

**RESPONDING TO ANTI-HUMAN TRAFFICKING:
THE ROLE AND CHALLENGES OF NGOS IN INDONESIA**



Written by:

Aniello Iannone
NIM. 14010120419025

Supervisors:

Prof. Budi Setiyono, S.Sos., M.Pol.Admin., Ph.D
Wijayanto, S.IP.,M.SI.,Ph.D.

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Written by : Aniello Iannone

NIM : 14010120419025

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Dean

Vice Dean 1

Dr. Drs. Hadi Warsono, MTP.

Dr. Teguh Yuwono, M,Pol.Admin

Supervisors

1. Prof. Budi Setiyono, S.Sos., M.Pol.Admin., Ph.D.

2. Wijayanto, S.IP.,M.SI.,Ph.D.

Examiner

1.Dr. Laila Kholid Alfirdaus, S.IP., M.PP.

2. Yuwanto, Ph.D
.....

3. Dr. Sos. Dra. Fitriyah, M.S.
.....

Declaration Authenticity

I hereby declare that in this Thesis there is no work that has ever been submitted to obtain a master's degree at a university, nor is there any work or opinion that has been written or published by another person, except for those which are referred to in this manuscript and mentioned in the text in reference.

Sincerely,

Aniello Iannone

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To my father, Antonio

Abstract

Human trafficking is a severe Transnational Organized Crime (TOC) faced by countries globally. The United Nations (UN) estimates that 40.3 million people are in a "modern slavery" situation. Moreover, according to the latest data from International Labour Organization (ILO), in 2017, more than 40 million were victims of trafficking. Indeed, a survey analysis by the UNODC by 2020 shows that most victims are women or children; in particular, 50% are victims of sexual exploitation, and 38% are victims of forced work. This issue has been written about a lot. Therefore, Southeast Asia is one area where TIPs are used by criminal organizations, especially in sex commercial incidents. Thus, the latest annual Trafficking in Person Report (TPR 2020) of the United States Department of State (US) also does not give a good picture of the ongoing situation regarding TIPs in Southeast Asia. Indonesia now is a Tier 2 level according to the TPR.

Moreover, NGOs have a crucial role in the smooth functioning of non-governmental activities in coordination with governmental activities. The NGOs that deal with human rights and pursue a humanitarian mission go against many challenges. Not just deal with logistic or bureaucratic problems and challenges linked with the environment where the NGOs work and challenges caused by unforeseeable emergencies and cataclysms such as pandemics and other natural disasters. This study mainly investigates NGOs' challenges and roles when working in human cases in Indonesia. This research means to answer the following question: What challenges do NGOs face when working on the Human Trafficking issue? What kind of regulations are used in Indonesia against trafficking in person? What sort of reason pushes people to be in contact with traffickers?

Following the purpose of the study, the information gathered was intended to understand the challenges the NGOs face when working with a case of human trafficking in Indonesia. The methodology used is a qualitative analysis, where a group of people that work in NGOs or are experts in human trafficking in Indonesia has been taught to interview.

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List of Acronyms

ASEAN	: Association of Southeast Asian Nations
PBM	: Perempuan buruh migran
HT	: Human Trafficking
TPs	: Trafficking in persons
UU	: Undang-Undang
Art	: Article
ILO	: International Labor Organizations
IOM	: International Organization Migration
WB	: World Bank
ECAPT	: End Child Prostitution in Asian Tourism
Samin	: Sekretariat Anak Merdeka
TPPO	: Tindak Pidana Perdagangan Orang
TPR	: Trafficking in Persons Report
UN	: United Nation

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