

KKPPMP Kevikepan Utara Keuskupan Pangkalpinang Role in Handling PMI Human Trafficking Victims to Malaysia 2021–2022

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ABSTRACT

Perdagangan manusia ke Malaysia melalui Batam masih belum terselesaikan hingga saat ini. Praktik tersebut telah mengancam dan melanggar keamanan personal korban sehingga pemerintah merespon serius dengan membentuk hukum nasional dan nota kesepahaman mengenai perlindungan Pekerja Migran Indonesia (PMI) dengan Malaysia. Namun, upaya tersebut tidak cukup, terbukti dari peningkatan jumlah korban setiap tahunnya. Hal ini mendorong Komisi Keadilan Perdamaian dan Pastoral Migran Perantau (KKPPMP) Kevikepan Utara Keuskupan Pangkalpinang untuk membantu menangani PMI korban perdagangan manusia ke Malaysia di Batam. Pada tahun 2021–2022, KKPPMP Kevikepan Utara Keuskupan Pangkalpinang berhasil menangani 37 korban. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan peran KKPPMP Kevikepan Utara Keuskupan Pangkalpinang dalam menangani PMI korban perdagangan manusia ke Malaysia tahun 2021–2022. Penelitian menggunakan konsep Keamanan Personal dari UNDP dan NGO sebagai Solusi Pembangunan dari Katie Willis. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa KKPPMP Kevikepan Utara Keuskupan Pangkalpinang memandang perdagangan manusia ke Malaysia sebagai ancaman dan pelanggaran terhadap keamanan personal korban. Peran komisi dalam bidang animasi dan motivasi serta aksi/advokasi memenuhi tujuh aspek dari konsep NGO sebagai solusi pembangunan yaitu welfare activities and service provision, emergency relief, development education, participation and empowerment, self-sufficiency, advocacy dan networking. Peran pencegahan dalam bidang animasi dan motivasi belum optimal dalam menurunkan jumlah kasus, namun telah berkontribusi penting dalam bidang aksi/advokasi penanganan korban, terbukti dari hasil layanan dan penghargaan. Keterbatasan peran komisi adalah peran aparat penegak hukum dan pemerintah dalam pemberantasan praktik perdagangan manusia di Batam tidak jelas, tidak terlihat serta tidak signifikan, komunikasi tim dengan korban dalam bahasa daerah dan perbedaan agama.

Key Words: KKPPMP, Perdagangan Manusia, Pekerja Migran Indonesia, Malaysia

1. Introduction

Human trafficking is a critical and unresolved issue in Indonesia and the world. Palermo Protocol Article 3 defines human trafficking as the act of:

"Recruitment, sending, transfer, harboring or receipt of a person, by threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, kidnapping, fraud, deceit or abuse of power or position of vulnerability or giving or receiving payments or obtaining benefits in order to obtain the consent of someone who has power over another person, for exploitation." (United Nations, 2000).

This practice has occurred in the past and is still the world's attention. The urgency is visible from various eradication efforts worldwide, like the Palermo Convention. *Palermo Convention* is a United Nations (UN) convention that aims to set standards for national laws, suppress differences in the legal systems of participating countries, and execute an international cooperation mission in eradicating transnational organized crime (TOC). It was enforced in Palermo on November 15, 2000, attended by 120 UN member states. Hundreds of participants indicate that TOC is the world's common issue, and its eradication requires international cooperation (Setiawan, 2015).

The Palermo Convention generated the Palermo Protocol, established to prevent, suppress, and punish human trafficking. Indonesia, as a country affected by human trafficking, participated in the convention and ratified the protocol in Law No. 14 of 2009. The law issues after Law No. 21 of 2007 were considered unsuccessful in reducing cases and settling people's anxiety.

To date, the government has unsuccessfully eradicated international human trafficking. International human trafficking is an impact of employment cooperation in sending PMI to other countries (Hardum, 2016). In this case, Malaysia is one of PMI's main destination countries, as both countries have employment cooperation, which the mafia and syndicates utilize to traffic PMI to Malaysia. Unsurprisingly, Malaysia is still Southeast Asia's main destination for PMI, as proven by data from the Indonesian Migrant Worker Protection Agency (BP2MI).

Table 1. Legal PMI Placements by Country 2018–2022 *Source: BP2MI*

No.	Countries	Year					Total
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
1.	Hong Kong	73.917	71.779	53.178	52.278	60.096	311.248
2.	Taiwan	72.373	79.573	34.287	7.789	53.459	247.481
3.	Malaysia	90.664	79.659	14.742	563	43.163	228.791
4.	Singapore	18.324	19.356	4.481	3.217	6.624	52.002
5.	South Korea	6.905	6.207	641	174	11.554	25.481

Table 1 shows Malaysia ranked three on the legal PMI placements list, with 228.791 placements, indicating that Malaysia remains the PMI's main destination country in Southeast Asia. In 2022, Malaysia had the third-highest legal PMI placements, with 43.163 out of 200.761 placements. Furthermore, Malaysia recorded the highest PMI arrival transactions, with 8.784 arrivals or 26.02% of total arrivals (BP2MI, 2022). Data from Bank Indonesia (BI) shows that Malaysia ranked first as a destination country for PMI placement, with a total of 1.6 million or 49.7% of PMI total in 2022, surpassing Hong Kong and Taiwan (Kusnandar, 2022). Along with the high PMI numbers, they are very vulnerable to exploitation. In 2022, Malaysia ranked the second-highest number of complaints, amounting to 451 or 22.70% of the total complaints (BP2MI, 2023).

In response, the government established national laws. However, the existing law is insufficient because Malaysia, as a destination country, does not have a foreign worker law. Moreover, the Malaysian Employment Act stipulates that all domestic and migrant workers recruit through a work contract between the worker and the employer, utilized by the mafia and syndicates to trick PMIs into unclear work contracts, making them illegal PMIs (Handayani, 2014). Also, the absence of official documents later categorized them as Unauthorized Foreign Immigrants (PATI) who cannot obtain legal protection from both countries and become detainees. Until 2022, there are 4.722 Indonesian PATI detainees across Malaysian immigration detention depots (Saturnus, 2023). In this case, illegal PMI across Indonesia are brought to Batam, the number one transit city in the Riau Islands, before being trafficked to Malaysia.

There is no exact number of illegal PMIs in Malaysia. However, it can be estimated by comparing the data from BP2MI, the legal PMI placement institution, and BI and the

National Agency on Indonesian Migrant Worker Placement and Protection (BNP2TKI), the collaborating institutions estimating PMI number in Malaysia based on remittance records.

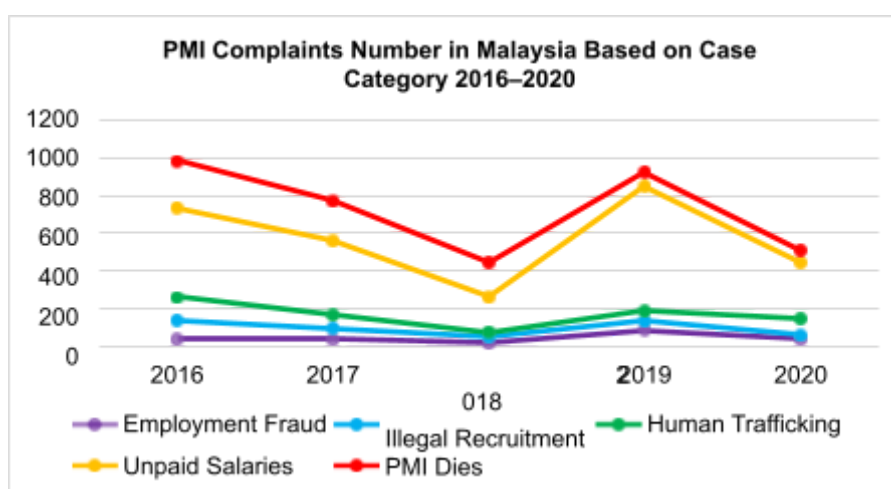
Table 2. PMI Number in Malaysia Based on BP2MI and BI and BNP2TKI Placement Data for 2018–2022
Source: BI dan BNP2TKI; BP2MI

Year	PMI Number	
	BP2MI	BI and BNP2TKI
2018	90.664	1.902.000
2019	79.659	1.883.000
2020	14.742	1.633.000
2021	563	1.628.000
2022	43.163	1.625.000

Table 2 shows that the PMI number in Malaysia, based on BI and BNP2TKI reports, exceeds the legal PMI number by BP2MI, which suggests that the illegal PMI is ten times higher than the legal PMI. Data regarding the PMI number differs depending on the reporting agency, as the BI 2022 recorded the legal PMI number in Malaysia at 1.6 million. In contrast to the data from the Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia in Kuala Lumpur, which recorded around 2.5–2.7 million.

Legal and illegal PMI victims of crime at placement locations can file complaints to the Indonesian government. The following is the number of PMI complaints in Malaysia based on case categories 2016–2020.

Graph 1. The Number of PMI Complaints in Malaysia Based on Case Category 2016–2020



Source: BP2MI

Graph 1 shows the decline and increase in the PMI complaints number in Malaysia based on detected case categories related to human trafficking in 2016–2020. The increasing complaints equal an increase in PMI human trafficking victims. Moreover, this practice involves smuggling, potentially having more cases than reported.

With an increased number of cases and the government's limitation in protecting PMI, initiatives emerged from non-state actors such as non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to assist the government in handling PMI human trafficking victims. Yunardi (2022) exemplifies IOM's role in handling PMI human trafficking victims in the UAE, namely collaborating with the Indonesian government through the Counter Trafficking Unit (CTU), implementing capacity building and law enforcement training, mass information/awareness raising, research/data collection, safe migration campaigns, involving community leaders, and producing documentary films on human trafficking. Topics related to the government and NGOs handling PMI human trafficking victims have been widely researched, but never on religious NGOs. Thus, the author researched the KKPPMP Kevikepan Utara Keuskupan Pangkalpinang, a commission under the Catholic Church.

In this research, KKPPMP Kevikepan Utara Keuskupan Pangkalpinang handles PMI human trafficking victims to Malaysia in Batam. In 2021–2022, the commission handled 37 victims. Based on this background, the author is interested in analyzing the KKPPMP Kevikepan Utara Keuskupan Pangkalpinang's role in handling PMI human trafficking victims to Malaysia in 2021–2022.

2. Conceptual Framework

Personal Security

Human security is a non-traditional security concept that states individual security is as important as state security because the state can threaten society. This concept explains that there are threats or potential threats to humans that violate human rights. It became a top priority after the Second World War when the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) formalized the Human Development Report 1994. The report

demonstrates that human security consists of seven main threat: economic, food, health, environmental, personal, community, and political security (UNDP, 1994).

This research uses one of the main threat, namely personal security. UNDP defines *personal security* as human security from an individual perspective to obtain security guarantees to fight for their existence in the social, economic, political, and cultural sectors, and the right to participate in individual and environmental development from individual and group threats. Personal security relates to individual efforts to demonstrate their existence by utilizing the state's freedoms, gaining access to a better social and economic life, and state protection at home and abroad (Battersby & Siracusa, 2009).

However, individual efforts are often accompanied by personal security issues regarding vulnerability to threats such as physical violence, hostage-taking, traffic crimes, terrorism, war, religious and ethnic conflicts, harassment, rape, labor, prostitution, torture, drugs, and suicide (UNDP, 1994). Over time, the threats have shifted from traditional to non-traditional, oriented towards the individual as the main object, including human trafficking, fraud, violence, viruses, Etc (Mumtazinur & Sri Wahyuni, 2021). Thus, this concept is used to describe KKPPMP Kevikepan Utara Keuskupan Pangkalpinang's view as a non-state actor in the human trafficking to Malaysia via Batam issue.

NGOs as The Development Solution

In "Theories and Practices of Development," Katie Willis explains NGOs as the development solution concept. Since the 1980s, a debate has emerged concerning the shift in critical actors in development, moving towards neoliberalism. There is a shift in decision-making, elements of power to the local state, and the top-down mobilization approach related to NGO development, where individuals see NGOs as a robust solution to development problems and an answer to the state's limitations in facilitating development for several reasons (Willis, 2005).

First, NGOs can provide more appropriate, effective, and efficient services for local communities as they collaborate with grassroots communities to find the necessary facilities. NGOs are more responsive to community requests. Second, NGOs are helpful in non-material development, especially in societal participation, empowerment, and

democratization in NGO programs, where they can create empowerment situations to develop a stronger civil society. As development solutions, NGOs handle issues by focusing on seven aspects (Willis, 2005).

- a. **Welfare Activities and Service Provision:** NGOs provide services and assistance to underprivileged communities to improve social welfare.
- b. **Emergency Relief:** NGOs provide emergency assistance to individuals or groups that are victims of problems due to limited access to resources and facilities.
- c. **Development Education:** NGOs provide education, empowering individuals to overcome educational and economic limitations to develop progressive social change.
- d. **Participation and Empowerment:** Participation is community involvement in NGO development activities. Empowerment provides opportunities for individuals and groups to increase or develop their abilities to become stronger individuals.
- e. **Self-sufficiency:** NGOs can fulfill organizational needs and facilitate victims.
- f. **Advocacy:** NGOs assist and represent their object's interest.
- g. **Networking:** NGOs cooperate with other parties to fight for the victim's interests.

This concept is used to analyze KKPPMP Kevikepan Utara Keuskupan Pangkalpinang's role in handling PMI human trafficking victims to Malaysia in 2021–2022 as an answer to the government's limitations in protecting and handling PMI human trafficking victims.

3. Methodology

This research uses a descriptive qualitative research type. *Descriptive qualitative* research examines a scientific object where the author is the key instrument (Sugiyono, 2018). It emphasizes the importance of proximity to the research object to deeply understand the real-life situation (Elizabeth Kristi, 1998). The data collection techniques include observation, interviews, and documentation. *Observation* is a specific and accurate method for collecting data and information related to research object activities (Patton, 2002). This research uses participant observation, where the author observes, listens, and participates directly in the research object activities (Stainback & Stainback,

1988).

The interview is a systematic data collection from one-way verbal questions regarding past, present, and future objects or events (Pujaastawa, 2016). This research uses planned interviews, where the author has prepared interview questions to be asked directly to the chairman, treasurer, and staff of the KKPPMP Kevikepan Utara Keuskupan Pangkalpinang. Furthermore, documentation is a technique for gathering data and information in images, numbers, documents, archives, books, and reports to support research (Sugiyono, 2018, p. 476). The data is analyzed using the Miles and Huberman interactive model. During the research, the author stayed at the Santa Theresia Shelter from July 18 to August 19, 2023.

4. Results and Discussion

Human Trafficking to Malaysia as a Violation of Personal Security

Traditional security concepts have been oriented towards balancing state and personal security interests, as the state potentially threatens society. UNDP defines *personal security* as human security from an individual perspective to obtain security guarantees to fight for their existence in the social, economic, political, and cultural sectors, and the right to participate in individual and environmental development from individual and group threats. It is related to individual efforts to demonstrate their existence by utilizing the state's freedoms, gaining access to a better social and economic life, and state protection at home and abroad (Battersby & Siracusa, 2009). In this case, becoming a PMI in Malaysia is an individual's effort to fight for their existence in social and economic sectors to obtain a better life. However, these efforts are not accompanied by adequate state protection, which makes individuals vulnerable to human trafficking threats.

Based on commission data, low education, and poverty are the reasons N and L became PMI and objected to human trafficking to Malaysia. It caused N to suffer domestic violence, divorce threats, anger, and insults from her ex-husband. Meanwhile, L had to beg for a living, looked down upon and ignored by her ex-husband and his family. This experience encouraged them to fight for their existence in the social and economic

sectors to achieve a better life for themselves and their children by becoming PMI in Malaysia. However, this effort turned them into human trafficking victims as high salary offers from the mafia and syndicates tempted them, as well as insufficient state protection (KKPPMP Keuskupan Pangkalpinang, 2022a & 2022b).

N has been entangled twice. First, N did not receive her salary for two years following her work contract from three employers in Malaysia. Second, N re-registered to be PMI but failed to depart due to legal issues involving the placement agency, even though N had paid transportation costs from Central Java to Batam. Meanwhile, L was also entangled in N's second case and had paid transportation costs from NTT to Batam. Both of them experienced mental pressure, disappointment, and anxiety until they ended up at the KKPPMP Kevikepan Utara Keuskupan Pangkalpinang (KKPPMP Keuskupan Pangkalpinang, 2022a & 2022b).

N and L cases portray how human trafficking threatens and violates PMI's personal security. By utilizing victims' educational and economic limitations, mafias and syndicates give false promises to traffic victims. This practice is enforced daily in Batam openly through the front door, back door, official or rat port. Victims are trafficked in a systematic and organized way, involving public, private, government, and those with interests in the port, from the lowest to the highest positions, as if there is negligence without any action or law enforcement. It continues and ensnares many victims.

Apart from them, in 2021–2022, Indonesia recorded an increase in human trafficking cases. The victim's number is predicted to exceed the government data, considering the victim's number from one and undetected cases. In 2021–2022, the commission handled 37 PMI human trafficking victims to Malaysia. It is not a small number, for it represents human lives. Thus, human trafficking has become a severe problem that the government strives to eradicate. Domestically, the government establishes national laws (Malahayati & Amrizal, 2014).

- a. Manpower Minister Decision No. KEP–104A/MEN/2002 of 2022 on Indonesian Migrant Worker Overseas Placement.
- b. Manpower and Transmigration Minister Regulation No. PER–23/MEN/XII/2008 on

Insurance of Indonesian Migrant Worker.

- c. Manpower and Transmigration Minister Regulation No. PER–07/MEN/IV/2005 on Standards for Indonesian Migrant Worker Recruitment Center.
- d. Manpower and Transmigration Minister Regulation No. PER–05/MEN/III/2005 on Stipulation of Administrative Sanctions and Procedure for Passing Sanction in Implementation of Indonesian Worker's Placement and Protection in Foreign Country.
- e. Manpower and Transmigration Minister Regulation No. PER–19/MEN/V/2006 on Implementation of Indonesian Migrant Worker's Placement and Protection Abroad.
- f. Presidential Instruction No. 6 of 2006 on Reformation Policies of Indonesian Migrant Worker Placement and Protection.
- g. Presidential Regulation No. 81 of 2006 on BNP2TKI.
- h. Manpower and Transmigration Minister Regulation No. 1 of 2012 on Amendment to Manpower and Transmigration Minister Regulation No. PER–07/MEN/V/2010 on Indonesian Migrant Worker Insurance.
- i. Law Number 21 of 2007 on Crime of Human Trafficking.
- j. Presidential Regulation No. 49 of 2023 on Second Amendment to Presidential Regulation No. 69 of 2008 on Task Force for the Prevention and Handling of Human Trafficking.

Internationally, since 1984, the government has signed an agreement with Malaysia. Started with the Agreement on Supply of Workers signed by the Indonesian Minister of Manpower, Sudomo, and the Deputy Prime Minister of Malaysia, Datuk Musa Hitam, on the addition of sending migrant workers to Malaysia and that prospective employers must go through official channels. The agreement was continuously renewed in 1989, 1991, 1993, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2010, 2016, and 2022 (Malahayati & Amrizal, 2014) (Rizaldi & Qodariyah, 2021).

On April 1, 2022, Indonesia and Malaysia signed the OCS MoU, stating that PMI recruitment and placement must go through one official channel registered with the Indonesian Embassy and the Malaysian government. The MoU also regulates minimum

wage increases, withholding passports and personal documents ban, communication with family and the Indonesian Embassy rights, contract extensions, and work visas. President Joko Widodo stated that OCS will provide maximum protection for PMI (Al-Farraby, 2022).

However, the government's efforts have yet to be successful. The author sees these instruments as insufficient if the government does not eradicate the mafia and syndicates in Batam. It became blank papers due to the government's involvement and negligence towards open human trafficking transactions without any action or law enforcement. It is proven by the increasing number of victims, even during the 2021–2022 pandemic, the existence of national laws, the OCS MoU, and the local government's policy to close the borders. The pandemic made Batam a fertile ground for new monopolies due to the increased interest of people who lost their jobs in obtaining higher-paying jobs in Malaysia.

Therefore, with the increasing number of victims and the government's limitations in protecting PMI, the KKPPMP Kevikepan Utara Keuskupan Pangkalpinang sees an urgency to handle PMI human trafficking victims to Malaysia in Batam, considering that this practice threatens and violates the victim's personal security. The Chairman of KKPPMP Kevikepan Utara Keuskupan Pangkalpinang, Father Paschal, stated that human trafficking is the most heinous wound and insult to humanity, so it must be treated with joint attention and movement (Saturnus, personal communication, August 15, 2023). The staff, Gloria, said that they cannot eradicate human trafficking, but they can fight it (Kleden, personal communication, August 19, 2023). The commission strives to be "Church's Eye, Sensitive Heart, and Hands Ready to Help." Therefore, this view is realized in a fundamental role.

KKPPMP Kevikepan Utara Keuskupan Pangkalpinang Role in Handling PMI Human Trafficking Victims to Malaysia 2021–2022

In 2021–2022, the commission handled 37 victims, focusing on services in animation and motivation as well as action/advocacy. Its role fulfills the seven aspects of Katie Willis's NGO as the development solution concept.

Welfare Activities and Service Provision

This aspect analyzes the commission's role in providing services for the PMI human trafficking victim's welfare. It is an organized activity that provides services and assistance to underprivileged communities to improve social welfare (Willis, 2005). The commission provides services and assistance through action/advocacy.

Case Management

Case management involves handling victims in the legal field. The commission provides witness/victim protection, trial assistance and monitoring, and other assistance, such as police reporting, examinations at the prosecutor's office, post-mortems, advocacy, and investigation reports (BAP), as pictured in figure 1 (KKPPMP Keuskupan Pangkalpinang, 2023).



Figure 1. [February 25, 2022] BAP Assistance in Polda Kepri
Source: KKPPMP Kevikepan Utara Keuskupan Pangkalpinang

Psychosocial Assistance

Psychosocial assistance is victims' recovery from psychosocial disorders resulting from the cases experienced. The commission provides counselling services, psychoeducation, medical rehabilitation, access to health, education, clothing and food, shelter, social skills–living with other people, repatriation, and spiritual assistance according to religion, as pictured in figure 2 (KKPPMP Keuskupan Pangkalpinang, 2023, pp. 44–48).



Figure 2. [January 18, 2022] Spiritual Assistance
Source: KKPPMP Kevikepan Utara Keuskupan Pangkalpinang

Skills Empowerment

Skills empowerment is a recovery effort for victims through vocational activities. The commission provides entrepreneurship training, cooking, baking, hydroponics, planting, handicrafts like making rosaries, painting, sewing, and embroidery, and community recreation like watching movies, beach trips, fishing, Etc (KKPPMP Keuskupan Pangkalpinang, 2023, p. 49).

Emergency Relief

This aspect analyzes the commission's role in providing emergency assistance to PMI human trafficking victims due to limited access to resources and facilities (Willis, 2005). Human trafficking is an octopus practice that ensnares many victims, who usually seek help at unpredictable times. Thus, the commission provides emergency assistance to meet immediate needs through the following applicable mechanism (Saturnus, personal communication, August 14, 2023).

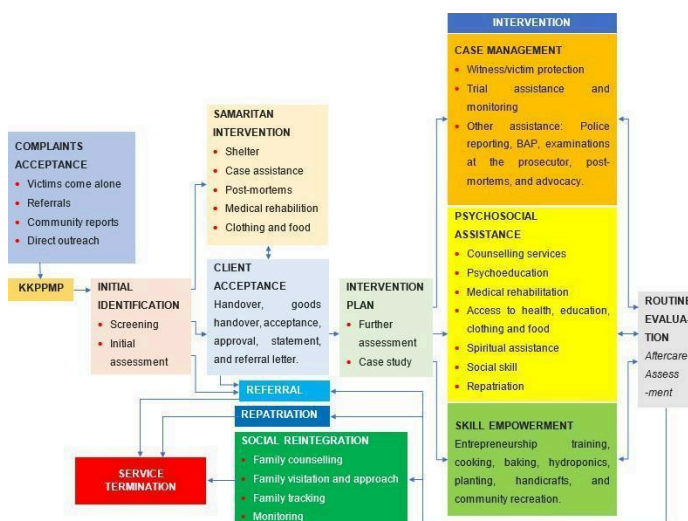


Figure 3. KKPPMP Kevikepan Utara Keuskupan Pangkalpinang Emergency Assistance Mechanism
 Source: KKPPMP Kevikepan Utara Keuskupan Pangkalpinang

Complaints Acceptance

Complaints Acceptance is an action that follows up on responses from victims, families, communities, police, referral institutions, or field outreach. Figure 4 displays the commission's four ways of receiving complaints, two of which were used by 37 victims in 2021-2022. Figures 5 and 6 show victim referrals acceptance from Bareleng Police.

No.	Ways	
1.	Victims come alone	Victims come alone to the Santa Theresia Shelter or via hotline number/KKPPMP officer, message, letter, social media, Etc.
2.	Referrals from police, government agencies or partners	In 2021–2022, the Bareleng Police referred 18 victims, Polda Kepri referred four victims, Harbor Police referred three victims, Kapolsek Kawasan Pelabuhan (KKP) referred one victim, BP2MI referred three victims, and Yayasan Embun Pelangi referred three victims.
3.	Community reports	In 2021 – 2022, Catholics referred five victims to the commission.
4.	Direct outreach	Field observations and routine information gathering at police stations, ports and airports.

Figure 4. Four Ways of Receiving Complaints
 Source: Author's Processed Data



Figure 5. [January 8, 2022] Victim Referrals Acceptance from Barelang Police
Source: KKPPMP Kevikepan Utara Keuskupan Pangkalpinang



Figure 6. [January 21, 2022] Victim Referrals Acceptance from Barelang Police
Source: KKPPMP Kevikepan Utara Keuskupan Pangkalpinang

Initial Identification

The commission performed screening and initial assessment, which involved simple interviews to determine the victim's needs.

Client Acceptance

Suppose the initial identification results indicate that the victim is in adequate condition and willing to receive services; client acceptance will be performed by filling out an official report form such as handover, goods handover, acceptance, approval, and a statement or referral letter.

Intervention Plan

The commission creates an intervention plan from further assessment and case studies. The interventions include Case Management, Psychosocial Assistance, and Skills

Empowerment.

Routine Evaluation

Each client will be evaluated weekly at staff meetings, including their condition, service delivery, and case progress. The commission evaluates whether the provided services are suitable or unsuitable. If they are unsuitable, the commission re-decides the intervention or refers the client to another shelter. If they are suitable, there are three options: Referral, Repatriation, and Social Reintegration–Family Counselling, Family Visitation and Approach, Family Tracking, and Monitoring.

Most victims requested repatriation after passing a routine evaluation, as pictured in figure 7 (Panjaitan, personal communication, August 19, 2023). After repatriation, the commission will monitor the victim's progress for six months or more. If the service is considered sufficient, it will be terminated. In practice, six months to one year after service termination, some clients return with severe conditions and are handled again (Saturnus, personal communication, August 14, 2023).



Figure 7. [January 26, 2022] Repatriation of 10 Victims to Their Hometown
Source: KKPPMP Kevikepan Utara Keuskupan Pangkalpinang

Development Education

This aspect analyzes the commission's role in developing education (Willis, 2005, p. 103). Development education is a tool to increase public understanding and awareness of a dynamic, unequal, and interdependent world and how global issues can affect daily life (Development Cooperation Ireland, 2003). Low education makes people vulnerable to human trafficking. To overcome this, NGOs provide education to the community.

Based on commission data, low education, and poverty are the main causes of victims trapped in human trafficking to Malaysia, like N and L cases (KKPPMP Keuskupan Pangkalpinang, 2022a & 2022b). Low education potentially causes poverty as it affects one's ability to obtain better job opportunities for economic improvement. It also causes a lack of knowledge and competence for PMI candidates to comprehend the procedural work paths, systems, and recruiting agencies, which makes one vulnerable to human

<p>Work Area I: Become an information centre for trafficking victims and PMI.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information and knowledge about human trafficking via Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Spotify, and YouTube. • Organizing outreach in schools about the danger of human trafficking and early case identification. • Provide a website and social media containing addresses, call centres and activities to raise public awareness so they know where to seek help if they become human trafficking victim to Malaysia via Batam.
<p>Work Area III: Activate education and training for PMI candidates through BLK.</p>	<p>For victims</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programs to increase skills, entrepreneurial capabilities and education to open perspectives on human trafficking. • In-class programs to provide knowledge about human trafficking and other human rights issues, embroidery, farming and fish farming classes.

trafficking as the recruiter's false promises easily tempt them (De Lucas et al., 2023).

Figure 8. Work Areas I and III

Source: Author's Processed Data

Development education is essential for better human resources and a safer environment (Willis, 2005). Therefore, the commission performed development education through animation and motivation as well as action/advocacy such as holding outreach to aware victims that they have been deceived by mafia and syndicate, providing information about official recruitment and placement, providing educational assistance, and giving better jobs. Furthermore, the commission has planned a program in work areas I and III to increase victims' and PMI candidates' awareness, knowledge, and capabilities, as depicted in figure 8 (KKPPMP Keuskupan Pangkalpinang, 2022).

The subsequent implication is welfare. Victims are helped to overcome trauma and

become quality individuals. They can overcome their educational and economic limitations to obtain a better life and not become repeat victims. Likewise, the commission develops education for its team to improve victim services through work areas II and IV programs, as depicted in figure 9.

<p>Work Area I: Accompanying trafficking victims and PMI with the stages of handling victims.</p>	<p>The commission trains their team to understand the SOPs content and application regarding emergency assistance mechanisms so the team can effectively handle victims.</p>
<p>Work Area III: Strengthen and build the administrators and management capacity in managing shelters and BLK.</p>	<p>The commission sends their teams to meetings, seminars and training to gain insights that can improved services for victims.</p>

Figure 9. Work Area II and IV
Source: Author's Processed Data

Participation and Empowerment

This aspect analyzes the commission's role in empowering victims. Empowerment can only be achieved through participation. Participation is community involvement in NGO development activities. Empowerment provides opportunities for the community to increase or develop their abilities to become stronger individuals. Participation and empowerment cannot be separated as NGOs are not a direct means of empowerment but organizations that create situations for the community to empower themselves through their programs (Willis, 2005).

The commission's empowerment activities include action/advocacy focusing on victim recovery. Empowerment is performed through vocational activities in which participation is mandatory, such as entrepreneurship training, cooking, hydroponics, planting, handicrafts like making rosaries, painting, sewing, embroidery, and community recreation like watching movies, beach trips, fishing, and baking, as pictured in figure 10 (KKPPMP Keuskupan Pangkalpinang, 2023, p. 49).



Figure 10. [January 17, 2022] Baking Class
Source: KKPPMP Kevikepan Utara Keuskupan Pangkalpinang

The empowerment activities have helped the victims realize that they are trapped in human trafficking and recover from the first three months of the crisis period, where they are often unaware, confused, traumatized, stressed, disappointed, anxious, and uncomfortable meeting people. These recovery-oriented empowerment activities help restore their normal social functioning and empower them to become stronger individuals to avoid becoming repeat victims.

Self—sufficiency

This aspect analyzes the commission's role as a non—profit organization in fulfilling organizational needs and facilitating victims. Self—sufficiency builds the NGO's independence to fulfill its needs and maintain its survival and continuity (Willis, 2005). The commission obtained funding from Keuskupan Pangkalpinang, donors, and networks (Panjaitan, personal communication, August 19, 2023). The commission's operations use Asset-Based Community Development (ABCD), where handling victims is done by cooperating with government, private, and related NGOs (Saturnus, personal communication, August 14, 2023).

For example, cooperation with BP2MI assists in victim protection, recovery, and repatriation. The police provide information and law enforcement. Safe Migrant Batam provides information and victim treatment. Perhimpunan Advokat Indonesia (PERADI) and Asosiasi Pengacara Katolik provide legal assistance. Hospitals and clinics provide medical treatment. Komunitas Katolik Indonesia Singapore, Barisan Muda Tionghoa Indonesia, and Catholics provided logistical assistance, as pictured in figure 11. Also,

cooperation with various parties in other sectors assisted the commission in handling 37 PMI human trafficking victims to Malaysia in 2021–2022 (KKPPMP Keuskupan Pangkalpinang, 2022, pp. 4–12).



Figure 11. [May 26, 2022] Logistical Assistance from Catholics
Source: KKPPMP Kevikepan Utara Keuskupan Pangkalpinang

Advocacy

This aspect analyzes the commission's role in assisting and representing the victim's interests. Advocacy is an NGO's effort to provide assistance and represent its object's interests (Willis, 2005). Advocacy included in the action/advocacy.

Victim Assistance Services

The commission stands with victims to speak together and enable them to fight for their rights. Services include case management, psychosocial assistance, and skills empowerment. For example, in case management, the commission assists the victim in making a BAP on a human trafficking case against him to the police until the final result.

The commission also represents the victim's interests by involving in discussions, seminars, and events regarding human trafficking eradication with the government and NGOs at regional and ASEAN levels to provide ideas and input. Urge the government in policy advocacy to strive for an easier, faster, and safer PMI governance system and a more significant prevention and protection system. Urge to evaluate the unworking task forces and related ministries or agencies. The commission continues to encourage the central and local governments to evaluate the effectiveness of programs and publication activities regarding safe migration that have been implemented to reduce illegal PMI

numbers vulnerable to human trafficking (Saturnus, personal communication, August 14, 2023).

Father Paschal also reported the Deputy Head of the Riau Islands Regional State Intelligence Agency (BIN), Bambang Panji Prianggodo, as a suspected backer of human trafficking in Batam to 12 central government agencies, including the Head of BIN and President Joko Widodo to put him in order. However, Bambang reported Father Paschal to Mapolda Kepri for defamation and spreading false news (CNN Indonesia, 2023). In the end, Bambang withdrew his report and was transferred. This incident proves the government's involvement and negligence towards open human trafficking transactions in Batam without any action or law enforcement.

Perpetrator Assistance Services

The commission also assists perpetrators in making them aware of their mistakes and motivating them not to repeat them. This service also aims to maintain the creation of nobility and integrity so that human life is more dignified. Having committed a crime is not a reason not to treat them as dignified human beings. At least once a week, the commission visits, feeds spiritually and physically, worships, sings, dances, and does social service with perpetrators in detention and prison, as pictured in figure 12.



Figure 12. [April 19, 2022] Health Check Activities at Bareleng Class II A Detention Center
Source: KKPPMP Kevikepan Utara Keuskupan Pangkalpinang

Networking



Figure 13. KKPPMP Kevikepan Utara Keuskupan Pangkalpinang Networks
Source: Author's Processed Data

Figure 13 shows the commission's role in the networking aspect. Networking is an NGO's effort to cooperate with other parties to fight for interest, as non-governmental and non-profit organizations cannot work alone. Therefore, the commission network with the government, private, and related NGOs at the regional and international levels to handle victims (KKPPMP Keuskupan Pangkalpinang, 2022).

Government

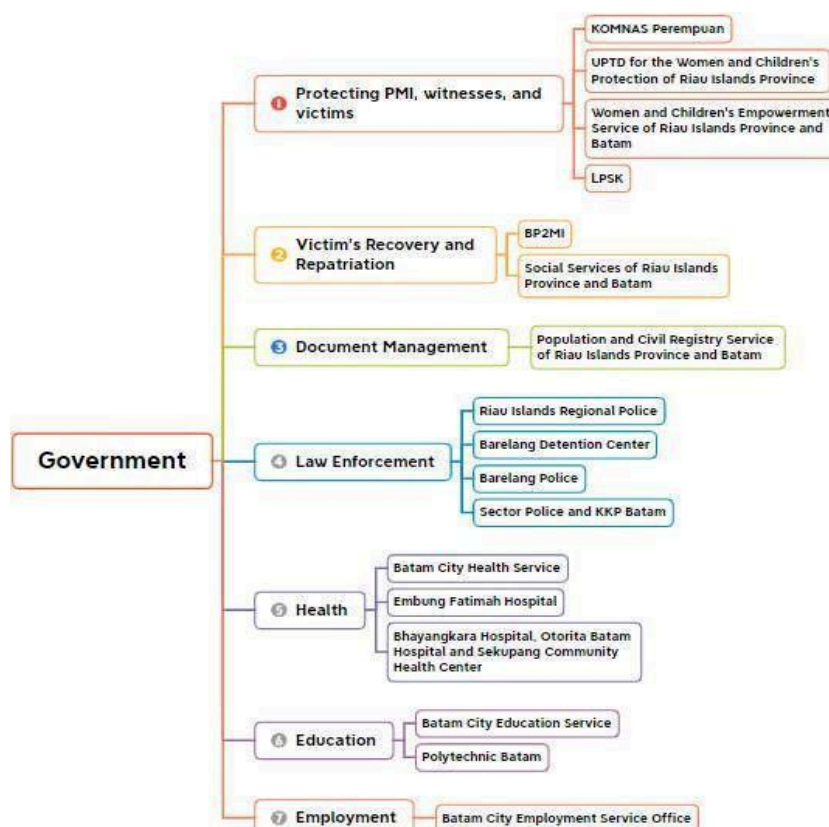


Figure 14. Network with the Government in Seven Sectors
Source: Author's Processed Data

Figure 14 shows the commission network with the government in seven sectors. In protecting PMI, witnesses, and victims, the commission cooperates with the National Commission on Violence Against Women (KOMNAS Perempuan), UPTD for the Women and Children's Protection of Riau Islands Province, Women and Children's Empowerment Service of Riau Islands Province and Batam, and Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK). Victim's recovery and repatriation with BP2MI, Social Services of Riau Islands Province and Batam. Document management with Population and Civil Registry Service of Riau Islands Province and Batam (KKPPMP Keuskupan Pangkalpinang, 2022).

In law enforcement, the commission cooperates with Riau Islands Regional Police, Bareleng Detention Center, Bareleng Police, Sector Police, and KKP Batam. Health with Batam City Health Service, Embung Fatimah Hospital, Bhayangkara Hospital, Otorita Batam Hospital and Sekupang Community Health Center. Education with Batam City Education Service and Polytechnic Batam. Employm with Batam City Employment Service Office (KKPPMP Keuskupan Pangkalpinang, 2022).

Private

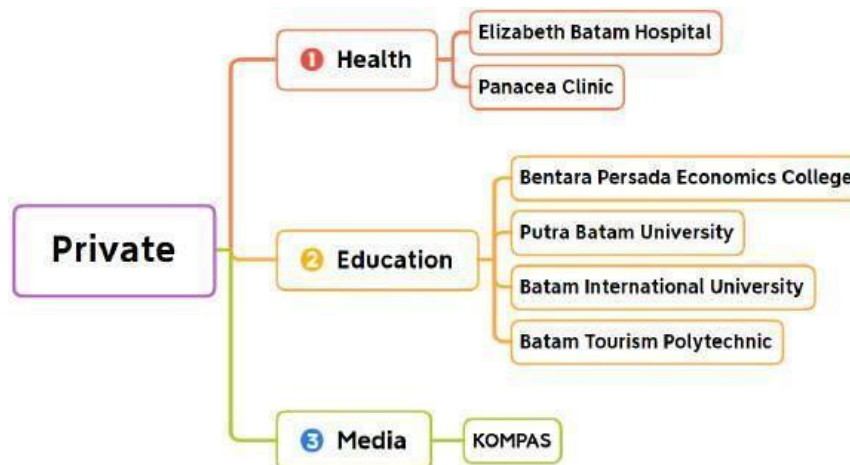


Figure 15. Network with the Private in Three Sectors
Source: Author's Processed Data

Figure 15 shows the commission network with the private in three sectors. In health, the commission cooperates with Elizabeth Batam Hospital and Panacea Clinic. Education with Bentara Persada Economics College, Putra Batam University, Batam International University, and Batam Tourism Polytechnic. Media with KOMPAS (KKPPMP Keuskupan Pangkalpinang, 2022).

NGO

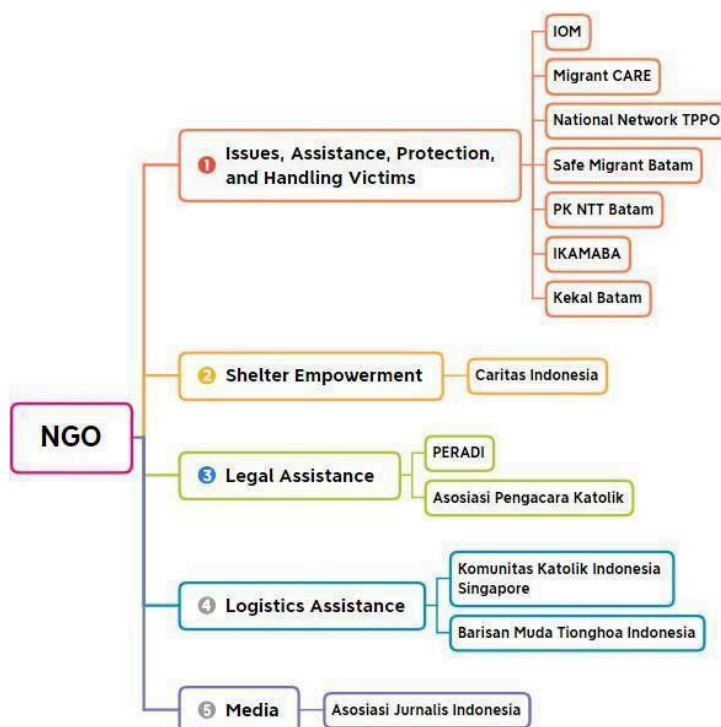


Figure 16. Network with the NGO in Five Sectors
Source: Author's Processed Data

Figure 16 shows the commission network with the NGO in five sectors. In issues, assistance, protection, and handling victims, the commission cooperates with IOM, Migrant CARE, National Network TPPO, Safe Migrant Batam, Perkumpulan Keluarga Nusa Tenggara Timur (PK NTT) Batam, Ikatan Keluarga Manggarai Batam (IKAMABA) and Kerukunan Keluarga Lembata (Kekal) Batam (KKPPMP Keuskupan Pangkalpinang, 2022). Safe Migrant Batam is a network caring for migrants, women, and children founded by the commission and related NGOs in Batam, including Yayasan Embun Pelangi, Yayasan Dunia Viva Wanita, Yayasan Perkata, Rumah Faye, Gerhana, Lintas Nusa, LIBAK, Gembala Baik, Bina Mandiri Homeschooling, Bala Keselamatan, P2TP2A Batam, Satgas NTT and Forum Pemberdayaan Perempuan Indonesia Kota Batam (KKPPMP Keuskupan Pangkalpinang, 2023, p. 25).

In shelter empowerment, the commission cooperates with Caritas Indonesia. Legal assistance with PERADI and Asosiasi Pengacara Katolik. Logistics assistance with Komunitas Katolik Indonesia Singapore and Barisan Muda Tionghoa Indonesia. Media with Asosiasi Jurnalis Indonesia (KKPPMP Keuskupan Pangkalpinang, 2022).

The commission's role in networking has contributed to handling and providing victim services. The networking aspect contributes to the commission's success in fulfilling the other six NGO aspects as the development solution concept.

Case Development and KKPPMP Kevikepan Utara Keuskupan Pangkalpinang Role Limitations

The commission's role focuses on animation and motivation, and action/advocacy. In animation and motivation, the commission succeeded in instilling an understanding of human trafficking danger among school and university students in several Indonesian regions, as well as awareness among victims not to become repeat victims. However, reducing the cases has not been optimal due to the government's involvement in the migrant worker business in Batam. The commission will process this matter according to ethical and legal codes, urge the government's policy advocacy, and realize animation and motivation programs in work areas I and III.

In action/advocacy, the commission contributes critically to handling victims, proven by the service results and awards. First, service results. So far, the victim's condition has improved compared to when they arrived. They are aware that they are trapped in human trafficking and are grateful to be rescued (Panjaitan, personal communication, August 19, 2023). Gloria added that the service resulted from a victim whom she handled. The victim came from North Sumatra and arrived with a whole skin disease due to dirty water and difficulty eating while in Malaysian prison. He came to the commission through a referral from a government agency that claimed not to have funds to repatriate him. The commission provides medical rehabilitation services. After five days, the skin disease began to subside. However, his mental health was slightly disturbed, so he requested repatriation to restore his mental health in his hometown. The team repatriated him. After meeting his family, he looked happier and more stable. The team monitored him for six months and received news that he was better and was under further treatment (Kleden, personal communication, August 19, 2023).

Second, awards. In 2021, the commission received the Hassan Wirajuda Protection of Indonesian Citizens Award from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for protecting

Indonesian citizens. Likewise, the Batam Mayor Award for protecting women and children in Batam, the Australian Aid, ASEAN–Australia Counter Trafficking, and LPSK Awards for protecting trafficking victims, and the Yayasan Rumah Faye Award for freeing children and women in the Riau Islands from violence, exploitation, and human trafficking. In 2022, received the PMI Award from BP2MI for contributing as a PMI protection partner.

Nevertheless, the commission's role has several limitations. The limitations are lack of evidence, law enforcement officials not having a law and victim's perspective, unneutral, and the arresting perpetrator process often causes trauma to the victim. The task force is unworking, and related ministries or agencies' roles are unclear. The saddest thing is the government involvement, negligence towards open human trafficking transactions at the border, and the lack of law enforcement in sending PMI to Malaysia (Saturnus, personal communication, August 14, 2023). The author sees these limitations as obstacles to the commission's role in animation and motivation to reduce the cases. Besides, communication is asynchronous, as some victims can only speak local and Malay languages (Panjaitan, personal communication, August 19, 2023) (Kleden, personal communication, August 19, 2023).

From the author's perspective, there are five limitations. First, national laws and MoUs have no impact in Batam. It is unable to protect PMI from human trafficking to Malaysia if there is still government involvement that allows mafias and syndicates to roam. The author witnessed it while observing Hang Nadim International Airport on August 8 and 12, 2023, where the perpetrator could enter and exit the police station like his own home. Whether the police know it or not, it is clear that every day, many mafias and syndicates roam there to pick up victims.

Second, the task force, ministries, and related agencies' roles are unclear, invisible, and insignificant, as proven by the government agencies' actions, which referred victims with whole skin diseases to the commission as they "did not have the funds" to repatriate them. This reason should not come from the government, which is obliged to protect and handle PMI. The author believes that the central government will not give a mandate without funding.

Moreover, the commission has long provided information on suspected perpetrators and government officials involved in human trafficking. However, to date, there has been no action. Instead, Father Paschal was criminalized by suspected government officials who backed human trafficking in Batam. Third, lack of evidence limited the victim's case to making a BAP to the police. Fourth, communication in local languages. Fifth, religious differences made victims, especially from direct outreach, refuse help.

Conclusion

Human trafficking to Malaysia threatens and violates the victim's personal security. It is a severe concern that the government establish national laws and MoU with Malaysia. However, the government's efforts have not succeeded in eradicating human trafficking. It prompted the involvement of the KKPPMP Kevikepan Utara Keuskupan Pangkalpinang. In 2021–2022, the commission handled 37 victims. The commission's role focuses on animation and motivation as well as action/advocacy, fulfilling the seven aspects of the NGO as the development solution. In animation and motivation, the commission has not been optimal in reducing cases due to government official's involvement. In action/advocacy, the commission has contributed to handling victims, proven by the service's results and awards.

The limitations include the law enforcement officials not having a law and victim's perspective, unneutral, and the arresting perpetrator process often causing trauma to the victim. In addition, national laws and MoUs have no impact in Batam. The task force, ministries, and related agencies' role is unclear, invisible, and insignificant, lack of evidence in the victim case, communication in the local language, and religious differences.

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