



## **FINAL EVALUATION REPORT**

Indonesia - Promoting an Integrated Governance Response to Combat  
Trafficking in Persons and other Related Crimes at Border Regions (Border-TIP)

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The evaluation was conducted by an independent evaluator based on the  
research methodology outlined in the report. The views expressed in this report  
do not necessarily represent the views of IOM

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## ACRONYMS

Abbreviations	Elaboration
ATTF	Anti-Trafficking Task Force
BAPPEDA	<i>Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah</i> (Regional Development Planning Agency)
BAMAG	<i>Badan Musyawarah Antar Gereja</i> (Inter-church Deliberation Body)
BNP2TKI	<i>Badan Nasional Penempatan dan Perlindungan Tenaga Kerja Indonesia</i> (National Agency for Placement and Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers)
BP3TKI	<i>Balai Pelayanan Penempatan dan Perlindungan Tenaga Kerja Indonesia</i> (Service Center for the Placement and Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers)
BPJS	<i>Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial</i> (Social Security Administering Body)
DISNAKER	<i>Dinas Tenaga Kerja</i> (Manpower Office)
DINSOS	<i>Dinas Sosial</i> (Social Service Office)
DINSOSP3AKB	<i>Dinas Sosial Pemberdayaan Perempuan, Perlindungan Anak dan Keluarga Berencana</i> (Social Service Office for Women Empowerment, Children Protection and Planned Family)
DINSOSP3AP2KB	<i>Dinas Sosial Pemberdayaan Perempuan, Perlindungan Anak Pengendalian Penduduk dan Keluarga Berencana</i> (Social Service Office for Women Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control and Family Planning)
DP3AP2KB	<i>Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan Perlindungan Anak Pengendalian Penduduk dan Keluarga Berencana</i> (Office for Women Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control, and Planned Family)
DISDUKCAPIL	<i>Dinas Kependudukan dan Pencatatan Sipil</i> (Population Affairs and Civil Registry Office)

DISKOMINFO	<i>Dinas Komunikasi dan Informasi</i> (Communication and Information Service Office)
DPRD	<i>Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah</i> (People's Regional Representative Assembly)
DWP	<i>Dharma Wanita Persatuan</i> (Women's Association)
FGD	Focus Group Discussion ( <i>Diskusi Kelompok Terarah</i> )
GOW	<i>Gabungan Organisasi Wanita</i> (Association of Women's Organization)
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization of Migration
LBH	<i>Lembaga Bantuan Hukum</i> (Legal Aid Institution)
LTSA	<i>Layanan Terpadu Satu Atap</i> (Single-roof Integrated Service Centre)
LSM	<i>Lembaga Swadaya Masyarakat</i> (Civil Society Organization)
Kemen PPPA	<i>Kementerian Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak</i> (Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection)
NGO	Non-Government Organization ( <i>Organisasi Nonpemerintah</i> )
Perda	<i>Peraturan Daerah</i> (Regional/Local Regulation)
P4TKI	<i>Pos Pelayanan Penempatan dan Perlindungan Tenaga Kerja Indonesia</i> (Service Post for Placement and Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers)
PPTKIS	<i>Pelaksana Penempatan Tenaga Kerja Indonesia Swasta</i> (Private Indonesian Migrant Workers Placement Agent)
PoA	Plan of Action
POLRES	<i>Kepolisian Resor</i> (District Police)
POLSEK	<i>Kepolisian Sektor</i> (Sub-District Police)
SATPOL PP	<i>Satuan Polisi Pamong Praja</i> (Civil Service Police Unit)
P2TP2A	<i>Pusat Pelayanan Terpadu Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Anak</i> (Integrated Service Center for Women and Children Empowerment)
PKBI	<i>Perkumpulan Keluarga Berencana Indonesia</i> (The Association for Family Planning Indonesia)
PLBN	<i>Pos Lintas Batas Negara</i> (Border Crossing Post)
Puskesmas	<i>Pusat Kesehatan Masyarakat</i> (Community Health Center)
RSUD	<i>Rumah Sakit Umum Daerah</i> (Regional Public Hospital)
Rutan	<i>Rumah Tahanan</i> (Detention Center)
TIP	Trafficking in Persons

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Between March 2018 and March 2020, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) Indonesia implemented a two-year project named “Promoting Integrated Governance in Combating Trafficking in Persons (TIP) and Other Related Crimes at the Border Region of Indonesia-Malaysia.” The project was funded by the Government of the United States through the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL-US Department of State). This program aims to contribute to the Government of Indonesia’s integrated response against trafficking in persons in four Indonesian-Malaysian borderland regions – Sanggau, Sambas, Kapuas Hulu (West Kalimantan) and Nunukan (North Kalimantan). In the project document, IOM stated that the project objectives would be achieved through the implementation of three interconnected outcomes: (1) Government anti-trafficking policy and procedures at the border regions are evidence-based; (2) Indonesian frontline officers, law enforcement officials, and service providers at target borders effectively identify, assist and refer victims of trafficking; and (3) Government and non-government actors effectively cooperate through a national and sub-national referral mechanism to protect victims of trafficking. Through this program, IOM has supported four district governments to establish the Anti-Trafficking Task Force (ATTF) along with its action plan on the prevention and handling of Trafficking in Persons as well as a referral pathway for assisting victims of trafficking in each targeted area. Moreover, during the two years following project implementation, IOM has capacitated 196 frontline officers from various Government institutions who are responsible for citizen protection, labor migration and border management. The frontline officers are from immigration offices, the Indonesian Military Forces, Border Post and Management Offices as well as the Indonesian National Police and the Indonesian Consulate General Offices at the Indonesia-Malaysia border who have been provided with training including victim identification and assistance. Moreover, this project has also provided 35 victims of trafficking with legal counselling and assistance. Eight of these victims have received remediation through final court decisions. In addition, through this project, IOM has also facilitated coordination between the sending province and transit province resulting in the commitment from both provincial governments to tackle the TIP issue. The project also has produced and distributed three kinds of anti-trafficking campaign material on safe migration and TIP, engaged with 87 government and community members including members from the youth community through information sessions on TIP and safe migration. One of the important contributions from this project is the development of TIP profiling in the border areas of Indonesia-Malaysia, which was conducted based on literature

reviews and field research in four targeted areas. In terms of funding, IOM has utilized 65% of the project funding for operational activities and 35% for IOM institutional support.

The IOM's management of the Border-TIP project is largely centralized in the IOM Indonesia headquarters office in Jakarta in terms of project strategy and financial management. IOM field staff provided weekly updates to the project team in Jakarta, and bi-weekly meetings were conducted to oversee and monitor project implementation in the field. IOM field staff did not only provide technical support but also acted as the focal point for IOM Indonesia and represented IOM Indonesia during any public engagement at district level. The evaluation concluded that the functioning of the management of INL project is in line with IOM internal procedures and INL's expectation.

IOM's close partnership with the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection and the Board for Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers has been instrumental in facilitating smooth project implementation and buy-in from the local counterparts at four targeted districts. The local governments were willing to provide office support for IOM field staff and hosting them in their offices. This reflected the strong partnership and footprint of IOM in the four targeted areas. In addition, the evaluation resume, IOM project strategy and engagement with key counterparts at the national and sub-national level are remarkable and acknowledged positively by IOM partners.

As regards outcomes and impact, the evaluation does not intend to measure the impact on individual beneficiaries of IOM's INL-funded intervention rigorously. Instead, it examines the overall outcome and impact indirectly, analyzing how IOM funds have affected local government capacity in terms of developing TIP programming as well as implementing its programs, including providing direct victim assistance in their respective areas. There was a consensus from IOM counterparts at the local and national level that this program has a positive impact and contribution to the border region. However, the evaluation recommends IOM to include the local government during the project development phase, thus the IOM program could be more strategic in answering the local government's needs directly.

# **CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION**

## **1.1 Evaluation Background and Objective**

Trafficking in persons (TIP) is a transnational organized crime which impacts not only individuals, but also state security, both in the victims' country of origin and countries where the perpetrators exploit the victims. TIP requires recruitment, means and exploitation which are often intertwined with labor migration. Accordingly, combatting the trafficking issue is not solely the domain of criminal prosecution, but also requires links with migration governance, human mobility, and border management. In that context, the Border-TIP project was designed with the main objective of contributing to the Government of Indonesia's efforts in countering the TIP activity particularly at the border areas of Indonesia-Malaysia through an integrated response.

Starting in 2018, IOM through the Border-TIP project, began to roll out project activities in four targeted geographical areas namely Sanggau, Sambas, Kapuas Hulu and Nunukan. The first three areas are in West Kalimantan which is adjacent to Sarawak, Malaysia, while the last area was in North Kalimantan which neighbors Sabah, Malaysia. The project was implemented for 24 months in partnership with the National Anti-Trafficking Task Force (ATTF) which was led by the Coordinating Ministry of Human Development and Culture, and involved key members of ATTF i.e. the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection (MOWECP) as the Steering Chair of the ATTF. Other members included representatives of the Board for Indonesian Migrant Worker Protection (BP2MI, previously known as BNP2TKI (National Board for the Placement and Protection of Indonesian Workers Overseas)), the Indonesian National Police and Directorate General of Immigration. With the completion of the project activities, IOM and INL decided to assess the project result and impact through an external evaluation process.

The evaluation aims to measure and determine the project outcome and impact by analyzing the indirect result of the project, its effectiveness and efficiency throughout the implementation process, as well as the relevance of the project with respect to the Government of Indonesia's (GoI) agenda and the sustainability of the project itself. Against this background, the evaluation was carried out over a two-month period through literature reviews, in-depth interviews, and direct observation on IOM's engagement with project counterparts.

## **1.2 Evaluation Scope and Methodology**

In line with its objective, the evaluation is focused on IOM project management, operational areas of implementation, strategy and partnership throughout the

project implementation, budget resources and effectiveness and the sustainability of the project including its relevance.

The evaluation uses qualitative methods with primary and secondary data collection. Qualitative research methods provide a way to gain insight into subjective meanings and narratives (Patton, 2001). On the primary data collection, in-depth interviews with key informants and stakeholders in four project areas were conducted. The COVID-19 pandemic required some interviews to be conducted through virtual methods such as phone and Zoom interviews. To avoid time consuming in-person meetings, the consultant also distributed questionnaires using *Google Forms*, prior to the interview process.

Interviewers were chosen using a purposive sampling technique. The researcher selected interviewees who were considered likely to be able to help answer the research questions (Patton, 2001). The researcher sought key informants who were representatives of diverse institutions at both the national and sub-national level including government bodies, non-government organizations, community leaders and social workers. The samples were selected to enable the inclusion of multiple perspectives and opinions from both the central government and district governments. Further details of the methodology can be found at appendix 1.

Secondary data reviews included desk reviews on the project documents, project and activity reports, minutes of meetings from the project team. Other information included as part of the evaluation which were related to the project included the Regent Decree on the Establishment of ATTF, the Plan of Action, case records and data base, TIP Profiling at border regions and IEC material produced by the project.

In addition, to gain a better understanding on the outcome, direct observations were conducted at national and regional levels, in which the evaluator observed the IOM project team engaging with key stakeholders.

### **1.3. Research Questions**

The research was designed to answer specific question about how this project had contributed to the governments' effort in countering TIP at the national and subnational levels especially in border regions. This main question, will be supported by several follow-up questions below:

1. How well was the project managed?
2. Was the project implementation consistent with the logical framework of the project?
3. What were the key challenges faced by the project team?

4. How does actual performance rate as measured by output indicators from the perspective of counterparts and what is the internal IOM view?
5. How the evaluation of counterparts' participation in the project?
6. Have there been any institutional changes towards TIP issues and responses?
7. How well is the local government managing the ATTF and utilizing the plan of action on TIP Prevention and Handling which was produced by the project?
8. What were the lessons learned from the project that could be applied in other undertakings?
9. Is there any plan by local governments to continue the project despite the fact that the IOM project has ended?
10. How the project could be improved to meet the needs of counterparts?

#### **1.4 Evaluation Period**

The evaluation was conducted over two months, starting on 19 October until 18 December 2020.

## CHAPTER II GENERAL PORTRAYAL OF THE PROJECT'S TARGET AREAS

The Border areas which were included in the study were the Sambas District, Sanggau District and Kapuas Hulu District in West Kalimantan Province and the Nunukan District in North Kalimantan Province. A brief description of each area is as follows:

### 2.1 District of Sambas West Kalimantan

Sambas Regency with an area of 6,395.70 km<sup>2</sup> or 639,570 ha (4.36% of the area of West Kalimantan Province area of territory), is a Regency area located on the northern part of the west coast of West Kalimantan Province. The length of the coast is ±128,5 km and the length of the country border is ±97 km. Geographically the Sambas Regency is located between 1°23" North latitude and 108°39" East longitude with the following administrative borders:



- North border: East Malaysia (Sarawak)
- South border: City of Singkawang
- East border: District of Bengkayang
- West border: Natuna Sea

The administrative region of Sambas covers 19 (in 2008) sub-districts, namely Sambas sub-district, Sebawi sub-district, Tebas sub-district, Semparuk sub-district, Pemangkat sub-district, Salatiga sub-district, Selakau sub-district, East Selakau sub-district, Tekarang sub-district, Jawai sub-district, South Jawai sub-district, Sajad sub-district, Sejangkung sub-district, Paloh sub-district, Teluk Keramat sub-district, Tangaran sub-district, Subah sub-district and Sajingan Besar

sub-district with a total of 183 villages.

Source: Researcher's documentation 2020

#### Picture 1 Indonesia Malaysia Border Marker in Sambas

The Sambas Regency Government accompanied by IOM succeeded in encouraging policy amendment to prevent and handle the crime of trafficking in

persons through Sambas Regent Regulation Number 7 of 2019 about the amendment against Sambas Regent's Regulation Number 6 Year 2017 concerning the Task Force for the Prevention and Handling of the crime of Trafficking in Persons in the Sambas District and Regional Action Plan for the Prevention and Handling of Trafficking in Persons in Sambas District 2017-2020. The latest Regent's Regulation emphasizes, details, and strengthens the Task Force organization structure, the roles and duties of every task force down to the village level with the aim of being able to organize and execute the Regional Action Plan.

## **2.2 District of Sanggau West Kalimantan**

The Sanggau District is a district which is geographically located in the middle of West Kalimantan Province with the Capital City Sanggau, located between the coordinates 1°10' North Latitude - 0°3' South Latitude and 109° 45' - 111° 11' East Longitude with an area of 12,857.70 Km<sup>2</sup> or 8.76% of the area of West Kalimantan province. The distance is 267 Km from the Provincial Capital. Sanggau District is located on the east side traffic lane to Sekadau, Melawi, Sintang and Kapuas Hulu Regencies. It is also located on the Kapuas River which is the longest river in Indonesia as well as on trans-Kalimantan route (Serawak and Brunai Darussalam). Because the district borders directly with Serawak state (East of Malaysia), it can be said that the District of Sanggau has a strategic geographical factor. The average population density is 30 persons per km<sup>2</sup> with regional typology consist of inundated land, dry land, plantation forests and others.

Boundary regions are as follows:

- North side with East Malaysia (Sarawak) and Bengkayang Regency
- South side of Ketapang Regency
- East side with Sekadau and Sintang Districts
- West side with Landak and Kubu Raya Regencies

The Sanggau Regency already has two regional policies for the prevention and handling of victims of Trafficking in Person (TIP). The policies are the Decree of the Regent of Sanggau's Number 302 of 2020 regarding the establishment of a Regional Action Plan for the Handling of the crime of Trafficking in Persons in Sanggau Regency 2020-2023 and the Decree of the Regent of Sanggau Number 415 of 2019 related to the formation of an Anti-Trafficking Task Force (ATTF) for the Prevention and Handling of the Crime of Trafficking in Persons in Sanggau Regency in 2019-2023. The policy was initiated and accompanied by IOM in accelerating the implementation of prevention and handling of victims of TIP

cases in Sanggau Regency, supported by allocations and from the regional government and IOM.

### **2.3 District of Kapuas Hulu West Kalimantan**

The Kapuas Hulu regency is one of Second Level Regions in the province of West Kalimantan. The capital of this district is in the City of Putussibau which can be reached by Kapuas River transportation along 846 km, by road along 814 km and by air with small aircraft from Pontianak via Pangsuma Airport. It has an area of 29,842 km<sup>2</sup> (20% of the area of West Kalimantan) and a population of 258,984 inhabitants according to data from the Central Statistics Agency of Kapuas Hulu Regency in 2019. Boundary regions of Kapuas Hulu District are as follows:

- In the North with Sarawak (East Malaysia)
- In the West with Sintang District
- In the South with Sintang District
- In the East with East Kalimantan and Central Kalimantan



**Picture 2 Map of Kapuas Hulu District**

Kapuas Hulu District also has regional government policies related to the prevention and handling of victim of trafficking (VoT) which were initiated and encouraged by IOM through the Decree of the Regent of Kapuas Hulu Number 212 of 2018 concerning the amendment to Regent's Decree Number 720 of 2018 regarding the formation of a Task Force for Prevention and Handling of the Crime of Human Trafficking in Kapuas Hulu District.

### **2.4 District of Nunukan North Kalimantan**

Nunukan District is one five districts or cities in the Province of North Kalimantan. Geographically Nunukan Regency located in the northernmost

region of Kalimantan, which is directly adjacent to neighboring Malaysia. Nunukan District was officially founded on 12 October 1999 based on Act 47 of 1999. Nunukan District has an area of 14,247.50 km<sup>2</sup> or 18.87% of the total area of North Kalimantan with administrative boundaries as follows:

- The North is directly adjacent to the State of East Malaysia - Sabah
- The east is bordered by the Sulawesi Sea and the Makassar Strait
- In the south, it is bordered by Tana Tidung Regency and Malinau Regency
- The West is directly adjacent to the State of East Malaysia - Sarawak.

**Picture 3 Map of Nunukan District**



Nunukan Regency is a district that is part of the Bulungan Regency, East Kalimantan Province. Previously it was part of Sultanate of Bulungan since 1731 with the status of sub-district. Administratively Nunukan District was expanded from 16 (sixteen) to 19 (nineteen) sub-districts in 2017. One of the sub-districts is Sebatik, an island located at the border of Indonesia Malaysia. Sebatik sub-district has four villages, they are Tanjung Karang, Pancang, Sungai Nyamuk Tanjung Aru and Setabu. Generally, this island is hot with an average temperature of 27.8 °C, the lowest temperature is 22.9 °C in August and highest is 33.0 °C in April. This island is one of the outer islands which has become the main priority for development because of its direct border with neighbouring countries. Sebatik Island is divided into two. The North part which is 187.23 km<sup>2</sup> belongs to Sabah State, Malaysia, while the south part with an area of 246.61

km<sup>2</sup> belongs to Indonesia territory in Nunukan District, North Kalimantan Province. Of this area, 375.52 hectares are conservation areas.

In connection with the handling of trafficking in persons, Nunukan District is supported by Regents Decree No. 188.45/349/1/2019 regarding formation of a Anti Trafficking Task Force at Nunukan District. The process of forming the Regents Decree is because of real IOM work efforts and a quick and appropriate step in speeding up prevention and handling TIP victim cases.

## **CHAPTER III ANALYSIS OF THE PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND THE RELEVANCE, PERFORMANCE, AND SUSTAINABILITY OF THE PROJECT**

In line with its objective, the evaluation was focused on IOM project management, operational areas of implementation, strategy and partnership throughout the project implementation, budget resources and effectiveness, and the sustainability of the project including its relevance.

### **3.1 Project Management**

The project was managed by the IOM counter-trafficking unit, under direct supervision of the National Program Officer and in close coordination with the IOM Chief of Mission. The project was supported by two project assistants, one project staff and four field facilitators, one in each targeted area of project intervention namely Sanggau, Sambas, Kapuas Hulu, and Nunukan. The recruitment of the project team was conducted through Vacancy Notices which were published within IOM, UN agencies and through job portals. IOM has set certain standards on the competency, skill and other requirements as mandated by IOM internal policy on its recruitment system. In addition, during this project, IOM also hired an independent consultant from Gajah Mada University to support the project team in developing TIP profiling in the four borders regions. Similar to the staff recruitment, consultant recruitment was conducted through Vacancy Notices with several selection stages, ranging from the administrative procedures through to the clarity of the research proposal, methodology, limitations, and frameworks.

To ensure and monitor project progress, internal coordination amongst field staff, project assistants and project management was conducted regularly through project meetings. Furthermore, the field staff/facilitator needed to submit weekly reports covering activities, key issues identified and coordination at the district level. Monthly meetings attended by all project teams were also organized to discuss monthly planning, map any challenges, evaluate the project strategy, progress, budget absorption and efficiency as well as any correction plan that may be needed.

### 3.2. Relevance, Performance and Sustainability

#### 3.2.1. The Relevance of Project Implementation to Government of Indonesia Programs on Countering TIP

Since 2017, the GoI has been committed to eradicating TIP through law No 21/2007 on the Eradication of the Criminal Act of Trafficking in Persons. The commitment was implemented through various policies at the national and sub-national levels. At the National level, in 2016, the GoI issued a National Plan of Action (PoA) on the Eradication of TIP through the regulation of Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Culture No 2 Year 2016. Under this national PoA, the GOI intended to enhance the capacity of the frontline officers on victim identification and assistance, including consular and embassy officers, set-up an ATTF in Districts and Provinces, especially areas which are well known as sources of migrant workers, border areas and destination areas for domestic trafficking. It also included an intention to provide technical assistance for the ATTF at the national and sub-national levels, facilitate the development of a PoA on Eradication of TIP, training for Law Enforcers, the provision of legal assistance and protection to the victims and their family, and facilitate province to province cooperation between province of origin, transit/border and destination. Below are the details of the PoA for the period 2014-2019.

Objective	Target	Indicator	Activity
<b>A. SUB TASK-FORCE FOR PREVENTION</b>			
Preventing and Handling TIP Crimes	Enhance the TIP Prevention efforts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ten technical policies to prevent TIP are developed.</li> <li>2. Five training activities for task-force member on TIP prevention are rolled out.</li> <li>3. Five packages of IEC material for TIP Prevention are developed.</li> <li>4. Five TIP prevention intervention models at community level are developed including 25 for <i>Community Watch</i></li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Development of policy concerning TIP prevention.</li> <li>2. Capacity building and training for the ATTF members and related stakeholders</li> <li>3. Produce and disseminates IEC material through printed or electronic media publication.</li> <li>4. Develop and produces TIP intervention models, establish <i>Community Watch</i> and ATTF at village level.</li> <li>5. Information session of TIP issues to the community in provinces</li> </ol>

		and 25 ATTFs at village level. 5. TIP issues were socialized to the community in 34 Provinces	
<b>B. SUB TASK FORCE FOR HEALTH REHABILITATION</b>			
Preventing and Handling TIP Crimes	Improve the health rehabilitation services for victim of TIP crimes	1. Number of Centers for Community Health (Puskesmas) which are able to deliver integrated services for victims of violence against women and children including trafficking in person are improved.	1. Information session and advocacy on the integrated services for victims of violence against women/child including trafficking to the District Government in 34 Provinces 2. Coordination with other institutions which deal with TIP issues. 3. Integrated training for health officer to enhance the management of case assistance within health offices.
		2. Number of health Officers who are able to assist TIP case at health service center are improved	1. Training for frontline health officer ie. doctors, nurses, etc. on TIP assistance 2. Counsellor Training for Health Officers to provide basic counselling for victims in health service centers 3. Capacity building for health officers at Health Port Offices
		3. Room Capacity for services to victims of women's violence/child including TIP are increased.	1. Provision of the infrastructure and facility to establish special treatment and care rooms for victim in Government hospitals at Province level 2. Provision of the infrastructure and facility to establish special treatment and care rooms for victims in District Government

			hospitals especially at Point of Entry
		4. Number of Provinces which have data base system and reporting on each hospital at province and point of entry district are improved.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Development of standardized form for data recording and reporting in all health services and facility</li> <li>2. Development of the recording and reporting system of violence against women and child cases including TIP cases at provincial level including point of entry</li> <li>3. Training of officers responsible for data management in each health service facility</li> <li>4. Generating the data on health services for victims of trafficking</li> </ol>
		5. Monitoring and evaluation report on health services is available	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Development of M&amp;E questionnaires for Province and District</li> <li>2. Development of M&amp;E report</li> </ol>
<b>C. SUB TASK FORCE FOR SOCIAL REHABILITATION, RETURN AND SOCIAL REINTEGRATION</b>			
Preventing and Handling of TIP Crimes	Improve the social rehabilitation services for victim of trafficking	1. Number of Victims who received assistance.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provision of safe houses at national, province and district/city in which 62 were managed by Social Offices at national and sub-national and 19 were managed by BNP2TKI.</li> <li>2. Victims of TIP data from overseas collected.</li> <li>3. Rehabilitation and protection services for Victims of Trafficking overseas are delivered</li> <li>4. Police investigations for cross-border TIP were conducted at Indonesian Representative Offices overseas</li> </ol>

		2. Number of Institutions which provide services to victims of TIP are improved	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Receiving the case and referring the case</li> <li>2. Increasing the number of citizen services overseas</li> <li>3. Providing social rehabilitation for Victim of TIP</li> <li>4. Providing legal assistance services</li> </ol>
		3. Capacity of case workers and frontline officers are improved	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Training for case and victim Assistance</li> <li>2. Training for Consular and MOFA staff on Victim Identification</li> </ol>
	Increase the return services	1. Victim returned to their home safely	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide return assistance from the destination area to their home/from overseas to Indonesia</li> <li>2. Provide support to the victim of trafficking</li> </ol>
	Increase the reintegration services	1. Social reintegration services received by the victim	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide vocational training for victim</li> <li>2. Provide business support</li> <li>3. Children Social Welfare Program (PKSA) support</li> </ol>
		4. Victim reintegrated with their community	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide victim assistance</li> <li>2. Conduct socialization on reintegration program to society and ATTF</li> <li>3. Facilitating the integration of victim with their family/new family</li> <li>4. Preparing the victim to return to their education (formal and non-formal)</li> </ol>
<b>D. SUB TASK FORCE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT</b>			
Preventing and Handling TIP Crimes	To increase law enforcement on TIP case	1. Number of cases assisted by Law Enforcement agency	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Information session on TIP for Law Enforcer</li> <li>2. Advocating decision owner within Law Enforcement agency</li> </ol>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Training for Law Enforcers</li> <li>4. Provide legal assistance for victims of trafficking and their family.</li> <li>5. Providing protection for witness, victim, and family</li> <li>6. Develop IEC material for Law Enforcers.</li> <li>7. Establish bilateral partnership for assistance and protection for witnesses and victims of cross border trafficking.</li> <li>8. Develop technical guidelines on gender responsiveness for Law Enforcers on women and child case</li> <li>9. Establish Task Force on TIP Crime Handling</li> </ul>
		2. Number of Offender Punished	Collecting segregated data on TIP offenders
		3. Number of victims who receive restitution	Facilitating victim to enable them to receive restitution
		4. Number of asset seizure from TIP Offender (individual and corporation)	Seizing the offender asset
<b>E. SUB TASK FORCE FOR COORDINATION AND PARTNERSHIP</b>			
Preventing and Handling TIP Crimes	Establish cooperation and coordination with national stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Number of MoU's between local government at province level</li> <li>2. Number partnerships between K/L</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Signing the MoU between Province of Origin, Transit and Destination</li> <li>2. Signing of MoU between Ministries and Institutions</li> </ul>
	Establish cooperation and coordination with	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Number of bilateral meetings, regional and multilateral attended by GoI</li> <li>2. Number of initiatives and</li> </ul>	Conduct negotiation and actively involved on the bilateral, multilateral related protection for victims and case handling.

	international stakeholders	meetings on the development of international agreements	
SECRETARIAT			
Preventing and Handling TIP Crimes	Improve coordination for the implementation of Taskforce	1. Number of coordination meetings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Conduct national coordination meeting</li> <li>2. Conduct coordination with sub task force</li> <li>3. Conduct specific coordination</li> </ol>
		2. Number of sub-national government bodies facilitated with establishment of ATTF	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Information session and advocacy to the province, district, and city government</li> <li>2. Facilitating the development of plan of action</li> <li>3. Conduct technical assistance for ATTF members at national and sub-national level</li> <li>4. Conduct capacity building for ATTF members</li> <li>5. Monitoring and Evaluation</li> </ol>
		3. Number of reports developed	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of ATTF</li> <li>2. Development of annual report on the implementation of ATTF</li> <li>3. Development of case report of TIP</li> <li>4. Publish the national coordinating meeting report through <a href="http://www.gugustugastrafficking.org">www.gugustugastrafficking.org</a></li> <li>5. Development of IEC material</li> </ol>
		4. Data percentages on Prevention and TIP Handling at Province	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Develop data clearing mechanism at local level</li> <li>2. Develop system and mechanism on TIP data</li> <li>3. Facilitates Ministry/Institution and local government on data collection and information on TIP cases</li> </ol>

Reiterate that the overall targets, indicators and activities of the national PoA and the Border-TIP projects complement the GoI agenda for eradicating TIP crimes. The Border-TIP project has three main objectives namely (i) Government anti-trafficking policy and procedures at the border regions are evidence-based; (ii) Indonesian frontline officers, law enforcement officials, and service providers at target border effectively identify, assist and refer victims of trafficking and (iii) Government and non-government actors effectively cooperate through a national and sub-national referral mechanism to protect victims of trafficking.

Under objective (i), the Border-TIP project undertook the compilation of a TIP Profiling report to map-out the TIP situation at the Indonesia-Malaysia borders, particularly in Sanggau, Sambas, Kapuas Hulu and Nunukan. The TIP Profiling was carried out with the assumption that there were undocumented TIP cases in these four areas considering the geographical issues, government capability and resources as well as community awareness on TIP issues. The study confirmed that trafficking in persons is occurring in the areas, however the official report on TIP case is limited or has no reference at all to the situation in some areas. In addition, the study also highlighted a low level of knowledge and understanding of TIP issues, not only at the government and law enforcement level, but also within the community. The study emphasizes the needs for support and assistance from the Central Government to the local government at the point of entry, not only in dealing with the TIP issues but also in managing human mobility and security at border areas, including labor migration governance. The findings and recommendations from the TIP profiling were presented to the national and sub-national governments. The GoI accepted the research findings and recommendations and the GoI is using this research as the basis for the ATTF in developing activities at both national and sub-national levels. Hence, the evaluation has resulted in the activities undertaken as part of objective (i) and contribute to the Indonesian national PoA forming part of the target of the Sub Task Force for Prevention Secretariat.

Moreover, under objective (ii), the Border-TIP project organized training for border frontline officers and victim identification training for consular and embassy staff. Prior to the training, IOM developed training curricula and modules on *The Handling of Trafficking in Persons Crimes and Other Related Transnational Crimes*, as well as victim identification and interview techniques which were co-developed with the Directorate of Citizen Protection and Legal Entities of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA). The manuals were rolled out through two different training schemes. First, training on victim identification and handling of TIP for border frontline officers and the other was training on victim identification, interview techniques and assistance for consular and embassy staff.

The first training was designed for frontline officers from law enforcement agencies, service provider organizations, government offices who provide direct services to the victims and vulnerable migrant such as Social Offices, Health Offices, BNP2TKI Offices and the Integrated Service Center for Women Empowerment and Child Protection (P2TP2A). The training was also designed for community leaders who have direct involvement in providing services to the victims and migrants such as the Heads of Villages, Heads of Subdistricts and religious leaders. The training mainly covers victim identification, protection principles and the referral mechanism. Participants are also provided with knowledge and skills to link trafficking-in-person cases with other related crimes such as people smuggling, corruption, money laundering, document falsification, etc. Following the training, the project also provides coaching, especially for the participants from law enforcement agencies when they are investigating or prosecuting TIP cases within their jurisdiction.

The second training is designed for consular and embassy officers who conduct interviews with Indonesian migrant workers who may experience trafficking and exploitative situations while working abroad. This training focuses on how to conduct the interview process and how to identify and differentiate TIP cases from other cases experienced by Indonesian migrant workers such as labor disputes and immigration issues.

The two aforementioned training exercises are relevant to the national POA and especially form part of the targets under point C. Sub Task Force for Return, Social Rehabilitation and Social Reintegration which is targeted at the improvement of social rehabilitation services for victims of trafficking through the provision of services, enhancement of the capacity of frontline officers including embassy and consular staff, and leveraging the services by involving others institutions for case and victim assistance.

Furthermore, under objective (iii) the Border-TIP project has supported the local government to establish policy documents related to TIP prevention such as the Regent Decree on the Establishment of the Anti-Trafficking Task Force and the Regent Regulation on District Plan of Action in Eradicating TIP Crime. The project has also assisted the respective local governments to develop and operate a case referral system. A joint statement between North Kalimantan Province and East Nusa Tenggara Provinces on the collaboration to prevent and handle TIP was released in September 2019. Further, to enhance the referral system within the respective areas, the government has also launched a WhatsApp group for case referral and assistance. Under this objective, IOM also supported local government to boost the community awareness campaign on TIP and safe migration through information and awareness-raising programs. A series of campaigns were organized not only at border regions but also at areas of origin in East Nusa Tenggara. The campaign was designed specifically for each target

group including the general community, youth, community leader and migrant workers and its family. Lastly, IOM also provided support for the Government and Non-government institutions in respective areas with the provision of victim assistance and legal aid.

The activities under the objective (iii) are in-line with the GoI agenda to improve the prevention of and assistance to TIP case and victims. As reflected in the national PoA, the GoI has targeted the enhancement of province to province partnerships (Sub Task-Force for Coordination and Partnership), improvements in the provision of services including the protection and legal aid services (Sub-Task Force Return, Social Rehabilitation, Social Reintegration and the Sub Task Force for Law Enforcement), enhancement of public awareness on TIP (Sub Task-Force Prevention), improvements in law enforcer capacity and enhancement of the TIP data system segregating victims, the case and its offender (Sub Task-Force for Law Enforcement).

Conclusion: The Border-TIP project “*Promoting Integrated Governance in Combating Trafficking in Persons (TIP) and Other Related Crimes at Border Region Indonesia-Malaysia*” is relevant to the government’s priority agenda as reflected in the National Plan of Action on Eradication of TIP Crimes 2014-2019. However, aside from the national priority agenda, IOM also needs to consider the priority agenda of each of the target areas where the project will be implemented. This is because in Indonesia, the government uses a decentralization government system in which each province and district could have their own priority agenda and not necessarily follow the central government policy. Thus, the project target, indicator and activities set by the project framework will reflect the local governments needs where the project will be implemented.

### **3.2.2. Project Performance**

#### **3.2.2.1. The Effectiveness of the Project**

Effectiveness is the achievement of various targets that have been planned for completion at any time by using certain resources that have been allocated to carry out certain activities. It is further explained that the level of effectiveness can also be measured by comparing the predetermined plans with the actual results that have been realized. However, if the effort or work results and the actions taken are not appropriate, causing the goal not to be achieved or the expected target, then it is said to be ineffective (Handoko, 2000). There are some indicators on how to measure the effectiveness of a project. They include 1) The intervention approach and link between activities and objectives; 2) How external factors influence the project result; and 3) The project result (quality in line with logical framework)

**First**, to measure the effectiveness of the intervention approach and link between activities and objectives, IOM conducted the mapping of policy development and anti trafficking procedures at border regions. The Trafficking in Persons mapping activity in the Indonesia-Malaysia border area was conducted by the independent consultant affiliated with the Faculty of Law of Gajah Mada University (UGM). The research plan was communicated to the national government through the secretariat of ATTF, particularly MOWECP and BP2MI (previously named by BNP2TKI). During the profiling process, IOM set up a working group meeting (WGM) in each targeted district. These WGMs consist of key personnel representing policymakers such as the Regional Planning and Development Agency (Badan Perencanaan dan Pembangunan Daerah/BAPPEDA) and service providers institutions from government, law enforcement and non-government organizations. This WGM model is considered effective not only for communicating the progress of the profiling process, but also to obtain and validate the data. Furthermore, the TIP profiling findings and recommendation are also being used by the project team to develop detail project activities at each targeted district.

**Second**, how external factors influence the project result. External factors such as support and partnerships will not only determine the success of project implementation, but also the effectiveness of project. For example, IOM utilized Government offices to host their field staff. In Nunukan, IOM staff worked from BP3TKI offices, and in Sambas IOM put their staff in Women Empowerment and Child Protection Offices (DP3A). Meanwhile, in Kapuas Hulu and Sanggau, IOM staff worked from the Office for Social, Women Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control and Family Planning (Dinsos P3AP2KB). This arrangement allowed both parties to have smooth and timely coordination and cooperation. In addition, IOM also used government offices to carry out several activities, instead of using commercial venues. This increases the sense of belonging from the local government to the project itself. In Kapuas Hulu District, the working group meetings and other activities were held at the parliament office and Regent Offices. While in Nunukan District, most of the working group meetings and training activities were organized at BP3TKI Offices and / or Regent Offices.

**Third**, to examine to what extent the project is effective, could be evaluated from the indicator of the project achievement stated on the log frame. Based on the project log frame, the project mandated to IOM was to develop one TIP profiling report covering four areas namely Sanggau, Sambas, Kapuas Hulu, and Nunukan. The profiling report should be distributed to a minimum of 150 individuals. In terms of the capacity building, the project also targeted four training activities involving 120 frontline officers from four targeted districts and four training activities for the Embassy and/or Consulate staff which should be attended by at least 60 participants. In terms of the knowledge increment, the

project set an 80% knowledge improvement based on training tests. Moreover, the project also aimed to achieve at least 60% of cases identified by border officials, service providers and government officials using standard interview forms being referred to relevant service providers. In terms of prosecution, the project was also targeting at least 60% of identified cases being reported to law enforcement agencies to be investigated and prosecuted using Law No 21/2007. While under objective (iii) the project was mandated to establish a district level referral mechanism, conduct four roundtable advocacy meetings with local parliaments, organize at least two meetings between governments at border regions and the victim's area of origin and draft the MoU between government of targeted border regions and victim's areas of origin. Moreover, the project aims to engage 200 community members through four awareness-raising events in the border areas and areas of origin. The project also targeted a minimum of five institutions per target areas that were willing to collaborate with IOM to identify victims of trafficking and assist a minimum of 20 victims of trafficking with identification and tailored assistance. Below is the analysis of the effectiveness of project implementation based on project output.

***a. Output 1. Completed TIP profile respectively covers the information and analysis on each target area and is accessible to relevant stakeholders at the district, provincial, and national level.***

IOM completed the TIP Profiling process; however the completion of the TIP profiling was delayed from the original planning by four months. The research was undertaken for nearly a year. The long process of the development of TIP report and distribution was caused by several factors, such as geographical issues, the internal IOM review procedure and feedback and approval from the national government and local government on the research finding.

In term of geographical location, the target areas of TIP Profiling was in border areas which need additional transportation from the nearest airport. In addition, the researchers were based in Yogyakarta, while the research focus was in West Kalimantan and North Kalimantan. There is no direct flight from Yogyakarta to North Kalimantan. Besides, to reach the targeted location in Nunukan, North Kalimantan, the researcher needed to take an additional flight from North Kalimantan to Nunukan. Unfortunately, the flight is not available every day. Alternatively, the research team could use sea-based transportation such as a private commercial boat or ferry with a 2.5-hour sailing time. Meanwhile, for the areas in West Kalimantan, despite the fact that there were direct flights from Yogyakarta to Pontianak, West Kalimantan, to reach Sanggau and Sambas, the researchers also needed to use land transportation which was six to seven hours, depending on the traffic. While for Kapuas Hulu, the team

needed to continue their travel using air transportation from Pontianak to Kapuas Hulu which took about one hour.

Another cause of the long delay in the TIP profiling activities was the review and endorsement process. Since the report was representing both the Indonesian situation and IOM's work, the project team needed to have two approvals, one internally from IOM and one from the GoI. The IOM project team realized this situation was unavoidable and could not be worked around, especially if more clarification was needed from the consultant. IOM decided to conduct the internal review first, before seeking the approval from Government side.

In addition, the evaluation team also noticed a slight hesitance from the local government to participate in the research process, despite the local government's willingness to continue providing support. One of the local government officers stated there was lack of information shared by central government regarding the IOM's plan to implement Border-TIP project, including the TIP profiling assessment in the area. Moreover, none of the members of the research team were native to the target area. Even though the researcher is representing a reputable university in Indonesia, considering the ethnicity conflicts especially in West Kalimantan between locals and foreigners, having a research team member who represented their ethnicity would be advantageous.

To sum up, the evaluation concluded that IOM needed to consider all aspects in designing the TIP Profiling, not only the methodology, but also the duration of the profiling process by considering project location and geographical challenges, support from the government at national and sub national level as well as the IOM internal review and endorsement process. In addition, in selecting the consultant or institution to conduct the profiling, social and political issues within the targeted locations need to be considered.

***b. Output 2.1 Indonesian front-line officers and service providers at the target border regions have increased knowledge and skills to identify and assist victims of trafficking through capacity building activities.***

In term of the result, IOM successfully delivered four training activities in each targeted district which involved 133 front line officers (M:100; F:33). From the participant number, IOM has overachieved on the target. IOMs approach to each head of agency and offices resulted in a positive response from each agency to assign their representatives to this training. In terms of the knowledge increment, the pre / post test results shows that participants have gained an

increment of between 75% to 80% in each targeted area. Based on interviews, the participants stated that the training material is very useful for their daily works.

*“Through this training, we know and understand what Trafficking in Persons is and how to identify the victims of trafficking” (Polres Nunukan).*

*“I think the training material about how to identify trafficking in persons cases is very important especially for our social worker staff at Social Services Office because sometimes we have difficulty in the field. I am confused about whether this is a trafficking in persons case or not, but unfortunately only 1-2 representatives from each agency could attend the training, so that when there is transfer of work to elsewhere then the trained personnel would leave a vacuum” (AN-Social Worker-Nunukan)*

While the training delivery is considered as a success. IOM was able to reach more than 120 participants and increase the participant knowledge as planned. The method of participant selection that IOM used which was to ask the head of offices directly at the beginning of project implementation, as well as appointing the resource person based on their skills, knowledge and experiences has contributes to the effectiveness of the training itself. However, the evaluation also highlighted an imbalance in gender representation amongst training participants. The training was dominated by male participants. In a country that still has huge gap in gender equality and balance, this situation often happens, not because of limited female resources but because of a lack of understanding of the need to enhance female capacity at the same as enhancing male capacity. Although the project did not specifically set a target number of females to be involved in the training, it would be beneficial if IOM could encourage their counterparts to assign female staff.

In addition, the participants come from different institutions, some of them from law enforcement agencies which focus on the investigation and prosecution process and some others focused on day-to-day victim assistance and services. Even if this integrated training approach is considered as a good initiative, we also need to consider participant needs and concerns. If the integrated training will be used again as the training methodology and approach, IOM also needs to consider follow-up training with specific targeted outputs. For instance, for law enforcement officers from the police offices, they may need more training on how to start the investigation, collect the initial evidence and complete a comprehensive investigation. The social workers may need more topics on how to provide trauma counselling to victims, or how to deal with child victims and other vulnerable groups. Hence, in term of training effectiveness, IOM needs to develop specific tools to measure the training result, not only based on pre and

post-test questionnaires but through surveying knowledge, attitude, and practices (KAP) beyond the training period.

***c. Output 2.2. Indonesian Embassy and Consular staff in Malaysia have increased skills and knowledge on victims' assistance delivery***

The project mandated to IOM to deliver four training activities for Embassy and Consulate Offices involving 60 participants. However, based on the discussion with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA), the MoFA suggested organizing two training activities but involving two Indonesian Embassies (Singapore and Malaysia) and four Consulates General in Malaysia namely Penang, Johor Bahru, Kuching, and Kota Kinabalu. IOM agreed to revise the training numbers and leverage the training for Singapore and other Consulate Generals considering the high number of labor migration flows in these areas which are often linked to the TIP crimes. The Victim Identification and Protection Training for Indonesian Consulate staff was attended by 63 participants (M: 40, F: 23). The pre/ post test results show that the participants gained an understanding of as much as 71% to 80%.

In term of the training delivery, IOM has delivered the training in effective ways, despite the training not being organized as initially targeted (four times) but IOM was able to adapt the training program to suit a wider participant and institutional base. However, similar with the training for frontline officer above, IOM did not conduct KAP evaluation survey, which important in analysing the effectiveness of the activities.

***d. Output 3.1. Victim referral mechanisms are in place for the Anti-Trafficking Task Force in each target border district***

The log frame stated that IOM needed to facilitate the establishment of two referral mechanisms, one per target district border and set up at least four roundtable advocacy meetings with local parliaments for budget allocation endorsement to support implementation of referral mechanisms. Throughout the project period, IOM facilitated several meetings to establish the referral mechanism. These meetings at four regions resulted in a comprehensive referral mechanism based on the responsibilities and abilities of each member, mapping the roles of each stakeholder involved in victim assistance and developing an effective coordination flow to refer victims as needed. The ATTF also agreed on eleven areas of assistance, namely: Identification and Registration of Cases, Health Rehabilitation, Social Rehabilitation, Psychological Assistance, Spiritual Assistance, Social Reintegration, Legal Aid, Return Assistance, Economic Empowerment, Educational Empowerment, and Skills Assistance. This referral mechanisms were embedded on the district plan of action on prevention and handling of TIP crimes in each targeted project areas.

In Sambas the referral system was stipulated in the Sambas Regent Regulation Number 6 of 2007 concerning the Task Force for the Prevention and Handling of the Crime of Trafficking in Persons in Sambas Regency and the Regional Action Plan for the Prevention and Handling of Trafficking in Persons District of Sambas Regency 2017-2020. While in Sanggau Regency the referral system is outlined on Sanggau Regent Decree Number 415 of 2019 concerning Formation of the Anti-Trafficking Task Force in Sanggau District for Period 2019-2023. In the District of Kapuas Hulu, the referral system could be reflected in the Regent Decree District of Kapuas Hulu Number 212 of 2019 concerning the amendment of Regent Regulation Number 721 of 2018 concerning the Formation of an AntiTrafficking Task Force in the District of Kapuas Hulu. In addition, the refferal pathways on victim assistance in Nunukan was outlined on the Nunukan Regent Decree Number 188.45/349/1/2019 concerning formation of Anti-Trafficking Task Force Team in the District of Nunukan.

As part of the informal referral system, each district also has established a WhatsApp group consist of ATTF member in which each case could be discussed and consulted on within the group. In addition, IOM has organized four advocacy dialogues with the parliament in each target areas. The meetings were attended by the ATTF members, representatives of parliament members and IOM staff.

Although IOM was able to achieve all targeted output and indicators, nevertheless, the evaluation encountered some challenges in measuring the effectiveness of the output itself. For instance, with the advocacy meeting with parliament, it does not necessary follow that the parliament is willing to approve budget allocation for the TIP programing, especially when the solid TIP data is not available yet. In addition, in Indonesia, budgeting is a political process in which transparency has become an issue. Hence, one dialogue with parliament could not change the parliament perspective immediately. Moreover, in Indonesia, there are budgeting cycles during which all the activities and programs should be discussed one year ahead of the activity, thus the program could be budgeted on the district planning and development agenda which could be endorsed by parliament. To conclude, the evaluation suggests to IOM to set its output and target indicator levels, since the effectiveness of the project cannot be seen from how many meetings were conducted or documents were published.

***e. Output 3.2. Platform is opened for government stakeholders in target border region areas of origin to discuss and better coordinate on victim protection***

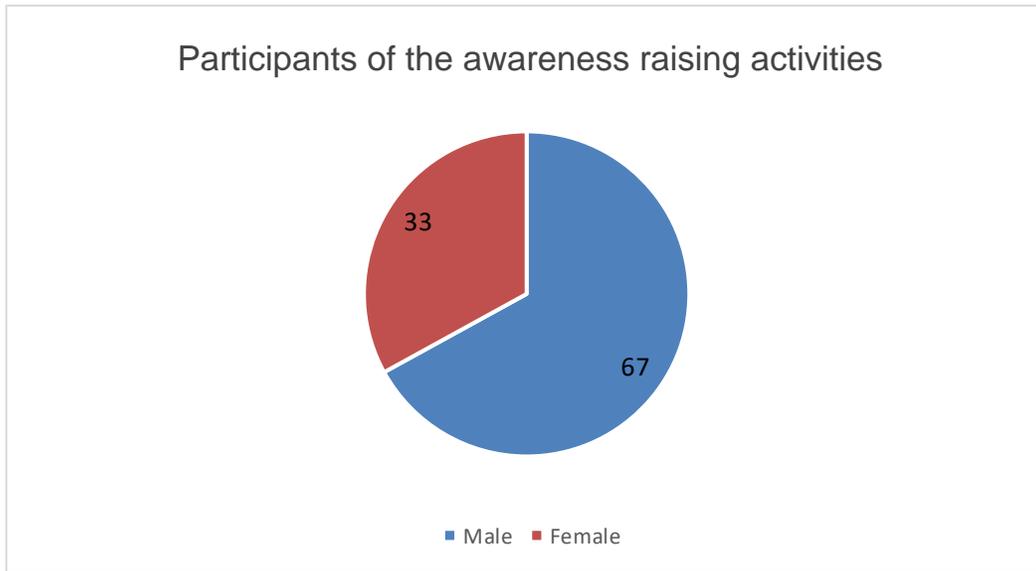
Within the project duration, IOM has facilitated two meetings between the task force at the border area and the task force in the victim's area of origin,

namely the meeting between Nunukan district task force and the Makassar city task force which was held on 30 July 2019 and was attended by 9 participants (5 males and 4 females) from both governments. Another meeting was held involving four ATTF namely ATTF of North Kalimantan Province, ATTF of Nunukan District, ATTF of East Nusa Tenggara and ATTF of Timor Tengah Utara. The meeting was held in Tarakan City, North Kalimantan on 25 September 2019 and was attended by 18 participants (14 males and 4 females). One of the reasons this migration corridor was chosen for the pilot activities, is because of the huge number of NTT people who migrated to Malaysia through Makasar and Nunukan. This information was found during the TIP profiling process. From these meeting, the North Kalimantan Province and NTT Province agreed to establish a WhatsApp group as their coordination platform, develop a joint statement and initiate the drafting process of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on prevention and handling of TIP on NTT-North Kalimantan migration corridors.

The approach IOM has used is the effective communication approach and strategy to bring all parties together at this stage. Targeting the signing of an MoU in which IOM do not have capacity to enforce the MoU process will be difficult to achieve. In addition, with the layers of bureaucracy and approval processes, the achievement of the establishment of an MoU between provinces will not be feasible within one-year negotiation process.

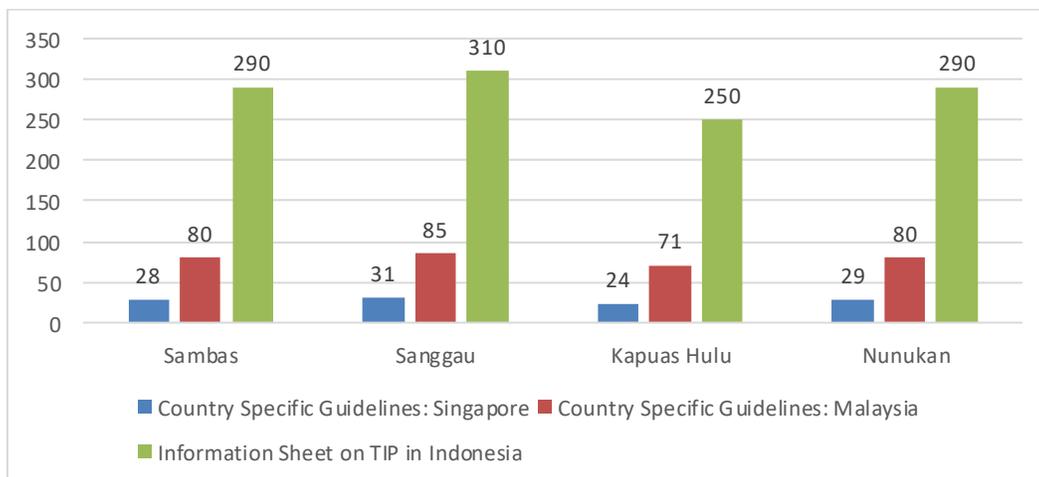
***f. Output 3.3. Information on risks of trafficking and TIP trends is accessible by the community in target border districts and areas of origin***

The project aims to engage 200 community members through four awareness raising events in the border area and areas of origin and equip 40 government and non-government entities with IEC material on TIP. During the two years of project period, IOM has facilitated 12 awareness raising activities in each targeted area and three information sessions at the province of origin, where many migrant workers and victim of trafficking were present. Through this awareness raising and information sessions, IOM has reached 804 community members (M:537, F:267). These activities were not only targeting community leaders such as heads of villages and religious leaders, but also the youth community.



**Picture 4 Awareness Raising Activities**

In addition, IOM also has developed three sets of IEC materials namely Country Specific Guidelines for Indonesian Migrant Workers in Malaysia, Country Specific Guidelines for Indonesian Migrant Workers in Singapore, and Information Sheets on Trafficking in Persons in Indonesia. These IEC materials were distributed to the 87 institutions representing government and non-government organizations. In addition, the IEC material was also distributed to the public audiences. The quantity of distributed IEC material can be seen in the following Chart:



**Picture 5 IEC distribution by District**

With this awareness raising activity, everyone who has participated in the activity especially community members and students has an understanding about safe migration, the dangers of trafficking in persons, the mechanisms for handling victims and the legal process. In addition, IEC materials were distributed and seen by the community up to the border villages and the village of origin of the victims, especially in East Nusa Tenggara and South Sulawesi.

*"The socialization of prevention and handling of TIP victims for the people of Tumuk Manggis Village by involving all interested parties is very beneficial for us and the community. It is very effective in building public awareness because it is delivered by the right person and we hope that this activity will not only be carried out once but routinely every month so that the community will remember it" - Head of Village Planning Tumuk Manggis*

From the evaluation, it could be seen that IOM has effectively implemented the awareness raising activity to ensure the project output. IOM was able to reach communities with diverse backgrounds and leveraged the program to reach more than 200 individuals, which was greater than the target of the project.

***g. Output 3.4 VOTs have access to assistance and protection from government and non-governmental stakeholders***

Under this output, IOM targeted that at least five institutions per target areas would be willing to collaborate with IOM in identifying victims of trafficking as well as assisting minimum 20 victims of trafficking with identification and tailored assistance.

IOM together with related institutions have assisted 35 victims of trafficking (M:1, F:34), of which 32 were adults and three victims were children. The victims were identified and referred by 13 partners, with 12 institution from the government and one from a non-government institution. These victims were referred by IOM counterparts who had attended training and other IOM activities in the respective project areas. In terms of the geographical location, among these 13 partners, seven were based in West Kalimantan, three were based in North Kalimantan, and three partners were based in NTT or home provinces of the victims. Throughout this project, IOM supported 10 TIP cases with further prosecution processes. IOM provided direct assistance to the victims in the form of legal counselling and the provision of lawyers. At the same time, IOM was also supporting the law enforcement officers through direct assistance in analyzing the case, provide legal expertise to support the prosecution process and/or connecting the investigator and prosecutor to the senior investigator, prosecutor, embassy or ATTF, as necessary. During the project to date, of the 10 cases supported by IOM, six cases have resulted in a conviction and the offenders

were punished under Law No 21/2007, one case was convicted by the judges using the Child Protection Law even though it was prosecuted under Law No 21/2007, one case is still in the trial process and three cases were in the investigation stages.

Unfortunately, the effectiveness of the victim assistance program was a challenge due to many factors. First, process of investigation and prosecution is long while the victim needs to rebuild their life as soon as possible, thus most of the victims are not willing to take legal action for their case. Second, based on the case records submitted by the partners to IOM, some of the perpetrators have family relations with the victims, therefore the victim decided to close the case, however they were still willing to receive further assistance from IOM or the Government such as health care, rehabilitation, and reintegration. Third, most of the victims originally came from outside of the border areas. The border areas are only a transit point for the recruiter before handing over the victim to smugglers or traffickers. Where such cases are discovered, the victim needs to stay in the border areas during the prosecution process. Unfortunately, there is no livelihood support for them at this stage. Lacking shelter services, psychological support or counselors and income support while waiting for the prosecution process become the main challenge. Returning to the home province seems to become the only option, instead of waiting for the legal process with uncertain situations and conditions. Hence, in terms of the effectiveness of the victim assistance activities, in the future, IOM may consider supporting institutional capacity in providing direct assistance instead of individual assistance. For instance, in Nunukan, an area with the highest migration flows compared to other border areas, IOM could support the local government and NGOs to establish shelters, trauma centers or vocational training centers. Many migrants returned to Nunukan from Malaysia due to reasons such as violating immigration regulations, experiencing labor disputes or becoming victims of abuse or trafficking. These migrants decided to re-migrate through irregular channels instead of returning to their home provinces. Many of them who experienced abuse and exploitation returned with trauma and health care issues, however, the Government does not have any shelters, nor rehabilitation centers in the area of their point of entry into West Kalimantan and North Kalimantan.

Conclusion: IOM has delivered the project in effective ways in term of project management, partnership and collaboration as well as the project result when measured in terms of the project output and indicators. However, some recommendations from the evaluation are to involve the respective target areas of project activities during the project development phase, using country or regional social and political contexts in determining project outputs and activities and conducting a mid-term evaluation based on the KAP analysis and approach. Lastly, IOM needs to enhance female participation in all IOM activities,

not only because many of the victims of trafficking are women, but to promote women's participation and gender inclusion in all project activities.

### **3.2.2.2. Project Efficiency and Accountability**

Efficiency is another name for usability and is the process of saving money, material, machines, methods, marketing, time, and information in a way to do things right (Husman. 2011). Efforts are underway to ensure the prevention and handling of trafficking in persons programs at border regions are run efficiently. There are some indicators on how to measure the efficiency of delivering project activities. They included 1) strategy, intervention methodology, expected result; 2) flexibility to adapt to the needs and risks faced; and 3) resources optimized throughout the project. This study found some evidence to enable examination of these points.

Efficiency in terms of capacity building can be seen in the optimisation of time and the budget involved in developing training manual for frontline officers. Using existing IOM training material and input from INL teams at the US Embassy in Jakarta, the training manual was developed in house. However, because only desk research was used and without further assessment and lack of involvement by related agencies in the development of training modules, the modules were not tailored to suit the local context, and the capacity of local stakeholders is limited by being only participants.

The Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) material was completely designed and reproduced by IOM using their internal resources. In terms of the development and from a budget viewpoint, this method was efficient. It does not take long time to develop IEC content and is more practical. However, because the content is similar and was not adjusted to the local context for each district, the IEC media became less attractive and was considered a luxury and exclusive item by relevant stakeholders. Consequently, even though the materials were good quality, there was a lack of willingness from the relevant stakeholders to disseminate the information contained in the IEC material further and they stored the materials instead. Furthermore, each district did not have the financial capacity nor ability to reproduce the IEC materials given by IOM because the cost was considered too high and they did not have the budget.

In terms of the budget consumption, the project burn rate was considered efficient. With the geographical challenges outlined above, IOM made some budget modifications by utilizing Government support to carry out the activities. For instance, IOM sought Government assistance for the provision of office support to IOM staff, utilizing government meeting rooms for working group meetings, socialization, etc and co-sharing budget activities with MOFA when

providing training for Embassy and Consular staff. Thus, IOM could spend the budget allocated for staff travel also for monitoring and coordination, adding more awareness-raising and working group activities, as well as to support more victims and law enforcement in prosecuting TIP case.

Lastly, in term of the delivery of project activities, IOM has shown some flexibility by adapting its activities according to governments' needs and concerns. For instance, IOM approved the suggestion from the Directorate of Protection of Indonesian Citizens and Indonesian Legal Entities, of MOFA to conduct the training in two batches instead of four but keep the targeting of four regions. In the training preparation and arrangement, all the technical preparation was carried out by MOFA, and IOM focused on the development of the training curriculum.

### **3.2.2.3. Project Outcome Result**

The Border-TIP project was designed with three specific outcomes, namely (1) Government anti-trafficking policy and procedures at the border regions are evidence-based; (2) Indonesian frontline officers, law enforcement officials, and service providers at target borders effectively identify, assist, and refer victims of trafficking; and (3) Government and non-government actors effectively cooperate through a national and sub-national referral mechanism to protect victims of trafficking.

Under outcome 1, the project result could be seen on how the respective government have adopted the TIP profiling results and findings. Based on the local policy that was established throughout the project period, it can be concluded that at the outcome level, IOM has successfully advocated for the local government to adopt the TIP profiling into their policy document. Generally, the TIP profiling recommends all targeted areas to established or reactivate their ATTF, develop plans of action with specific and targeted indicators, allocate a sufficient budget for TIP programming as well as to enhance coordination and law enforcement on TIP related issues. In Sambas, the recommendation was adopted in their Regional Action Plan for the Prevention and Handling of Trafficking in Persons through the Sambas Regent Regulation Number 6 of 2007 concerning the Anti Trafficking Task Force in Sambas Regency and the Regional Action Plan for the Prevention and Handling of Trafficking in Persons in Sambas Regency 2017-2020. While in Sanggau, the profiling was elaborated through Regent' Decree of Sanggau Number 302 of 2020 concerning the Stipulation of Regional Action Plan for the Prevention and Handling of Trafficking in Persons in Sanggau Regency 2020-2023. In Kapuas Hulu, the suggestion from the TIP profiling result has been acknowledged by Kapuas Hulu Government through the development of Kapuas Hulu Regent's Regulation on the Referral Mechanism

for the Prevention and Handling of Trafficking in Persons and the Coordination Team for the Regional Action Plan Task Force in Kapuas Hulu District. In Nunukan, the recommendation from the TIP profiling was adopted in Regent Decree Number 118.45 of 2019 on The Establishment of ATTF in Nunukan District.

Furthermore, under outcome 2, based on the case records collected by IOM from each partner in the project targeted areas, the frontline officers have utilized standardized screening from which was agreed by the national ATTF. This form is not only used by frontline officers but also by the embassy and consulate staff. In terms of prosecutions, 70% of the cases were prosecuted under Law No 21/2007, while 30% of the cases were investigated and offenders charged under Law No 21/2007, however the verdicts were made based on other related laws such as the Child Protection Law or Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers Law.

In outcome 3, the project has contributed to the establishment of ATTF through policy documents in each respective project area. The project also convinced the parties involved to sign the joint declarations and increase the percentage of case identifications and referrals.

#### **3.2.2.4. Project impact to the TIP Program in Target Areas**

An impact is something that is caused by something that is done; it can be positive or negative or a strong influence that has either negative or positive consequences (Cristo, 2008). To measure the impact of the project, it can be indicated by the fulfillment of the beneficiaries' needs, achievements against performance indicators of the project and positive changes made by the decision makers (government/other stakeholders) to improve TIP programming and implement the relevant policies in Indonesia. and decision

The IOM presence at the border areas had significantly shaped the local government knowledge and understanding of TIP. The TIP Profiling in Sanggau, Sambas, Kapuas Hulu and Nunukan Districts has become a main source of information on the TIP situation especially in Kalimantan areas. This research also became effective material for advocating policy changes at the district and provincial level regarding prevention and management of victims of trafficking. In term of the policy, even though IOM has facilitated the development of district policy, the implementation of its policies depends on the political commitment of each respective government. During the span of two (2) years, IOM activities have concentrated on strengthening the capacity of stakeholders and assisting TIP cases. Although throughout the project, IOM has facilitated the establishment of ATTF and development of the Plan of Action (PoA), both policies have not been widely disseminated and only a few related parties know that the PoA must be

implemented immediately. For instance, in Sambas, only the DP3AKB felt they had to immediately implement the PoA, while the Social Empowerment Service for Community and Village are not even aware of the PoA contents. This condition shows that there has not been any special attention from the Regional Head to hasten the implementation of the activities mandated in the PoA. Moreover, the budget availability for TIP Programming remains a constraint despite the issuance of PoA. With the arrival of the COVID-19 pandemic, the situation worsened, and the budget allocation for ATTF in Sambas, Sanggau Kapuas Hulu, and Nunukan was cut by 50%. This condition impacted the provision of victim assistance and services which could not be provided effectively and comprehensively.



**Picture 6. Evaluation and Coordination Meeting of Anti-trafficking Task Force in Nunukan**

The Head of DP3AKB of Nunukan stated that the Nunukan district government used its own initiative to hold a task force coordination meeting to evaluate the implementation of the task force's tasks and the obstacles it faces. In this meeting, the government involved IOM to provide input and evaluation related to the implementation of the task force for the prevention and handling of Trafficking in Person (TIP) in Nunukan District. This is one of the impacts of the Border-TIP project in Nunukan District, where the government has a high commitment to preventing and handling trafficking in persons (TIP).

In addition, the capacity building programs provided by IOM for frontline officers at borders and Embassy/consulate staff had contributed to the increased number of TIP identifications and prosecutions. Even so, the number of TIP prosecutions is still considered limited compared to the number of cases

identified. As outlined above, there were several factors that influence the prosecution process such as the capacity of law enforcement, the availability of support services for the victim during the prosecution phase, as well as the budget support and institutional commitment to assist with the protection of the victims.

The prevention type of program through awareness raising impacted the communities and local government response to such issues. For instance, IOM has received additional requests to conduct socialization from village governments, NGOs, CSOs, and the youth community. Another example was in Kapuas Hulu, where two villages which are bordering Badau-Malaysia had asked IOMs support to organize a public campaign on safe migration and the risk of TIP. A request to host the TIP campaign for Senior High School student also came from four areas and reached 275 students (Boys: 167, Girls: 108). In addition, in Nunukan, the Nunukan Forum for Children also organized a movie competition with the TIP as one of the topics. Nevertheless, there is no control yet to ensure the understanding of the participants and how well the Information, Education and Communication (IEC) material distributed is understood by the residents, community, and stakeholders. The evaluation also found there has been no initiative from the village government to use village funds to conduct the public campaign and/or translating the IEC material produced by IOM into their own local languages.

In terms of the provision of victim assistance funds, each region stated that IOM support has had a positive impact on the provision of direct assistance. IOM counterparts considered that the assistance process is fast and precise and helps them avoid bureaucratic channels between institutions and governments (transit and origin areas). The IOM direct victim assistance model was acknowledged as having good practices and provided a lesson learnt for all stakeholders who deal with victims.

### **3.3 Project Sustainability and Future Projection**

Sustainability is an effort to meet the basic needs of all and develop opportunities to satisfy human aspirations for a better life (Lawalata. 2013). IOM's program on the prevention and response to trafficking in persons has opened the leaders' eyes in four border regions. These programs need to be continued. These are some indicators; 1) post-project anticipation; 2) intervention continuity on how to examine the sustainability of the project; 3) the sustainability aspect (institutional, financial and Policy).

This evaluation found the lack of government grants to continue project activities that have been initiated by IOM including the support of identified trafficking victims in border areas. However, all of the four target areas were

strongly committed to continuing the project, despite no additional support from IOM. For example, there has been confirmation from the secretary of the Women Empowerment Child Protection and Family Planning Office of Sambas District and also the Head of Social Affairs Office and the Head of Manpower Office that all the PoA activities will still be implemented in the 2021 fiscal year. Meanwhile, Nunukan and Kapuas Hulu stated that they would continue through their new Regent to strengthen their local policy on TIP through district regulation. Despite the recorded verbal commitment, the evaluation could not find any existing written policy that confirms the sustainability of the IOM program.

Despite the absence of written document on the project sustainability from government side, below are some strategies on how to maintain the sustainability of the project.

- a) Include the PoA and the findings from the TIP profiling in the RPJMD (Regional Medium-Term Development Plan), thus the activities of the Regional Action Plan could be included on the District Budget Plan 2022.
- b) Leverage the distribution of the TIP profiling to Regional Planning and Development Offices as well as Parliament Members, so that they are aware on the importance of TIP issues
- c) Produce the IEC material using native languages, so the community is able to convey the information in their own languages
- d) Develop coaching clinic models for law enforcement instead of one-time training. This is to address the rotation issues and ensure the sustainability of the training program itself
- e) Integrate the Victim Identification training for Embassy and Consulate staff as one of the items on the curriculum for diplomat training and schools
- f) Engage with the private sector to increase the program at border regions as part of their CSR program
- g) Integrate the TIP issues with other related issues faced by each region, such as child labor and TIP, plantation work and TIP, border management and TIP, trafficking and labour migration governance.
- h) Develop long term projects with a focus on the institutional support including for victims of trafficking, such as the provision of counsellors, shelter services and the establishment of vocational training centers.

## **CHAPTER IV CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

### **4.1 Conclusion**

This study set out to better understand how the project “Promoting Integrated Governance in Combating Trafficking in Persons and Other Related Crimes at Border Area of Indonesia-Malaysia” by IOM is implemented. Study evaluation is important to examine the lessons learned from the project that will give input or feedback for the decision-making process of the project stakeholders, including donors and national partners. Evaluation is also an important part of the IOM’s accountability to its donors and to the Governing Body.

The evaluation of the project “Promoting Integrated Governance in Combating Trafficking in Persons and Other Related Crimes at Border Areas of Indonesia-Malaysia” provided information about the project to ensure that the implementation programs are made in a timely manner and fit within the logical framework of the project. There are four aspects of monitoring, evaluation, and impact assessment to examine as part of the project.

#### 1) Inputs

The inputs related to the investment in the project, such as resources, staff, and project activities. This study found that the project is reliant on human resources that are fully responsible for responding to the project’s requirements. It is important to implement the project effectively because it involves various parties including those who are members of the task force, village officials and also non-governmental organizations as informants, gathering related stakeholders in an FGD, and field observations to see directly the profile of trafficking in persons at the border.

#### 2) Outputs

The output described how the product and services are provided. There are some strategies to deliver the project to more efficiently to achieve the aims of the project. Commitment and support from the stakeholders are important for implementing the program. Mapping

the profile of trafficking in persons cases in border areas where the project implemented is useful to describe their situation and to understand the problem. This point is useful to understand how to deliver the program more effectively and efficiently.

### 3) Outcomes

The outcome of the project is observable and can be linked to project implementation. This study determined that if the project implementation is carried out on schedule, in a timely manner and budgeted efficiently it will get support from all related stakeholders. More importantly, stakeholders have also taken real action, both the government and the community, in preventing TIP. The IOM program in border areas in the context of handling of trafficking in persons is running quite effectively; meaning that the IOM program is influential and has played an important part in the development of policies for the prevention and handling of TIP in border regions or from the area of origin (sending area) of Indonesian migrant workers, capacity building, the knowledge and skills of human resources, effective increases in Public Awareness in Handling and Assisting Victims of TIP. IOM managed to deliver all designed activities, such as TIP assessment, TIP profile production, capacity building, bridging the government of border area and area of origin, as well as development of Anti-trafficking policies and regulations. Furthermore, through the project, IOM also managed to enhance the collaboration between state and non-state actors in prevention of TIP, protecting and providing assistance for VOT, as well as in the prosecution effort to eradicate TIP.

### 4) Impacts

This part includes long term and sustainable change including how the project results link to development objectives. IOM also received appreciation from various parties such as the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, national and regional task force teams for being able to provide a bridge for stakeholders in each field that contribute to TIP. Evaluation of the impact and sustainability of the IOM's programs that have commenced and the various capacity building activities that were initiated, victim assistance, and formulation of policies as regulatory instruments in Indonesia must be based on the existence of regional policies to protect its citizens. The issue of trafficking in persons is not only the concern of the

Central Government but also relates to policies issued by local governments. This concerns various aspects of the community elements which are involved in it.

Furthermore, there are still some gaps in implementing the project due to some challenges. They include 1) there is lack of coordination between law enforcement officers and related local authority officials, village authorities, and the involvement of paralegals in addressing trafficking-in-person cases; 2) the challenge of finding an agreement and understanding of the elements of trafficking in persons; 3) according to legal assistance, they are still struggling with how to protect or help the victims due to the respective sectoral egos at each office/institution which respond to this issue; 4) lack of government grants to support identified trafficking victims in border areas; 5) limited social campaigning and information about trafficking in person issues. Lack of initiative from the village government to use village funds to increase socialization media using local languages; 6) lack of understanding of other criminal activities which may endanger the citizens because there are still many village officials in border regions who have special permits and who enter and exit neighboring countries freely. It will place the people, especially women and children, at high-risk of being trafficked for economic and sexual purposes.

## **4.2 Recommendations**

### 1. Prevention

- a. IOM is expected to be able to encourage the active role of local governments, especially the task forces team in accelerating the preparation of Regional Action Plans, so that the activities contained in the Regional Action Plans do not become the burden of one party and the responsibility to implement the action plan could be upheld by all relevant actors.
- b. Strengthen support for Regional Heads and Parliament in ratifying regional planning in the context of preventing and handling TIP and allocating regional budgets.
- c. It is necessary to develop measuring tools for observing the development of the capacity post-training of trainees and the extent of their responsibilities in disseminating and providing capacity to the community or other parties. Even though there are transfers of employees or personnel within agencies, there are still other personnel who have the similar capacity. In addition, to ensure women's

participation in the training provided, not only the balance in the quantity of men and women but also in the quality of participation seen from the activeness of discussions, absorption, and comprehensive ability.

- d. Encourage the allocation of Village Funds (ADD) on a regular basis for the prevention and handling of TIP, whether existing cases in villages directly adjacent to Malaysia.

## 2. Protection

- a. The importance of comprehensive socialization of IOM's tasks while assisting the local government so that there is no misunderstanding between various parties, especially local community organizations regarding the existence of IOM, (there is a need for comprehensive information on the roles of international institutions with the United Nations (UN).
- b. Regarding public awareness-raising activities, it is important to do routine socialization of the handling of TIP. The importance of maintaining documents in accordance with the procedures applicable to both countries when traveling between countries with various purposes. Socialization was not only carried out in several villages which are directly adjacent to the country border but for all villages by maximizing the village funds allocation.
- c. It is important to evaluate the implementation of the referral mechanism. It is important to improve and to ensure the coordination between parties to develop mechanisms for the referral system to protect the victims.
- d. Encourage all villages in areas directly adjacent to Malaysia to issue SKBDD / SKBBLD / LN, which are legalized through Village Regulations (Perdes) as stipulated in the Regional Regulations for each region assisted by IOM in the prevention and handling of TIP at border regions.
- e. Establish Vocational Training center especially in Sanggau, Sambas, Kapuas Hulu, and Nunukan, as point of entry from and to Malaysia
- f. Establish shelter facility and services, including trauma counselling services for victim of trafficking in each targeted area
- g. Develop the SOP on Victim Assistance and data collection and sharing method which upholding victim and data protection.

### 3. Prosecution

- a. It is important to enhance the awareness of law enforcement officers; specifically judges and prosecutors to ensure they are on the side of the victim.
- b. In this regard, related stakeholders including law enforcement officers must play a role in prosecutions for trafficking in persons and protection of victims of trafficking.
- c. Develop coaching clinic programs for law enforcers to mitigate high staff rotation
- d. Enhance police to police cooperation between Police offices between border region with province of origin and or destination countries
- e. Involves other law enforcement agencies who have responsibility for border management under TIP program, considering the nature of the crimes at border areas.
- f. Map out best practices on integrated investigation process between BP2MI, Marine Police, Navy and Crime and Investigation Department of Indonesian Police.

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**Annex 1: Question List**

**QUESTION LIST IMPLEMENTATION OF INDONESIA - PROMOTING AN INTEGRATED GOVERNANCE RESPONSE TO COMBAT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS AND OTHER RELATED CRIMES AT BORDER REGIONS (BORDER-TIP)**

**Regulations (Regulations/policies created in the last 2 years related to Combat Trafficking in Persons):**

1. Have there been any regulations / policies regarding the prevention and handling of the trafficking in persons produced with IOM? (ATTACH SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS)

Answer:

Yes

Not

If yes, what form?

(a) Regional Regulation

(b) Regulation / Decree / Instruction / Circular of the Governor / Regent / Mayor

Did IOM initiate its creation? And what agencies were involved in the drafting of these regulations / policies? How long has it taken for the legislative / policy formulation process?

Notes .....

2. What was the role of IOM in the process of formulation and approval of the regulation / policy? .....

3. Have the regulations created with IOM been socialized? (ATTACH SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS)

Yes

Not

If, in what form? .....

Note:...

4. What was the role of IOM in the socialization of the regulations/ policies?

5. Are there any obstacles faced in working with IOM in relation to the formation of regulations / policies? .....
6. What lessons did you learn from working with IOM?
7. What form of cooperation is expected with IOM in the future Regarding regulations / policies,
8. How the understanding of the Local Government Organizations (OPDs) and community regarding the regulations / policies on the prevention and handling of victims of trafficking in persons?
9. How do you know that OPDs, community and related parties understand about the regulations / policies?
10. What is the impact of the legislation / policies on prevention and handling of victims of trafficking that have been created together with IOM? Has there been a decrease in TIP cases? Or is there an improvement in services for victims?

**Regional Action Plans (Implementation of Action Plans in the last 2 years)**

11. Have there been any Regional Action Plans in the past 2 years related to the prevention and handling of trafficking in persons? (ATTACH DOCUMENTS)
12. How was IOM involved in the formulation of the Action Plan?
13. Have all the targets in the action plans been achieved?
14. What obstacles were faced in implementing the action plan? And what are your suggestions for IOM?

**Budget (budget availability in the last 2 years)**

15. Has a budget been available in the last 2 years for the implementation of policies / programs / activities regarding the prevention and handling of victims of trafficking? (ATTACH SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS)

Answer:

Yes

Not

If yes, the allocation is sourced from?

(a) APBN Rp ...

(b) APBD Rp ...

(c) IOM Rp....

(d) Others... Rp...

Note: ...

16. Was there a budget for services for victims of Trafficking?  
(ATTACH SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS)

Answer:

Yes

Not

If yes, the allocation is sourced from?

(a) APBN Rp ...

(b) APBD Rp ...

(c) IOM Rp ...

(d) Others... Rp...

Note: ...

The form of budgeting expected from IOM ..... ..

**Task Force (establishment of a task force in collaboration with IOM and its functions)**

17. Was a Task Force for the Prevention and Handling of Trafficking in Persons formed with IOM?
18. What agencies were involved in the structure of the task force?
19. How does the task force work?
20. Does the task force function optimally in the prevention and handling of victims of trafficking?
21. Is there any capacity building for task force members carried out during the past 2 years? Who did it? How often is it done? Is IOM involved? What is the form of involvement?
22. What obstacles did members of the task force faced in carrying out their duties and functions?
23. What is the role of IOM in the formation of the Task Force?

**Cases (cases handled in the last 2 years)**

24. Are there data on cases of trafficking in persons in 2018, 2019 and 2020?
25. Please state the development of TIP case data in the last 3 years
  - a. 2018: ..... .. case
  - b. 2019: ..... .. case
  - c. 2020: ..... .. case
26. During the cooperation with IOM, were all victims of trafficking in persons being served? State the presentation of victims who received service.
27. What is the mechanism for recording and reporting of trafficking in persons while working with IOM? Is the system offline or online?
28. Are all TIP cases handled reported and coordinated with IOM? What is the form of coordination?

29. What form of assistance from IOM?
30. Were there any obstacles faced in coordinating with IOM regarding the handling of cases? Please state .....
31. What form of cooperation with IOM is expected in the future?

**Capacity Building (Capacity building program for the last 2 years)**

32. Have there been any capacity building programs / activities for OPDs, communities and other stakeholders during collaboration with IOM?
33. Who has organized the capacity building program / activity?
34. What was the role of IOM in capacity building?
35. Who were involved in the capacity building programs / activities?
36. What is the level of understanding of participants who have participated in capacity building programs / activities carried out with IOM? Was the training material provided by IOM well understood?
37. Is there a specific budget for the program / capacity building either from IOM or from other parties?
38. Has the capacity building program carried out with IOM been followed up?
39. After the capacity building program carried out with IOM, how was the coordination between all parties that had participated in the activity?
40. What obstacles were faced in this capacity building?
41. What form of cooperation is expected from IOM in relation to capacity building?

**Prevention program (prevention program carried out for the last 2 years)**

42. In the past 2 years, has there been any prevention program carried out in the community with IOM? FORM .....
43. Who are the targets of the socialization program?

44. What media are used in socialization? Are the socialization media used easy to understand?
45. Who was involved in organizing the socialization program?
46. What were the impact of socialization on the community?
47. Did all members of the task force conduct socialization?
48. What form of cooperation is expected with IOM in the future?

**Services (What services were developed while working with IOM?)**

49. During the collaboration with IOM, were there any service providers for victims of trafficking developed? (ATTACH SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS AND PHOTOS)

Answer:

Yes

Not

If yes, state the number and name of the service?

1. Medical rehabilitation
2. Social rehabilitation
3. Return services
4. Social reintegration assistance services
5. Legal aid services

50. Are services available for male victims? Please state

Answer:

Yes

Not

If yes, state the number and name of the service?

1. Medical rehabilitation
2. Social rehabilitation
3. Return services

- 4. Social reintegration assistance services
- 5. Legal assistance services

51. Is there a referral mechanism for victims of TIP? (ATTACH SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS)

Answer:

Yes

Not

Note: ...

52. Is there a monitoring mechanism for TIP cases? (ATTACH SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS)

Answer:

Yes

Not

Note: ...

**The effectiveness of the IOM Program “Promoting an integrated governance response to combat trafficking in persons and other related crimes at border regions (border-TIP)”**

- 53. What was the role of IOM in coordinating the TIP case with the task forces in border area? How the coordination mechanism?
- 54. Who were involved in legal assistance for victims of TIP? What was the form of IOM involvement?
- 55. How many cases have been convicted using Law Number 21/2007 concerning the Eradication of the Trafficking in Persons? Is there any assistance from IOM? .....
- 56. Do all TIP cases receive legal assistance?
- 57. What is the process for accessing legal assistance for victims of TIP?

58. Has IOM carrying out capacity building for legal aid service providers / agencies / individuals? .....
59. Was the training / capacity building carried out by IOM effective in preventing and handling TIP cases?
60. What form of training / capacity building is expected from IOM in the future?
61. What type of the material expected for the socialization of prevention and handling of TIP victims?
62. Has IOM accommodated local content in every program it carries out?

**Efficiency of the IOM program “Promoting an integrated governance response to combat trafficking in persons and other related crimes at border regions (border-TIP)”**

63. has the existence of regulations / policies on preventing and handling TIP can reduce TIP cases?
64. Did the socialization have a positive impact on the community? Has there been a decrease in TIP cases?
65. How long does the legal aid process take until the verdict?
66. What obstacles were faced in legal aid and what was the role of IOM in overcoming these barriers?
67. What support is needed from IOM regarding legal aid going forward?

**Sustainability**

68. Is there any involvement of the business and media in the prevention and handling of trafficking in persons committed with IOM?
69. How to ensure the sustainability of the TIP programs that have been carried out with IOM?
70. Is there an innovation program in the prevention and handling of trafficking in persons initiated with IOM? (ATTACH SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS)

Answer:

Yes

Not

If yes, please state.....

## Annex 2. Methodology

No.	Key Question	Criteria That Used to Answer	Data Collection Methodology	Output	Detail Question Based on Output (Qualitative Method)	Target Beneficiaries
1	<b>What is the profile of Project participants that influence the Achievement of Project objectives?</b>	Profile of the project participant (authorities' level, education, etc.)	Desk Review	1. Policy and Regulation 2. Capacity Building 3. Raising Awareness 4. Legal Assistance	General description of regulation, who was involved, initiators, impact, gender and social inclusion indicator in regulation formulation, capacity building, raising awareness and legal assistance, TIP Profile	-
2	<b>What is the quality of project implementation</b>	Three domain qualities are decision maker (cover participation, collaboration, ethic and synergy); management (cover efficiency, effectiveness, accountability), and benefit (cover Changes, relevance, sustainability, capacity)	Document study KII (online)	1. Policy and Regulation	1. Who initiated it? 2. Was anyone involved in the process of drafting regional regulations (draft academic texts, drafting team, endorsement) 3. What is the form of involvement 4. How long does it take from formulation until the policy is passed? 5. What is the form of the socialization of this policy 6. To what extent does the public understand	OPD (Task Force) Consulate RI in Malaysia RAD Document Biro hukum

				<p>this policy</p> <p>7. What approach is taken to find out the public's understanding of these policies and regulations.</p> <p>8. Has there been a decrease in cases? Where can you get the data?</p> <p>9. Describe the socialization of policies to destination countries</p> <p>10. Have all the targets in the RAD been achieved?</p> <p>11. Is there a decree in each OPD for the personnel involved in the task force?</p>		
			<p>Desk Review KII FGD (offline)</p>	<p>2. Capacity Building</p>	<p>1. Who are the participants</p> <p>2. What is the level of participant understanding?</p> <p>3. What follow up was done after training</p> <p>4. How to coordinate between parties?</p>	<p>1. Participant of training</p> <p>2. Head of office (OPD)</p>

3	<b>Changes that specific occurred in the targeted population</b>	Positive and negative changes in short and medium term. External factor that influence the changes	Document Review FGD (offline)	Awareness Raising	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Who designed the IEC materials?</li> <li>2. Where is the IEC material and can we see it?</li> <li>3. Does the community understand the content of IEC materials?</li> <li>4. Whether each OPD in the task force also tries to raise awareness in any form?</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Community in each area</li> <li>2. Task force</li> </ol>
4	<b>Effectiveness (success or failure)</b>	Intervention approach and link between activities and objectives Project result (quality in line with log frame) External factors that influence the project result How are the partnerships in relation to Project results	Desk review FGD (offline)	Legal Assistance Capacity Building Awareness Raising	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How to coordinate the task force at the border in finding cases</li> <li>2. How to mechanize report</li> <li>3. Who has involved to legal assistance</li> <li>4. Does the legal assistance provide benefits, what are the benefit?</li> <li>5. What are the benefits of training</li> <li>6. Is the training effective in handling (TIP)?</li> <li>7. What is the preferred form of training</li> <li>8. Rate the desired IEC materials</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Community in each area</li> <li>2. Task force</li> </ol>

5	<b>Efficiency</b> <b>How the inputs were used and effective utilization)</b>	<p>Strategy, intervention methodology, expected result</p> <p>Flexibility to adapt with need and faced risk</p> <p>Resources optimized along the project</p>	<p>Document Review  KII  FGD (offline)</p>	<p>Policy and regulation  Awareness raising  Legal assistance</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. whether the existence of policies and regulations will decrease the case of TIP?</li> <li>2. Whether the existence of IEC materials can change people's behavior and reduce TIP?</li> <li>3. What form of legal assistance is carried out?</li> <li>4. How many cases were worked on?</li> <li>5. What obstacles were experienced when providing legal assistance?</li> <li>6. What support is needed in legal assistance?</li> <li>7. What is the impact of legal assistance?</li> <li>8. How is the legal assistance process is carried out?</li> <li>9. How long does legal assistance take?</li> <li>10. After completion of legal assistance what will be done next?</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Community in each area</li> <li>2. Task force</li> </ol>
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6	<b>Relevance</b> <b>How intervention influence the policy and answer the need of the project</b>	Need, Project requirement, Decision Maker (Government / stakeholder)	Desk review and KII/FGD	policy and regulation awareness raising legal assistance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Are there any sanctions set out in local policies and regulations?</li> <li>2. Are there controls to ensure the community understands IEC materials?</li> <li>3. Can legal assistance ensure fairness in application of the law in every case?</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Community in each area</li> <li>2. Task force</li> </ol>
7	<b>Sustainability</b> <b>Possibility of continuing the best practices achieved by Project intervention in targeted project participants after Project end? What action plan are going to be conducted, when and who are involved?</b>	<p>Post Project anticipation</p> <p>Intervention Continuity</p> <p>Sustainability Aspect (institutional, financial and Policy)</p>	Document Review and KII/FGD	policy and regulation capacity building awareness raising legal assistance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Is there an exit strategy in regional policies and regulations to continue the program and provide for the cost in the local budget?</li> <li>2. How to ensure ToT will continue?</li> <li>3. Is there an MoU between law enforcement officials and the government in legal assistance?</li> </ol>	Task force Regent of each area

