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## The Role of Immigration in Preventing the Crime of Trafficking in Persons (TTPO)

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**Abstract:** This study discusses the role of immigration in efforts to prevent the Crime of Human Trafficking (TPPO) in Indonesia, considering the increasingly complex human trafficking networks involving cross-border movement. The background of this study is based on the high number of TPPO cases in Indonesia, which requires comprehensive action from various parties, including immigration as the frontline in border control. This study uses a normative legal research method, with a qualitative approach through literature studies, laws and regulations, and other secondary data to understand the role of immigration in preventing TPPO. The results of the study indicate that the Directorate General of Immigration plays an important role in identifying and preventing human trafficking practices through several main steps: border control, travel document checks, TPPO mode detection, and international cooperation. In addition, immigration is also involved in educating the public and prospective migrant workers about the dangers of TPPO and providing protection for victims who are found. The conclusion of this study emphasizes that although the role of immigration is very significant, efforts to prevent TPPO require cross-institutional collaboration and capacity building in various lines to achieve higher effectiveness in overcoming human trafficking.

**Keywords:** Law, Immigration, Human Trafficking Crime (TPPO).

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Trafficking is a form of transnational crime that includes human exploitation in various forms, such as forced labor, slavery, prostitution, and child exploitation. This phenomenon has a wide impact and has the potential to harm not only the victims physically and mentally, but also the community and the country, especially in terms of image, social stability, and national security. The high number of human trafficking cases in Indonesia is influenced by various factors, including weak economic conditions, low levels of education, lack of employment, and limited public knowledge about the dangers of human trafficking. These conditions make certain groups, especially women and children, more vulnerable to being targeted by trafficking syndicates (Hambali, 2019).

Indonesia itself is a vulnerable country in the case of human trafficking, both as a country of origin, transit, and destination. As a country of origin, many Indonesians are victims of trafficking while working abroad, especially in countries that have less stringent migration and protection policies for foreign workers. As a transit country, Indonesia's strategic geographical position makes it easy for traffickers from various countries to carry out their actions. In addition, as a destination country, many foreigners are forcibly exploited in Indonesia, both in the form of domestic workers and other menial jobs. These factors demonstrate the complexity of the trafficking problem involving not only local actors but also well-organized international networks.

The latest data shows that trafficking in Indonesia is still a serious problem. On August 14, 2023, the TPPO Task Force designated 901 suspects in various human trafficking cases that occurred in various regions. This figure indicates that trafficking is a real and growing threat. On the other hand, the National Police noted that from January to September 22, 2023, there have been 856 cases of

trafficking handled by the police, with a surge in case reports reaching its peak in June 2023 with 470 cases. This data shows a worrying pattern related to human trafficking, both in terms of the number and variety of modus operandi used by perpetrators (East Java Ministry of Law and Human Rights, 2024). In handling trafficking, the role of immigration is very important as one of the front lines in preventing the entry of people who have the potential to become perpetrators or victims of trafficking. Immigration has an important responsibility in supervising and controlling the movement of people, both in and out of Indonesian territory. Through a rigorous administrative process and document checks, immigration authorities can detect indications of human trafficking early. For example, checks on individual travel documents, purpose of visit, and travel history can help identify potential victims or perpetrators of trafficking, who often use false identities or falsify the reason for visiting a country.

This situation shows how important the role of immigration is in the prevention of trafficking. Immigration has the responsibility to monitor the movement of people entering and exiting the country's territory so that potential perpetrators and victims of trafficking can be identified early. Through document checks and in-depth interviews, immigration officers can identify profiles of individuals who may be at risk of becoming victims or perpetrators of trafficking. Diverse modus operandi, such as those involving illegal migrant workers or sexual exploitation, make the role of immigration even more important in reducing the number of trafficking in Indonesia. However, there are various challenges faced in carrying out this prevention function, including limited resources, lack of coordination between related agencies, and the complexity of problems in the field. Well-organized trafficking syndicates often use manipulative means, such as falsifying documents or bribing officers, to bypass immigration checks. For this reason, it is necessary to increase immigration capacity in identifying potential trafficking, through strengthening information technology, improving officer skills, and international cooperation.

## 2. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHOD

Legal research is the process of finding rules, principles, principles, or doctrines in law as a solution to certain legal problems. In contrast to research in other fields of science that are descriptive, such as examining the existence of causal relationships in certain phenomena, legal research is more prescriptive because it aims to formulate solutions that can be applied to the legal issues at hand. With this approach, legal research not only assesses the truth of a fact but also produces new arguments, theories, and concepts that provide guidance or prescriptions for solving legal problems.

Legal research methodology refers to a systematic procedure or method for conducting legal research. Soerjono Soekanto and Sri Mamudji explained that normative law research is research that relies on secondary data or literature materials, so it is often referred to as literature research. In normative law research, researchers use various sources, such as laws and regulations, doctrines, legal theories, and other literature to examine law as a system of applicable norms and rules. This method focuses on document studies or literature studies to collect legal materials to answer the legal problems faced, as well as examine normative aspects that are relevant to the development of legal theory and application (Rahayu & Ke, 2020).

## 3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### 3.1. *Legal Arrangements Related to the Crime of Trafficking in Persons in Indonesia*

Legal arrangements related to the Crime of Trafficking in Persons (TPPO) in Indonesia are the state's response to protect citizens and prevent human exploitation that violates human rights. Indonesia faces a high number of trafficking cases involving vulnerable children, women, and migrant workers, with increasingly complex crime modes. The following is a series of legal regulations that are the basis for regulating and handling trafficking in Indonesia:

### 1. *Law No. 21 of 2007 concerning the Eradication of Trafficking in Persons (UUPTPO)*

Law No. 21 of 2007 concerning the Eradication of Trafficking in Persons (UUPTPO) is one of the comprehensive efforts of the Indonesian government in tackling the problem of Trafficking in Persons (TPPO). This law is the main legal basis for eradicating trafficking by including action against perpetrators, victim protection, and prevention efforts. Established in 2007, the regulation responds to the rise in trafficking crimes, particularly involving vulnerable women and children. This law seeks to protect human rights, ensure social welfare, and provide justice for victims of human trafficking (Law No. 21 of 2007).

This law defines trafficking as the act of recruiting, transporting, accommodating, sending, transferring, or receiving a person through threats of violence, fraud, kidnapping, or abuse of power with the aim of exploitation. The exploitation in question can be in the form of sexual exploitation, forced labor, slavery, organ harvesting, or other forms that deprive the victim of freedom and dignity. This comprehensive approach allows Indonesian law to identify and crack down on all forms of trafficking, including new and sophisticated forms of crime.

Law No. 21 of 2007 includes several important points that make this law an effective instrument in the eradication of trafficking. These points include criminalization, victim protection, and the role of the government and community in case prevention and reporting (Kurniati, 2023).

#### a. Criminalization of trafficking

This law regulates strict criminal acts for trafficking perpetrators, with a significant threat of punishment. Criminal penalties for traffickers include prison sentences that vary, depending on the level of crime and aggravating circumstances. Perpetrators who exploit women and children receive additional punishments, as well as perpetrators who repeat their actions. This arrangement is intended so that traffickers get appropriate punishment and a deterrent effect can be achieved. In some cases, the law also provides additional sanctions in the form of fines that can be imposed on the perpetrators, the amount of which is adjusted to the severity of the human trafficking act committed.

#### b. Victim Protection

Protection of victims is an important element in Law No. 21 of 2007. The law underlines that the state has an obligation to protect victims of trafficking through various forms of assistance and support services. The protections provided in this law include (Sikki & Puspita, 2024):

1. **Physical and Psychological Rehabilitation.** Victims of trafficking often experience physical and mental trauma that requires special treatment. The government has a responsibility to provide rehabilitation facilities so that victims can recover from the adverse effects they experience.
2. **Social Reintegration.** After undergoing rehabilitation, victims also need support to reintegrate into the community. In this process of social reintegration, victims are expected to build a better life without stigma and discrimination.
3. **Legal Protection.** Victims also have the right to legal protection, which means they are protected from acts of intimidation, threats, or retaliation from the perpetrator. In addition, victims have the right to compensation for the losses they suffer as a result of exploitation.

The protection of victims is also supported by integrated services from various institutions, including the police, the Ministry of Social Affairs, and the Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK). This integrated approach aims to provide holistic protection and support

for victims, including legal protection, medical assistance, psychological counseling, and other social assistance.

c. The Role of Government and Society in Prevention

Preventing trafficking requires active involvement from both the government and the wider community. Law No. 21 of 2007 emphasizes that the government is obliged to take preventive measures, including through:

1. Education and Socialization. The government is required to conduct counseling and campaigns to increase public awareness about the dangers of trafficking and how to protect themselves. This counseling is often targeted at vulnerable community groups, such as prospective migrant workers, women, and children.
2. Strict Supervision on Recruitment of Workers. The government exercises strict supervision over labor recruitment agencies, especially those that send workers abroad. This is to ensure that prospective workers are not caught in the trafficking of people through illegal or illegal recruitment channels.
3. The Role of Government Institutions and International Cooperation. The government is also required to cooperate with other countries in combating trafficking, considering that this crime often involves cross-border networks. This international cooperation is important to eradicate human trafficking networks that operate transnationally (Henny Nuraeny, 2022).

On the other hand, the community also has an important role in the prevention of trafficking. Law No. 21 of 2007 encourages the public to actively report cases suspected of trafficking, either through the police or other institutions. In this case, everyone is expected to have awareness to assist the authorities in identifying trafficking cases and providing support to victims.

2. *Government Regulation No. 9 of 2008 concerning Procedures and Mechanisms for Integrated Services for Witnesses and/or Victims of Trafficking in Persons*

Government Regulation No. 9 of 2008 concerning Procedures and Mechanisms for Integrated Services for Witnesses and/or Victims of Trafficking in Persons (TPPO) is an important foundation for handling victims and witnesses of trafficking in Indonesia. This regulation is designed to ensure that victims and witnesses have access to a wide range of protection services in an integrated manner. Government Regulation No. 9 of 2008 aims to overcome various obstacles faced by victims of trafficking in obtaining assistance, as well as facilitate coordination between responsible agencies (Government Regulation No. 9 of 2008).

a. Cross-Sector Coordination

One of the main points in Government Regulation No. 9 of 2008 is the establishment of a cross-sector coordination mechanism. This policy regulates that various ministries and institutions, such as the police, social services, hospitals, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), can work together to provide integrated services to victims. Each institution has a different role in protecting and assisting victims of trafficking:

1. The police are responsible for providing legal protection and investigations into trafficking cases. Through coordination with related parties, the police help ensure the safety of victims and witnesses during the legal process.
2. Hospitals and other medical facilities provide physical and psychological care to victims who have suffered injuries or trauma. The physical and mental condition

of victims is often damaged by exploitation, so medical assistance is very important in the recovery process.

3. The Social Service provides social support and assistance in the process of reintegrating victims into the community. They also collaborate with other agencies to provide rehabilitation services and assist victims in the reintegration process.
4. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) play a role in providing counseling, legal services, and even temporary shelters for victims. Many NGOs in Indonesia focus on combating trafficking in persons and have extensive support networks to help victims and witnesses.

This cross-sectoral coordination ensures that various aspects of assistance, ranging from security, and health, to social, can be fulfilled in one integrated system. This regulation aims to ensure that no victim feels neglected or has difficulty accessing services that are very important for their recovery (Henny Nuraeny, 2022).

b. Rehabilitation and Reintegration Services

Government Regulation No. 9 of 2008 also regulates in detail rehabilitation and reintegration services for trafficking victims. Rehabilitation aims to restore the physical and mental condition of the victim, while reintegration helps them return to the social environment in a sustainable manner. These regulations cover different forms of services:

1. Medical Rehabilitation. Medical services are essential for trafficking victims who often experience physical violence or are exposed to dangerous working conditions. This regulation emphasizes that victims have the right to medical care that includes examinations and treatment from health professionals.
2. Psychological Rehabilitation. In addition to physical damage, many victims of trafficking experience deep psychological trauma due to exploitation and abuse. Therefore, Government Regulation No. 9 of 2008 also provides victims with access to counseling services from professional psychologists, to help them overcome trauma and recover their mental state.
3. Social Reintegration. After going through the rehabilitation process, victims must be assisted so that they can reintegrate into society. This reintegration is important because many victims have difficulty returning to the social environment due to the inherent stigma. Government Regulation No. 9 of 2008 regulates support in the form of education and skills training assistance, which can help victims gain economic independence and live a better life.

3. *Presidential Regulation No. 69 of 2008 concerning the Task Force for the Prevention and Handling of Trafficking in Persons*

Presidential Regulation No. 69 of 2008 concerning the Task Force for the Prevention and Handling of Trafficking in Persons (TPPO) is one of Indonesia's strategic policies in combating trafficking effectively. This Presidential Regulation emphasizes the establishment of the Task Force on Prevention and Handling of Trafficking, which functions as a coordinating body to design, supervise, and ensure the implementation of efforts to prevent and handle trafficking in Indonesia. With the existence of this Task Force, it is hoped that efforts to eradicate trafficking can be carried out synergistically and effectively (Presidential Regulation No. 69 of 2008).

The Task Force on Prevention and Handling of Trafficking was formed by involving various government agencies, including the police, the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, as well as various government agencies and other community organizations.

This cross-sectoral composition ensures that every aspect of handling trafficking, both from the legal, social, and victim recovery aspects, can be implemented properly and coordinated. Collaboration between these institutions allows each party to contribute according to their respective functions.

For example, the police play a role in taking action against trafficking perpetrators, conducting investigations and gathering evidence, and protecting victims during the legal process. The Ministry of Social Affairs provides social services and rehabilitation assistance for victims of trafficking, while the Ministry of Law and Human Rights ensures that regulations related to trafficking are effective and in accordance with national and international legal standards. In addition, the involvement of community organizations in the Task Force allows for a closer approach to the community and support from various social assistance networks.

The Task Force on Prevention and Handling of Trafficking has several main functions, which include coordination and monitoring, as well as education and counseling (Alhakim et al., 2023).

a. Coordination and Monitoring

One of the main functions of the Task Force is to coordinate policies and strategies for the prevention and enforcement of trafficking throughout Indonesia. This coordination function involves monitoring the implementation of policies related to trafficking, ensuring that all parties play a role according to their capacity, and encouraging cross-sector cooperation to deal with this problem in an integrated manner. The Task Force also monitors to ensure that the policies that have been implemented are effective and can achieve the expected results. This monitoring is carried out through periodic reports, field reviews, and performance evaluations of each related agency. The Task Force also plays a role in developing and developing a national strategy for the eradication of trafficking. This national strategy covers various aspects, ranging from prevention, law enforcement, victim protection, to the recovery of trafficking victims. In developing this national strategy, the Task Force collaborates with various institutions, including international institutions, to obtain the best input and learning in dealing with trafficking.

b. Education and Counseling

The Task Force is also responsible for running educational programs to the community. This program aims to increase public awareness about the dangers of trafficking, ways to prevent it, and how to report cases of human trafficking. This counseling is provided through various methods, including public campaigns, training for field officers, and socialization to local communities in areas prone to human trafficking. By increasing public understanding of trafficking, it is hoped that the public can be more vigilant and have the courage to report suspicious cases. In addition to the general public, education and counseling programs are also aimed at government officials and parties directly involved in the prevention and handling of trafficking. This training is important to ensure that all parties involved in handling trafficking have adequate knowledge and skills in handling trafficking cases. In addition, this capacity building also aims to create clear and effective operational procedure standards in dealing with trafficking victims.

### 3.2. *The Role of Immigration in Preventing the Crime of Trafficking in Persons (TPPO)*

The role of immigration in preventing the occurrence of Trafficking in Persons (TPPO) is very important, especially considering that trafficking is a cross-border crime that takes advantage of the weaknesses of the border system to recruit, transport, and exploit victims. In Indonesia, the Directorate General of Immigration plays one of the frontlines in identifying, preventing, and

cracking down on potential human trafficking involving the entry and exit of Indonesian and foreign citizens.

### 1. *Border Surveillance and Prevention of Human Smuggling*

Immigration plays a significant role in monitoring Indonesia's borders, becoming the front line in preventing trafficking in persons (TPPO). At each entry and exit point of the country, immigration officers conduct detailed checks on travel documents and brief interviews with passengers. The move is aimed at identifying indications of human trafficking, especially among prospective migrant workers or tourists who are often targeted by illegal recruitment. In further verification efforts, biometric technologies such as fingerprint scanners and facial recognition help ensure the identity of potential travelers, thus preventing the disguise or use of fake documents that can be a loophole for trafficking cases (Bintang et al., 2024).

As part of surveillance efforts, immigration also works closely with various national security agencies, such as the National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT), the Indonesian National Army (TNI), the Indonesian National Police (Polri), and the National Narcotics Agency (BNN). This collaboration allows for stronger coordination and the exchange of intelligence information related to individuals who have the potential to be perpetrators or victims of trafficking. In border areas that are vulnerable to human smuggling, strict surveillance is implemented at immigration posts at airports, ports, and land routes that are directly adjacent to neighboring countries. This oversight is important because trafficking often occurs through unofficial cross-border routes, where trafficking networks exploit the inadequacy or limitations of surveillance in these locations.

In addition to direct detection at the border, the supervision carried out by immigration is strengthened by law enforcement efforts against human smuggling perpetrators. Immigration continues to increase its capacity for on-the-ground surveillance and tighten related regulations, including in the supervision of prospective migrant workers who are often recruited through illegal channels. Through this approach, immigration acts not only as an institution that processes citizens' entry and exit permits, but also as the main line of duty in identifying and preventing human trafficking in the first place, minimizing the potential for human smuggling that leads to exploitation or trafficking.

### 2. *Document Examination and Detection of Trafficking Mode*

Another major role of the immigration side is to check and ensure the validity of travel documents. Documents such as passports, visas, and work permits are often manipulated by traffickers to hide the victim's identity or the true purpose of travel. By conducting a thorough examination of the documents, immigration officers can detect any suspicions, such as a mismatch between the visa and the purpose of travel or an identity mismatch between the document and the physical appearance of the holder. Immigration is also trained to recognize the mode of trafficking that is often used by perpetrators, such as (Putra et al., 2020):

#### a. *Illegal migrant workers*

Many trafficking victims are recruited with the lure of seemingly legal and lucrative jobs abroad, but in reality they are illegally exploited after arriving in the destination country. Irresponsible agents or recruiters often falsify work visas or even use tourist visas so that prospective workers can pass immigration checks without suspicion. Once on arrival, victims are employed in conditions far from what was promised, such as with low salaries, long working hours, and without legal protection or health insurance. Cases like this are common in domestic workers, factory workers, or even the fisheries sector. In these situations, victims are often trapped because their passports or other documents are

confiscated by recruiters, making it difficult for them to return home or report the exploit to local authorities.

b. Fake visas or fake identity documents

Another mode that is often used by traffickers is to forge visas or identity documents of the victim to manipulate the destination of departure and cover up the victim's true identity. These fake documents allow the perpetrator to take the victim across the border without suspect, especially if the document looks official and matches the fake identification data provided by the recruiter. This fake visa or passport is also often used to deceive the authorities of the destination country, so that the victim is not detected as an illegal worker or is not suspected of being a victim of trafficking. In practice, this makes it difficult for immigration authorities or security authorities to trace the identity of victims, ultimately complicating efforts to protect them from exploitation and ensure their safety and rights while abroad.

c. Use of multiple documents

The use of double documents is another mode that is often used in human trafficking. In this scheme, victims are dispatched with two or more different identities that make it difficult for them to be tracked or legally identified by the authorities. Upon departure, the victim may be given a specific official identity, but once they arrive in the destination country, the identity is changed or replaced to avoid immigration detection and surveillance. This is often applied to cases of illegal migrant workers, where the documents provided to the victim do not match the promised work objectives. The use of double documents makes it difficult for victims to get out of an exploitative situation, as they do not have a legitimately recognized official identity. In this way, traffickers can hide victims from legal authorities and complicate the process of repatriating victims to their countries of origin.

### 3. *Cooperation with Other Countries in Combating Trafficking*

International cooperation is essential in tackling trafficking in persons (TPPO), given the nature of these crimes that often involve cross-border networks. Indonesian immigration has an important role in this collaboration effort, where cooperation is carried out with the immigration authorities of other countries. This collaboration includes the exchange of intelligence information that includes trafficking networks, perpetrator profiles, modus operandi, and suspected migrant movement patterns (Nugrahaningsih et al., 2020). This information is very useful for immigration to identify and prevent the movement of perpetrators and victims of trafficking, so that preventive measures can be more effective. In addition, through this cooperation, immigration authorities can ensure that legal and human rights protection mechanisms for trafficking victims are maintained.

In addition to information exchange, this cooperation between countries also aims to ensure the safe and fast return of trafficking victims to their countries of origin. The process of repatriating victims of trafficking is often hampered by administrative and bureaucratic issues, especially if the victim does not have valid identity documents. In this case, the immigration of the country of origin can coordinate with the immigration authorities of other countries to identify victims and assist in the process of their repatriation. With good cooperation, both parties can adjust administrative procedures and provide the necessary documents to facilitate the effective repatriation of victims. It also allows the victim's home country to provide the recovery and reintegration services they need.

One of the real examples of cooperation between these countries is Indonesia's participation in international organizations such as INTERPOL and ASEANAPOL. Through membership in these organizations, Indonesia can access important information on trafficking cases in other

countries, as well as develop synergies for monitoring the movement of perpetrators or victims across national borders. INTERPOL, as an international policing organization, provides critical data to identify trafficking networks, while ASEANAPOL helps strengthen collaboration in the Southeast Asian region, which is often the main route of trafficking. This involvement strengthens Indonesian immigration authorities in identifying and handling trafficking cases more quickly and accurately (Alfarizi et al., 2021).

#### 4. *Socialization and Education of Prospective Migrant Workers*

Socialization and education to prospective migrant workers is an important step in preventing the crime of trafficking in persons (TPPO). In this effort, immigration authorities take a central role by providing information about the modes that are often used in trafficking, the dangers that may be faced, and how to protect yourself. Many prospective migrant workers do not have adequate knowledge of these crimes, making them vulnerable to fraud and exploitation. By increasing the understanding of potential migrant workers and the wider community, immigration seeks to minimize their risk of being caught in human trafficking. This socialization program also aims to create collective awareness about trafficking, so that the community can jointly protect individuals who have the potential to become victims.

This socialization includes information on the importance of obtaining a valid visa and work permit to avoid risky situations in the destination country. Prospective migrant workers are given an understanding of the administrative steps that must be passed, including checking the completeness of documents, residence permits, and the difference between a tourist visa and a work visa. In addition, they are also taught how to identify legal and illegal recruitment agencies, as illegal agents are often the gateway into human trafficking networks. With this understanding, prospective migrant workers will be more cautious and able to recognize suspicious signs, so as to prevent trafficking (Santoso et al., 2022).

This education is carried out in collaboration with other government agencies such as the Ministry of Manpower, the Indonesian Migrant Workers Protection Agency (BP2MI), and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) that are active in the field of migrant worker protection. BP2MI, for example, is responsible for providing special training to migrant workers on their rights and obligations, as well as important information related to immigration regulations in the destination country. In addition, NGOs assist in providing community-based socialization, where prospective migrant workers are provided with first-hand information on security measures and emergency contacts they can contact if they encounter a threatening situation abroad. This collaboration strengthens the scope of education, so that more prospective migrant workers gain knowledge and readiness before leaving.

In addition to providing practical information, the immigration also emphasized the importance of a security network for prospective migrant workers through more in-depth education. For example, prospective migrant workers are instructed to keep in touch with family and relatives while abroad, as well as how to identify shelters and available services. This socialization includes important contact information, such as the emergency number of the Indonesian consulate or embassy in the destination country, which can help them in case of problems. Thus, prospective migrant workers have adequate knowledge to protect themselves and be better prepared to face potential threats related to trafficking, while the active role of immigration in this socialization is a crucial preventive measure at the national level.

#### 5. *Protection of Victims of Trafficking*

Protection for victims of Trafficking in Persons (TPPO) is one of the top priorities for the Directorate General of Immigration, especially for those found at immigration entrances or in the process of repatriation to the country. In this case, immigration works closely with the

Indonesian Migrant Workers Protection Agency (BP2MI), the Ministry of Social Affairs, and various other social institutions to provide comprehensive protection for victims. This form of protection includes the provision of temporary housing, medical assistance, and psychological support that is urgently needed by the victim after going through a traumatic experience. In addition, immigration authorities ensure that the repatriation process is carried out safely and coordinated to minimize the risks that victims may face during the trip (Gallagher, 2010).

Victims of trafficking often experience deep trauma due to the exploitation and torture they experience, so psychological assistance is an important step in their recovery process. The Directorate General of Immigration plays a role in providing this service, with support from a team of trained medical and psychologists to help victims cope with the mental impact of their experiences. In addition to psychological support, victims also receive physical health care to restore their condition after possible violence or neglect in a period of exploitation. These services are designed so that victims can fully recover before continuing to live in a safer environment (Wahyurudhanto, 2019).

In addition to rehabilitation, the social reintegration process is an important part of the recovery of trafficking victims. Working closely with the Ministry of Social Affairs and community organizations, the Directorate General of Immigration helps victims rebuild connections with their families and communities. This social reintegration aims to provide a supportive environment for victims so that they can return to living a normal life without fear or stigma related to their experiences. Skills and training programs are also provided to help victims improve their independence and economic capabilities, which is expected to reduce their risk of becoming victims of trafficking in the future.

The role of immigration in the protection of victims of trafficking includes a sustainable approach to ensure they can fully recover and reintegrate into society. By providing access to legal services, health, and psychological support, immigration helps create a path of recovery for victims. Furthermore, cross-agency cooperation strengthens more effective protection systems, where BP2MI, the Ministry of Social Affairs, and other institutions support each other in efforts to repatriate, rehabilitate, and reintegrate trafficking victims. This approach demonstrates the commitment of the Directorate General of Immigration to not only protect the country's borders but also protect the human rights of victims of trafficking found.

## 6. *Law Enforcement and Anti-Trafficking Policy Development*

The Directorate General of Immigration has an important role in law enforcement related to the Crime of Trafficking in Persons (TPPO) by playing an active role in arresting and investigating perpetrators who take advantage of immigration routes. Based on Law No. 21 of 2007 concerning the Eradication of Trafficking, perpetrators who are proven to have trafficked through immigration face severe criminal sanctions as a form of protection for victims and strict prevention. Immigration officers, who are at the forefront of entry and exit points in the country, have a responsibility to identify suspicious behavior and documents that may indicate a trafficking attempt. Thus, they are not only tasked with arresting traffickers but also to report indications of cases to the relevant authorities (Lee, 2013).

In addition to enforcement, immigration also has a significant role in the development of anti-trafficking policies to strengthen prevention and protection. As part of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, the Directorate General of Immigration contributed to drafting regulations that tighten travel requirements and supervision for vulnerable groups, such as migrant workers and children, to reduce the potential for trafficking. This policy is designed to provide early warning to immigration officers about individuals or groups who may be victims or perpetrators of trafficking. With stricter policies, it is hoped that supervision and prevention can be more effective in dealing with the growing modes of human trafficking (Winterdyk et al., 2011).

In policy development, international cooperation is a key element that immigration prioritizes. Given that trafficking often involves cross-border networks, immigration works closely with other countries to share information, harmonize regulations, and track the existence of trafficking networks operating in different regions. Indonesia's participation in organizations such as ASEANAPOL and INTERPOL helps in the development of more accurate and comprehensive international data-driven policies. Indonesian Immigration also establishes relationships with international organizations and migrant victim protection agencies in the destination country to ensure that the handling of trafficking can be overcome at the global level.

Immigration continues to develop an early warning system as an effort to prevent trafficking in the entry and exit areas of the country. This system allows officers to obtain early information about suspicious movement patterns so that handling trafficking cases can be carried out faster. With this preventive approach, immigration hopes to minimize the number of trafficking victims and protect at-risk individuals. These measures show that the Directorate General of Immigration is not only active in enforcement but also continues to innovate in policy development to strengthen legal protection and eradicate trafficking comprehensively in Indonesia.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

The role of immigration in preventing trafficking in persons in Indonesia is strategic and involves a variety of key functions, from border surveillance to law enforcement. Through close surveillance at border points, document checks, and detection of trafficking patterns, immigration authorities are able to identify indications of trafficking before victims cross the country's borders. In addition, cross-sectoral collaboration with other agencies, such as the police, the Ministry of Social Affairs, and international institutions, strengthens immigration capabilities in detecting and cracking down on cross-border trafficking networks. With this comprehensive approach, immigration not only acts as a law enforcement but also as a protector for potential victims of trafficking, especially vulnerable migrant workers.

In addition to supervision and enforcement, immigration also plays an important role in socialization, education, and protection of trafficking victims. Through outreach programs, immigration raises awareness of potential migrant workers about the dangers of trafficking, provides information on the required legal documents, and how to choose an official recruitment agency. In collaboration with government agencies and non-governmental organizations, immigration also provides protection and psychological support for rescued trafficking victims, including safe repatriation and rehabilitation assistance. With this holistic approach, immigration is a vital part of Indonesia's anti-trafficking efforts, which not only focus on enforcement but also prevention and sustainable victim protection.

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