



Analysis of Cooperation between the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and Indonesia in Overcoming the Potential of Human Trafficking in Indonesia 2012-2015 period

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Abstract

This research with qualitative analysis method aims to find out how the cooperation carried out by UNODC and the Indonesian government in tackling Human Trafficking cases (Trafficking in Persons) affected potential cases of Human Trafficking in Indonesia during the period 2012-2015. Human Trafficking is a worldwide form of global crime phenomenon, a crime involving many international organized countries. Cooperation between UNODC and Indonesia in tackling the potential of Human Trafficking in Indonesia, this research focuses on cooperation carried out by UNODC and Indonesia, running programs and sub-programs directed to Indonesia from UNODC, programs that carry out security Across borders black market and trafficking in persons smuggling immigrants to address the potential of Human Trafficking in Indonesia in the period 2012-2015. The results showed that the cooperation carried out by UNODC and Indonesia in tackling human trafficking cases in Indonesia in that period received quite good and positive results. And the difference in the value figures of Human Trafficking cases in the period before and after is quite noticeable with good results. And it is hoped that this collaboration can help protect the Indonesian state from human trafficking crime cases henceforth depending on how the Indonesian government can carry out policies on human trafficking crime cases in Indonesia.

Keywords: *Indonesian cooperation, UNODC, human trafficking.*

INTRODUCTION

Phenomena and global issues that are intertwined in the world, one of which is a crime that often occurs in many countries. Institutional mechanisms designed to help end trafficking in persons include the United Nations (UN). implemented by the *United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime* (UNODC). There are many problems about *Human Trafficking* is the crime of human trafficking. the crime of human trafficking is still the center of the world's attention because if trade for various exploitation applications is everywhere, growing from year to- year and is one of the top 3 criminal trafficking in the world. kidnapping as well as let alone fraud. This human trafficking has expanded in the form of organized crime networks both within the state and outside the country (Suhardin, 2008). Human trafficking or trafficking violates every human right, human trafficking is a deviant attitude and violates existing norms. Trafficking in persons is a manifestation of the unkind attitude of violations of human dignity and dignity. The triggering aspect of this situation is that there is a hunger rate and has a weak economic situation and low education. Trafficking in traffickers can be employed in individual or group ways, often even linking groups or networks from international and regional. And the protection of human rights linked to human trafficking is legally regulated also in international law, treaties, and *customary international law*, as stated in *The U. N. Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children*.

The role of the State in tackling crimes such as human trafficking is very important. The Indonesian state itself has a fairly strong law against the crime of *Human Trafficking*, this is written in the 2007 Law of the Republic of Indonesia, which carries out penalties for actions committed in human trafficking, with the threat of criminal and civil laws. These trafficking crimes are also categorized as crimes that violate one's human rights, where the perpetrators provide people to be used as workers and provide benefits for them (Brian, 2019).

The state is a meaningful actor in addressing the rise in criminal crime in the country, with the current worldwide crime being a trafficking crime, *Human Trafficking* is trafficking

in persons, with some patterns and methods of such crimes intertwined. each country has its policy to reduce the number of *human trafficking* crimes that occur, there are efforts for Bilateral Cooperation with some countries, there is also a push from international organizations to avoid the crime from happening. UNODC is an *International* organization under the auspices of the United Nations for *international* criminal acts that link many countries, on the basis of the UN's goal of producing world peace.

In this study, UNODC summarized the report on the numbers of human *trafficking* incidences with various cases in the world. UNODC's Global Report on human trafficking is a platform that has produced some important insights into human trafficking patterns (Gallagher 2011). The analysis of the UNODC Global report is based on detected cases of human trafficking. taken from all countries in the world, recorded starting in 2003 from 28 countries with a total figure of 8,098 Value. Up to the highest number in 2016 out of 102 countries with a figure of 24,843 values. And from some cases with different patterns in each country.

Indonesia has a graphic figure of *human trafficking* cases. Based on the analysis of the UNODC report, Indonesia experienced the highest number in 2008 with a figure of 607 Value based on the analysis of UNODC data. With this incident, the Government of Indonesia strives to reduce the lowest rate of human trafficking and even eliminate the potential for *human trafficking*. To answer how Indonesia can reduce the number of *Human Trafficking* cases, several methods and cooperation carried out by the Indonesian government to reduce the potential for *Human Trafficking* to occur with cooperation carried out by UNODC and Indonesia, so this study aims to write "Analysis of cooperation *between the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime* (UNODC) and Indonesia in Overcoming the Potential occurrence of *Human Trafficking* in Indonesia 2012-2015".

METHOD

This research takes Qualitative Procedures with descriptive analysis, uses methods of collecting information related to research concepts and carrying out analysis from sources that are linked to secondary information. In the *library research procedure*, it is research that is carried out by collecting various literature literature either through print media, or online media. The information collection equipment used is in the form of research documents and posts that are linked to research and official *website* from relevant institutions. And this research was carried out in detail the time, namely "November 01, 2021 to February 28, 2022" with a duration of approximately four months.

The author draws conclusions from previous studies with a different concept of results. Data obtained from the official website of related institutions in research in the form of graphs and English documents, the results of conclusions needed and translated by the author using Indonesian which aims to make it easier for readers and subsequent research. In intent (Basrowi& Suwandi, 2008:2). through qualitative research researchers can identify the subject, feeling what the subject feels in life every day. In qualitative research, researchers participate in context, with the atmosphere and setting of natural phenomena suitable for those that are being studied. Each phenomenon is unique, which is different from the others because of its different context.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 21 of 2007 concerning the eradication of trafficking crimes under the term *Human Trafficking*, it is one of Indonesia's efforts to reduce the number of *Human Trafficking* cases in Indonesia. Cases of crimes involving human rights and human transactions with legal acts of buying and selling so as to endanger their victims. With the high number of people in Indonesia which has a high number of

labor force, so the rise of trafficking in various countries, including Indonesia and developing countries has become a concern for the world and especially the United Nations (UN) (Widiastuti, 2010).

According to Priyono Adi in the handbook on combating trafficking, *Human Trafficking* explains some of the consequences received by victims, including: (1). physically such as, minor to severe injuries, disability, unwanted pregnancy, exposure to infectious diseases, venereal diseases, AIDS-HIV, death. (2). Psychologically such as: low self-esteem, feeling useless, excessive fear, trauma, mental disorders / stress. (3). Sexually such as the loss of virginity. Socially it is like being isolated from society. From the characteristics mentioned above that often occur in trafficking victims, they are physically such as unwanted pregnancies, venereal diseases, minor to severe injuries due to violence committed by traffickers (Nugroho: 2008).-

Patterns of Human Trafficking Vary greatly from Place to Place The pattern of human trafficking varies greatly from place to place, but there are some of the main characteristics of human trafficking patterns that are intertwined are: (1) Human trafficking is established both at home and abroad: (2) Human trafficking is established for various end purposes such as, domestic servants, and so on: (3) The majority of traffickers charged various frauds or frauds to cooperate with persons subjected to trafficking: (4) Persons facing trafficking generally find it difficult to free themselves from the entanglement: (5) Traffickers widely use various methods of recruitment: (6) Human trafficking continues to be in an uproar due to public zone corruption: (7) Trafficking victims sent out of the country by illegal methods (Mareta, 2017).

Human trafficking is almost widespread throughout Indonesia. In these crimes, the perpetrators resorted to various means to achieve the process and objectives of human trafficking transactions. This process can be seen in the picture below:

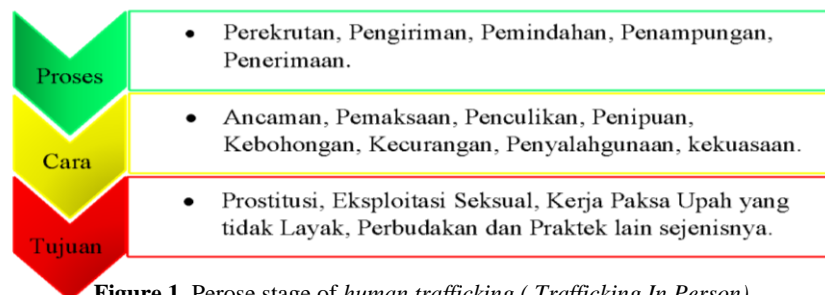


Figure 1. Perose stage of *human trafficking*.(*Trafficking In Person*)

The steps taken above are a process of crimes that are played by *traffickers* (*Human Trafficking*) on their Victims, For the view of the United Nations (United Nations) in Article 3 paragraph (a) of the Protocol to Avoid, suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Human Trafficking and *Human Trafficking* defines as follows: Transportation of recruitment, shelter, delivery, and acceptance of persons, by means of threats and consumption of violence and forms of coercion, kidnapping, fraud, deceit, abuse of power and vulnerable positions as well as the giving and receiving of payments and benefits to achieve the consent of persons in control of others, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation includes, at a minimum, exploitation of the prostitution of others as well as forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor and service, slavery or the uniform application of slavery, servitude or organ harvesting. The United Nations (United Nations) through the "*Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Specially Women and Children in 2020*", human trafficking is defined as any form of recruitment, sending, transferring, concealment and acceptance of people, by imposing threats and consumption of violence as well as other forms of coercion, kidnapping, fraud, abuse of power and vulnerable positions as well as the provision and receipt of payments as well as creating profits from someone who has power over others for the purpose of exploitation (Syamsuddin, 2020).

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UNODC publishes periodic reports to assess trafficking issues globally, each based on a survey collected by UNODC of approximately 130 countries, data that is successfully supplemented by cross-border and regional analyses of human trafficking. The following are the results of data reports in Indonesia on human trafficking cases.

Data kasus Human Trafficking berdasarkan
laporan UNODC 2003-2011.

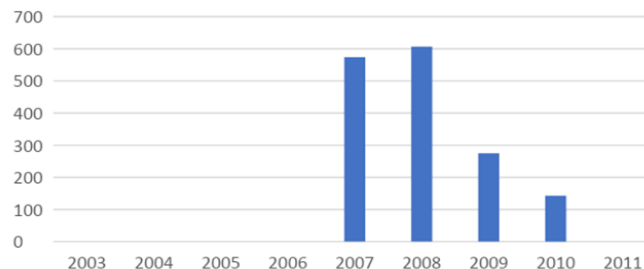


Figure 2. Human Trafficking case diagram based on the UNODC report.

The number of cases displayed is cases that occur in Indonesia, from the data above with cases of *human trafficking*, in 2007 with 574 values, 2008 = 607 values, 2009 = 275 values, and 2010 = 143 values. From the results of the case reports above, it shows that in 2008 Indonesia experienced the highest number with 607 values and the lowest number in 2010 with 143 values. Calculated from the year that has a value value of 2007-2010 with a total number of 1,599 values, therefore action and quick reaction are needed in overcoming the problem of *Human Trafficking* in Indonesia.

The definition that is still in use today is a substantially more detailed and operational definition issued by the United Nations in the Protocol, which is a protocol to prevent, combat and punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children, an instrument of the United Nations agreement on international organized crime. 2000. In the protocol it is stated that: 'Trafficking in persons shall be defined as the receipt, transportation, delivery, harboring or receipt of persons with the aim of treating or using violence or other forms of pressure, from kidnapping, fraud, fraud and abuse of power. as well as a position that is easy in nature as well as from the giving and receiving of payments or benefits in order to reach an agreement from a person who has control over other people, with the aim of extortion. Extortion must include, at a minimum, extortion into prostitution from others, as well as other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, forced labor or the removal of organs. body. There are still many problems that occur in Indonesia. The government and citizens must try to be more careful in avoiding and overcoming the problem of Human Trafficking. One of the collaborations carried out by Indonesia to tackle the number and potential of Human Trafficking in Indonesia is the cooperation carried out by the United Nation Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in conducting cooperation programs to tackle the potential of Human Trafficking in Indonesia. This study uses data from the UNODC Country Program for Indonesia 2012-2015 with the aim of analyzing the cooperation carried out by UNODC with Indonesia to tackle potential crimes of Human Trafficking in Indonesia. The Government of Indonesia Agrees on International Cooperation related to Human Trafficking, along with the Cooperation program which can be seen in the form of the structure below:

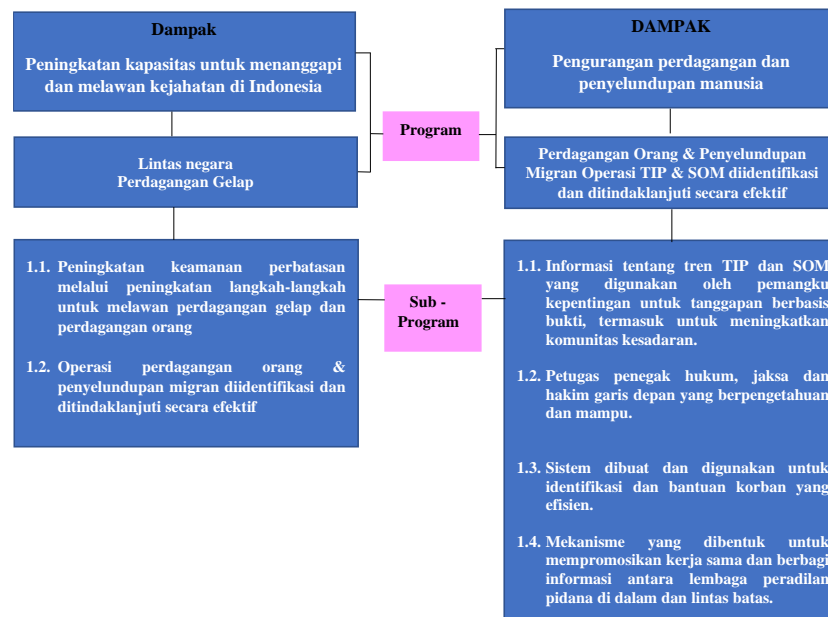


Figure 3. UNODC Program & Sub-Program Cooperation Structure for Indonesia.

Capacity building to respond to and counter human trafficking crimes in Indonesia, programs through cross-border illicit trafficking, as well as trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling operation TIP & SOM were identified and acted upon effectively. And here's the explanation:

Across the boundaries of illicit trade, the Border is understood as a side of a surface covering the area and territory of the country marked by boundary lines and separators. Of course, many things and activities occur at the border, one of which is economic activities such as trade and other transactions, and even frequent crimes, such as examples of smuggling people and immigrants at the border, strengthening the border with the country's defense security, military police and maritime security. Indonesia is enhancing security at the border to prevent smuggling and trafficking in persons under the term *Human Trafficking*. Strengthening borders on the Indonesian side can prevent crimes such as trafficking. The cooperation aims to strengthen cross-border security from the threat of illegal activities as well as all types of transnational crimes (Bentian, 2019).

Migration trips in search of a better life for women are indeed very vulnerable to being trapped in human trafficking or trafficking. Migrant workers or workers abroad are one of the places where human trafficking occurs. In order to prevent human trafficking and smuggling from occurring, human trafficking operations are carried out. Not only that, Indonesia also has a very long seafront, and is an area that is located at a crossroads for world trade traffic, and is also the main factor that drives many legal migration flows who report themselves as asylum seekers, so that Indonesia collaborates with the United Nations the United Nations office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is a representative of the Protocol Against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, fulfilling the United Nations Agreement on Transnational Organized Crime. UNODC also has regulations to assist member countries in improving an efficient criminal justice response for collaborating migrant smuggling. The problem of the flow of refugees across borders in Indonesia requires cooperation between Indonesian government agencies and their apparatus. On the initiative of IOM, the Director General of Immigration and the National Police Headquarters, a mechanism was established between law enforcement agencies (Immigration, INP, Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI), local government) and residents to identify illegal immigrants in their respective areas. The findings from the

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Immigration Department show that the syndicate's involvement is very strong, especially in efforts to falsify information and documents, including forging the Indonesian Immigration stamp of presence and departure on passports, for the purpose of extending work visas by employers (Wahyurudhanto 2019).

Improved border security through increased measures against illicit trafficking and trafficking. As for the way to prevent the crime of trafficking with or *human trafficking*, namely to strengthen security at the border, to obtain that security is implemented, Indonesia strengthens the security of military bases in remote points of the Indonesian border. Not only that, coordination between institutions such as the Police, Immigration, Indonesian National Army (TNI) Navy (AL), and local government needs to be improved in carrying out enforcement of human smuggling in border areas, immigrant smuggling can be followed up with the trafficking process. (The 2000 UN Protocol to prevent, Address and Punish Trafficking in Humans, especially women and children; The UN Agreement supplement overrides Crimes Across State Boundaries). In Indonesia, the crime of human trafficking is very difficult to overcome because the perpetrators have syndicates or networks that are so widely cross-border and so covert that it is very difficult to eradicate them (Farhana, 2010: 138).

Trafficking operations as well as migrant smuggling were identified for efficient follow-up. Trafficking operations are a follow-up to the enforcement of the problem of *Human Trafficking* in Indonesia, as well as certain dissections carried out in certain areas, such as borders across borders, waters and air and various activities such as periodic visits, joint patrols both on land and at sea, as well as data exchange. These efforts are being tried to improve coordination and eradicate indications of transnational crimes that link the two countries. As well as the establishment of trafficking crimes, it can follow up the smuggling of immigrants with the mode of work services. In its discussion, the Immigration Administration Action is regulated in article 75 of Law No. 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration. Article 75 number 1 states that immigration officials are authorized to carry out Immigration Administrative Actions against Foreigners located in Indonesian Regions who carry out risky and appropriate activities that are predicted to endanger universal security and discipline or disrespect or disobey laws and regulations.

In the criminal act of smuggling of migrants as regulated in Article 6 of the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants, the State party must make regulations concerning this type of crime which is attempted in a planned manner and to obtain money or other material benefits. Indonesia is one of the countries that participated in ratifying this protocol which is embodied in Law No. 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration, namely:

1. Migrant smuggling: Conditions regarding migrant smuggling are regulated in Article 120 of Law No. 6 of 2011. Article 120 paragraph (1) does not use the term migrant but rather the term smuggling
2. Actions that provide opportunities or encourage the formation of migrant smugglers are in the form of: (i) Producing proof of identity documents or expeditions obtained fraudulently and: (ii) Obtaining, provide, or have documents: This requirement is embodied in Article 121, Article 122, Article 123, Article 126, Article 127, Article 128, Article 129, and Article 130 of Law No. 6 of 2011.
3. Helping foreigners to stay in a country without complying with the national legal requirements to stay legally or illegally: Article 117, Article 118, Article 124, and Article 125 of Law No. 6 of 2011 controls as described in protocol
4. Carry out experiments, function and, organize or provide instructions to others to carry out migrant smuggling crimes: and, in Law No. 6 of 2011, regarding attempted human smuggling is regulated in Article 120 (2). It is not regulated to override the crime of people smuggling attempted by organized crime. What is regulated is if the criminal act of people smuggling is attempted by a corporation as regulated in Article 136 paragraphs (1) and (2). Against immigration officials who allow criminal acts of people smuggling are regulated in Article 133 paragraph (1)
5. Actions that endanger the lives or safety of migrants or inhumane treatment include exploitation of migrants. This last requirement is not regulated in Law No. 6 of 2011. The crime of people smuggling in Law No. 6 of 2011 is not specifically regulated in a chapter but is included in Chapter XI which controls overriding immigration criminal requirements. Matters that

are directly related to the crime of people smuggling are regulated in Article 120, Article 133 letter a and Article 136 paragraph (1) and (2).

Actions to identify and follow up effectively on cases of smuggling of immigrants so as not to have the potential for human trafficking purposes, every region in the country has a legal concept according to the policy in its country, Based on the concept of sovereignty, each regional ruler of a country stipulates legal requirements that controlling and supervising the traffic of people entering and leaving the area. Through this law, foreigners get the legality to carry out expeditions to a country or are located and carry out activities inside and outside the territory of another country legally. To carry out cross-country expeditions, every citizen of the country is required to carry an expedition document, namely a passport. Passport has a certain meaning, namely it is a traveling document that contains proof of the holder's identity. Passports universally contain personal facts consisting of the holder's name, place of birth, gender, nationality and what is very meaningful is the number and validity period of the passport. passport security and systems almost all countries practice the same system based on the ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organization) or International Civil Aviation Organization standards. Because Indonesia is also an ICAO member country, so it is mandatory to practice the ICAO standard passport. In article 8 paragraph 1 of Law No. 6/ 2011 concerning Immigration explains that "Everyone who enters or leaves the Indonesian Territory must have a legal and valid Expedition Document". This has been explained by Theodore Roosevelt who reported that provisions without freedom and freedom without provisions are the same as destructive, which means that the fulfillment of rights must be carried out in accordance with the regulations. The identification process that is the main target of supervision is foreigners located in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia and foreigners suspected of having carried out immigration irregularities or violations.

Trafficking in persons & migrant smuggling tip and SOM operations were identified and effectively followed up. Almost every country in the world is affected by *Trafficking in Persons* (TIP) and *Smuggling of Migrants* (SOM), the challenge of each country is to stop and reduce the potential number of *human trafficking* crimes involving other countries and widespread in the country. not only reducing but the impact that has occurred in victimhood with trafficking cases must be able to protect and assist victims. That is why the state must be able to make policies and cooperate with other institutions for the purpose of reducing the potential number of *Human Trafficking* to occur, along with the efforts of UNODC and Indonesia to reduce the number of *Human Trafficking* in Indonesia.

Information on TIP and SOM trends used for stakeholders for evidence-based responses, including to raise community awareness. Trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants including from crimes, trends of *Trafficking in Person* (TIP), *Trafficking in Person* (TIP) is an activity Of human smuggling that can result in trafficking Uittenbogaard states the crimes of smuggling persons and trafficking in persons are interconnected. The global phenomenon that gives rise to the crime of trafficking in persons, efforts to prevent the protocols of tip, namely, Preventing, Reducing and Punishing persons who commit crimes of trafficking and smuggling of persons. *Smuggling of Migrants* (SOM) is one of the crimes that often involves many countries and regions. Article 3 (a) paragraph 1, states that:

"Smuggling of Migrants' shall mean the procurement, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit, of the illegal entry of a person into a state party of which the person is not a national or a permanent resident".

The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime 2000, known as the Palermo Convention, is a juridical instrument that controls transnational organized crime. Among the transnational organized crimes regulated by the Palermo Convention, the crime of smuggling people by land, sea, or air is further regulated in the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea, and Air (Smuggling Protocol)

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in 2000. The Smuggling Protocol was adopted on 15 December 2000 and entered into force after it was ratified by 45 countries, namely on 28 January 2004. As a bonus to the Palermo Convention, the Smuggling Protocol provides more complete control over the prevention and eradication of people smuggling. The implementation of this Protocol is only for the countries that are parties to the Protocol, and illegal immigrants who are smuggled cannot be punished by the country participating (country of transit/destination) coming. Each participating country is also required to carry out criminalization of people smuggling crimes in its country. Given the large number of people smuggling by sea, the Protocol also specifically controls the smuggling of migrants by sea. This matter concerns international cooperation with countries close to the border sea, so it is necessary to secure bonuses near the border sea. The definition of illegal in this crime is entering a country without complying with the conditions required by that country. These people generally enter certain countries without any documents at all or provide fake documents, namely documents that are not issued by the competent authority, issued by corrupt methods, or used not by the original holder. From crimes committed by means of smuggling Trafficking In Person and Smuggling Of Migrants is evidence that can be used as an aspect of trafficking in persons, the criminal justice system of government does not have consistency and uniformity in investigating and prosecuting TIP and SOM cases. The United Nations on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) provides support aimed at establishing minimum standards that law enforcement agencies must follow and respect during TIP/SOM crime investigations and subsequent litigation. In this regard, awareness raising is one of the focus areas in the strategic objectives proposed in the draft governance strategy for the prevention of TiP and SoM. It is important to implement this in a way that results in more than sporadic awareness-raising campaigns. Changes in socially embedded phenomena require continuous and ongoing work aimed at influencing the attitudes of affected community members.

Officers and Law enforcement, Prosecutors and Judges as a knowledgeable and capable frontline. Law enforcement is one of the processes in providing punishments and sanctions for traffickers, which are sanctioned by prosecutors and judges. In law enforcement efforts, another reason for the reluctance and unavailability of witnesses to testify against members and affiliates of organized criminal groups is due to the absence or limited efforts to ensure the safety of witnesses and victims. The establishment of special prosecution divisions, special courts and special international cooperation units in the Attorney General's Office will be a necessary step to overcome the existing challenges. A special prosecution division will contribute to the timely investigation and prosecution of TIP in terms of resources and expertise. As noted, among the issues that hinder effective prosecutions is the absence of specialized agencies focused exclusively on the investigation and prosecution of TIP and SOM smuggling of immigrants as well as related crimes.

The system was created and used aimed at efficient identification and assistance of victims. Several systems were created to help identify victims by recording aimed at preventing the occurrence of the same error. Data explaining victim identification and violence against victims, data collection on trafficking victims can only be tried if there is a victim or family report, data collection through victim identification can map trafficking networks so that they can be prevented or acted upon. Distinguishing trafficking victims from the perpetrators, as well as recognizing the country of origin and nationality of the victims and thereafter confirming that the victims were treated humanely and provided with mendis assistance and other meaningful assistance that was thought to be appropriate by each recipient country, there was a lightning repatriation to the country of origin every If each actor and subsystem can run well to the purpose of achieving a state of zero Human Trafficking/ trafficking can be realized. The cooperation and solid commitment of the actors of this system in carrying out each function is a very meaningful key to the success of this system (yohanes, 2020).

Mechanisms established to promote and collaborate on data sharing between criminal justice institutions within and across borders. Strengthening the application of Law No. 21/2007 among law enforcers, Law no. 21/2007 relates to various other laws and

regulations such as the Law on Child Protection, Immigration, Crime, Migrant Workers concerning Employment, Citizenship, Witness and Victim Protection and the Placement of Indonesian Migrant Workers Abroad. Integrating laws and regulations into the learning curriculum for newly recruited police, prosecutors and judges can be a strategy to increase the knowledge and skills of law enforcement officers in dealing with trafficking in persons. Enhance government measures to protect migrant workers through legislation, compliance mechanisms, support services and training for new arrivals of police officers. And Enhance government measures to protect migrant workers through legislation, compliance mechanisms, support services and training for new arrivals of police officers.

As a result of the existence of international migration aimed at the formation of trafficking in persons. Transnational crime is a form of crime that poses a serious threat to global security and prosperity given its nature that links various countries. To tackle this crime, a multilateral mechanism was created through an international agreement called the United Nations Agreement on Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC). UNTOC, which was built in 2000, serves as a basic guideline for countries in their efforts to combat transnational crime” (Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2019). The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime 2000, also known as the Palermo Convention, is a juridical instrument that controls transnational organized crime.

Among the transnational crimes regulated by the Palermo Convention, the crime of smuggling people by land, sea or air is further regulated in the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air (Smuggling Protocol) in 2000. Smuggling Protocol adopted on December 15, 2000 and entered into force after ratification by 45 countries, namely on January 28, 2004. In addition to the Palermo Convention, the Smuggling Protocol provides more complete regulations regarding the prevention and eradication of people smuggling. The application of this Protocol is only for the countries that are parties to the Protocol, and illegal immigrants who are smuggled cannot be punished by the participating countries (transit/destination countries) of immigrants. Each participating country is also required to criminalize the crime of people smuggling in its country. Considering the large number of people smuggling using sea routes, the Protocol also specifically regulates the smuggling of migrants by sea. This concerns international cooperation with countries close to the border sea, so additional security is needed around the border sea.

Table 3. Table of Evaluation Results of UNODC Program and Sub-Programme for Indonesia.

Sub-Program: Kejahatan Terorganisir Transnasional dan Perdagangan Orang		
program	Indikator Kinerja	Sarana Verifikasi wawancara
Perdagangan Orang dan Penyelundupan Migran Operasi TIP & SOM diidentifikasi dan ditindaklanjuti secara efektif	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jumlah investigasi kriminal, penuntutan dan hukuma atas TIP dan SOM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Catatan instansi Pemerintah Indonesia yang relevan Catatan kelompok pendukung korban Analisis berkala atas data yang tersedia oleh Hasil Hirarki Catatan Otoritas Pelabuhan Pemerintah Indonesia Laporan proyek UNODC, termasuk evaluasi pelatihan/pendampingan UNODC “Survei” kualitatif berkala menggunakan terstruktur, kelompok fokus, dll, yang dilakukan oleh UNODC
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jumlah investigasi kriminal, penuntutan dan hukuman atas TIP dan SOM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Laporan proyek UNODC Laporan SOM SMART Laporan status lembaga dan catatan lembaga pemerintah Indonesia yang relevan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jumlah rujukan yang dibuat dan diterima antara aktor nasional 	

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Informasi tentang tren TIP dan SOM yang digunakan oleh pemangku kepentingan untuk tanggapan berbasis bukti, termasuk untuk meningkatkan komunitas kesadaran	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rentang tipe data informasi SOM spesifik yang dianalisis dan dilaporkan oleh Instansi Indonesia dan UNODC • Penilaian kualitatif tentang seberapa baik data digunakan untuk menginformasikan kebijakan dan tanggapan program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Penilaian kualitatif kapasitas Indonesia melalui survei pemangku kepentingan negara, termasuk pemerintah, masyarakat sipil dan kelompok sektor swasta, menggunakan alat penilaian terstruktur. Dilakukan secara berkala oleh UNODC • Laporan penggunaan database SOM SMART
Petugas penegak hukum, jaksa dan hakim garis depan yang berpengetahuan dan mampu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jumlah petugas, jaksa dan hakim yang dilatih secara efektif (L/P) • Program SOM CBT dilembagakan ke dalam program pelatihan penegakan hukum dasar yang berkelanjutan • Data yang digunakan oleh manajemen senior dalam pelatihan dan pengembangan staf 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manajemen Pembelajaran SOM CBT sistem menunjukkan rata-rata minimal 70% dalam nilai post test. • Berpartisipasi dalam pelatihan instansi Pemerintah Indonesia catatan/laporan, termasuk evaluasi hasil Pelatihan • Laporan proyek UNODC, termasuk evaluasi pelatihan • Survei pemangku kepentingan kualitatif berkala oleh UNODC, termasuk referensi ke penelitian lain yang tersedia dari organisasi masyarakat sipil/badan penelitian,
Sistem dibentuk dan digunakan identifikasi dan bantuan korban	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifikasi korban dan sistem pendukung didokumentasikan dan dilembagakan • jenis korban yang dibantu, dan penilaian kualitatif atas kualitas dukungan yang diberikan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laporan status instansi Pemerintah Indonesia • Laporan evaluasi independen
Mekanisme yang dibentuk untuk mempromosikan kerjasama dan berbagi informasi antara lembaga peradilan pidana di dalam dan lintas batas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jumlah investigasi bersama yang menggunakan kerjasama formal dan berbagi informasi • Kualitas mekanisme ini 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laporan status lembaga Pemerintah Indonesia yang relevan • Penilaian kualitatif melalui survei pemangku kepentingan, termasuk wawancara dengan pejabat utama lembaga peradilan menggunakan alat penilaian terstruktur, yang dilakukan secara berkala oleh UNODC.

From the evaluation data above, it shows the results of the Cooperation program and work indicators which include suggestions for interview verification, indicating the program is running according to the planned program. This includes how efforts are running smoothly because of the cooperation and awareness of many parties to be responsible for maintaining security and humanity. And it can be seen how the Cooperation program between UNODC and Indonesia overcomes the potential of Human Trafficking in Indonesia. From the results of the cooperation that has been carried out by UNODC and Indonesia, there are data obtained to find out the diagram of the case of Human Trafficking in Indonesia in 2012-2015, the following is below this:

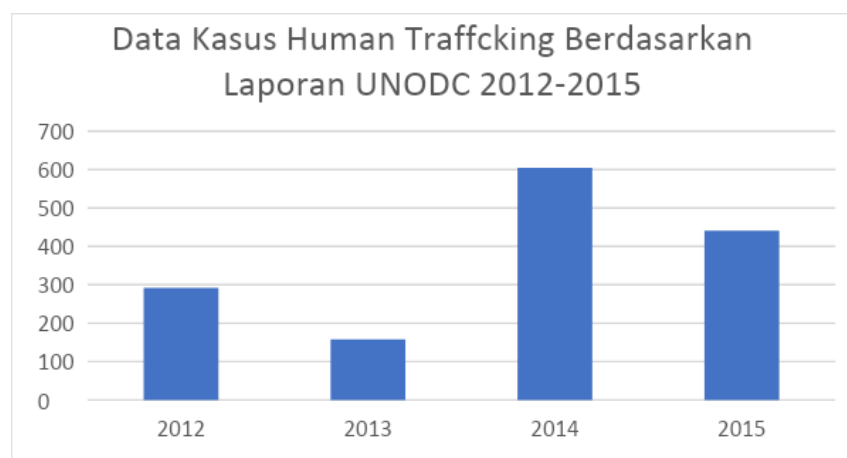


Figure 4. Diagram of the 2012-2015 Human Trafficking case based on the UNODC report.

From the table above, the diagram shows that the Human Trafficking case showed results in 2012 – 2015 with figures in 2012 = 292 Value, 2013 = 158 Value, 2014 = 605 Value, and 2015 = 441 Value. It rose again in 2014 with 441 values. And the lowest decline was in 2013 with a value of 158. The total value from 2012 to 2015 was 1,496 Value. This figure is different from the previous year, when the Cooperation program carried out by UNODC with Indonesia had not been implemented in 2007-2010 = 1,599, which is a difference of 103 Value from the previous 4 years. It can be concluded that the cooperation carried out by UNODC and the Indonesian government in dealing with potential cases of Human Trafficking in Indonesia is in the process of getting results.

CONCLUSION

From the results of the explanation above that the crime of trafficking in persons with the term Human Trafficking is a phenomenon of international crime involving many countries, the role of the government and international institutions/organizations is needed to prevent cases of Human Trafficking in Indonesia. And the cooperation between UNODC and Indonesia in tackling the potential number of Human Trafficking cases in Indonesia is going well and getting positive results.

From this research using qualitative methods with related secondary data sources, it can be concluded that the cooperation carried out by UNODC and Indonesia in tackling the potential number of Human Trafficking in Indonesia for the period 2012-2015. There can be a pretty good change in the number of Human Trafficking cases in Indonesia based on the UNODC data report. The Cooperation Program carried out by UNODC and Indonesia in tackling potential cases of Human Trafficking is running effectively because the figures based on reports from UNODC for the country of Indonesia have decreased which are quite visible with good results.

The authors in this study suggest that the cooperation carried out by UNODC and Indonesia in tackling the potential number of cases of Human Trafficking in Indonesia is running quite well and effectively, but it is possible that the programs from UNODC in tackling cases of Human Trafficking in Indonesia are not effective. This is because the Cooperation program that is running can run well because of the awareness of the government and the community in tackling cases of human trafficking in Indonesia. For this reason, the role of the Indonesian government and the Indonesian people is very important in handling cases of Human Trafficking in Indonesia.

In the cooperation carried out by UNODC and Indonesia, to tackle the potential of Human Trafficking in Indonesia, the programs suggested by UNODC are quite effective in helping to reduce the number of cases of Human Trafficking in Indonesia in 2015-2012, so that in practice such as security and human rights against the victims can help provide more effective treatment, and of all that depends on the agencies and authoritarian law enforcement in Indonesia.

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Laporan Data UNODC diakses:

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