

JOKO WIDODO GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSE IN ADDRESSING THE POST-COVID-19 PANDEMIC HUMAN TRAFFICKING TREND IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

After escaping the pandemic, Indonesia faces a complex problem, namely the spike in human trafficking. Although not a new case, the crime of human trafficking is increasingly widespread with a new modus operandi. Joko Widodo as head of state faces challenges amidst the sluggish economy accompanied by the massive actions of human traffickers in carrying out their transnational crimes. The new mode adds to the spike in cases throughout 2023. Those who are vulnerable to becoming victims are migrant workers and ABK. Both the pandemic and human trafficking are threats to national security. The relationship between the two has given rise to a number of new cases that not only threaten individual security, but also spread to become serious threats to community and political security. In this study, the author wants to analyze the increasingly widespread phenomenon of human trafficking accompanied by the steps and efforts that have been taken by the government. This study uses qualitative as a way to approach the problem. The results of the study show various efforts that can be made by the Joko Widodo government to reduce the number of trafficking, such as collaborative cooperation resulting from the restructuring of the task force that has been formed, improving regulations to prevent dualism, strict law enforcement, economic empowerment, and optimizing multilateral cooperation by taking advantage of the opportunity as chairman of ASEAN in 2023.

Keywords: *human trafficking: pandemic: human security*

INTRODUCTION

Currently, Indonesia is in a state of emergency for human trafficking. In the midst of the multilateralism that is manifested in various cooperation practices between countries, cases of human trafficking have increased sharply to the surface. The findings of cases throughout 2023, further strengthen the conclusion of the US State Department report which categorizes Indonesia as a Tier 2 country, which means it has not seriously handled human trafficking. (US Department of State, 2023). Although it already has a legal umbrella in the form of legislation that regulates the eradication of the crime of human trafficking in Law No. 21 of 2007, in the implementation stage it is still far from ideal. (Riadi, 2017). In substance, there is a dualism between the TPPO Law and criminal law in restitution for victims, which has an impact on solving the problem of human trafficking. (Hermanto, 2022).

The various existing international legal instruments do not have clear and binding force when cases occur in domestic countries. (Arifin et al., 2021). As a result, cases of human trafficking are still rampant and their reach is even wider. In early 2023, cases of TPPO emerged with a variety of new modes. Including involving children not only as victims but also as perpetrators. (Kompas, 2023) New findings in the field even show the involvement of law enforcement officers as perpetrators. Among other countries in ASEAN, Indonesia is the biggest victim of human trafficking syndicates. (KOMPAS, 2023a). The whole world has been hit by the biggest disaster called Covid-19 for the past 3 years. The pandemic has changed the world order in various sectors. The Covid-19 pandemic has also given the potential for an increase in human trafficking crimes. In addition to

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causing millions of deaths, the virus identified as emerging from Wuhan has spread to all corners of the world and not only attacks human health, but also disrupts the socio-political order. Including an increase in the number of trafficking cases. Revealed by Brigadier General Djuhandani Rahardjo Puro, the increase in cases has increased since 2020 to 2022 where the number of victims reached 1,387 people. This is due to post-pandemic recovery and the lifting of restrictions on overseas travel (Wisnubroto, 2023). Specifically for the Southeast Asian region, the pandemic has had an impact on people's mobility, especially vulnerable groups such as migrant workers and refugees. (Yazid & Jovita, 2020) The UN report even stated that the short-term and long-term impacts of the pandemic have exacerbated the risks for vulnerable groups such as women and children, for example, increasing the prevalence of online sexual exploitation and the use of technology to facilitate criminal acts, hampered access to services and support for victims and survivors due to temporarily closed shelters, delays in access to justice including postponement of trials, etc. (United Nations, n.d.). Therefore, the presence of Covid-19 has become a serious threat to human security because it has affected various components of human security in parallel. (Cárdenas et al., 2022)

Dozens of Indonesian citizens were successfully evacuated in early May 2023, becoming victims of online scams, a type of employment fraud and human trafficking in Myanmar. This online fraud trend is carried out by recruiting Indonesian victims from job vacancies published on social media. The victims are then employed as gambling operators or other criminal jobs. Traffickers take advantage, for example since the global crisis, namely the Covid-19 pandemic. Restrictions on human movement have made all activities move to online spaces, resulting in an increase in the amount of time spent by adults and children in the digital world. The lack of digital protection, lack of awareness, and the vulnerable economic situation have made many people become victims of online predators. Women and children are increasingly vulnerable to being targeted by online traffickers through social media and other online platforms. (International Labor Organization, 2021)

According to data from the global slavery index 2023, by 2021, 50 million people were recorded as living in modern slavery. 28 million people were victims of forced labor, 22 million people were in forced marriages, 12 million of them were children. (Walkfree, 2023) The data is expected to increase along with the pandemic conditions that hit the world. According to UN human rights records, social restrictions, whether total or partial, have made victims vulnerable to trafficked people because they cannot find a way out. The crisis caused by the Covid-19 pandemic has also given rise to inequality and formed new ways of human trafficking. (Giammarinaro, 2020) The Covid crisis also tends to worsen women's poverty. There are at least several factors that are suspected of increasing the risk of trafficking during and after the global crisis, one of which is the limited availability or access to services in social protection mechanisms. (Giammarinaro, 2020) Therefore, the UN International agency for the empowerment of women in the world, UN WOMEN, emphasized that the recovery caused by the pandemic must pay attention to long-term gender inequality. Women's support to health services, civil and public spaces, and economic assistance are important parts of supporting marginalized and vulnerable women. (WOMEN, 2020)

This study will look at the phenomenon of human trafficking cases that have increased since the Covid-19 pandemic and how the Jokowi government has responded to overcome it. The state as a political actor that is obliged to protect human security is required to move quickly and seriously in eradicating cases with various new modes and forms. Both Covid and human trafficking are threats to human security. The relationship between the two has given rise to new cases that not only threaten individual security, but also spread to become serious threats to community and political security. Using the concept of human security, this study will elaborate on how human trafficking has become an increasingly disruptive threat both during and after the pandemic in Indonesia. Human security itself emerged as an extension of the concept of national security where Indonesia faces a serious threat, namely a spike in human trafficking when the country's recovery after the pandemic is complete.

Research related to the impact of the pandemic on human trafficking has been conducted by several researchers. In Europe, for example, the impact related to covid-19 should be a catalyst for substantive changes in state regulatory policies. (Murphy, 2023). The important role lies not only with

the state as a stakeholder, but also non-state actors to be involved. It is necessary to develop strategies to meet the needs of individuals at risk of being exploited in human trafficking.(Todres & Diaz, 2021). Specifically in Southeast Asia itself, the government and private sector have an important role to play in addressing this issue by providing a framework for an integrated development approach.(Buckley et al., 2022). In Indonesia, factors of economic decline, low education, lack of information and socio-cultural conditions are factors causing increased trade during the pandemic.(Badrudin et al., 2022). Recovering from the pandemic should be an opportunity to look at the economic growth model that is riddled with inequality and fuels marginalization and exploitation as is the case in India.(Nambiar & Kathikar, 2021). Therefore, protection of vulnerable groups is a key word in the implementation of national law, including in providing health services for people who are victims of human trafficking.(Recknor et al., 2023). Thus, this study aims to answer the question, how are human trafficking cases post-pandemic and what efforts have been made by the government to overcome them when viewed from the concept of human security?

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a qualitative approach because it is considered to be able to answer the problem of human trafficking cases appropriately through the perspective of human security. The researcher chose this method to explore more deeply the case of human trafficking in Indonesia and what the government has done to eradicate this human trafficking. By using a qualitative method, the researcher also intends to gain a comprehensive and detailed understanding of the phenomenon of human trafficking cases that have increased since the pandemic ended. In-depth information related to this theme was carried out using primary data sources, namely the results of interviews with BP2MI and Migrant Care. To strengthen the data, the researcher also added secondary data obtained from literature searches and documentation. Readings related to this theme were obtained by accessing various literature such as journals, books, official websites, print and electronic media.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Covid outbreak has drastically devastated the economies of countries around the world. The early months of the pandemic were marked by widespread reports of forced labor. This was attributed to income disruptions caused by increased debt bondage among workers who did not have access to formal credit channels. The pandemic crisis also led to workplace closures and increased extreme poverty rates as many poverty alleviation trajectories were halted in many countries.(Free, 2022). Although it began as a public health crisis, the coronavirus outbreak has had a profound impact on human migration movements. Following the increase in border closures and extended travel restrictions, scholars have examined the social, economic, gender, educational, and even security impacts of the pandemic. As a result, the Covid-19 pandemic border closures have ensured that border studies remain a global academic topic in the pandemic era.(Tooichi Aniche, Ernest Chidubem Iwuoha & Isike, 2022)

The following are statistics on human trafficking cases throughout 2020-2023 from various sources.

Source	2020-2023	Information*
Indonesian Migrant Workers Union (SBMI)	1346 cases	
MINISTRY OF PPPA SYMPHONY	2039 cases	
Indonesian Migrant Workers Agency (BP2MI)	262 cases	(TPPO cases reported by Indonesian Migrant Workers)
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	2438 cases	(online fraud)
POLICE	1352 cases	

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The difference in the number of cases from each institution/agency/NGO above occurs due to the differences in their duties and authorities in handling cases. Cases included in the SIMFONI KEMENPPPA are limited to child victims and female gender. Cases handled by BP2MI and SBMI will only be related to those who are migrant workers. Meanwhile, cases recorded at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and handled by the National Police are not limited to the type of victim's job, gender, age but all those related to human trafficking. However, this difference is not a problem, because the most important thing is the function of the data which shows that TPPO cases from 2020-2023 did occur massively.



Timeline Chart of Post-Pandemic TPPO Case Dynamics

During the pandemic, The government has implemented a policy by limiting human movement to various regions. The government issued a policy for closure in 19 countries through Permenaker No. 151 of 2020 concerning the temporary suspension of the placement of Indonesian migrant workers. The closure is expected to reduce the pandemic because it is part of the protection to overcome the pandemic. On the other hand, because this is an economic problem, syndicates are still ongoing that continue to offer tempting jobs. Even though the country is closed, this condition is still exploited by syndicates in an unprocedural manner to various countries including Saudi Arabia and other Middle Eastern countries. According to BP2MI as an agency that has the task and authority as a policy implementer in the protection and service of Indonesian migrant workers in an integrated manner, human trafficking cases often occur in migrant workers who go abroad procedurally involving certain individuals. Unlike PMI who register procedurally, acts of misappropriation are easier to detect by tracing the origin of the company and who is hosting it. There are at least 3 stages carried out by the government to protect migrant workers so that they do not get caught in human trafficking syndicates, namely before working, during work after work.

However, the threat of a pandemic and regional lockdowns have not discouraged a handful of people from continuing to choose to go abroad non-procedurally. The risk of threats that could occur is not considered properly due to economic pressures. In fact, in the concept of human security, the state must be able to read and identify what threats might come and disturb its citizens. Moreover, with the pandemic, the use of technology has grown rapidly so that victims are increasingly easily ensnared. According to Migrant Care, one of the trends throughout 2022, where the recovery phase from the pandemic is online crime such as online gambling or fraudulent investments. The destination countries for the victims are Cambodia, Myanmar, Laos and the Philippines.

These victims were ensnared because they wanted to get higher wages with the lure of working in marketing. But when they arrived in the destination country, they were forced to operate online gambling operators and fraudulent investments. At first, the victims did not understand what their job description was, such as creating accounts with pseudonymous names. During that one month, the victims were targeted to get customers with a nominal value of up to \$ 3500. Once successful, the account is immediately closed. If the victim does not achieve the target nominal, then the victim will be sold again to another online gambling company. According to BP2MI as the agency

tasked with implementing policies in the protection and integrated service of Indonesian migrant workers, human trafficking cases often occur in migrant workers who go abroad procedurally involving certain individuals. The involvement of officials and individuals in this illicit business was confirmed by the National Human Rights Commission, Anis Hidayah. This suspicion arose because the requirements for going abroad require complete documents that are not easy. Requirements for population documents such as passports and ID cards when falsified require cooperation with the authorities responsible for issuing the population documents. The difficulty in exposing this syndicate is suspected to be due to the skill of the perpetrators in using loopholes for abuse of power. The existence of individuals who are proven to have taken part in human trafficking cases is the focus of the police. To overcome this problem, synergy between institutions is carried out. Communication between BP2MI and the police is intensified in order to prevent repeated cases of TPPO. The existence of a state that should protect the rule of law as a human trafficking syndicate and mafia shows that the law in Indonesia is still far from the principle of fair trial, namely the principle stated not only in the Criminal Code (KUHP) but also contained in the international convention on civil and political rights.

a. Legal Improvement and Restructuring

As a crime that threatens human security, the government regularly issues regulations so that human trafficking can be eradicated. In addition to being stated in Law Number 21 of 2007 concerning the eradication of TPPO, presidential-level regulations that regulate the action plan for the prevention and handling of human trafficking (or RAN TPPO) are issued through Presidential Regulation Number 19 of 2023 concerning the National Action Plan for the Prevention and Handling of Criminal Acts of Human Trafficking in 2020-2024. This presidential regulation discusses the formation of a task force formed from the center to the regions. The RAN PPTPO also contains the direction of policies and strategies for handling, as well as the matrix and working mechanisms for handling TPPO in Indonesia. However, not long after the presidential regulation was enacted in February 2023, there was a restructuring of the task force structure under the direction of Jokowi as head of government. This step is considered a real effort by the government to address the increasingly worrying problem of human trafficking cases.

In order to reduce the number of human trafficking cases in Indonesia, the government has restructured the TPPO task force which was considered ineffective because it was hampered by many problems, including sectoral egos. The daily chair, which was originally held by the Ministry of Women's Empowerment, was replaced by the Chief of Police, General Listyo Sigit Prabowo. Furthermore, the Chief of Police plans that the formation of this TPPO task force will be carried out down to each regional police called the TPPO Task Force with the deputy chief of police as the chair. Optimizing law enforcement is a factor in considering the restructuring of the task force structure, including to ensure that no more inside actors are involved. The focus of the Chief of Police is to pursue the big bosses of human trafficking. Long before So far, success has been evident with the arrest of the TPPO syndicate which has been suspected of being backed by the authorities. The human trafficking syndicate is at the upstream to downstream levels. So far, the eradication of the deep-rooted human trafficking mafia network that involves cross-sectoral figures is certainly a sign of one of the bureaucratic pathologies that must be eradicated. Therefore, the results of the restructuring of this task force must work more optimally by utilizing cross-sector cooperation. All sectoral ego issues must be suppressed so as not to hinder future performance.

Collaborative cooperation is a step that needs to be intensified so that the restructuring of the task force can work optimally. Coordination between institutions and the preparation of budget policies must be improved in each sector. This was highlighted by Komnas HAM which found a lack of synchronization between the task force at the central level and the task force at the regional level, in its monitoring of human trafficking cases in East Nusa Tenggara. In addition, weaknesses stem from the minimal budget of the task force which comes from a number of institutions that have not

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been combined. As a result, the task force in the regions has difficulty obtaining a budget to carry out its role and duties. (National Human Rights Commission Highlights Plans to Restructure TPPO Task Force, 2023) A comprehensive evaluation of the governance of sending migrant workers such as domestic workers or crew members abroad needs to be carried out, especially by the relevant ministries and private institutions. The improvement of dualistic regulations must be immediately improved so that the supervision process of the distribution company can be carried out optimally. Dualistic regulations not only cause confusion for distribution companies, but also become a potential threat to crew members due to the weak supervision that will be provided. Effective and collaborative governance is a path that provides security for workers who hope to get a better life in a foreign country, either as migrant workers or crew members.

Various cases of the involvement of syndicate networks involving certain individuals are a sign that not only human security is potentially threatened, but also indicate the country's weak national resilience. State apparatus that should serve the public, even protect, turns out to be the source of problems from threats to human security. So far, the resolution of cases has been carried out at the downstream level so that it does not break the root of the problem. Without strict law enforcement, various regulations that are made will be useless. The light sentences imposed on the perpetrators, for example in the case highlighted by SBMI, for example. One of the perpetrators was only detained for two months and did not carry out restitution sanctions. After 2 months, the perpetrator committed the same crime. Another case is the perpetrator who was charged with Law no. 18 of 2017 concerning the Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers, not with Law no. 21 of 2007 concerning TPPO. This has implications for the light sentences received by the perpetrators because the Law on the Protection of Workers does not include a minimum limit of years of imprisonment (KOMPAS, 2023b). Of course, this is a bad precedent for law enforcement in Indonesia. Because the perpetrators can catch new victims who have the potential to harm the victims physically and mentally.

Human trafficking crimes are violations of human rights and human security. Referring to the UNDP report published in 1994, there are at least 7 human security requirements that must be met in order for a country's society to achieve a sense of security. One of them is the individual or personal dimension. So a sense of security must truly be given to individuals so that they are free from the threat of human trafficking. According to Newton & Deth, law enforcement and punishment are traditional state duties, but judges who decide cases must be independent of the government. This is because punishment for citizens implies significant violations of rights, so law enforcement, pursuit of perpetrators, arrest and punishment of suspects can be carried out by two or more branches of government, for example by the police. Its implementation can also vary from one country to another. (Newton & Van Deth, 2016)

Economic Empowerment: Learning From Other Countries

The commitment to combating human trafficking has increased in several countries in the world. This seriousness can be seen from the birth of comprehensive laws related to the prohibition of human and child trafficking and sales. Laws prohibiting human trafficking are criminal in nature, and can be included in the country's criminal or labor laws, or regulated in laws that specifically regulate trafficking, exploitation or children's rights. In Mauritius, for example, the ILO Committee noted with satisfaction that the Child Protection Act was amended in 2005 to include provisions prohibiting all cases of child trafficking: Article 13A(1) states that Any person who intentionally and unlawfully recruits, transports, transfers, harbors or receives a child for the purpose of exploitation commits a crime; and Article 13A(7) stipulates that "exploitation" includes the exploitation of child prostitution or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery (Organization, 2012)

However, punishment for the perpetrators is not always considered effective. Severely punishing human trafficking recruiters, for example in Vietnam, is considered to create new problems. The majority of human trafficking perpetrators in Vietnam are small-scale recruiters who are just as poor and vulnerable as the victims. These 'small' recruiters who only receive low compensation generally come from ethnic minorities with low economic backgrounds and poor

education. Criminalizing 'small' perpetrators like this will only put their families in new vulnerabilities because it does not solve the main problem. Therefore, in addition to enforcing strict laws, reaching the roots of economic problems is one of the efforts to prevent human trafficking from spreading further. Poverty alleviation, providing open access to government services such as health insurance and providing other social services are considered more effective. The international labor organization ILO emphasizes that poverty alleviation is actually a prerequisite for trade efforts in addition to regulatory arrangements to prevent human trafficking, including regulating punishment for perpetrators. Some of the causes of human trafficking, for example, are education and economic factors. With weak economic conditions, accompanied by minimal education, the choice that is considered reasonable is to become TKI/TKW which is now known as a migrant worker. With limited soft skills and legal status that is often falsified by various individuals, this situation is the main cause of the increasing human trafficking. (Syugiarto, 2022)

Vietnam has succeeded in reducing poverty with various poverty alleviation programs. Therefore, anti-human trafficking prevention interventions are carried out by integrating synergistic programs, for example between the government and NGOs. This is a strategy that is considered more effective for the long term. (LTH Le and C Wyndham, 2022) As a serious organized crime, human trafficking involves various actors in various stages of the process leading to varying degrees of exploitation. Thus, the crime of human trafficking must be adjusted to the level of the crime. Restorative justice is emphasized more than retributive justice which stipulates not only to punish the traffickers but also to rehabilitate and prepare the perpetrators of these traffickers to be accepted into society. (Mcadam & Gerasimov, 2022)

Victims of human trafficking need jobs to survive. For example, the village fund program for labor-intensive activities (PKT) where this program provides development carried out by local villages with cash salaries. The program is an initiative of the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration, the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Finance which is considered to have a positive impact on preventing human trafficking because it overcomes the problem of unemployment. (PS Wibowo, 2023). Eradication of trafficking using an economic empowerment approach, for example, is carried out by one of the areas in West Java with a high number of trafficking cases in Indonesia, namely Cianjur. Each victim does not receive the same service because they have different needs. Assessment of the victim's needs must be carried out through a mentoring process. Therefore, the intervention steps provided are also adjusted to the needs of the victim. The next step in the model for handling victims of human trafficking is carried out through an economic approach. Stimulants for providing skills to create jobs are carried out so that victims are independent and ready to return to society. This program is carried out by members of the task force (satgas) who synergize with cross-sectors (Nuraeny & Utami, 2018).

The Struggle for Multilateralism

Finally, broader steps are needed because the issue of trafficking is once again a transnational crime that crosses the territorial boundaries of other countries. The government's ability in diplomacy must have reached the level of high diplomacy or high-level diplomacy. For this reason, strengthening the government can be done by utilizing multilateral cooperation, especially with countries that are transit or destinations for the placement of Indonesian Migrant Workers. The state must again increase its role by implementing the Human Trafficking Protocol in the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, including by strengthening the national framework for the identification and protection of victims of trafficking, including during the transition from post-pandemic to endemic. In addition, human trafficking in various legal instruments also has many types, and all are interconnected. Various effective international legal instruments in this case are more intensive international cooperation needed, both regionally and globally. Eradicating human trafficking is the same as other security threats such as during the Covid-19 pandemic which requires broad multilateral cooperation. (Irawan, 2020). Optimization of this strategic role can be done through the 2023 ASEAN

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chairmanship. Indonesia has repeatedly tried to make Human Trafficking into the ASEAN agenda. Because it turns out that there are non-material factors that influence the determination of Indonesia's foreign policy and behavior, especially when facing new challenging global problems that require solid cooperation with other countries. (Setiawan, 2022) ASEAN as the United Nations of Southeast Asia should be more responsive in carrying out its functions. The seriousness of combating trafficking should not stop at calls from behind formal meeting tables. Member countries in the ASEAN region are actually able to work together solidly so as not to provide space for and opportunities for human trafficking. The firmness of each country in the ASEAN region is needed in providing strict sanctions for perpetrators and syndicates of human traffickers. At least, the call of the leaders of this country to strengthen ASEAN's commitment has been made repeatedly throughout 2023.

As the ASEAN chairman in 2023, Jokowi took the issue of human trafficking as an important agenda in organizing the 42nd Summit held in Labuan Bajo on May 10-11, 2023. The Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal and Security Affairs Mahfud MD did the same thing during the 27th session of the ASEAN Political Security Community (APSC) agenda on August 8, 2023. The meeting attended by foreign ministers discussed the challenges faced by the ASEAN region in order to create prosperity for the ASEAN people. By taking this strategic role, it is hoped that Indonesia can make the issue of human trafficking a priority agenda at the high-level level of discussion. In fact, ASEAN has had a joint commitment called the ASEAN Convention on Trafficking in Person, Especially Women and Children (ACTIP) which has been in effect since 2017. However, in its implementation, it has not produced optimal results due to differences in legal principles between countries that have adopted the law into their respective national laws. It is necessary to develop policies that make it easier for migrant workers to be guaranteed both in terms of security and wage eligibility. Thus, protection for migrant workers can be realized if there is a mechanism based on international instruments that have legal binding between ASEAN countries.

Cooperation between institutions is also needed in combating human trafficking. The regional conference "Joint Action to Combat Human Trafficking in ASEAN" organized by the National Human Rights Commission (Komnas HAM) in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Bali Provincial Government, the International Labor Organization (ILO), the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and The Asia Foundation (TAF) held in Kuta Bali, November 8, 2023. The regional conference aims to strengthen the joint commitment to eradicating human trafficking in the ASEAN region. (Hellen Sinombor, 2023). Eradicating TPPO requires routine coordination and synergy. Likewise, budget support and the availability of qualified human resources placed by the task force will make the prevention of human trafficking effective.

Protecting humans, including freeing individuals from the potential dangers of human trafficking threats, is one of the keys to maintaining human security. To realize this, efforts are needed that are developed together by developing norms, revitalizing the role of the functions of the institutions involved, both from the national level to the international level, systematically and comprehensively. Thus, the trap of human trafficking under the guise of sending migrant workers or ABK can be handled properly so as to avoid new victims. Once again, collaborative cooperation is needed between all parties, including involving community participation in fighting the dangers of human trafficking so that it does not spread further.

CONCLUSION

At least, Indonesia is facing two threats at one time, namely the pandemic and human trafficking. After being hit by Covid-19, the spike in human trafficking cases has increased. Both influence each other. Technological developments are misused by traffickers to trap humans more easily into human trafficking holes. The increase in cases throughout 2023 is a threat to human security in Indonesia. The Jokowi era government has repeatedly emphasized its commitment to eradicating human trafficking to its roots. Starting from the level of prevention, handling to punishment for perpetrators. With the increasingly sophisticated crime mode with a new modus operandi after the pandemic, the steps needed must be more progressive and massive down to the lowest level. The eradication of human trafficking carried out by Jokowi Collaborative multi-sector

cooperation resulting from the restructuring of task forces, improving law enforcement, empowering the economy, to strengthening multilateral cooperation by utilizing strategic positions in the ASEAN region are various efforts that can be made to respond to all the dangers of human trafficking that are increasingly disturbing. Without human security, state security will not be achieved and vice versa. Human security requires strong and stable institutions, and therefore eradicating human trafficking requires cooperation from all parties, especially with the presence of the state as the main protector of its people.

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Joko Widodo Government's Response In Addressing The Post-Covid-19 Pandemic Human Trafficking Trend In Indonesia

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