that contribute to the highs and lows of the TIP situation and to the vulnerability of the community to become victims of TIP.

**Function:** To recognize and understand the root causes and key factors of TIP in one location

**Objective:** To enable the readers of the report to formulate policies that are right on target, namely those that lead to alleviation of root causes and other contributing factors, especially in formulating policies to prevent TIP.

Key Questions	Data source	Data Collection Method
Poverty - Describe the poverty rate data in the area. - Describe the Human Development Index (HDI) in the area. (This is to explain people's access to development outcomes in the form of income, health, education, and so on)	- Statistics Indonesia (BPS): <a href="http://www.bps.go.id">www.bps.go.id</a> - Ministry of National Development Planning/ Bappenas: <a href="http://www.bappenas.go.id">http://www.bappenas.go.id</a> - Provincial government portal, for example: <a href="https://kepriprov.go.id">https://kepriprov.go.id</a>	Online Literature Review

Key Questions	Data source	Data Collection Method
<p>Employment Opportunity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sebutkan data lapangan kerja dan sektor-sektornya.</li> <li>- Sebutkan data tingkat pengangguran di daerah tersebut.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- BPS: <a href="http://www.bps.go.id">www.bps.go.id</a>.</li> <li>- Kementerian PPN/Bappenas, <a href="http://www.bappenas.go.id">http://www.bappenas.go.id</a></li> <li>- Portal Satudata Kemnaker, <a href="https://satudata.kemnaker.go.id">https://satudata.kemnaker.go.id</a></li> </ul>	Studi kepustakaan Online
<p>Accessibility to Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Describe the data on the education level of the community (how many graduated from elementary, middle, high school, college, etc.), the availability and distribution of schools.</li> <li>- Describe the literacy rate data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- BPS: <a href="http://www.bps.go.id">www.bps.go.id</a></li> <li>- Kemdikbud: <a href="http://publikasi.data.kemdikbud.go.id">http://publikasi.data.kemdikbud.go.id</a></li> </ul>	Online literature review
<p>Gender inequality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Describe the Gender Equality and Justice Index ( IKKG ) in the area.</li> </ul> <p>Notes: IKKG as a policy benchmark. The Gender Equality and Justice Index is established to measure and evaluate the success of developing gender equality and justice in the National Mid-Term Development Plan (RPJMN)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MOWECP/DP3APPKB: : <a href="https://www.kemenpppa.go.id/">https://www.kemenpppa.go.id/</a> , <a href="https://dp3appkb.kalteng.go.id">https://dp3appkb.kalteng.go.id</a></li> <li>- BPS: <a href="http://www.bps.go.id">www.bps.go.id</a>.</li> <li>- Komnas Perempuan, <a href="https://www.komnasperempuan.go.id">https://www.komnasperempuan.go.id</a></li> </ul>	Online literature review
<p>Culture and public perception</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- What are the local culture, norms, and perceptions that have the potential to encourage people to fall victim to TIP?</li> <li>- How does the local culture place the role of women, children, including men in the family?</li> <li>- How does the local culture view early marriage?</li> <li>- Are there historical practices due to debt bondage that developed in society?</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Community organizations that carry out advocacy and assistance</li> <li>2. Public figures</li> <li>3. Researcher</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Interview</li> <li>- <b>Observation</b> (make sure interview sources are anonymous)</li> </ul>

Key Questions	Data source	Data Collection Method
<p>Online Vulnerabilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- How strong is the online culture in society, especially among vulnerable groups such as children and women?</li> <li>- How big is the access of society, especially children and women to the internet and digital social media?</li> <li>- What is the level of public literacy on the internet?</li> <li>- What forms of online exploitation are found?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Criminal Investigation Agency <a href="https://www.lapor.go.id">https://www.lapor.go.id</a>, Polda, Polres</li> <li>- Ministry of Communication and informatics, , <a href="https://www.kominfo.go.id/">https://www.kominfo.go.id/</a></li> <li>- Komnas Perempuan <a href="https://www.komnasperempuan.go.id/">https://www.komnasperempuan.go.id/</a></li> <li>- KPAI, <a href="https://www.kpai.go.id/">https://www.kpai.go.id/</a></li> <li>- NGO</li> <li>- Media</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Interview</b> (make sure interview sources are anonymous)</li> <li>- <b>Literature review of</b> related Ministries, Institutions, NGO reports</li> </ul>
<p><b>Disaster vulnerability:</b> (natural and non-natural disasters)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- What kind of disaster has occurred in the place?</li> <li>- How often do disasters occur in that place?</li> <li>- To what extent has the disaster affected the social and economic structures that encourage people to migrate or invite traffickers to recruit victims, especially children and women?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Online media</li> <li>- Ministry of Social Affairs/ Social Service, <a href="https://kemensos.go.id/">https://kemensos.go.id/</a></li> <li>- BNPD/BDPD, <a href="https://bnpb.go.id/">https://bnpb.go.id/</a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Interview</li> <li>- Literature review of the media</li> </ul>
<p>Geographical factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Are there a geographical location factors in the area that make the local community vulnerable to TIP? What are the forms of vulnerability?</li> </ul> <p>For example, whether the area is a border area or adjacent to a country receiving migrant workers, or is it a transit and exit area for migrant workers.</p> <p>Example: Nunukan District, North Kalimantan has a direct border with Sarawak and Sabah, Malaysia. This creates a vulnerability where local residents very easily cross the border and become victims of TIP. Another impact is the children of IMWs who do not have access to adequate education.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Statistics Indonesia (BPS): <a href="http://www.bps.go.id">www.bps.go.id</a></li> <li>- MOWECP/DP3APPKB</li> <li>- Ministry/department of transportation</li> <li>- NGOs, CSOs, Trade Unions</li> <li>- Community Watch</li> <li>- Media</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Interview</li> <li>- Literature review of the media</li> </ul>

Key Questions	Data source	Data Collection Method
<p><b>Important Notes:</b></p> <p>Important factors or findings that are not covered by the questions above. For example, are there any regional infrastructure developments (electricity, internet, dams, etc.) that cause people to migrate, and so on.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- NGOs, CSOs, Trade Unions</li> <li>- Community Watch</li> <li>- Media</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Interview</li> <li>- Literature review of the media</li> </ul>

### Subject III: Victim Profile

**Content:** Description of TIP victims based on their social demographic characteristics and characteristics.

**Function:** to provide a detailed description of the characteristics of victims of trafficking in persons

**Purpose:** so the readers of the report can formulate national/regional policies for handling victims (protection, rehabilitation and law enforcement).

Key Questions	Data source	Data Collection Method
<p>Victim Profile</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Who are the victims of TIP in the area and describe them based on:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Age</li> <li>2. Gender and sex</li> <li>3. Type of work/form of exploitation</li> <li>4. Education</li> <li>5. Ethnicity or cultural group</li> <li>6. Marital and family status</li> <li>7. Region/country of origin</li> <li>8. Destination region/country</li> </ol> </li> <li>- Were there any other vulnerable groups found, for example Persons with Disabilities, minority groups, transgender groups and so on.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SIMFONI PPA , <a href="https://kerasan.MOWECP.go.id/register/login">https://kerasan.MOWECP.go.id/register/login</a></li> <li>- Indonesian National Police Criminal Investigation Agency/ Regional Police/Local Police <a href="https://www.polri.go.id/">https://www.polri.go.id/</a></li> <li>- Ministry of Social Affairs/Social Service, <a href="https://kemensos.go.id/">https://kemensos.go.id/</a></li> <li>- BP2MI, <a href="https://bp2mi.go.id/">https://bp2mi.go.id/</a>, including data from raids in the context of the illegal IMW Placement Syndicate</li> <li>- Directorate General of Immigration, Immigration Offices <a href="http://imigration.go.id/">http://imigration.go.id/</a></li> <li>- Ministry of Health/Health Offices <a href="https://www.kemkes.go.id/">https://www.kemkes.go.id/</a></li> <li>- LPSK, <a href="https://lpsk.go.id/home">https://lpsk.go.id/home</a></li> <li>- NGO</li> <li>- SBMI <a href="https://sbmi.or.id/">https://sbmi.or.id/</a></li> <li>- Migrant Care <a href="https://migrantcare.net/">https://migrantcare.net/</a></li> <li>- Migrant Workers Network, <a href="http://www.jaringanburuhmigran.org/">http://www.jaringanburuhmigran.org/</a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Literature review</b> of ministry and agency report documents</li> <li>- ATTF Coordination Meeting</li> <li>- In-depth interviews</li> </ul> <p>* There must be a synchronization of the Ministry/ Institution/ Organization reports regarding the definition and number of victims, such as between the Police and the Ministry of Social Affairs, LPSK, Ministry of Health, and so on.</p>

### Important Notes:

Describe other important things or findings that have not been accommodated from the questions above.

## Subject IV. TIP Perpetrator Profile

**Content:** A description of the parties involved in the crime of TIP

**Function:** To provide a detailed description of the perpetrators of the form of organisation, their roles, modus operandi, routes and how they carry out their TIP operations.

**Objective:** So that the readers of the report can formulate national/regional policies for the prevention of TIP, prosecution of perpetrators, and law enforcement

Key Questions	Data source	Data Collection Method
<b>Perpetrator</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Who recruited the victims?</li><li>- Who moved the victim?</li><li>- Who is the owner/employer and manager of the business?</li><li>- Who are the major players for TIP in that area?</li><li>- What is the name and form of the company or syndicate?</li><li>- Where is the business center and its network (overseas or domestically)</li><li>- How big is their syndicate network?</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Coordinator: Indonesian National Police Criminal Investigation Agency/ Regional Police/Local Police</li><li>- Director General of Immigration/Immigration Office, <a href="http://imigrasi.go.id/">http://imigrasi.go.id/</a></li><li>- Ministry of Transportation/ Transportation Office <a href="http://www.dephub.go.id/">http://www.dephub.go.id/</a></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Interview</li><li>- Coordination meetings</li></ul>
<b>Modus operandi</b> (see General Guide, Modus Operandi Table) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Describe the modus operandi used. Sort by most used mode.</li><li>- Describe the most recent modus operandi used by the perpetrator</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Migrant labor union</li><li>- Community organisation</li><li>- Community Watch</li><li>- Public figures</li></ul>	
<b>Route</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Explain the main routes used by TIP perpetrators, starting from where the perpetrators first transport victims, accommodate them, move them and where they are dispatched.</li><li>- What mode of transportation is used? (land/sea/air)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Green Peace Indonesia, <a href="https://www.greenpeace.org/indonesia/">https://www.greenpeace.org/indonesia/</a></li></ul>	
<b>Related crimes</b> <p>Are there potential links to other criminal acts, such as corruption, money laundering, and so on?</p>		
<b>Important Notes:</b> <p>Describe other important things or findings that have not been accommodated from the questions above.</p>		

## Main Discussion V. Overview of Efforts and Measures for Prevention and Handling of TIP

**Contents** : Description of the steps taken in the prevention and handling of TIP from 3 aspects, **legal framework, institutions, and programs based on the 6 pillars of TIP.**

**Function** : Provide an overview of the efforts, both from the aspect of regulations and policies, institutional responsibilities, and programs carried out by the government in the framework of TIP handling. In addition, this section is useful for identifying achievements, challenges, and best practices in the prevention and handling of TIP.

**Purpose** : to assist the readers of the report to formulate future policy improvements in these three areas.

### V.1. Sub-topic: Legal Framework and Norms

**Contents:** a description of the laws and regulations, norms, and key policies related to TIP that apply in one place.

<p><b>Key Questions</b></p> <p><b>Note: The choice of key questions is tailored to the needs of the assessment.</b></p> <p><b>For example, for a provincial/district/city policy assessment, the resource persons do not have to answer questions about international instruments and the ASEAN region.</b></p>	<p><b>Data source</b></p>	<p><b>Data Collection Method</b></p>
<p>Main international and regional instruments/norms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Describe the international and regional instruments and norms (conventions, protocols, declarations) that have been ratified or adopted by the Government of Indonesia</li> <li>- Describe the main obligations mandated by these legal instruments/norms in preventing and handling TIP in Indonesia.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministry of Law and Human Rights, <a href="https://peraturan.go.id/">https://peraturan.go.id/</a></li> <li>- Ministry of WECP</li> <li>- OHCHR <a href="https://www.ohchr.org/">https://www.ohchr.org/</a></li> <li>- ILO, <a href="https://www.ilo.org">https://www.ilo.org</a></li> <li>- ASEAN, <a href="https://asean.org/">https://asean.org/</a></li> <li>- Ministry of Foreign Affairs: <a href="https://treaty.kemlu.go.id/">https://treaty.kemlu.go.id/</a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Online literature Review</li> <li>- To get in-depth information, interviews can be carried out with the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, MOWECP and Women Empowerment and Child Protection Office, provincial/district/city Government and legal experts</li> </ul>
<p>Laws and regulations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Describe national/regional laws and regulations (For example: Laws, Presidential Regulations, Ministry Regulation, Provincial Regulation, Governor Regulation) related to TIP and the main mandated obligations in the prevention and handling of TIP in Indonesia/Province/District (adjust to the context of the report's needs))</li> <li>- Identification of laws and regulations that are not yet harmonious, overlapping or still require implementing regulations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministry of Law and Human Rights, <a href="https://peraturan.go.id/">https://peraturan.go.id/</a></li> <li>- MOWECP/WECP Office</li> <li>- Provincial/District/City governments</li> <li>- Experts</li> </ul>	

## V.2. Sub-Point of Discussion: Institutional Framework of TIP

**Contents:** a description that explains efforts to prevent and handle TIP from the aspect of developing responsible institutions related to TIP, especially ATTF.

Key Questions	Data source	Data Collection Method
<p>The existence and completeness of the ATTF structure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Explain the existence of ATTF in the area, when was it formed and how complete is the structure? (Chair I, Chair II and Executive Chair, and secretariat)</li> </ul> <p>Support of the President and Heads of Provincial/District/City Governments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- What is the form of support from the President/Governor/Regent/Mayor in increasing the profile of GT - PPTPPO, strengthening government representation in ATTF, prioritizing TIP activities and securing sufficient budget allocation for ATTF activities?</li> </ul> <p>Coordination and communication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Explain to what extent the coordination mechanism within and between ATTF in the form of regular meetings, coordination meetings has been running? If it does not work, what is the problem?</li> </ul> <p>Monitoring, evaluation, and reporting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- How far has the evaluation and reporting mechanism in ATTF been running? If it does not work, what is the problem?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministry of WECP/Office of WECP</li> <li>- Chairman I, Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture</li> <li>- Chairman II, Coordinating Ministry for Political, Legal and Security Affairs</li> <li>- Provincial/District/City government</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Online literature review:</b> Information on the existence of GT can be found on the website of MOWECP/WECP Office and GT Reports</li> <li>- <b>Interviews and Coordination Meetings</b> (for data on the completeness of the structure, forms of government support for GT TP TPPO)</li> </ul>

### V.3.1. TIP Prevention

Key Questions Questions can be developed from the Pillars of Action Plans or Clusters of TIP on pages 27-28.	Data source	Data Collection Method
<p>Describe what efforts and actions related to the prevention of TIP have been implemented, and to what extent have the targets and indicators as set out by the NAP/SAP/Perda/Pergub been achieved?</p> <p>Follow-up questions that can be asked:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Explain the prevention efforts that have been carried out in the areas of origin, transit and destination? For example, the establishment of productive (desmigratif) migrant villages in the area of origin.</li> <li>- Is there a One-Stop Integrated Service (LTSA) in Indonesia in the area? Please explain</li> </ul> <p>To elaborate whether the policy has targeted the root causes of TIP and the key factors of TIP in the local area, the following questions may also be asked:</p> <p>What are the efforts and actions that have been taken by the government to address the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reducing the poverty rate in IMW sending areas/villages</li> <li>- Increase employment opportunities in IMW sending areas/villages</li> <li>- Improve the accessibility of education in IMW sending areas/villages</li> <li>- Programs and education on gender equality in IMW villages</li> <li>- Protect children and women from online vulnerabilities</li> <li>- Socio-economic assistance and empowerment programs for areas affected by disasters and prone to TIP</li> <li>- Prevention of TIP by monitoring border areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Coordinator of the Ministry of WECP's Prevention Sub Task Force as Executive Chair /Secretariat</li> <li>- Ministry of Manpower - Task Force for the Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers (PPM)</li> <li>- BP2 MI</li> <li>- Relevant Ministries/Agencies</li> <li>- NGOs and community organizations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Literature Review</b> of GT PP TPPO reports and documents, related ministries and institutions</li> <li>- Coordination meetings</li> <li>- FGDs</li> <li>- In-depth interview</li> </ul>

<p><b>Achievements</b></p> <p>Describe the important successes that have been achieved in the efforts to prevent TIP.</p> <p>Achievements can be seen from, among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Technical policies generated and implemented to prevent TIP</li> <li>- Issuance of implementing regulations regarding TIP</li> <li>- Availability of a mapping of the vulnerability of TIP</li> <li>- Increased awareness and active role of the community in preventing TIP</li> <li>- Improvement of trained human resources</li> <li>- Decreased number of irregular migration</li> <li>- Establishment and implementation of effective TIP prevention models, such as the Desmigratif Program in villages where the IMWs are mostly based</li> <li>- Increased public awareness about TIP from the Communication, Information, and Education Program</li> <li>- Synergy and support from all stakeholders to prevent TIP.</li> </ul> <p>(see other success indicators in NAP TIP)</p>		
<p><b>Challenges</b></p> <p>What are the challenges faced in preventing TIP? (The challenges may include policy, technical implementation, coordination between agencies, budget, human resources, etc.)</p>		
<p><b>Good practices</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identify the prevention policy or program that is considered the most successful, then explain how the policy/program can have a very significant impacts on preventing TIP in the area</li> </ul>		

### V.3.2. Health rehabilitation

Key Questions	Data source	Data collection method
<p>Implementation of policies and programs</p> <p>Describe the efforts and actions related to the <b>rehabilitation of the victim's health</b> that have been carried out, and to what extent have the targets and indicators as set out by the NAP/SAP/Perda/Pergub been achieved?</p> <p>Follow-up questions that can be asked:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Explain the efforts that have been made in developing an Integrated Service Center (both standardizing health rehabilitation services, capacity building, budget allocation, monitoring and evaluation as well as coaching for victims of TIP)</li> <li>- What steps have been taken to provide comprehensive health services for victims of TIP, starting from promotive, preventive, curative, and rehabilitative efforts?</li> <li>- Explain the availability of referral health centers, the number of health workers, medical, psychological services, and medicines needed for victims.</li> <li>- How many Public Health Centers are able to manage Violence against Women and Children (KtP/A) and Integrated Service Centers (PPT)/ Integrated Crisis Centers (PKT) in hospitals in handling victims of KtP/A?</li> <li>- Describe disaggregated data from victims who have received health services.</li> <li>- Are there victims who do not receive services? What is the cause? (For example lack of facilities and service personnel)</li> <li>- Explain how the health rehabilitation program has been integrated into ministries/agencies or related.</li> <li>- Are there gender-sensitive and child-friendly SOPs used in health services?</li> </ul>	<p>Coordinator:</p> <p>Health Rehabilitation Sub Task Force</p> <p>Ministry of Health/Health office (Directorate General of Public Health)</p> <p>Member Health Rehabilitation cluster:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. MOWECP/WECP Office</li> <li>2. National Health Insurance Center (JKN)</li> <li>3. Indonesian Police Medical and Health Center <a href="https://corona.pusdokkes.polri.go.i">https://corona.pusdokkes.polri.go.i</a></li> <li>4. Hospital Integrated Service Center</li> </ol> <p>Area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provincial/District/City Secretariat of People's Welfare Bureau</li> <li>- Provincial FP Implementing Unit</li> <li>- Head of Port Health</li> <li>- BKKBN</li> <li>- NGO</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Literature review</b> on GT PP TPPO reports and documents, related Ministries and Institutions</li> <li>- Coordination meetings</li> <li>- FGD</li> <li>- In-depth interviews</li> </ul>

<p><b>Achievements</b></p> <p>Describe the important successes that have been achieved in terms of efforts to rehabilitate victims of TIP, which can be seen from, among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fulfillment of victims’ rights to health services is seen from the number of victims who receive services and referrals</li> <li>• Availability of integrated service centers or health facilities for health rehabilitation for victims of TIP</li> <li>• Availability of trained health workers who are able to handle victims</li> <li>• Availability of comprehensive health services according to Health Service Standards for Victims of Violence Against Women and Children at Health Facilities starting from entry points, referral hospitals, and transit/ debarkation</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Challenges</b></p> <p>What are the challenges in the rehabilitation of victims? These challenges may include commitments, policies, technical implementation, coordination between agencies, budgets, human resources, and others.</p>		
<p><b>Good practices</b></p> <p>Identification of policies or programs related to the rehabilitation of victims that are considered the most successful in terms of <b>the impacts or benefits received by victims.</b></p>		

### V.3.3. Social Rehabilitation, Repatriation, and Reintegration

Key Questions	Data source	Data collection method
<p>Social Rehabilitation</p> <p>Describe what efforts and actions related to <b>social rehabilitation</b> that have been implemented and to what extent have the targets and indicators as set out by the NAP/SAP/Perda/Perdub achieved?</p> <p>Follow-up questions that can be asked:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Elaborate data on Indonesian citizen who are TIP victims abroad</li> <li>- Provide the disaggregated data on the number of victims who received services through shelters (RPTC, RPSA, RPSW) at the National/Province/District/City Levels</li> <li>- Has a standardization (SOP) been established for the handling of psychosocial rehabilitation and reintegration for victims of TIP, including victims of sexual exploitation?</li> <li>- Is there a comprehensive guideline for the recovery model for TIP victims?</li> <li>- How much and is there an increase in the number of skilled and trained personnel in the provision of social rehabilitation, repatriation, and reintegration services?</li> <li>- Are Safe Houses and Social Rehab services available for TIP victims, for children, women and men? If not, when will the construction take place?</li> <li>- Is there a gender sensitive SOP in service?</li> <li>- Continue according to the list in NAP TIP</li> </ul>	<p>Coordinator: Ministry of Social Affairs/Social Affairs Office</p> <p>Member:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- BP2MI</li> <li>- Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture,</li> <li>- Director General of Protocol and Consular Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs</li> <li>- Director General of PWNI and BHI, Ministry of Foreign Affairs</li> <li>- BAPPENAS,</li> <li>- Director General of Air/Land/Sea/Railway Transportation,</li> <li>- Director General of Regional Autonomy,</li> <li>- Ministry of Manpower,</li> <li>- Director General of Livestock,</li> <li>- Director General of Food Crops,</li> <li>- Director General of Aquaculture</li> <li>- Indonesian National Police (INP)</li> <li>- Ministry of WECP</li> <li>- Indonesian Psychologist Association</li> <li>- Ministry of Law and Human Rights, director general of immigration</li> <li>- MOLHR</li> <li>- Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Literature Review</b> on ATTF reports and documents, related Ministries and Institutions</li> <li>- Rapat Koordinasi</li> <li>- FGD</li> <li>- Wawancara</li> </ul>

<p>Repatriation</p>		
<p>Follow-up questions that can be asked:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Do all victims get repatriation services? If not, what is the problem?</li> <li>- Describe the number of victims who are repatriated to their areas of origin safely</li> <li>- Is there a SOP for the repatriation of TIP victims from abroad to within the country and/ or from the destination to the area of origin? If not when will it start?</li> </ul>		
<p>Reintegration</p>		
<p><b>Reintegration</b></p> <p>Describe what efforts and actions related to <b>reintegration</b> have been implemented and to what extent are the targets and indicators as set out by the NAP/SAP/Perda/Pergub?</p> <p>Follow-up questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Describe the number of victims who received social reintegration assistance and were accepted by their environment through facilitation of assistance.</li> <li>- What empowerment and assistance programs are provided for victims to prevent them from returning?</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Achievements</b></p> <p>Describe the important successes that have been achieved in terms of Social Rehabilitation, Repatriation, and Reintegration, respectively.</p>		
<p><b>Challenges</b></p> <p>Identify and explain the challenges being faced in the efforts of Social Rehabilitation, Repatriation, and Reintegration (these challenges may include policies, barriers to implementation, coordination between agencies, budget, human resources, etc.)</p>		
<p><b>Good Practices</b></p> <p>Describe the policies/programs that are considered the most successful and explain how these programs can have a great impact and <b>benefits for victims of TIP?</b></p>		

## V.3.4. Law Enforcement

### Investigation, Prosecution, Court

Key Questions	Data source	Data collection method
<p>Describe the efforts and actions that have been taken and for law enforcement in TIP to what extent have the targets and indicators as set out by NAP/SAP/Perda/Pergub been achieved?</p> <p>Follow-up questions that can be asked:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- What programs have been implemented to strengthen Law Enforcement Officers' capacity in TIP?</li> <li>- Have any technical guidelines been developed for Law Enforcement Officer quality improvement? specify.</li> <li>- Does <b>the area have a Provincial/District/City TIP Handling Task Force?</b></li> <li>- What actions are taken to activate and improve the performance of the Provincial/District/City TIP Handling Task Force that has been established?</li> <li>- Is there a training curriculum for Police and Judges that has been prepared together with the education and training bodies of each agency?</li> </ul>	<p>Coordinator: Indonesian National Police's Criminal Investigation Agency, Regional/ Local Police</p> <p>Member:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Attorney General's Office, <a href="https://www.kejaksaan.go.id/">https://www.kejaksaan.go.id/</a></li> <li>- Supreme Court <a href="https://www.mahkamahagung.go.id/">https://www.mahkamahagung.go.id/</a></li> <li>- LPSK, <a href="https://lpsk.go.id/">https://lpsk.go.id/</a></li> <li>- Ministry of Law and Human Rights, <a href="https://www.kemenkumham.go.id/">https://www.kemenkumham.go.id/</a></li> </ul>	
<p><b>Investigation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- How many <b>TIP cases are reported and investigated by the police?</b></li> <li>- Has <b>there been a pro-active method of investigation carried out?</b></li> <li>- Has there been a victim identification procedure in the investigation implemented?</li> <li>- Are there gender-sensitive and child-friendly SOPs in the victim identification and investigation process? (For gender sensitivity, for example, not asking questions blaming female victims who are victims of TIP for the purpose of sexual exploitation)</li> <li>- How many cases are handled?</li> <li>- How many victims are facilitated in their minutes of examination (BAP) to claim compensation for losses (restitution)</li> <li>- Have investigators conducted financial investigations in TIP? For example, to find out the flow of funds between perpetrators</li> <li>- How many victims have been facilitated/ referred to LPSK for protection including demanding compensation (restitution).</li> </ul>	<p>Bareskrim Polri, Polda/Polres Pengadilan, <a href="https://www.mahkamahagung.go.id/">https://www.mahkamahagung.go.id/</a> -LPSK, <a href="https://lpsk.go.id/">https://lpsk.go.id</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Coordination meetings</li> <li>- Interviews</li> </ul>

<p><b>Prosecution:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- What are the steps taken by the prosecutor's office in the prosecution and TIP cases?</li> <li>- How many settlements of prosecutions for handling TIP cases have been successfully carried out?</li> <li>- How many victims get restitution through activities to facilitate victims to get restitution?</li> <li>- Is there a law other than the Law on TIP that is also used to prosecute TIP cases?</li> <li>- Are there any difficulties in executing the judge's decision in paying restitution?</li> </ul>	<p>Attorney General's Office <a href="https://www.kejaksaan.go.id/">https://www.kejaksaan.go.id/</a></p> <p>Local District Court/High Court</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Coordination meetings</li> <li>- Interviews</li> </ul>
<p><b>Court</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- How many perpetrators have received punishment through collecting disaggregated data on perpetrators and victims?</li> <li>- How many victims get restitution through court decisions?</li> <li>- How much assets of TIP perpetrators (individuals and corporations) are confiscated?</li> <li>- How many perpetrators are given substitute sentences for not being able to pay restitution?</li> </ul>	<p>Supreme Court <a href="https://www.mahkamahagung.go.id/">https://www.mahkamahagung.go.id/</a></p> <p>Local District Court/ High Court</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Coordination meetings</li> <li>- Interviews</li> </ul>
<p><b>Achievements</b></p> <p>Describe important achievements in law enforcement efforts in TIP cases</p>		
<p><b>Challenges</b></p> <p>Describe the challenges faced by Law Enforcement Officers in the investigation, prosecution and trial of TIP cases</p>		
<p><b>Best practices</b></p> <p>Describe an example of the most successful case handling, seen from the success of dismantling the case to its root, restoring justice to the victim and the success of delivering punishment to the perpetrators</p>		

### V.3.5. Development of Legal Norms

Key Questions	Data source	Data collection method
<p>Explain the efforts related to the development of legal norms that are being/have been carried out</p> <p>Example at the national level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development of guidelines for filing a civil lawsuit for restitution</li> <li>- Development of legal instruments for the protection of male TIP victims</li> <li>- TIP Examination Mechanisms that intersect with other related criminal acts</li> <li>- Development of the draft Criminal Code related to TIP</li> <li>- Draft Government Regulation on Child Case Register</li> </ul>	<p>Coordinator: Ministry of Law and Human Rights (waiting for regulation from the ministry of WECP)</p> <p>Supporting Ministries/Agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministry of Foreign Affairs</li> <li>- Ministry of Communication and Informatics</li> <li>- Ministry of Social Affairs</li> <li>- and the Ministry of Tourism.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Literature review</li> <li>- Coordination meetings</li> <li>- Interviews</li> </ul>
<p><b>Achievements</b></p> <p>Describe the important achievements in the effort to develop legal norms for TIP</p>		
<p><b>Challenges</b></p> <p>Describe the challenges faced by the development of legal norms for TIP</p>		
<p><b>Best practices</b></p> <p>Describe an example of the most successful case handling, seen from the success of dismantling the case to its root, restoring justice to the victim and the success of delivering punishment to the perpetrator</p>		

### V.3.6. Coordination and Cooperation of Government Strategic Partners

Key Questions	Data source	Data Collection Method
<p><b>Cooperation with origin, transit and destination areas</b> Describe the MoU between regional governments at the provincial level through the signing of MoUs with local governments of origin, transit, and destination.</p> <p><b>Cooperation between ministries/agencies</b> Describe the cooperation between ministries/agencies through the signing of MoU between ministries/agencies</p> <p><b>Bilateral, regional and multilateral meetings</b> Describe bilateral, regional and multilateral meetings attended by the Government of Indonesia, conducting negotiations and taking an active role in bilateral, regional, and multilateral cooperation forums.</p> <p><b>Bilateral, regional and multilateral agreements</b> The number of initiatives for drafting and negotiating international agreements through negotiating activities and taking an active role in initiating bilateral, regional and multilateral agreements related to the protection of victims and handling of TIP cases.</p>	<p>MOWECP and Related Ministries/Agencies</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ministry of Foreign Affairs,</li> <li>2. Ministry of Social Affairs</li> <li>3. INP International Relations Office</li> </ol> <p>- Ministry of Foreign Affairs, <a href="https://kemlu.go.id/">https://kemlu.go.id/</a>; <a href="https://treaty.kemlu.go.id/">https://treaty.kemlu.go.id/</a></p> <p>- ASEAN, <a href="http://www.asean.org">www.asean.org</a></p> <p>- ASEAN-ACT, <a href="http://www.aseanact.org/">www.aseanact.org/</a></p> <p>- ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) <a href="https://asean.org/meetingreportparent/asean-regional-forum-arf/">https://asean.org/meetingreportparent/asean-regional-forum-arf/</a></p> <p>- Bali Process, <a href="https://www.baliprocess.net/">https://www.baliprocess.net/</a></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Coordination meetings</li> <li>2. FGDs</li> <li>3. Literature review</li> </ol>

## Theme VI: Non-Government Strategic Partnership

### Function

- To provide an overview of the map of the existence, roles, programs of non- government strategic partners in the prevention and handling of TIP
- To recognize the role and good practices of Non - Government Strategic Partners in the prevention and handling of TIP.

**Purpose:** to help the readers of the report to identify potential collaboration and synergy between the government and civil society.

Key Questions	Data source	Data collection method
<p>The existence and role of Strategic Partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Name the non-government actor organizations working for TIP in the area.</li> <li>- Describe its role and mission in the prevention and handling of TIP.</li> </ul> <p>Forms of Support</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Describe more specific forms of support, programs and initiatives from non-government strategic partners in the prevention and handling of TIP in accordance with the cluster               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. TIP prevention</li> <li>b. Victim protection</li> <li>c. Law enforcement</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p>Engagement, coordination, and communication mechanisms</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Are the supports, programs, and initiatives from stakeholders synergized with the existing nomenclature in NAP/SAP?</li> </ol> <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- What kind of support is most needed and should be provided more by stakeholders?</li> <li>- How can the initiatives of non-government actors synergize with government initiatives (not overlapping?)</li> </ul> <p>Synergy</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Are the supports, programs, and initiatives from stakeholders synergized with the existing nomenclature in NAP/SAP?               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- What kind of support is most needed and should be provided more by stakeholders?</li> <li>- How can the initiatives of non-government actors synergize with government initiatives (not overlapping?)</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. IOM <a href="https://indonesia.iom.int/id">https://indonesia.iom.int/id</a></li> <li>2. ILO, <a href="http://www.ilo.org">www.ilo.org</a></li> <li>3. UNODC, <a href="https://www.unodc.org/">https://www.unodc.org/</a></li> <li>4. UN Women, <a href="https://www.unwomen.org/en">https://www.unwomen.org/en</a></li> <li>5. SBMI: <a href="https://sbmi.or.id/">https://sbmi.or.id/</a></li> <li>6. ECPAT Indonesia, <a href="https://ecpatindonesia.org/">https://ecpatindonesia.org/</a></li> <li>7. Rumah Faye, <a href="https://rumahfaye.or.id/id/">https://rumahfaye.or.id/id/</a></li> <li>8. Aisyiyah <a href="https://www.aisyiyah.or.id/">https://www.aisyiyah.or.id/</a></li> <li>9. etc.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Literature review of organizational reports and documents</li> </ul> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In-depth interviews</li> <li>2. FGD</li> <li>3. Surveys</li> <li>4. Questionnaires</li> <li>5. Observation</li> <li>6. Public consultations</li> </ol>
<p><b>Achievements</b></p> <p>Describe important successes achieved by civil society and other non-government actors in partnering with government for the prevention and handling of TIP</p>		
<p><b>Challenges</b></p> <p>What are the challenges faced by civil society and other non-government actors in partnering with the government for the prevention and handling of TIP?</p>		

<p><b>Best practices</b></p> <p>Describe examples of good initiatives from non-government actors in partnering with the government for the prevention and handling of TIP as seen from the following indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Synergy with policy makers</li> <li>- Initiatives to support the handling of TIP</li> <li>- Effectiveness of modalities, coordination and communication mechanisms</li> <li>- Provincial/District/City, national, regional or international cooperation</li> </ul>		
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Bearing in mind that this section on Non-Government Strategic Partnerships requires detailed guidance, please refer to page 106.

**Recommendation**

This section will identify and formulate recommendations for efforts in all areas of preventing and handling TIP.

**Function:** to identify areas that need improvement and enhancement in the prevention and handling of TIP.

**Purpose :** to help the readers of the report take appropriate follow-up steps at the policy, program and activity levels.

Key Questions	Data source	Recommendation Formulation Method
<p>Discuss and describe your suggestions or solutions to address the challenges previously identified from each theme below.</p> <p>In writing recommendations, use the principles of writing recommendations on pages 113-119.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Recommendations for TIP Prevention</li> <li>- Recommendations for Protection - Health Rehabilitation</li> <li>- Recommendations for Protection - Social Rehabilitation, Return and Reintegration</li> <li>- Recommendations for Law Enforcement - Investigation, Prosecution and Trial</li> <li>- Recommendations for Law Enforcement - Norm development</li> <li>- Recommendations for Coordination and Cooperation</li> <li>- Recommendations for Strategic Cooperation of Non-Government Partners</li> </ul> <p>Suggestions, solutions, or recommendations can target the following aspects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Policies and regulations</li> <li>2. Institution</li> <li>3. Human resources (Number of human resources, level of knowledge, skills, and capacity of government officials or non-government partners, commitment)</li> <li>4. Coordination and communication</li> <li>5. Budget</li> <li>6. and other possible aspects</li> </ol>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Coordination meetings</li> <li>- FGDs</li> <li>- Public consultations</li> </ul>

Bearing in mind that this section of Recommendations requires detailed guidance, please refer to page 113.

## B. Guideline for Identification of Key Actors/Strategic Partners<sup>59</sup>

- How to identify and map the presence, roles and programs of key actors/Strategic Partners involved in efforts to handle TIP
- Steps in evaluating the involvement and collaboration of key actors and Strategic Partners in handling TIP

This section will provide related guidance:

Example:

- First, we need to identify victims or parties affected by TIP and the type of TIP that occurred in an area/place, as part of the TIP assessment.
- After the above process, it will be easy to map:
  - 1) Which organizations or parties are involved in advocating the handling of TIP?
  - 2) Which organizations or parties have a strong advocacy influence on the handling of TIP?
- Then these organizations can be clustered according to the four pillars of TIP; Prevention, Protection of Law Enforcement/Prosecution and Cooperation.
- The identification process can be done through:
  - 1) Literature review (desk research)
  - 2) Coordination meetings
  - 3) Data bank (Example: SIMFONI PPA)
  - 4) In-depth interviews
  - 5) Focus Group Discussions
  - 6) Surveys
  - 7) Questionnaires
  - 8) Observations
  - 9) Consultations
  - 10) Media Reports
  - 11) TIP reports

Example of Identification and Mapping of Key Actors/Strategic Partners:

This section will focus on providing guidance in identifying and mapping key actors or strategic non-government partners.

- Examples of Identification and Mapping of other Strategic Partners in Riau Islands, North Sumatra, and North Kalimantan
- Riau islands

Example of a mapping table for key actors/strategic partners in Riau Archipelago:

Civil Society Institution	Faith-based Group
1. <i>KKP PMP Batam</i>	2. <i>Gembala Baik Batam</i>
3. <i>Gerhana Batam Foundation</i>	Community leaders and activists
4. <i>Lintas Nusa Foundation – Batam City</i>	5. <i>Sister Maria Angelina</i>
6. <i>Berlian Bintan Foundation</i>	7. <i>Father Alexander Dato</i>
8. <i>Insan Sehati Sebalai Foundation</i>	Community Watch
9. <i>KOMPAK Batam</i>	10. xxx
11. <i>Rumah Faye</i>	Private Sector
12. <i>Dunia Viva Wanita Batam Foundation</i>	13. xxx
14. <i>LIBAK Foundation</i>	Thematic expert
15. <i>Erinc Karimun Foundation</i>	16. xxx
17. <i>NGO Sirih Besar Tanjung Pinang</i>	Media
18. <i>Embun Pelangi Foundation</i>	- xxx
Legal aid	Academics
19. xxx	- xxx

- North Kalimantan

Example of a mapping table for key actors/strategic partners in North Kalimantan:

Civil Society Institutions	Community Watch
1. <i>Pelangi Nusantara Humanitarian Foundation, Nunukan District</i>	2. xxx
3. <i>Sakura Indonesia Al Jamaan Foundation</i>	Legal aid
4. <i>Muara Kasih Semesta Foundation, Nunukan District</i>	5. xxx
Faith-based Group	Private Sector
6. xxx	7. xxx
Community leaders and activists	Academic
8. xxx	9. xxx
Thematic Expert	Media
10. xxx	11. xxx

- North Sumatra

Example of a mapping table for key actors/strategic partners in North Sumatra:

Civil Society Institutions	Legal aid
1. <i>Aliansi Sumut Bersatu</i>	2. xxx
3. <i>Serikat Perempuan Independen (SPI Labuhan Batu)</i>	Community leaders and activists

4. Yayasan Kelompok Kerja Sosial Perkotaan (KKSP) Medan	5. xxx
6. LBH Apik Medan	Community Watch
7. Himpunan Serikat Perempuan Indonesia (HAPSARI) Deli Serdang	8. xxx
Faith-based Group	Private Sector
9. xxx	10. xxx
Thematic expert	Academics
11. xxx	12. xxx
Media	
13. xxx	

#### Example of a Strategic Partner Cluster Table or Key Actors

No	Organizations/Parties involved in the Pillar of Prevention	Organizations/Parties involved in the Pillar of Protection/Treatment	Organizations/Parties involved in Law Enforcement Pillars	Strategic Partner Organizations/Parties
1	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
2	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx

#### Example of the Process for Identification and Mapping of Functions and Programs of Strategic Partners or Key Non-Government Actors:

Below is an example of a non-government strategic partner identification or mapping process. The information that needs to be identified is:

- Who are these key actors?
- What are their roles/missions/functions in handling TIP?
- What are their programs in handling TIP?

If the above information has been obtained, the Task Force Report Drafting Team will easily analyze the extent of involvement and collaboration of key actors and Strategic Partners in handling TIP.

No	Key Actors/Strategic Partners	Role/Mission/Function in handling TIP	Program
I	Civil Society Organizations	Partners in TIP prevention and victim protection	
	<u>Foundation XXXX</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Providing Effective Outreach and Mentoring Services for Communities in Need.</li> <li>- Increasing the Capacity of Community Groups through Training.</li> <li>- Conducting Advocacy to the Government in the Context of Improving Facilities and Infrastructure for Empowerment of Community Groups.</li> <li>- Expanding the Network of Cooperation between Communities and Networks in Program Development and Funding.</li> <li>- Conducting Studies and Research for Program Development.</li> </ul>	See an example of an organizations program collaborating in the Migrant Care Network, Women and Children and hold an 18 Days of Anti-Violence Against Women and Children (HAKTPA) campaign.

### Good practices :

Guidelines for Good Practice Criteria :

- Number of Strategic Partners involved
- Synergy with policy makers
- Initiatives to support the handling of TIP
- Effectiveness of modalities, coordination, and communication mechanisms
- Provincial/District/City, national, regional or international cooperation

Examples of Good Practices :

The partnership initiated by the Migrant, Women, and Children Care Network of Batam City:

In 2019, the Batam City Migrant, Women, and Children Care Network consisting of KKPPMP, P2TP2A Batam City, Embun Pelangi Foundation, Rumah Faye, Dunia Viva Wanita Foundation, Gerhana Foundation, Lintas Nusa Foundation, LIBAK & Gembala Baik held an 18 Days Anti-Violence Against Women and Children (HAKTPA) campaign. The campaign activities carried out include:



## Guiding Questions for Evaluating the Effectiveness of Engagement and Collaboration with other Strategic Partners in handling TIP

Ideally, in preparing the TIP assessment report, it is important to collect and process the following data and analysis in order to assess the effectiveness of other strategic partnerships in dealing with TIP:

- Strategic Partner Engagement
- The extent to which Strategic Partners are involved in the prevention and handling of TIP, including for example in the formulation and implementation of the NAP TIP
- Quantity, quality and form of engagement of Strategic Partners:
  - How many times have they been involved in GT PP-TPPO meetings?
  - Are they regularly involved in consultation meetings?
  - What are other forms of involvement of strategic partners in handling TIP?
- Synergy with policy makers
  - Are the initiatives from stakeholders synergistic and not overlapping? or redundant?
  - What programs need to be synergized by Strategic Partners?
- Forms of support
- What kind of support is most needed and should be provided by non-government actors?
- What is the government's attitude regarding these supports?
- Modalities, coordination, and communication mechanisms
- Are there modalities and mechanisms for coordination and communication?
- Are existing modalities effective, if not what should be improved?
- Regional and international cooperation
  1. To what extent have international and regional cooperation been carried out in the context of handling TIP in the relevant regions?
  2. What are the achievements and challenges?
  3. How do they contribute to helping improve the handling of TIP at the national and regional levels?

## 4. Recommendations

Recommendations are an important part of the TIP Assessment Report. Recommendations for the TIP Assessment Report should be:

- Right on target and can contribute to improving the handling of TIP in the future.
- Can increase the capacity of relevant stakeholders
- Reflect the aspirations of international standards related to TIP
- Can mitigate the gaps between international standards and the reality of implementation on the ground
- Have a legal basis and implementation mechanism

## C. Technical Guideline for Making Recommendations

Recommendations are an integral part of the ATTF report. Without good recommendations, the ATTF report cannot be followed up in a measurable manner. Recommendations are also an important part that will be read by stakeholders regarding the handling of TIP.

How can the ATTF report recommendations be right on target and can improve the handling of TIP in the future?

- The Drafting Team needs to understand the context of the TIP situation, the status of prevention and handling of TIP, and know the role of strategic partners in handling TIP in a comprehensive manner.
- The Drafting Team needs to formulate recommendations according to the conclusions of the report.
- Recommendations need to explain and indicate priority actions for handling TIP that must be taken in line with the TIP situation in an area.
- Recommendations must make a constructive contribution to solving the TIP problem in an area.
- Recommendations should form a basis for periodic evaluation and follow-up in handling TIP in the future.

To be able to meet the above standards, the ATTF report Drafting Team needs to understand the principles to be considered when preparing recommendations:

### 1. **Specific**

Recommendations contain only one specific action. If there is more than one action, then the actions need to be explained one by one and separately using sequence marks or numbers.

### 2. **Measurable**

The recommendations made must be measurable, in terms of implementation and results, with appropriate measurement procedures.

### 3. **Achievable**

The recommended actions must be practicable, implementable, and achievable.

### 4. **Result-oriented**

Recommendations contain actions that lead to concrete changes in results.

### 5. **Time bound**

Recommendations provide a realistic picture of the time to start and end an action, either immediately, in the short or long term.

### 6. **Solution suggestive**

Action recommendations are in the form of accurate, concrete, concise solutions and contain relevant technical details so as not to cause misinterpretations or wrong actions.

### 7. **Mindful of prioritisation, sequencing and risk**

Recommendations must address matters of greater urgency, according to a hierarchy or order of importance and provide an overview of the risks that may arise.

### 8. **Argued**

Recommendations must be based on data, facts, objective analysis results, logical conclusions, and based on definite laws.

### **9. Root cause responsive**

Recommendations should be root-based, not symptom-based, meaning that the proposed action is more directed toward the cause of the problem.

### **10. Targeted**

Recommendations must be clear and accurate in identifying the implementers of the recommendations and the target of the recommendations by taking into account the duties, responsibilities, and authorities of the party who is the target of the recommendation.

Other factors to consider when writing GT PP-TPPO report recommendations:

- Audience's level of knowledge on TIP
- Recommendations are written in a structured manner (logic flow).
- No need to use unnecessary jargons
- Recommendations should be clear, informative, brief and use actionable and persuasive language.
- Include an action plan in each recommendation point

How can the Recommendations reflect the aspirations of international standards related to TIP and can mitigate the gap between international standards and the reality of implementation on the ground?

Recommendations should follow the four pillars of TIP, in accordance with the Palermo Protocol, for various mechanisms within national, provincial/district/city, and provincial ATTF members, in order to improve their efficiency and coordination.

Recommendations or Framework for Action Plans should be developed with reference to the following principles:<sup>60</sup>

#### **a. Human Rights-based Approach**

The rights of victims of TIP must be at the center of all efforts to prevent and handle TIP, as well as to protect, assist, and compensate victims. Efforts to handle TIP should not affect the rights of victims, migrant workers, children separated from their parents or guardians, internally displaced persons, refugees, and asylum seekers.

#### **b. Principle of Non-Discrimination**

Efforts to deal with TIP must be interpreted and applied in a way that is discriminatory to victims of TIP, and must be consistent with international standards regarding non-discrimination.

#### **c. Gender -sensitive approach**

TIP, whether it occurs in men or women, must be acknowledged. Differences or similarities in the experience of TIP for female and male victims, especially related to vulnerability and violations, must be dealt with by all. The different implications of a policy for men and women must be considered. Such an approach would allow victims to access information and remedies and claim their rights. This includes strategies for dealing with TIP that address gender-based discrimination and violence, promote gender equality, and fulfil the human rights for both men and women.

#### **d. Child Right-based Approach and Child Participation**

Any recommendations or action plan frameworks that are planned or taken regarding child victims or vulnerable children must be in accordance with international principles and standards for the protection of children's rights. Child victims are entitled to special protection, regardless of their legal status, both as victims and as children, in accordance with their rights and special needs. The best interests of children must be the main consideration in any recommendations or action plans for TIP regarding vulnerable children and child victims.

#### **e. A comprehensive international approach**

Recommendations for actions to prevent and deal with TIP, especially for women and children, need to include an international approach, both in countries of origin, transit, and destination, which includes actions to prevent TIP, punish traffickers and protect victims of TIP, including by protecting their internationally recognized rights.

#### **f. Interdisciplinary, Coordinated and Integrated Approach**

Considering that TIP is a multidisciplinary problem, TIP requires policies on various issues to be coordinated and consistent with the objectives of preventing and handling TIP. Therefore, recommendations or action plans need to ensure coordination between government agencies including NGOs.

#### **g. Evidence -based approach**

Recommendations or action plans for the prevention and handling of TIP must be based on data, research, and a regular review and evaluation process for actions handle TIP.

#### **h. Sustainability**

Recommendations or action plans for handling TIP must be sustainable and adaptable to changing conditions. Sustainable means coherent in practice both in time and efficiency.

The following are examples of recommendations based on 6 categories in the framework of the NAP TIP as well as the Task Force's Annual and Five Yearly Reports<sup>61</sup>:

#### **- Recommendations for TIP Prevention and Child Participation**

In order to improve prevention strategies and programs, it is necessary to implement the following actions:

1. Amend or adopt comprehensive legislation, policies and programs to prevent TIP and protect victims from re-victimization, including measures to promote and support regular migration for better jobs and for young people who are able to work.
2. Ensure an effective national child protection system and the active participation of children in the development of preventive measures.
3. Ensure synergy between public policies related to TIP (migration, crime prevention, education, employment, health, security, non-discrimination, economic development, protection of human rights, child protection, gender equality, etc.).
4. Develop and strengthen measures to reduce vulnerability to TIP by addressing root causes, particularly those that trigger TIP and potential exploitations.
5. Perform a needs assessment to evaluate the impact evaluation of prevention strategies and programs.

#### **- Recommendations for the development of legal norms and law enforcement**

1. Develop or strengthen legal frameworks to ensure that they are comprehensive and coherent with aspirations and implementation of international standards and has taken the rights of victims into account.

- Ensure that TIP is a crime in accordance with the UN Trafficking Protocol and prioritize the prosecution of TIP over other crimes;
  - Ensure the criminalization of crimes related to TIP, such as corruption, money laundering, obstruction of justice, and participation in organized crime groups.
  - Ensure that punishments and sanctions are appropriate and proportionate to the gravity of the crime
  - Ensure the rights of victims, including the rights of victims and witnesses, for protection are fulfilled before, during, and after the prosecution of crimes.
  - Develop intelligence-led investigative techniques without relying on victim testimony and ensure implementation of judicial procedures to avoid re-victimization, particularly of children, during the judicial process.
2. Ensure the implementation of national TIP legislation (NAP TIP), including by issuing regulations, circulars or administrative guidelines and by strengthening the capacity of criminal justice practitioners.
  3. Ensure the establishment of relevant agencies, such as special police units and special judicial structures.

#### **- Recommendations for Health Rehabilitation**

1. Responding to the medical, psychological, and material needs of victims of TIP
2. Providing physical, psychological, and social recovery services for victims of TIP
3. Provide adequate shelter adapted to the needs of victims of TIP
4. Provide specialist services or organizations or specialist crisis centers that have the capacity to respond to the needs of victims of TIP
5. Ensure that specialist services or service providers are evenly distributed throughout the regions that are part of the network, to ensure effective referrals.
6. Ensure that social workers and specialist health staff are properly and comprehensively trained in TIP (including related to legislation, measures to prevent and address TIP).
7. Promote the establishment of a network of specialists to support medical, psychological, and social assistance for victims.

#### **- Recommendations for Social Rehabilitation, Repatriation, and Reintegration**

1. Support organizations and agencies that provide safe transit and reintegration assistance.
2. Build the national capacity for identification, return, risk assessment and reintegration of victims of TIP, with special consideration for the best interests of children, and build cooperation between countries of destination, transit, and origin.
3. Ensure that repatriation of victims can be regulated through international and bilateral agreements between countries of origin and destination.
4. Ensure that there is an allocation of funds to support social rehabilitation, repatriation, and reintegration programs.
5. Provide rehabilitation and reintegration services for victims of TIP through job opportunities, education, and training.
6. Formulate equitable health policies and programs based on a human rights approach, gender responsive for victims of TIP, in accordance with human rights conventions and other international standards.

## - Recommendations for collaboration and coordination

In order to improve collaboration and coordination at various levels (provincial/district/city, national and international), it is necessary to implement the following actions:

1. Establish a collaboration system or mechanism and multidisciplinary coordination among policy makers, such as government agencies (including law enforcement officials, judicial authorities, labor inspectorates, immigration and asylum seeker authorities), NGOs, victim service providers, health agencies, child protection agencies, trade unions, workers' organizations, and the private sector.
2. Initiate legal basis for international collaboration and coordination, including the promotion of collaboration agreements.
3. Build or strengthen the national capacity for extradition, mutual legal assistance, transfers of imprisoned persons, joint investigations, and international collaboration in confiscation.
4. Promote both formal and informal collaborations, such as establishing procedures for communication, information, and data exchange.
5. Ensure synergy of policy recommendations and technical assistance provided by international and regional organizations.
6. Ensure division of labor based on organizational mandates and key competencies to avoid unnecessary duplication of efforts and to rationalize activities to be cost-effective.
7. Promote collaboration and collaborative programs among international and regional organizations in developing and implementing joint strategies and programs.

## D. Guideline for Creating a Bibliography

The bibliography is a collection of references referred to for the TIP Situation Assessment Report. The bibliography contains a list of legislation, books, journals, reports, news, interviews or other sources used in compiling the report. Bibliography strengthens the legitimacy of the report produced and avoids the stigma of plagiarism. Bibliography is also referred to as a reference, reference, link or library source. The bibliography is generally located on the last page of a scientific paper.

Here are a number of links that provide detailed guidelines for writing a Bibliography:

- a. [https://www.gramedia.com/best-seller/cara-write-List-library/#5\\_Cara\\_menulis\\_List\\_library\\_dari\\_hasil\\_interview](https://www.gramedia.com/best-seller/cara-write-List-library/#5_Cara_menulis_List_library_dari_hasil_interview)

For an example of writing a bibliography, you can refer to the bibliography of the TIP Situation Assessment Guidelines below.

# List of Legislations and Bibliography

## International Instruments and Norms

Palermo Protocol : <https://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/protocoltraffickinginpersons.aspx>

ILO Forced Labor Convention: [https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/---ilo-jakarta/documents/legaldocument/wcms\\_124556.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/---ilo-jakarta/documents/legaldocument/wcms_124556.pdf)

The ILO Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention (1999) can be accessed at: [https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100\\_ILO\\_CODE:C182](https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100_ILO_CODE:C182)

ICCPR: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/ccpr.aspx>

CEDAW: <https://ham.go.id/cedaw/>

CRC <https://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/crc.aspx>

Protocol Optional for CRC: [https://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/sites/default/files/un\\_convention\\_on\\_the\\_rights\\_of\\_the\\_child\\_1.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/sites/default/files/un_convention_on_the_rights_of_the_child_1.pdf)

CMW <https://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/cmw.aspx>

UNGP: <https://konsillsm.or.id/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/Buku-Saku-Panduan-UNGP-Bisnis-dan-HAM-2018.pdf>

UN Protocol Against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air: <https://kanimbatam.kemenkumham.go.id/category/undang-undang/uu-no-15-tahun-2009-tentang-protokol-menentang-penyelundupan-migran-melalui-darat-laut-dan-udara-melengkapi-konvensi-pbb-menentang-tindak-pidana-transnasional-yang-terorganisasi>

## Regional Instruments and Norms

ASEAN Convention Against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (ACTIP), 2017, <https://asean.org/asean2020/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/ACTIP.pdf>

ASEAN Plan of Action Against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, 2017, <https://asean.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/APA-FINAL.pdf>

ASEAN Consensus on Migrant Workers: <https://asean.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/ASEAN-Consensus-on-the-Protection-and-Promotion-of-the-Rights-of-Migrant-Workers1.pdf>

## National Legislations

Law no. 35 of 2014 on Amendments to Law No. 23 of 2002 on Child Protection: <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Home/Details/38723/uu-no-35-tahun-2014>

Law no. 21 of 2007 on the Eradication of TIP: <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Home/Details/39849/uu-no-21-tahun-2007>

Law no. 18 of 2017 on the Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers (PPMI), <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Home/Details/64508/uu-no-18-tahun-2017>

Law no. 13 of 2006 on the Protection of Witnesses and Victims and Law no. 31 of 2014 on Amendments to Law no. 13 of 2006 <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Home/Details/40178/uu-no-13-tahun-2006>

Law No. 39/1999 on Human Rights <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Home/Details/45361/uu-no-39-tahun-1999>

Law Number 13 of 2003 on Manpower, <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Home/Details/43013>

Law No. 37 of 1999 on Foreign Relations, <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Home/Details/45358/uu-no-37-tahun-1999>

Presidential Regulation (PR) No. 69 of 2008 which has been changed to Presidential Regulation No. 22 of 2021 regarding ATTF <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Home/Details/165370/perpres-no-22-tahun-2021>

Law no. 6 of 2011 on Immigration <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Home/Details/39140/uu-no-6-tahun-2011>

Government Regulation (GR) No. 9 of 2008 on Procedures and Mechanisms for Integrated Services for Witnesses and/or Victims of TIP, <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Home/Details/4821>

Government Regulation No. 78 of 2021 on Special Protection for Children, <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Home/Details/175276/pp-no-78-tahun-2021>

Government Regulation Number 7 of 2018 on Provision of Compensation, Restitution, and Assistance to Victim Witnesses, <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Home/Details/70238/pp-no-7-tahun-2018>

## TIP reports

1. *Laporan GT-PPTPPO 2015-2019*
2. *Laporan GT-PPTPPO 2018* <https://www.MOWECP.go.id/index.php/page/read/38/2577/buku-laporan-gt-pp-tppo-tahun-2018>
3. *Laporan GT-PPTPPO 2016*
4. *Global Report on TIP, UNODC, 2020*
5. *US Trafficking in Persons Report, 2021*
6. *Laporan IOM tentang Profil Perdagangan Orang di Daerah Perbatasan Kalimantan; Studi pada Kabupaten Sanggau, Sambas, Kapuas Hulu dan Nunukan, 2020.*
7. *IOM Report on Human Trafficking, Forced Labour and Fisheries Crime in the Indonesian Fishing Industry, 2016*
8. *IOM Report on Trafficking in Person in Batam District, Jakarta, 2016*
9. *IOM Report on Trafficking in Person in Sukabumi Districts, Jakarta, 2016*

## List of Guidelines and Toolkits

1. *Petunjuk Teknis Operasional GT-PPTPPO, MOWECP and IOM, 2019*
2. *OHCHR Manual on Human Rights Monitoring, 2011, <https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/OHCHRIntro-12pp.pdf>*
3. *International Framework for Action to Implement the Trafficking in Persons, [https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/Framework\\_for\\_Action\\_TIP.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/Framework_for_Action_TIP.pdf)*
4. *Literature Review and Research Methodology on the Impacts of COVID-19 on TIP; Trends and Inter-Institutional Response in Asia and the Pacific, IOM, 2021*
5. *Adult Human Trafficking Screening Tool and Guide, Administration for Children and Family & National Human Trafficking, 2018*
6. *Guidelines: How to use the human trafficking assessment tool, Canadian Council for Refugees, 2015*
7. *Toolkit to Combat TIP; Global Programme Against Trafficking in Human Beings, UNODC, 2006*

8. Toolkit on How to Deal with Witness and/or Victims of Human Trafficking (*Panduan Mekanisme Pelayanan Saksi dan/atau Korban Tindak Pidana Perdagangan Orang*), IOM UN Migration and KPPA, 2019
9. Technical Guidelines on Collecting and Reporting Trafficking in Persons Data, IOM UN Migration and KPPA, 2019
10. Anti-human trafficking manual for criminal justice practitioners, UNODC & UN.GIFT, 2009
11. Needs Assessment Toolkit on the Criminal Justice Response to Human Trafficking, UNODC & UN.GIFT, 2010
12. Screening for Human Trafficking: Guidelines for Administering the Trafficking Victim Identification Tool (TVIT), Vera Institute of Institute of Justice, 2014
13. Updated National SOP for integrated services to victims and witnesses of TIP
14. [https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/Framework\\_for\\_Action\\_TIP.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/Framework_for_Action_TIP.pdf)
15. ASEAN Plan of Action Against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children

## Online Dictionaries

Cambridge Online Dictionary. <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/>

Encyclopedia.com. <https://www.encyclopedia.com>

Glossary on Migration. IOM. <https://www.iom.int/glossary-migration-2019>

Oxford Online Dictionary. <https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/>

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Simatupang, Theresia, *Tinjauan Yuridis terhadap TPPO, Tinjauan Kasus No.741/pid.sus/2016/PN.Mdn*, *Jurnal Hukum Kaidah*, Volume 18. No.3, 2016.

Widiastuti, Tri W. "Upaya Pencegahan Tindak Pidana Perdagangan Orang (Trafficking)." *Jurnal Wacana Hukum*, vol. 9, no. 1, 2010, doi:10.33061/1.jwh.2010.9.1.308. <https://www.neliti.com/id/publications/23527/upaya-pencegahan-tindak-pidana-perdagangan-orang-trafficking>

## Appendices

### Appendix A.

#### Data Sources Based on TIP Handling Clusters at the National, Provincial, and City/District ATTF

National	Provincial	District/City
<b>PREVENTION</b>		
<p>Coordinator:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deputy for Women's Rights Protection, Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection <a href="http://www.kemenpppa.g.id">http://www.kemenpppa.g.id</a></li> <li>Ministry of Education and Culture, <a href="https://www.kemdikbud.go.id/main/">https://www.kemdikbud.go.id/main/</a></li> <li>Ministry of Foreign Affairs <a href="https://kemlu.go.id/portal/id">https://kemlu.go.id/portal/id</a></li> <li>Ministry of Home Affairs <a href="https://www.kemendagri.go.id/">https://www.kemendagri.go.id/</a>, <a href="http://litbang.kemendagri.go.id/">http://litbang.kemendagri.go.id/</a></li> <li>Ministry of Communication and Informatics, <a href="https://www.kominfo.go.id/">https://www.kominfo.go.id/</a>, <a href="http://twitter.com/kemkominfo">http://twitter.com/kemkominfo</a></li> <li>Ministry of Social Affairs, <a href="https://pusdatin.kemensos.go.id/">https://pusdatin.kemensos.go.id/</a></li> <li>Data and Information Center of the Ministry of Social Affairs: <a href="https://pusdatin.kemensos.go.id/">https://pusdatin.kemensos.go.id/</a></li> <li>Kementerian Pariwisata <a href="https://kemenparekraf.go.id">https://kemenparekraf.go.id</a></li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Education Offices: <a href="https://www.kemdikbud.go.id/">https://www.kemdikbud.go.id/</a>, <a href="http://disdik.sumutprov.go.id/">http://disdik.sumutprov.go.id/</a> <a href="https://dinas.Pendidikan.kepriprov.go.id/">https://dinas.Pendidikan.kepriprov.go.id/</a> <a href="https://disdikbud.kaltaraprov.go.id/">https://disdikbud.kaltaraprov.go.id/</a></li> <li>Government tourism offices <a href="http://disbudpar.sumutprov.go.id/http://dispar.kaltaraprov.go.id/">http://disbudpar.sumutprov.go.id/http://dispar.kaltaraprov.go.id/</a></li> <li>Youth and Sports Offices <a href="https://www.kemenpora.go.id/">https://www.kemenpora.go.id/</a> <a href="http://dispورا.kaltaraprov.go.id/">http://dispورا.kaltaraprov.go.id/</a></li> <li>Community and Village Empowerment Services (DPMD) <a href="https://dpmpd.kaltimprov.go.id">https://dpmpd.kaltimprov.go.id</a> <a href="http://dinaspmid.sumutprov.go.id/">http://dinaspmid.sumutprov.go.id/</a> <a href="https://pmddukapil.kepriprov.go.id">https://pmddukapil.kepriprov.go.id</a></li> <li>Cooperatives and SME Offices <a href="https://www.kemenkopukm.go.id/">https://www.kemenkopukm.go.id/</a> <a href="https://diskum.batam.go.id/">https://diskum.batam.go.id/</a> <a href="http://diskopukm.sumutprov.go.id/">http://diskopukm.sumutprov.go.id/</a></li> <li>Regional Office of the Ministry of Religion</li> <li>Local Implementing Agency for Women's Empowerment, Child Protection and Family Planning</li> <li>Women's Organizations (TP PKK, BKOW, <i>Muslimat</i>, <i>Aisyiah</i>, etc.)</li> <li>Media</li> <li>PGRI (Indonesian Teacher's Association)</li> <li>Private Sector</li> <li>NGO</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Education Offices, <a href="http://disdik.pemkomedan.go.id/">http://disdik.pemkomedan.go.id/</a>, <a href="https://sdm.data.kemdikbud.go.id/index.php?r=instansi/view&amp;id=A27F296B-7D68-4B85-A1EF-213DB8D2F003">https://sdm.data.kemdikbud.go.id/index.php?r=instansi/view&amp;id=A27F296B-7D68-4B85-A1EF-213DB8D2F003</a></li> <li>Tourism Offices</li> <li>Youth and Sports Offices</li> <li>Community Empowerment Local Implementing Agency</li> <li>Population and Civil Registry Local Implementing Agency</li> <li>Cooperatives and SME Local Implementing Agency</li> <li>Ministry of Religion Office</li> <li>Women's Empowerment, Child Protection and Family Planning Local Implementing Agency</li> <li>Women's Organizations (TP PKK, BKOW, <i>Muslimat</i>, <i>Aisyiah</i>, etc.)</li> <li>Media</li> <li>PGRI (Indonesian Teacher's Association)</li> <li>Private Sector</li> <li>NGO</li> <li>Etc</li> </ol>

## PROTECTION/HANDLING

<b>Health Rehabilitation</b>	<b>Health Rehabilitation</b>	<b>Health Rehabilitation</b>
<p>Coordinator: Ministry of Health, <a href="http://p2p.kemkes.go.id/">http://p2p.kemkes.go.id/</a></p> <p>Member:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Director General of Prevention and Control, li (Deputy for Gender Equality, Deputy for Protection of Women's Rights, Deputy for Child Protection, MOWECP, <a href="https://www.MOWECP.go.id/">https://www.MOWECP.go.id/</a>)</li> <li>2. Deputy for Child Development, Deputy for Community Participation, MOWEPP, <a href="https://www.MOWECP.go.id/">https://www.MOWECP.go.id/</a></li> <li>3. Ministry of Finance (Director General of Budget), <a href="https://www.kemenkeu.go.id/">https://www.kemenkeu.go.id/</a></li> <li>4. Ministry of National Development Planning/ Bappenas, <a href="https://www.bappenas.go.id/id/">https://www.bappenas.go.id/id/</a></li> <li>5. National Health Insurance Center, JKN, <a href="http://www.jkn.kemkes.go.id/">http://www.jkn.kemkes.go.id/</a></li> <li>6. Indonesian National Police Medical and Health Center, <a href="https://corona.pusdokkes.polri.go.id/">https://corona.pusdokkes.polri.go.id/</a></li> <li>7. Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital Integrated Service Center, <a href="https://rscm.co.id/">https://rscm.co.id/</a></li> <li>8. Indonesian Doctors Association, <a href="http://www.idionline.org/">http://www.idionline.org/</a></li> <li>9. Indonesian Midwives Association</li> <li>10. Indonesian Pediatrician Society</li> <li>11. Indonesian Family Planning Association, <a href="https://pkbi.or.id/">https://pkbi.or.id/</a></li> <li>12. Indonesian Health Service Association (PERDHAKI), <a href="https://perdhaki.org/">https://perdhaki.org/</a></li> <li>13. Indonesian Hospital Association, <a href="https://persi.or.id/">https://persi.or.id/</a></li> <li>14. Indonesian National Nurses Association. <a href="https://ppni-inna.org/">https://ppni-inna.org/</a></li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Health Office, <a href="http://healthoffice.sumutprov.go.id/">http://healthoffice.sumutprov.go.id/</a></li> <li>2. Regional Secretariat of People's Welfare Bureau <a href="https://kesra.kaltaraprov.go.id/">https://kesra.kaltaraprov.go.id/</a></li> <li>3. Family Planning Provincial Implementing Agency</li> <li>4. Head of Port Health Office</li> <li>5. National Population and Family Planning board</li> <li>6. Faculty of Medicine and Public Health</li> <li>7. Indonesian Doctors Association (IDI)</li> <li>8. Indonesian Midwives Association (IBI)</li> <li>9. Private sector</li> <li>10. Relevant NGOs</li> <li>11. Etc</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Health offices</li> <li>2. Regional Secretariat of People's Welfare Bureau</li> <li>3. Family Planning Section in FP Local Implementing Agency</li> <li>4. IDI</li> <li>5. IBI</li> <li>6. Private sector</li> <li>7. Relevant NGOs</li> <li>8. Etc.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Social Rehabilitation, Repatriation, and Reintegration</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Coordinator: Ministry of Social Affairs through the Director of Social Rehabilitation for the Socially Impaired and Victims of Trafficking in Persons</li> <li>2. BNP2TKI / BP2MI, <a href="https://bp2mi.go.id/">https://bp2mi.go.id/</a></li> <li>3 Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture, <a href="https://www.kemenkopmk.go.id/">https://www.kemenkopmk.go.id/</a></li> <li>4. Ministry of Foreign Affairs, <a href="https://peduliwni.kemlu.go.id/beranda.html">https://peduliwni.kemlu.go.id/beranda.html</a></li> <li>5. BAPPENAS, <a href="https://www.bappenas.go.id/id/">https://www.bappenas.go.id/id/</a></li> <li>6. Ministry of Transportation, <a href="http://www.dephub.go.id/">http://www.dephub.go.id/</a></li> </ol>	<p><b>Social Rehabilitation, Repatriation, and Reintegration</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Social Affairs Office</li> <li>2. Department of Transportation</li> <li>3. Regional Police</li> <li>4. Manpower and Transmigration Office</li> <li>5. Regional Office of the Ministry of Religion</li> <li>6. Cooperatives and SMEs Office</li> <li>7.LK3</li> </ol>	<p><b>Rehabilitasi Sosial, Pemulangan dan Reintegrasi</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Social Affairs Office</li> <li>2. Transportation Office</li> <li>3. Resort Police</li> <li>4. Manpower and Transmigration Office</li> <li>5. Ministry of Religion Office</li> </ol>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7. Ministry of Home Affairs, <a href="https://www.kemendagri.go.id/">https://www.kemendagri.go.id/</a></li> <li>8. Ministry of Manpower, <a href="https://kemnaker.go.id/">https://kemnaker.go.id/</a></li> <li>9. Ministry of Agriculture, <a href="https://www.pertanian.go.id/">https://www.pertanian.go.id/</a></li> <li>10. Security Maintenance Agency, Indonesian National Police</li> <li>11. MOWECP, <a href="https://www.MOWECP.go.id/">https://www.MOWECP.go.id/</a></li> <li>12. BNP2TKI</li> <li>13. Indonesian Psychologist Association, <a href="https://himpsi.or.id/">https://himpsi.or.id/</a></li> <li>14. Bandung Wangi, <a href="https://databank-kpap.jakarta.go.id/List-cso-mitra/detail/17-bandung-wangi-yayasan-perkumpulan-bandung-wangi-">https://databank-kpap.jakarta.go.id/List-cso-mitra/detail/17-bandung-wangi-yayasan-perkumpulan-bandung-wangi-</a></li> <li>15. APJATI, <a href="https://www.apjati.id/">https://www.apjati.id/</a></li> <li>16. The Earth News Foundation</li> <li>17. Indonesian Child Welfare Foundation, <a href="http://www.ykai.net/">http://www.ykai.net/</a></li> <li>18. Ministry of Social Affairs RI</li> <li>19. Director General of Immigration, MOLHR</li> <li>20. Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8. Faculty of Psychology</li> <li>9. Psychologist Association</li> <li>10. Religious Organizations</li> <li>11. BP3TKI</li> <li>12. Private Sector</li> <li>13. Related NGOs</li> <li>14. Etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Cooperatives and SMEs Office</li> <li>7. LK3</li> <li>8. Religious Organizations</li> <li>9. Private sector</li> <li>10. Related NGOs</li> <li>11. Etc.</li> </ul>
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## LAW ENFORCEMENT

<b>Legal Norm Development</b>	<b>Legal Norm Development</b>	<b>Legal Norm Development and Law Enforcement</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Coordinator: Ministry of Law and Human Rights</li> <li>2. Ministry of Foreign Affairs</li> <li>3. Ministry of Communication and Informatics,</li> <li>4. Ministry of Social Affairs, and</li> <li>5. Ministry of Tourism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Coord. Provincial Secretariat Legal Bureau</li> <li>2. Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights</li> <li>3. Director of Criminal Investigation in charge of the regional sub directorate of adolescents, children, and women</li> <li>4. High Court</li> <li>5. Manpower and Transmigration Office</li> <li>6. Civil Service Police Unit</li> <li>7. Immigration Office</li> <li>8. Indonesian Advocate Association (Peradi)</li> <li>9. IKAHI</li> <li>10. Private Sector</li> <li>11. Faculty of Law in Higher Education Institutions</li> <li>12. Legal Aids (LBH) and related NGOs</li> <li>13. Etc</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Coord. District/ City Secretariat Legal Bureau</li> <li>2. Legal Section of the Local Secretariat</li> <li>3. Head of the Criminal Investigation Unit in charge of the Women and Children Protection Unit</li> <li>4. General Criminal Assistant/Special Criminal Assistant at the District Attorney</li> <li>5. Manpower and Transmigration office</li> <li>6. Head of Section/ Section at the Civil Service Police Unit</li> <li>7. Private Sector</li> <li>8. LBH</li> <li>9. Related NGOs</li> <li>10. Etc</li> </ul>

<p>Law enforcement</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Coordinator: Indonesian National Police</li> <li>2. attorney General's Office</li> <li>3. Supreme Court</li> <li>4. PERADI,</li> <li>5. LPSK</li> <li>6. Ministry of Law and Human Rights</li> </ol>	<p>Law enforcement</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Regional Police,</li> <li>2. Director of Criminal Investigation in charge of the regional sub directorate of adolescents, children, and women</li> <li>3. High Prosecutor Office</li> <li>4. High Court</li> <li>5. Civil Service Police Unit</li> <li>6. Immigration Office</li> <li>7. Peradi</li> <li>8. IKAHI</li> <li>9. Legal aids (LBH) and related NGOs</li> <li>10. Etc</li> </ol>	
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## COOPERATION AND COORDINATION

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Coordinator: Ministry of Manpower</li> <li>2. Coordinating Ministry of Human development and culture</li> <li>3. Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection</li> <li>4. Ministry of Home Affairs (Ditjen Bangda), <a href="https://bangda.kemendagri.go.id/">https://bangda.kemendagri.go.id/</a></li> <li>5. Ministry of Social Affairs</li> <li>6. Police</li> <li>7. BNP2TKI,</li> <li>8. Ministry of Law and Human Rights</li> <li>9. Attorney General's Office</li> <li>10. Ministry of Health.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Regional Secretariat Cooperation Bureau</li> <li>2. Cooperation Section Bureau</li> <li>3. Bureau of Finance/ Department of Finance</li> <li>4. Bappeda (Provincial Development Planning Board)</li> <li>5. Research and Development Agency</li> <li>6. Women's Em powerment, Child Protection and Family Planning Provincial Implementing Unit</li> <li>7. Study Centers in Universities</li> <li>8. Research Institutes</li> <li>9. NGOs.</li> <li>10. Etc</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Regional Secretariat Cooperation Bureau</li> <li>2. Cooperation Section</li> <li>3. Sub-Section on Finance</li> <li>4. Finance Department of</li> <li>5. District/City Development Planning Board</li> <li>6. Women's Empowerment for Child Protection Family Planning Local Implementing Unit</li> <li>7. Research institutes</li> <li>8. NGOs</li> <li>9. Etc.</li> </ol>
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### **State institutions:**

- National Commission for Human Rights, <https://www.komnasham.go.id/>
- National Commission for Women, <https://www.komnasperempuan.go.id/>
- National Commission for Children, <https://www.kpai.go.id/>
- LPSK, <https://lpsk.go.id/home>
- Ombudsman, <https://ombudsman.go.id/>

### **International Organizations and Partner Countries:**

- IOM, <https://indonesia.iom.int/>
- UNODC: <https://www.unodc.org/southeastasiaandpacific/indonesia/index.html>
- ILO Indonesia: <https://www.ilo.org/public/indonesia/region/asro/jakarta/>
- American TIP Report, : <https://www.state.gov/trafficking-in-persons-report/>
- ASEAN-Australia Counter Trafficking, <https://www.aseanact.org/>
- Nexus Institute, <https://nexusinstitute.net/>

### **Regional Organization:**

- ASEAN, <https://asean.org>
- ASEN Intergovernment Human Rights Commission (AICHR), <https://aichr.org/>
- ASEAN national secretary, <http://setnas-asean.id/en>

### **Sources of TIP in the Asia Pacific Region**

- Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime (Bali Process): <https://www.baliprocess.net/>
- ASEAN Regional Forum, <https://aseanregionalforum.asean.org/>

### **Civil Society Organizations:**

1. Indonesian Migrant Workers Union (SBMI), <https://sbmi.or.id/>
2. Migrant Care, <https://migrantcare.net/>
3. Indonesian Migrant Workers Network, <http://www.jaringanburuhmigran.org/p/about-jbm.html>
4. ECPAT Indonesia, <https://ecpatindonesia.org/>
5. Rumah Faye, <https://rumahfaye.or.id/id/>

### **Databases:**

- Reference to Laws, Regulations and Policies, Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia <https://peraturan.go.id/uu.html>
- SIMFONI PPA (Online Information System for the Protection of Women and Children), SIMFONI, <https://kekerasan.MOWECP.go.id>

### **Other Government Organizations:**

- Task Force 115, <https://www.satgas115.id/>

## Appendix B.

Example of Informed Consent:

<b>INFORMED CONSENT SHEET</b> (RESPONDENT CONSENT)	
I, the undersigned below:	
Name :	
Address :	
Have listened to and understood the aims and objectives of this research and stated that I am willing to voluntarily and without coercion to become respondents of this research:	
Name :	
Agency :	
With the title "TIP Situation Assessment Report".	
Researcher	Jakarta, October 20, 2021 Respondent
( xxxxxxxx )	( xxxxxxxx )

## Final Notes

<sup>1</sup> Ibid.

<sup>2</sup> IOM, Glossary on Migration (Geneva, 2019) as excerpted from Guidelines for Labor Recruiters On Ethical Recruitment, Decent Work and Access to Remedial Rights for Migrant Domestic Workers, IOM and IRIS, 2021, and can be accessed at: [https://indonesia.iom.int/sites/indonesia/files/publication/Guidelines%20for%20Para%20Recruiters%20Tenaga%20Kerja\\_IOM%20IRIS.pdf](https://indonesia.iom.int/sites/indonesia/files/publication/Guidelines%20for%20Para%20Recruiters%20Tenaga%20Kerja_IOM%20IRIS.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> The 2015-2019 GT-PPTPO Performance Report for 2021 estimates that there are 6 million IMWs currently working overseas. The United States TIP report (2021, 292) estimates that 6-8 million Indonesian citizens work abroad, and some of them work in the domestic sector. Two million of these are thought to be undocumented.

<sup>4</sup> A state party is a country that has declared it is bound by an international agreement that has been in force.

<sup>5</sup> See Indonesia's ratification status link: [https://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg\\_no=XVIII-12-a&chapter=18&clang=en](https://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XVIII-12-a&chapter=18&clang=en) and [https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg\\_no=XVIII-12-b&chapter=18](https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XVIII-12-b&chapter=18)

<sup>6</sup> UU (UU) No. 5 of 2009 <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Home/Details/38586/uu-no-5-tahun-2009>

<sup>7</sup> International labor standards in Indonesia and Timor-Leste <https://www.ilo.org/jakarta/areasofwork/international-labor-standards/lang--en/index.htm>

<sup>8</sup> The Palermo Protocol can be accessed at: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/protocoltraffickinginpersons.aspx>

<sup>9</sup> Ratification status can be seen at: [https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11200:0::NO:11200:P11200\\_COUNTRY\\_ID:102938](https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11200:0::NO:11200:P11200_COUNTRY_ID:102938)

<sup>10</sup> The ILO Convention on Forced Labor can be accessed at: [https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/---ilo-jakarta/documents/legaldocument/wcms\\_124556.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/---ilo-jakarta/documents/legaldocument/wcms_124556.pdf)

<sup>11</sup> ICCPR in English can be accessed at: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/ccpr.aspx>

<sup>12</sup> CEDAW can be accessed at: <https://ham.go.id/cedaw/>

<sup>13</sup> The Optional Protocol for CRD can be found at [https://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/sites/default/files/un\\_convention\\_on\\_the\\_rights\\_of\\_the\\_child\\_1.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/sites/default/files/un_convention_on_the_rights_of_the_child_1.pdf)

<sup>14</sup> The convention can be viewed at <https://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/cmw.aspx>

<sup>15</sup> The ILO Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention (1999) can be accessed at: [https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100\\_ILO\\_CODE:C182](https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100_ILO_CODE:C182)

<sup>16</sup> The UNGP Guidebook can be accessed at: <https://konsillsm.or.id/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/Buku-Saku-Panduan-UNGP-Bisnis-dan-HAM-2018.pdf>

<sup>17</sup> The Business and Human Rights Handbook can be accessed at <https://infid.org/news/read/ungps-bhr-mengenal-lebih-jauh>

<sup>18</sup> NAP HR 2021-2025 can be viewed at <https://www.hukumonline.com/berita/baca/lt60f147b38f70e/pengaturan-bisnis-dan-ham-dalam-ranham-dinilai-masih-jauh-dari-harapan/>

<sup>19</sup> ASEAN, ASEAN Convention Against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, 2017, <https://asean.org/asean2020/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/ACTIP.pdf>

<sup>20</sup> ASEAN, ASEAN Plan of Action Against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, 2017, <https://asean.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/APA-FINAL.pdf>

<sup>21</sup> ASEAN Consensus on Migrant Workers: <https://asean.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/ASEAN-Consensus-on-the-Protection-and-Promotion-of-the-Rights-of-Migrant-Workers1.pdf>

<sup>22</sup> Law no. 21 of 2007 on Eradication of TIP can be accessed at: <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Home/Details/39849>

- <sup>23</sup> Law no. 23 of 2002 on Child Protection can be accessed at: <https://pih.kemlu.go.id/files/UUNo23tahun2003PERLINDUNGANANAK.pdf>. While Law no. 35 of 2014 can be accessed at: [tps://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Home/Details/38723/uu-no-35-tahun-2014](https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Home/Details/38723/uu-no-35-tahun-2014)
- <sup>24</sup> Law no. 18 of 2017 on the Protection of Migrant Work can be accessed at: [https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/109279/135524/F-1924328581/IDN109279 Idn.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/109279/135524/F-1924328581/IDN109279%20Idn.pdf)
- <sup>25</sup> Law no. 39 of 2004 on the Placement and Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers Abroad can be accessed at: <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Home/Download/30524/UU%20Nomor%2039%20Tahun%202004.pdf>
- <sup>26</sup> Law no. 31 of 2014 can be accessed at: <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Home/Details/38701/uu-no-31-tahun-2014>
- <sup>27</sup> Presidential Regulation No.22 of 2021 regarding GT-PPTPPO can be accessed at: <https://yuridis.id/peraturan-presiden-nomor-22-tahun-2021-tentang-perubahan-atas-peraturan-presiden-nomor-69-tahun-2008-tentang-gugus-tugas-pencegahan-dan-penanganan-tindak-pidana-perdagangan-orang/>
- <sup>28</sup> The Memorandum of Understanding Between 7 Ministries and Agencies can be accessed at: <https://www.kemenkumham.go.id/attachments/article/1175/30.%20NK%20ANTAR%20INSTANSI%20TENTANG%20TPPO.pdf>
- <sup>29</sup> Regulations of the Steering Committee of the Anti-Trafficking Task Force No. 1 Year 2021 on the Establishment of the Anti-Trafficking Sub-Task Force, can be accessed at <https://jdih.kemenpppa.go.id/view/download.php?page=peraturan&id=472>
- <sup>30</sup> Information about Bali Process can be found at: <https://www.baliprocess.net/>
- <sup>31</sup> Ibid, p.197
- <sup>32</sup> The structure of the Bali Process can be seen at <https://www.baliprocess.net/regional-support-office/structure/>
- <sup>33</sup> See the GT-PPTPPO Operational Technical Manual issued by MOWECP and IOM which can be accessed at <https://www.kemenpppa.go.id/lib/uploads/list/ca5bf-pedoman-teknis-untuk-gugus-tas-tpo.pdf>
- <sup>34</sup> The 3P paradigm is usually used in the TIP reports issued by the United States Government every year.
- <sup>35</sup> The Regulations of the Executive Chair of the Anti-Trafficking Task Force No. 1 Year 2021 on the Establishment of the Anti-Trafficking Sub-Task Force (provincial/district/city) level, accessed at <https://jdih.kemenpppa.go.id/view/download.php?page=peraturan&id=472>
- <sup>36</sup> MOWECP and IOM, 2015-2019 GT-PPTPPO Performance Report, 2020, page 6
- <sup>37</sup> The Attorney General's Office of the Republic of Indonesia and IOM Guidelines for TIP Handling issued by IOM 2021, p. 26-28
- <sup>38</sup> The Law on Ratification of Protocols Against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, Complementing the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime can be accessed at <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Home/Details/38618/uu-no-15-tahun-2009>
- <sup>39</sup> Law no. 6 of 2011 on Immigration can be accessed at [https://www.kpk.go.id/images/pdf/Undang-undang/uu\\_6\\_tahun\\_2011\\_tentang\\_keimigrasian.pdf](https://www.kpk.go.id/images/pdf/Undang-undang/uu_6_tahun_2011_tentang_keimigrasian.pdf)
- <sup>40</sup> The definition is the result of the translation of the Author Team and is not the result of a translation from an official state institution.
- <sup>41</sup> For more complete differences, see: <https://www.unodc.org/e4j/en/tip-and-som/module-11/key-issues/comparing-som-and-tip.html>
- <sup>42</sup> See Online Cambridge Dictionary at <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/assessment>
- <sup>43</sup> These topics were developed and contextualized from the discussion points in a number of TIP Reports, such as the TIP Report developed by GT-PPTPPO, US TIP Report, UNTOC, IOM, and reports from Civil Society Organizations, Research Institutes

- <sup>44</sup> See the modules developed by UNDOC in the E4J University Module Series, Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants, Module 7: Prevention of Trafficking in Persons at <https://www.unodc.org/e4j/en/tip-and-som/module-7/key-issues/root-causes.html>
- <sup>45</sup> Definitions from the Ministry of Social Affairs and BPS
- <sup>46</sup> Definitions used by BPS at <https://sirusa.bps.go.id/sirusa/index.php/indikator/45>
- <sup>47</sup> Giawa, K et al. Placement of Indonesian Workers Abroad in 2013-2015. (2017) <https://media.neliti.com/media/publications/228679-penempatan-tenaga-kerja-indonesia-ke-lua-f253f7c9.pdf>
- <sup>48</sup> The definition from the MOEC can be seen at <https://jendela.kemdikbud.go.id/v2/kajian/detail/aksesibilitas-memeroleh-pendidikan-untuk-anak-anak-di-indonesia>
- <sup>49</sup> The definition of the MOEC can be seen at <https://m-edukasi.kemdikbud.go.id/medukasi/produk-files/kontenkm/km2016/KM201628/materi3.html>
- <sup>50</sup> Simatupang, Theresia, Juridical Review of TIP, Case Review No.741/pid.sus/2016/PN.Mdn, Jurnal Hukum Kaidah, Volume 18. No.3, 2016. The practice of renting out family members to pay off loans is a life support strategy socially acceptable family. People who become laborers because of debt bondage in particular, are vulnerable to arbitrary conditions and conditions similar to slavery, sources: Widiastuti, Tri Wahyu, Upaya Pencegahan TPPO, Wacana Hukum (2010) <https://media.neliti.com/media/publications/23527-ID-upaya-pencegahan-tindak-pidana-perdagangan-orang-trafficking.pdf>
- <sup>51</sup> Human Trafficking in Canada, People's Law School, [https://mwcbc.ca/downloads/human-trafficking-2014\\_onlineenglish.pdf](https://mwcbc.ca/downloads/human-trafficking-2014_onlineenglish.pdf)
- <sup>52</sup> MOWECP, During the Pandemic, Children in Disaster-Prone Area Vulnerable Experiencing Exploitation and Trafficking, 2020, at <https://www.kemennppa.go.id/index.php/page/read/29/2774/saat-pandemi-anak-di-wilayah-bencana-rentan-mengalami-eksploitasi-dan-trafficking>
- <sup>53</sup> Socio-demographic characteristics are characteristics that describe community differences based on age, gender, occupation, education, religion, ethnicity, income, family type, marital status, geographic location, and social class (Kotler, 2001).
- <sup>54</sup> Literature Review and Research Methodology on the Impact of Covid on TIP, IOM Regional Bangkok, 2021
- <sup>55</sup> Malhotra, 2007, University of Indonesia
- <sup>56</sup> Definitions are formulated from a number of sources, including the Oxford Dictionary, Cambridge Dictionary and the KBBI.
- <sup>57</sup> Extracted from various sources, including: University of Chicago, Ruangguru, The Association of Research Ethics Committee, etc.
- <sup>58</sup> Quoting Miles from Diniari, Embun Bening, Belajar Mengolah dan Menganalisis Data Kualitatif, 2020, <https://www.ruangguru.com/blog/belajar-mengolah-dan-analyzing-data-kualitatif>
- <sup>59</sup> See 'OHCHR Manual on Human Rights Monitoring', <https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/OHCHRIntro-12pp.pdf>
- <sup>60</sup> See International Framework for Action to Implement the Trafficking in Persons, [https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/Framework\\_for\\_Action\\_TIP.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/Framework_for_Action_TIP.pdf)
- <sup>61</sup> Ibid; See also: UNODC, Combatting Trafficking in Persons; A Handbook for Parliamentarians, [https://www.unodc.org/documents/middleeastandnorthafrica/human\\_trafficking\\_indicators/Handbook\\_for\\_Parliamentarians\\_trafficking\\_in\\_persons\\_English\\_.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/middleeastandnorthafrica/human_trafficking_indicators/Handbook_for_Parliamentarians_trafficking_in_persons_English_.pdf)



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