

# FEMALE TRAFFICKING: STRATEGY IN PREVENTION

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### FEMALE TRAFFICKING: STRATEGY IN PREVENTION

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#### ABSTRACT:

The purpose of this research is to construct a model of female trafficking prevention basing upon economic empowerment. The study focused on strategy in prevention. The method used is Participatory Action Research. Quantitative data were collected by distributing questionnaires to 250 participants about community knowledge of trafficking. Qualitative data were obtained by interviewing to a male traffickers, 2 government officials, 5 community members, and 1 victim. This study applies percentage analysis to know about quantitatively about knowlegde trafficking while qualitative approach is intended to demonstrate how to prevent female trafficking. They had lack of knowledge on human trafficking. The researcher designed the strategy to prevent women trafficking and how to implement for primary and secondary methods by government and community. To reduce trafficking, cooperation between the government and the community is needed to deal with this issue.

#### INTRODUCTION

Law No. 21 of 2007 concerning the Eradication of the Criminal Acts of Trafficking in Persons (PTPPO Law) is already 11 years old, but the general trade people every year increase in number. Why did it happen? The problem monitored by researchers is that government programs are more focused on handling cases about 70 percent. While the program for prevention is only around 30 percent.

The prevention program in the form of Communication, Information, Education (CIE) has not been effective and lacks coordination from several parties. Another phenomenon that is monitored is that programs to prevent trafficking in women such as empowerment of women who are still classified as teenagers are still lacking. Especially those who drop out of school. In addition to these phenomena there is a lower role of the family to monitor teenage girls from their activities outside the home. Seeing the problem of trafficking in women in North Sulawesi every year increases, a solution is needed to reduce the case.

Cases in North Sulawesi, victims, did not know that they would be exploited as commercial sex workers. In addition they are employed but wages they are not given the reason they have already been in debt, so the wages or the salary is deducted to pay their debt. Data on women's trafficking in North Sulawesi in the last three years has shown an increase. In 2016, as many as 17 people and in 2017 as many as 20 people, in 2018 there were 7 (October) and the ages of victims ranged from 13 to 24 years. (P2TP2A North Sulawesi Province).

Based on several researches, the triggers of human trafficking are mostly caused by poverty and gender issues (Gjermei & Hook, 2012; Collins, 2014; Stanslan, 2010; Koolae, 2014; Kara, 2011; Britton & Dean, 2014; Djarkasi & Soputan, 2014;). Most of the victims of human trafficking are women, which many of them have been exploited to fulfill economic needs.

The quality of human resources, especially women who are vulnerable to cases of trafficking in persons, needs to be improved so that they can be independent and can change themselves in a better direction. Change economic poverty and information poverty (Khan, Rasli, & Qureshi 2017).

The aims of this study is to produce the strategy to prevent women trafficking and how to implement for primary and secondary methods by government and community.

#### LITERATURE REVIEW

Criminal Trafficking in Persons (TPPO), according to Law Number 21 of 2007 concerning Eradication of Criminal Acts on Trafficking in Persons, namely: The act of recruiting, transporting, or accepting someone with the threat of violence, the use of violence, kidnapping, confinement, forgery, fraud, abuse of power or vulnerable positions, debt bondage or providing payments or benefits, so as to obtain approval from the person in control of the other person, whether carried out within the State or between countries, for the purpose of exploitation or to cause people to be exploited.

The U.N. Trafficking Protocol and the Council of Europe's Human Trafficking in the form of recruitment, transportation, transfer, delivery, acceptance (Stanslas, 2010; Pyali Chatterjee, 2014). The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Preventing Convention and Combatting Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution trafficking means the transfer, sale or purchase of women and children ... earmarked for prostitution (Bravo, 2015; The purpose of human trafficking actions is for exploitation (Bravo, 2015; Dearnly & Chalke, 2010; US Department of Justice 2005 in Vanessa Bouché, 2015). The intended exploitation is Prostitution and other forms. Some other goals of trafficking in persons are forced labor/servitude, slavery, brides, organs, organ harvesting, etc. Targets that are vulnerable to being victims of trafficking include: street children, people who are looking for work and do not have the correct knowledge of the work to be selected, women and children in conflict areas and those who are refugees, poor women and children in the city or rural, women and children in the border area between countries, women and children whose families are in debt, women victims of domestic violence, victims of rape. Survey results indicated that 75% of participants reported that the education improved their competence level. The results demonstrated that an education and treatment algorithm may be an effective strategy to improve

recognition. One patient was identified as an actual victim of human trafficking; the remaining patients reported other forms of abuse. (Amber Egyud, 2017).

Obokata in Nicola Jägers & Conny Rijken (2014) identifies four core State obligations in human rights law that apply to Trafficking Human Being: the obligation to prohibit trafficking, to punish traffickers, to protect victims, and to address the causes and consequences of the act.

Indonesia has implemented Law No. 21 of 2007, but has not been effective in terms of prevention. According to researchers the responsibility for preventing trafficking in persons must involve the community, including community initiatives. Various efforts have been made by the Indonesian government, especially those that have been carried out by the Ministry of Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia, including the establishment of a community watch. Community watch is a community group that cares about human trafficking to help the government become its government informant.

Previous research on preventing trafficking in people have varied results about method of preventing among others the geographical information systems (Ramona NEAG & Veronica DEAC,) the role of corporation(Nicola Jägers & Conny Rijken, 2014), improving female education, increasing police pay in destination countries, and campaign (Deamley Ruth & Chalke Steve, 2010). For prevention of human trafficking, the geographical information systems could be a management and planning tool that divides and organizes the activities of the crime prevention projects, in particular by linking existing data sources, providing quick and concrete statistic results on which the competent authorities can intervene in time in areas with high risk of crime

Prevention refers to research about the causal factors of trafficking, public information campaigns, training for service providers, and measures to ensure the documents' validity and border activity. Countries must start to address the push and pull factors driving trafficking. Similarly, an exclusive focus on prevention does very little to provide justice or long-term rehabilitation for the survivors (Hannah E. Britton & Laura A. Dean , 2014).

Factors that cause trafficking in persons (human trafficking) include poverty, powerlessness, a culture of young marriage, perception of seeking urban life style work, "luruh duit"), low education. Research Results of Gjermeni & Mary Van Hook The factors that contribute to trafficking in Albania are political influence, socioeconomic factors, the status of women, corruption, geographic and geopolitical factors, new technology, stigma. (2012: 436-440). Collins' research concludes that the main cause of human trafficking is poverty. Women are not only vulnerable to being trafficked because of poverty but also cultural aspects. Another reason Collins said is the limited supervision in border areas (2014: 73). The causes of trafficking in North Sulawesi more because they want to find work (Djarkasi & Sopotan, 2016). The results of study (Sopotan, 2016) show that young women who are vulnerable are caught in trafficking cases because they want to find work, but they do not have sufficient skills. In addition, they do not understand the labor law so that the job offer is not analyzed whether it is in accordance with what is required or does not know the

rights and obligations of the workforce. If job seekers understand the rights and obligations of workers, they may not be trapped in trafficking cases.

### METHODOLOGY/MATERIALS

This research uses Research and Development Method and it has been taken in Minahasa Selatan, Minahasa, Manado, Bolaang Mongondow, dan Bitung. The technique of data collection uses intense and deep interview, observation, focus group discussion (FGD), and questionnaire to 250 respondent. The source of information is those who have become a victim of human trafficking and have already returned home and 1 trafficker. We use percentage analysis to know about knowledge trafficking. Qualitative approach to demonstrate how to prevent female trafficking.

### RESULTS AND FINDINGS

#### *Program activities from district and city governments related to Trafficking in persons.*

The results of the study illustrate that most people (80% of 250) who became respondents did not understand correctly about trafficking in persons. Their understanding of trafficking in persons or women is that if women as victims have been sent outside the region and work as servants of work related to sex or in the scientific language of sexual exploitation. Based on this data the researcher draws conclusions for understanding people trafficking for the community if the victim has been sent outside the area to work. Here there is still a typing error about the definition of trafficking in persons.

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Data that can be collected from the Office of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection in 5 Districts and Cities as research locations, so far the programs that have been carried out are stopping victims from trafficking destinations. Efforts to deal with victims have been carried out as much as possible according to the resources available in the district and city. It is not effective to increase prevention activities due to limited funds. Especially in the regencies and cities that have just been separated from the women's empowerment agency with Family Planning. In particular, South Minahasa regency has its services combined with Population and Family Planning, so its activities are less focused on preventing trafficking in persons. Bolaang Mongondow Regency the existence of P3A services has just been separated in 2018. There is very little funding for socialization activities for repatriating victims but the number is also very limited. With limited funds, socialization activities have not been carried out to villages or neighborhoods. As a result, many people do not understand about human trafficking. Activities in the context of handling victims of trafficking cases in each district and city have been carried out by cooperating with the police to repatriate and also health inspection services are provided free to victims through hospitals designated by the government.

The cities of Manado and Bitung for socialization programs on trafficking in persons have been carried out in collaboration with the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia with universities and the City Government carried out activities which were given the topic of Facilitation for the Formation of Community Prevention and Crime Management Bitung City has 8 villages that have been formed by community-based communities to become agents of change. This group aims to help the

government in preventing trafficking in persons. The city of Manado has also formed a total of 7 villages. All key informants stated that limited funds were one of the reasons for the dissemination of activities that were not effective for all village and urban village communities.

### *Strategy of Prevention*

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The strategies that can be offered through this research are: primary prevention, secondary prevention, and tertiary prevention.

Primary prevention is aimed at the general public and middle and high school students. This strategy is devoted to locations that have never been indicated by trafficking. The form is in the form of socialization, education, awareness raising campaigns given to vulnerable communities such as the poor and those who are looking for work and young women who are in school. All forms of activities are adjusted to the local wisdom of each region.

Secondary prevention is aimed at people who have experienced cases of trafficking. The form can be increasing awareness, providing training to improve skills for families who are in the vicinity of trafficking cases. The form can be in the form of increasing awareness, providing training to improve skills for families who are in the vicinity of trafficking cases. Strengthening religious education in the family, increasing parental care for children and sex education for children.

Tertiary prevention includes recovering victims who have been sent home. the goal is not to repeat the case again. the challenge is that if there are no jobs available, the victim can become a victim again. In this form of prevention, victims are given increased knowledge and special skills so that they can be independent to live their lives. Economic empowerment is given after the victim feels safe and comfortable to be at home. This strategy requires a large amount of funds per victim. victims must be recovered both physically and psychologically. The challenge is that the government must allocate funds for these needs. This strategy is rarely carried out by the government because each victim needs large funds. The victims in Manado had been repatriated by the provincial government, but because the victim did not have a job that could pay for his life, the victim took the initiative to re-exploit himself.

North Sulawesi is more suitable for economic empowerment strategies for families that are vulnerable to trafficking because the cause of victims being trapped is an economic element. Families who are already in debt to moneylenders can easily be recruited and sold. According to the collected data that in one of the districts loan sharks are trafficking victims recruiters. The 18-year-old victim was changed to 18 years and was given a fake document by a person in the provincial capital.

### **CONCLUSION**

The strategy to prevent trafficking in persons is not only the responsibility of the government but must synergize with universities and the private sector (corporate). Prevention will be effective if the revision of North Sulawesi's provincial regulations on trafficking has been ratified to become a legal basis for every district and city in eradicating human trafficking. Higher education is very instrumental in educating the public in preventing trafficking based on economic empowerment of the community

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