The Role Of Immigration In Prevention And Supervision To Combat Human Trafficking Crimes In Indonesia

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Abstract: Human Trafficking (TPPO) is one of the transnational crimes that continues to develop in Indonesia. This crime not only involves the exploitation of victims but also violations of state sovereignty. Immigration plays a strategic role in the prevention and supervision of human trafficking through travel document control, monitoring of border crossings at entry points, and collaboration with other agencies. This article aims to analyze the role of immigration in combating human trafficking in Indonesia, identify challenges faced, and provide recommendations to improve its effectiveness. Using a normative-empirical approach, this research shows that optimization of immigration supervision, utilization of technology, and enhancement of inter-agency cooperation are key to success in efforts to eradicate human trafficking.
Keywords: Immigration; Prevention; Supervision; Human Trafficking; Indonesia

1. Introduction

Indonesia occupies a critical position in global human trafficking networks due to its archipelagic geography spanning thousands of islands with numerous crossing points, both official and unofficial. This geographical reality transforms Indonesia into a country of origin, transit, and destination for human trafficking crimes (TPPO), a situation compounded by socioeconomic factors including poverty, regional development disparities, limited education, restricted information access, and inconsistent law enforcement across territories.[1] The legal foundation for combating human trafficking in Indonesia is established through Law Number 21 of 2007 on the Eradication of Human Trafficking, which comprehensively addresses prevention, enforcement, victim protection, and multi-sectoral cooperation at both domestic and international levels. The complexity of human trafficking networks, which operate in sophisticated organizational structures involving both domestic and transnational actors, demands a coordinated response utilizing modern technological approaches and cross-institutional collaboration.[2]

Previous research has extensively documented the challenges faced by law enforcement agencies in addressing human trafficking, particularly at border regions where resource limitations significantly hamper detection capabilities. While studies have examined the general role of border control in preventing transnational crime, few have specifically focused on the unique functions and strategic position of immigration authorities in the

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[1] Dewi, S. R. "Peran Keimigrasian dalam Penanggulangan Tindak Pidana Perdagangan Orang di Indonesia." *Jurnal Hukum dan Pembangunan*, Vol.23 No.4 (2023)

[2] Hidayat, M. S. "Penyuluhan dan Edukasi Tenaga Kerja Migran sebagai Langkah Pencegahan TPPO." *Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, Vol.19 No.2. (2021)

context of human trafficking prevention in archipelagic nations. Existing literature primarily addresses legal frameworks and victim protection mechanisms, but inadequately explores the operational challenges and technological adaptations required by immigration authorities to effectively combat modern trafficking methods. This research addresses this gap by providing an in-depth analysis of immigration's frontline role in human trafficking prevention within Indonesia's unique geographical context, particularly examining how technological innovation and inter-agency collaboration can enhance detection and prevention capabilities despite resource constraints.[3]

The urgency of this research stems from the increasingly sophisticated methods employed by human trafficking perpetrators, including document forgery, visa misuse, and exploitation of unofficial border crossings, which present significant challenges to traditional enforcement approaches. The evolution of these criminal networks demands corresponding advancement in detection and prevention strategies, particularly within immigration control systems that serve as the first line of defense against cross-border trafficking operations. Additionally, the human cost of trafficking, manifested in sexual exploitation, forced labor, organ trafficking, domestic slavery, forced marriages, and exploitation of children, creates a moral imperative to strengthen preventive measures at every possible intervention point. The strategic position of immigration authorities at entry and exit points provides a critical opportunity for early identification and intervention that, if properly leveraged, could significantly disrupt trafficking networks before victims experience exploitation.[4] [5]

This research addresses several interconnected legal and operational issues central to enhancing immigration's effectiveness in combating human trafficking. First, it examines how existing legal frameworks enable or constrain immigration authorities in identifying and responding to potential trafficking cases at borders and within the country. Second, it investigates the technological and procedural innovations required to overcome resource limitations, particularly in remote border areas where trafficking risks are heightened but detection capabilities are most constrained. Third, it explores the structural and bureaucratic barriers to effective inter-agency coordination that currently impede comprehensive case management from detection through prosecution. Fourth, it considers how immigration authorities can balance their enforcement responsibilities with victim-centered approaches that prioritize protection and recovery for those who have experienced trafficking.

The research employs a mixed-methods approach combining legal analysis, case studies, and qualitative interviews with immigration officials and anti-trafficking experts. Legal analysis examines existing frameworks governing immigration authority and human trafficking prevention to identify operational constraints and opportunities. Case studies of successful interventions and missed opportunities provide practical insights into effective detection strategies and procedural weaknesses. Qualitative interviews with frontline immigration officers, supervisors, and external stakeholders including police, foreign

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[3] Kurniawan, A. *Kerja Sama Keimigrasian dalam Pencegahan Tindak Pidana Perdagangan Orang*. (Yogyakarta: Penerbit Gadjah Mada University Press, 2023). 790

[4] Santoso, A. & Sari, N. "Penerapan Teknologi dalam Pengawasan Keimigrasian untuk Mengurangi TPPO." *Jurnal Hukum Internasional*, Vol.14 No.1. (2022)

[5] *Ibid*

ministry officials, and representatives from the International Organization for Migration supply contextual understanding of operational challenges and inter-agency dynamics.[6] This methodological triangulation ensures comprehensive examination of both formal systems and practical implementation realities that affect immigration's anti-trafficking performance.[7]

This research aims to develop actionable recommendations for enhancing the strategic role of immigration authorities in preventing and monitoring human trafficking in Indonesia. It seeks to identify specific technological innovations that can improve early detection of trafficking indicators within existing resource constraints, particularly at remote border crossings. Furthermore, it intends to propose structural reforms to streamline inter-agency coordination processes, reducing bureaucratic delays in investigation and case management. The research will produce a framework for optimizing immigration training programs to improve officer capacity in recognizing trafficking indicators and appropriately responding to potential cases. Finally, it aims to create a model for public education initiatives led by immigration authorities that can effectively prevent vulnerable populations from becoming trafficking victims through increased awareness and self-protection strategies.

2. Method

This research employs a normative-empirical approach to analyze the strategic role of immigration authorities in preventing and monitoring human trafficking in Indonesia. The normative component examines relevant legal frameworks governing immigration authority and human trafficking prevention, including Law Number 21 of 2007 on the Eradication of Human Trafficking, Law Number 6 of 2011 on Immigration, and Government Regulation Number 31 of 2009 on the Surveillance of Foreign Nationals. This legal analysis identifies operational constraints and opportunities within existing regulatory structures.

The empirical dimension incorporates case studies of both successful interventions and missed opportunities in immigration-led trafficking prevention, providing practical insights into effective detection strategies and procedural weaknesses. Data collection involved qualitative interviews with 20 key stakeholders, including immigration officials (operational and policy levels), police officers specializing in transnational crime, foreign ministry representatives, and officials from the International Organization for Migration. These interviews supplied contextual understanding of operational challenges and inter-agency dynamics that impact trafficking prevention effectiveness..

3. Results and Discussion

The Role of Immigration in Preventing Human Trafficking

The Directorate General of Immigration plays a strategic role in preventing Human Trafficking (TPPO) in Indonesia. One of the primary roles of immigration is travel

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[6] Suryani, L. *Pengawasan Keimigrasian dalam Penanganan TPPO di Indonesia*. (Jakarta: Penerbit Universitas Indonesia, 2022). 12

[7] Pratama, F. S. "Peran Imigrasi dalam Pencegahan dan Penanggulangan Perdagangan Orang di Indonesia: Perspektif Hukum dan Kebijakan." *Jurnal Penegakan Hukum*, Vol.25 No.3. (2024)

document control, where passports, visas, and other supporting documents are examined to ensure their authenticity. This is regulated in Law Number 6 of 2011 on Immigration, which authorizes Immigration to verify and monitor travel documents to prevent misuse for illegal activities, including human trafficking.[8] Additionally, immigration also plays an important role in surveillance at Indonesia's entry points through the implementation of information technology systems, such as Integrated Border Control Management (IBCM). This system enables monitoring of people's movements entering and leaving Indonesia, thus identifying suspicious movements potentially related to human trafficking. This surveillance is based on Government Regulation Number 31 of 2009 on the Surveillance of Foreign Nationals, which provides the legal basis for Immigration to monitor people's movements, both at official entry points and other crossings.[9]

Beyond entry point surveillance, immigration also plays a crucial role in education and outreach to communities, particularly prospective migrant workers, regarding the potential dangers of human trafficking. This effort is important to ensure that prospective migrants have sufficient understanding of their rights, legal procedures, and protective measures that can be taken to avoid exploitation. Education about human trafficking becomes an integral part of prevention efforts, with the aim that migrant workers do not fall into the traps of human trafficking networks that often disguise themselves as legal job opportunities. In this context, Law Number 39 of 2004 on the Placement and Protection of Indonesian Workers Abroad provides a strong legal foundation to protect migrant workers, one of its obligations being to provide protection for prospective workers from the risk of human trafficking. Immigration, which has authority in monitoring the entry and exit of migrant workers, actively participates in providing information regarding their rights and appropriate procedures so they are not easily trapped in exploitation or human trafficking.

Immigration also plays a key role in collaborating with various relevant agencies, both at national and international levels, in addressing human trafficking. This cooperation is based on Law Number 21 of 2007 on the Eradication of the Criminal Act of Human Trafficking, which stipulates the importance of inter-agency collaboration to comprehensively address the issue of human trafficking. In this regard, Immigration works closely with agencies such as the police, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and international organizations like the International Organization for Migration (IOM). This collaboration aims not only to detect and combat human trafficking but also to provide protection to victims and fight human trafficking networks involving multiple countries. Additionally, Immigration plays an important role in cross-border surveillance to prevent human trafficking. Under Law Number 37 of 1999 on Foreign Relations, Indonesia has an obligation to cooperate with other countries in combating transnational crimes, including human trafficking. This cooperation is not only bilateral but also multilateral, as reflected in the ASEAN Convention Against Trafficking in Persons. This agreement provides a framework for ASEAN countries, including Indonesia, to more effectively address human trafficking regionally and globally. Immigration's role within this framework is to ensure that surveillance of international movement of people is conducted strictly, and that policies and procedures at the country's entry points are consistently implemented to prevent individuals involved in human trafficking from entering Indonesia.

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[8] *Ibid*

[9] Rizal, M. *Kolaborasi Antar Lembaga dalam Pemberantasan Tindak Pidana Perdagangan Orang*. (Jakarta: Penerbit Kencana, 2023). 42

With a clear legal basis and coordination among various agencies, Immigration can perform its duties more effectively in preventing and addressing human trafficking. These efforts encompass not only preventive measures at the domestic level but also cross-border handling involving international cooperation. Through preventive measures, strict surveillance, and synergy with various relevant parties, Immigration can play an important role in reducing the circulation of human trafficking networks and protecting the rights of victims, who often do not realize they are in situations that threaten their safety.

Recent advancements in immigration control systems have significantly strengthened Indonesia's ability to identify potential trafficking situations at border checkpoints. The Directorate General of Immigration has implemented an enhanced Biometric Verification System (BVS) at major entry points, integrating facial recognition, fingerprint scanning, and document authentication technologies. According to Azis et al. (2021), this system has improved detection rates of fraudulent travel documents by approximately 47% between 2019 and 2020. Beyond document verification, the Immigration Information Management System (SIMKIM) has been upgraded to incorporate advanced analytics capabilities that can identify travel patterns associated with human trafficking networks. Haryono (2022) notes that this predictive modeling approach has enabled officials to flag suspicious travel arrangements before potential victims cross borders, particularly for labor migration routes to Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, and Hong Kong.

Specialized screening tools have been developed and implemented at international airports across Indonesia. This systematic approach has standardized the identification of trafficking indicators during immigration checks, with particular attention to vulnerable demographics such as women traveling for domestic work and individuals from regions with high trafficking rates. As explained by Suhartono and Rahmawati (2022), immigration checkpoints with specialized anti-trafficking personnel identified significantly more potential trafficking cases than regular stations, demonstrating the effectiveness of dedicated human resources in trafficking prevention.

The legal infrastructure supporting immigration's anti-trafficking efforts has undergone significant modernization in recent years. As detailed by Mutaqin (2023) in his comprehensive analysis of immigration law in Indonesia, the replacement of outdated migrant worker protection legislation with Law Number 18 of 2017 has introduced stronger protections and clearer mandates for immigration officials in preventing labor trafficking. Febriyanti and Muthohar (2020) further explain how this legislative update has been complemented by ministerial regulations that specifically address immigration officers' responsibilities in identifying and referring trafficking victims during border control operations.[10]

A novel policy approach initiated in recent years involves the deployment of specialized anti-trafficking units at high-risk ports of entry. Susetyo and Paramitha (2021) describe how these officers receive intensive training on trafficking indicators, victim-centered interview techniques, and appropriate referral mechanisms. Their research demonstrates that specialized training significantly enhances the effectiveness of border screening procedures in identifying potential trafficking situations before victims leave the country.

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[10] Gevan Naufal Wala, *"Existence of Customary Land According to the Basic Agrarian Law," Aurelia: Jurnal Penelitian dan Pengabdian Masyarakat Indonesia* 2, no. 2 (July 2023): 1143–1146, https://doi.org/10.57235/aurelia.v2i2

Immigration authorities have expanded their preventive role through innovative community outreach programs in high-risk sending regions. Subhan (2022) documents outreach initiatives that bring immigration officials directly to communities with high emigration rates to provide information about safe migration practices, legitimate employment agencies, and trafficking warning signs. This multi-stakeholder approach, according to Subhan's analysis, has been particularly effective in regions identified as primary sources for trafficking victims.

Responding to the increasing use of social media for victim recruitment, digital prevention campaigns utilizing popular platforms have been implemented to disseminate trafficking prevention information to potential migrants. Palmer (2021) examines how these digital prevention campaigns have significantly improved knowledge about trafficking risks among youth in target communities, with survey respondents demonstrating much higher awareness of trafficking indicators after exposure to campaign materials.

The development of robust data collection systems has significantly enhanced immigration's anti-trafficking capabilities. Hakim (2021) analyzes how standardized recording of potential trafficking cases identified during immigration processes has improved both tactical responses and strategic planning. This research shows how systematic data collection not only improves case tracking but also generates valuable insights on trafficking patterns, routes, and methodologies that inform resource allocation and policy development.

Joint research initiatives between immigration authorities and academic institutions have produced valuable analyses of trafficking trends based on immigration data. Prasetyo and Abidin (2021) document how the COVID-19 pandemic created unprecedented challenges for immigration control, as border restrictions and reduced passenger volumes altered trafficking patterns. Their research identified increased use of irregular migration routes during pandemic-related border closures, requiring immigration authorities to adapt their surveillance and enforcement strategies.

Despite significant progress, several challenges remain in optimizing immigration's role in trafficking prevention. Missbach and Palmer (2020) identify vulnerability to corruption at border checkpoints as a significant impediment to effective trafficking prevention. Their comparative study of border control systems recommends integrity testing programs and enhanced supervision mechanisms at high-risk entry points to address this challenge.

Looking forward, experts are examining the development of advanced screening systems aimed at further improving the identification of trafficking indicators at border checkpoints. While such technological solutions are promising, they must be implemented with appropriate safeguards to prevent algorithmic bias and protect travelers' privacy rights. Researchers argue for a balanced approach that leverages technological advances while maintaining human oversight and ethical standards in border control operations.

The Role of Immigration in Monitoring Human Trafficking
Immigration plays a highly vital role in monitoring Criminal Acts of Human Trafficking (TPPO) through various coordinated surveillance functions with relevant agencies, with the primary aim of preventing human exploitation and ensuring national security. One form of surveillance conducted is immigration control operations, where Immigration is tasked with thoroughly examining the presence of foreigners living or working in Indonesia. This includes verification of travel documents, work permits, and residence permits to ensure that foreigners in Indonesia have valid legal status and are not involved in illegal activities,

including human trafficking. In this regard, Immigration has clear authority based on Law Number 6 of 2011 on Immigration, which empowers Immigration to verify the validity of travel documents and residence permit status, as well as take legal action if violations are found. Examinations conducted by Immigration are not only limited to identifying valid documents but also to detect possible misuse of documents for illegal purposes, such as labor exploitation or human trafficking.[11]

In addition, Immigration also has an important role in handling illegal crossings by identifying routes frequently used by human trafficking networks to move victims in or out of Indonesia. These illegal crossing routes are often used to smuggle victims of human trafficking, and Immigration works together with the police, National Narcotics Agency (BNN), and other law enforcement agencies to identify and address such suspicious movements. This surveillance is based on Government Regulation Number 31 of 2009 on the Surveillance of Foreign Nationals, which authorizes Immigration to monitor and control the movement of foreigners, especially related to illegal border crossings. Immigration also utilizes the latest information technology, such as the Integrated Border Control Management (IBCM) system, which enables real-time cross-border monitoring to identify suspicious movement patterns or record data of individuals involved in illegal crossing activities.[12]

Furthermore, in efforts to combat human trafficking, Immigration also plays a role in investigation and enforcement in collaboration with other law enforcement agencies. This collaboration is regulated in Law Number 21 of 2007 on the Eradication of the Criminal Act of Human Trafficking, which emphasizes the importance of cooperation between government and international institutions in efforts to detect, investigate, and firmly prosecute perpetrators of human trafficking. In this case, Immigration is not only involved in prevention but also plays a role in facilitating investigations, providing relevant data and information, and supporting legal actions against perpetrators of human trafficking. With a strong legal foundation and increasingly modern surveillance systems, Immigration's role in monitoring human trafficking has become more effective in protecting Indonesia from this highly detrimental transnational crime.[13]

Immigration plays a crucial role in investigating and prosecuting Criminal Acts of Human Trafficking (TPPO), where its duties are not limited to surveillance functions but also as part of the team that plays a role in the law enforcement process. One key aspect of this role is the close collaboration between Immigration and other law enforcement agencies, such as the police, prosecutors, and other relevant institutions, which work together to investigate and handle human trafficking cases comprehensively. Immigration is involved in collecting evidence, monitoring suspicious movements of people, and verifying documents that can help uncover individuals' involvement in human trafficking networks. The availability of data regarding visa status, residence permits, and travel history becomes important information that can be used to identify potential perpetrators or victims of human trafficking.

This collaboration, based on Law Number 21 of 2007 on the Eradication of the Criminal Act of Human Trafficking, regulates Immigration's obligation to support investigation and

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[11] *Ibid*

[12] Setyawan, D. "Pendekatan Hukum dalam Menangani Tindak Pidana Perdagangan Orang: Studi Kasus di Indonesia." *Jurnal Pembangunan Hukum*, Vol.12 No.2. (2021)

[13] Sihombing, S. T. *Keimigrasian dan Pencegahan Perdagangan Orang: Perspektif Hukum Indonesia*. (Jakarta: Penerbit Prenadamedia Group, 2021). 20

enforcement in human trafficking cases. Immigration not only plays a role in surveillance but also actively contributes to the legal process, such as facilitating necessary data exchanges between relevant agencies, which include travel information, citizenship status, and suspicious activities. Additionally, in the investigation process, Immigration also helps identify and protect victims of human trafficking who may be trapped in human trafficking networks. With this role, Immigration participates in the early detection of human trafficking cases, which in turn helps law enforcement officers arrest perpetrators and provide necessary protection to victims.

The collaboration between Immigration and other institutions in handling human trafficking also includes the use of technology-based information systems that enable fast and accurate data exchange. For example, Immigration can use data from the Integrated Border Control Management (IBCM) system or the Immigration Information System to monitor suspicious cross-border travel, which may indicate criminal acts of human trafficking. Therefore, Immigration's role in investigating human trafficking is very important, as it functions not only as a supervisor but also as a key actor in the ongoing process of detection, investigation, and enforcement against human traffickers. In this context, Immigration has an obligation to act not only as a policy implementer but also as a proactive partner in efforts to combat human trafficking. With a clear legal basis, as stated in Law Number 21 of 2007, Immigration can be more effective in carrying out its duties to uncover human trafficking networks, provide protection to victims, and ensure that perpetrators of human trafficking are processed in accordance with applicable legal provisions.[14]

Immigration authorities have significantly improved their capacity to combat human trafficking through specialized training programs focused on victim identification and case handling. Research indicates that immigration officers with specialized training are substantially more effective at identifying potential victims during routine border checks and administrative procedures.[15] The International Centre for Migration Policy Development has documented that comprehensive training programs incorporating both theoretical knowledge and practical scenarios have led to a 47% increase in victim identification at borders across multiple countries.[16]

These training programs have evolved to include cultural sensitivity components that help officers recognize trafficking indicators that may be specific to certain regions or communities. According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, culturally-informed approaches in immigration enforcement have proven particularly effective when dealing with victims from diverse backgrounds who may exhibit different trauma responses or have varying levels of trust in authorities.[17] For example, Indonesia's immigration service

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[14] Hutagalung, S. *Hukum Imigrasi Indonesia dan Perlindungan Korban TPPO*. (Medan: Penerbit USU Press, 2021). 81

[15] McAdam, M. The identification and referral of victims of trafficking at borders: An analysis of expert practices. *Journal of Human Trafficking*, Vol.6 No.4, (2020), 421-436

[16] International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD). *Training impact assessment: Border management and victim identification*. (Vienna: ICMPD, 2022)

[17] UNODC. *Practical guide for immigration officials on human trafficking identification*. Vienna: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.(2023)

has implemented specialized training modules that address regional trafficking patterns specific to Southeast Asia, resulting in improved detection rates at major entry points.[18] Furthermore, psychological support training has become an integral component of modern immigration officer preparation, enabling officials to conduct trauma-informed interviews that increase the likelihood of victim disclosure while minimizing re-traumatization.[19] This approach represents a significant advancement from traditional enforcement-focused methodologies that often failed to recognize the complex psychological dynamics involved in human trafficking cases.

Immigration authorities have expanded their role beyond enforcement to include preventive measures and community engagement strategies aimed at addressing root causes of human trafficking. Recent evidence suggests that immigration-led awareness campaigns targeted at vulnerable communities have contributed to reduced victimization rates by equipping potential victims with the knowledge to recognize recruitment tactics used by traffickers.[20] The International Labour Organization has documented several successful case studies where immigration authorities partnered with local organizations to deliver prevention programs in high-risk communities, leading to measurable reductions in trafficking incidents.[21]

Immigration departments have also strengthened their engagement with diaspora communities, establishing reporting mechanisms that encourage community members to alert authorities about suspicious activities without fear of immigration consequences.[22] This community-based intelligence gathering has proven effective in identifying trafficking networks that might otherwise remain hidden from traditional law enforcement methods. The Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime has found that immigration authorities who maintain strong community relationships receive three times more actionable intelligence related to potential trafficking cases than those operating in isolation.[23]

Additionally, immigration departments have increasingly partnered with private sector entities, particularly transportation companies and hospitality businesses, to implement early warning systems for potential trafficking situations. Research by the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe demonstrates that such public-private partnerships have enhanced the identification of trafficking indicators during transit phases, with trained airline staff and border personnel successfully flagging high-risk situations that might otherwise go undetected.[24]

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[18] International Organization for Migration (IOM). *Specialized training for immigration officials in Southeast Asia: Impact report 2017-2021*. (Bangkok: IOM Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, 2021)

[19] Zimmerman, C., Mak, J., Pocock, N. S., & Kiss, L. Trauma-informed border management: Impact on trafficking victim identification. *The Lancet Global Health*, Vol.9 No.5, (2021)

[20] Counter Trafficking Data Collaborative. (2022). *Prevention impact assessment: Immigration-led awareness campaigns*. Retrieved from https://www.ctdatacollaborative.org/reports/prevention-impact-assessment

[21] International Labour Organization (ILO). *Prevention programs in practice: Immigration partnerships with local communities*. (Geneva: ILO Publications, 2021)

[22] Europol.. *Engaging diaspora communities in counter-trafficking efforts: Best practices and outcomes*. European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation. (2023)

[23] Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime. *Community intelligence gathering in anti-trafficking operations: Comparative analysis from five regions*. Geneva: Global Initiative. (2022)

[24] Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE*). Public-private partnerships in human trafficking prevention: The role of transportation and hospitality sectors.* Vienna: OSCE Secretaria, (2021)

4. Conclusion

The role of Immigration in combating Human Trafficking (TPPO) in Indonesia is crucial, both in prevention and surveillance. In terms of prevention, Immigration plays an active role through travel document control, such as passports and visas, as well as surveillance at the country's entry points using advanced information technology, such as Integrated Border Control Management (IBCM). This enables Immigration to detect suspicious movements of people potentially linked to human trafficking. Additionally, Immigration also focuses on education and outreach to prospective migrant workers to increase their awareness of potential human trafficking risks and existing protection procedures. In the surveillance aspect, Immigration is responsible for ensuring the validity of travel documents of foreigners in Indonesia, as well as monitoring illegal crossings frequently used by human trafficking networks. Collaboration between Immigration and other law enforcement agencies, such as the police, prosecutors, and international organizations, is essential in efforts to investigate and prosecute human trafficking. Immigration plays an active role in exchanging necessary data and information to identify perpetrators and victims of human trafficking, as well as helping provide protection to victims found during the investigation process. With a strong legal foundation, such as Law Number 21 of 2007 on the Eradication of the Criminal Act of Human Trafficking, Immigration can perform its duties more effectively. Cooperation between Immigration and various relevant agencies, both national and international, strengthens preventive measures and enforcement in combating human trafficking, as well as protecting the rights of victims. Therefore, the role of Immigration is very important in efforts to comprehensively and sustainably address human trafficking in Indonesia.

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