

Deficit of Women's Human Right in Papua Province: A Conceptual Framework

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Abstract

The title of this article "Deficit of Women's Human Right in Papua Province: A Conceptual Framework", is dealing with Mapping of Criminal Trafficking in Persons (TPPO), Domestic Violence (KDRT) and Women Employment (TKW) in Papua Province. It is carried the efforts to protect the human rights. For this study in particular, is aimed at women (and children) in the Papua Province in specific. Mapping is allocated in 4 sample areas, namely Jayapura City, Nabire Regency, Mimika Regency and Boven Digoel Regency. The study was conducted by a Research Team initiated by the Papua Institute for Science and Technology/LIPTEK-Papua in frame work of cooperation and sponsorship of the RI-Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Children's Protection. The author in this connection was appointed by LIPTEK-Papua as Team Leader.

The full report is copyright of LIPTEK-Papua, so for this publication it is at the knowledge of LIPTEK-Papua for the submission of an immediate dissemination of direct information. Considering that, in Papua Province from the location of the cities and regencies which taken as a sample it is very necessary for more action taken, namely in addition to more intervention from the Government where global concerns are also raised because besides TPPO, KDRT and TKW, these also in line with HIV/Aid, Narcotics, Alcohol and their kinds. These are also defects and extinction of generations. In this study revealed, apparently TPPO, KDRT and TKW in Papua Province which is reached the highest level of significance.

In addition to field data, for completeness, in this article the author also uses library's data including existing empirical data.

Furthering to the Researchers, it is worth to mention of Jayapura City: (1), Dr.Jane Ansanay, (2) Christine Sanggenafa, and (3) Andreas Mayabubun; of Nabire Regency: (1) Yudith Karethji, (2) Nova Karet and (3) Yunus Sarwa; of Mimika Regency: (1)Oliva Angela Flassy (2) Martha Yagalowo and (3) Bernard Inaury and of Boven Digoel Regency: (1) Dr. Beatus Tambaib, (2) Elias Thesia and (3) Edison Flassy. On behalf of the Management of LIPTEK-Papua and of the author self, I submit Thank You Very Much for all their good cooperation and efforts.

Keywords: Human Rights, TPPO, KDRT and TKW, aware of society and of generation

Executive Summary

The act of appreciation for human rights (HAM) is an interesting discourse among academics, practitioners and social activists in Indonesia, especially after the enactment of RI-Law No. 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights. The collapse of the New Order authoritarian government became the basis for the wider community to make respect for human rights one of the principles in the implementation of social life and also of state life and humanity life in wider. This fact makes sense, considering violations of human rights are considered the main cause of the crisis caused by the new order.

Following the enactment of RI-Law No. 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights, also applies RI-Law No. 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence, and RI-Law No. 21 of 2007 concerning Eradication of Crime in Trafficking in Persons. All of these laws strengthen the presence of women in social life and state life and humanity in wider scene.

Women cannot be considered as second class citizens who can be treated as commodities or supplementary sufferers. The dominance of men towards women which has been a practice in social and state life has vanished.

Especially in Papua Province, the collapse of male domination of women has increasingly found its shape thanks to Article 47 of RI-Law No.21 of 2001 concerning Special Autonomy for the Papua Province which reads "To

uphold the human rights of women, the Provincial Government is obliged to foster, protect rights and empowering women with dignity and making all efforts to position them as equal partners of men". This article is in line with the process of respecting human rights desired by civil society or the wider community.

The existence of all the regulations above certainly adds strength and encouragement for women to reform themselves to be equal to men. Therefore, it is not surprising that in recent years women have emerged as leaders of private institutions, government institutions, well-known business women, famous academics, and so on. A female political figure even became President of the Republic of Indonesia, Megawati Soekarnoputri. In addition, a number of women leaders also became Ministers of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, such as Prof. Meutia Hatta and Prof. Yohana Yembise.

Even so, academics, social activists, students, and other components of society do not fall asleep with this reality. They still need to criticize the practice of respecting women's human rights that have been going on so far. Isn't the concentration of political, economic and administrative power centred on men? For this reason, field research is needed on the practice of respecting women's human rights.

The Papua Institute for Science and Technology/LIPTEK-Papua is one of the independent institutions in Papua that tries to examine the practice of respecting the human rights of women in the Papua Province. In view of LIPTEK-Papua, it is not easy for the Government of Papua Province to oversee the practice of criminal trafficking in persons (TPPO). This, at least can be seen from two sides, first the factors that influence the practice of TPPO, namely (i) social factors, (ii) economic factors, (iii) ideological factors, and (iv) geopolitical factors. Second is, government services that cannot reach all levels of society. At this point LIPTEK-Papua actually wanted to help the Papua Provincial Government to map the practice of TPPO through a study. Through the results of this research, it is expected that the Papua Provincial Government will have a sense of the practice of TPPO in Papua Province and develop alternative policies to reduce it, or even eliminate it.

The question that arises later, is, what about the practice of domestic violence (KDRT) and practice of Women Employment (TKW) in the Papua Province? It is not easy to answer this question correctly without research. Then LIPTEK-Papua also examines the practice of domestic violence and women employment in the Papua Province. This research was conducted simultaneously with research on the practice of TPPO in the Papua Province. The research of the 3 topics was taken place in the same one city and three regencies in the Papua Province, namely: Jayapura City, Nabire Regency, Mimika Regency, and Boven Digoel Regency.

The results showed that TPPO, KDRT and TKW practices often occur in the four research areas mentioned above. The study found that the practice stems from the desire of women outside Papua who want to find a better life in Papua Province. However, they are not sceptical of the false promises given by brokers. They just believe in new hopes about a better life and greater income. Finally they were fooled. If this is the case, they can no longer escape the bondage of the broker.

This finding is certainly interesting to note by the Office of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection in the four research areas. Although the problem concerns criminal matters, the agency accompanies the victim and advocates for the authorities to bring the perpetrators to justice. However, the reality shows that almost no TPPO actors in the Papua Province can be brought to justice. As a result, the perpetrators did not get a deterrent effect. Instead, they are even more rampant in carrying out their activities.

The fact also shows that victims, even if they feel cheated, tend to accept the fact that they are victims of TPPO. They are not persistent demanding that the perpetrators get legal sanctions. The victims did not even understand that the perpetrators had violated their human rights.

Seen from here, awareness about women's human rights does need to be improved. They must read, at least, RI-Law No. 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights. They must be given reinforcement about the need to protect their human rights. This seems to include the duties of the Women's Empowerment Service and Child Protection in the four research areas.

Findings about victims of KDRT are consistent with the findings of TPPO victims and TKW practice. Women who are victims of KDRT are not aware that they have human rights that must be maintained. They tend to accept the treatment of their husbands. Even though they are suffer physically and psychologically. Almost no one complained about their fate to security parties, for example the police. Not infrequently they even accept the treatment of their husbands in order to defend theirs household.

Judging from this situation, it feels the importance of women's awareness in Papua about human rights. Armed with this awareness they can sue those who deceived them in TPPO and TKW. They can also position themselves

as equal to men. They can really be partners with their husbands, according to the culture of marriage they adhere to. Strictly speaking, men, as their husbands, will think twice before committing violence against them.

Seeing the reality above, it can be concluded that efforts to stage TPPO and minimize KDRT and handling TKW and PSK in the Papua Provinces cannot be separated from increasing the existence of women about their human rights. For that, a long struggle is still needed. The Office of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection in all four research areas can accelerate the process. Limited resources and professional personnel should not be an obstacle to doing so. Are there not many women activists who can be invited to work together to jointly struggle to stage TPPO and minimize KDRT and ordering TKW, and PSK in the Papua Provinces?

1. Introduction

As a legal state, Indonesia must be very concerned about human rights (HAM). Indonesia must make human rights one of the important agendas and become the main pillar in regulating and managing all the life systems of every citizen in the nation. As a result, RI-Law No. 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights must be a functioning basis for regulating the protection of the rights of all citizens without exception. Protection of these rights, including the prevention and eradication of the problem of trafficking in persons (TPPO) as stipulated in RI-Law No. 21 of 2007, then the problem of domestic violence (KDRT) as mandated by RI-Law No. 23 of 2004, as well as handling labour issues, especially "women" (TKW) as stipulated in RI-Law No. 13 of 2003.

The implicit message from a number of regulations mandates that cases of TPPO, KDRT and TKW issues that have occurred are forms of crimes against humanity that must be eradicated comprehensively, both through social, political, economic and legal policies, so that perpetrators must be dealt with decisively because they do not in accordance with human rights.

All the regulations above prove the government's seriousness in making efforts to prevent and deal with TPPO, KDRT and TKW issues. Prevention efforts cover regional and national levels. Look at each year a variety of strategic activities and budgeting programs are held which are directed at overcoming these three issues across sectors, for example by the establishment of a task force on trafficking in persons (GT-TPPO), as mandated in RI-Presidential Regulation No. 69 of 2008.

The technical implementation is then regulated in the Regulation of the Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Culture No. 2 of 2016 concerning the National Action Plan for Eradicating the Criminal Act of Trafficking in Persons for 2015-2019. Unfortunately, the various policy frameworks and concerns of the government in reality have not had a significant impact to reduce the number of TPPOs, KDRT and TKW abuses. Then the question arises, why is that? What's wrong so far? Is it lack of socialization or is it due to other factors? Then how is the best solution and treatment needed? Here are a number of reflexive questions that were the subject of a joint discussion.

If look at the data nationally, for example the annual report of the Indonesian National Commission on Violence Against Women, it turns out there are 259,150 cases of violence against women reported and handled during 2016 (Komnas Perempuan, 2016). In addition, from several data shows that Indonesia is considered to be the main source of trafficking in women, children and men, both as sex slaves and victims of forced labour. This was, since 2013 there have been around six million Indonesians being migrant workers abroad, including 2.6 million workers in Malaysia and 1.8 million in the Middle East. Of the total migrant workers, 4.3 million are officially documented and 1.7 million are classified as undocumented workers, that were about 69 percent of Indonesian migrant workers are women.

The State Ministry of Women's Empowerment estimates that 20 percent of Indonesian workers (TKI) who work abroad are victims of human trafficking. At present there are an estimated 6.5 million to 9 million migrant workers working abroad. As basing on data from the international migration organization (IOM), 70 percent of the mode of human trafficking in Indonesia originated from sending illegal migrant workers abroad. In the period 2010 to 2012, IOM noted that 1,180 victims had been sent home and accompanied. UNICEF estimated that there were around 100,000 women and children in Indonesia are trafficked annually for commercial sexual exploitation in Indonesia and abroad. There are 30 percent of female prostitutes in Indonesia who are under the age of 18 years, and 40,000-70,000 Indonesian children are victims of the Exploitation Agency (Toule dan Adam, 2013).

In contrast, in the Papuan context, TPPO data is also quite high. In 2017 there were 60 victims who generally entered Papua as their destination. The area of origin of TPPO is Manado, Makassar, Bandung, Jakarta and several other regions in Indonesia. Most TPPOs are employed at night entertainment venues, such as karaoke bars, cafes and massage places in several Papuan cities. For data on KDRT or domestic violence problems, as reported by Kabarpapua.co, citing data from LBH APIK Papua, during 2016, there were 90 cases of KDRT. Of the total cases,

about 80 percent of them were triggered by perpetrators influenced by liquor or alcoholic beverages. While in West Papua Province as reported by the P3KB Service as of May 29, 2018, there were 65 cases of KDRT in Manokwari.

The conditions of violence and trafficking in persons (human trafficking) and domestic violence have a significant impact on the increasingly widening development achievements between men and women as seen in the Indonesian Gender Development Index (GPA) at 92.74. This figure, despite being above the world average, still shows that the accelerated development for Indonesian women is still slower than the development of men. Meanwhile, for the Human Development Index (HDI), Indonesia is at the middle level with an achievement of 68.38. This index, if compared to the ratio of the Gender Empowerment Index (IDG), is still low, 92.6 or below the world average of 93.8. This figure illustrates the achievement of gender equality is good. However, the achievement of human development both men and women are equally low (KPPPA, 2017) (Note 1).

Looking at the provincial Human Development Index (HDI) data in Indonesia in 2016, it turns out that the Papua Province occupies the lowest position or only 58.05. This index is under West Papua Province with an index of 62.21. The level of life expectancy and the quality of women's human resources in the Papua Province occupies the lowest position or only at 79.09, also below the life expectancy and quality of human resources in West Papua Province at 82.34. Then the data on the Gender Empowerment Index (IDG) of Papua Province occupies position 24 with achievements of 64.73 or above several provinces such as West Sumatra, West Kalimantan, Bali, North Kalimantan, Jambi, Lampung, West Nusa Tenggara, East Kalimantan, Kep. Bangka Belitung and West Papua. (KPPPA, 2016). It is not surprising that many parties say that development issues with a gender perspective, gender equality and justice still face obstacles in Papua.

2. Methodology

This research was only carried out in the Papua Province spread over 5 cultural regions. Namely, from 1 city and 28 districts in Papua Province, only 4 districts were determined to have a very high level of vulnerability related to cases of Trafficking in Persons (TPPO), Domestic Violence (KDRT) and Women Employment (TKW). The four locations in question are Jayapura City, Nabire Regency, Mimika Regency and Boven Digoel Regency. The types and sources of data to be collected for this study consist of primary and secondary data.

The primary data is a description of the real conditions of Papuan women in relation to TPPO, KDRT and TKW as well as obstacles and constraints faced, which originate from the community, perpetrators, victims, local government, legislature, police, religious and customary institutions, businesses, community institutions, media, practitioners and the wider community through in-depth interviews, observations, case studies, group discussions and questionnaires.

Secondary data came from local government, police, religious figures and customary documents, community institutions, the business world and the media relating to policies, program activities, handling, budgeting and settlement of cases.

The technique of data collection is reached through (1) In-depth and structured interviews about the real conditions of TPPO, KDRT and TKW with snowball sampling techniques for residents, religious figures, customary figures, community figures, youth leaders, female leaders, perpetrators, victims who have competencies, and local government, community institutions, business world, mass organizations and the police. (2). Group discussion activities with the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) technique were carried out to capture data about views, aspirations and alternative solutions. Discussion activities carried out at the location of all stakeholders. (3). Use of questionnaire techniques to reach data on the number, form and type of TPPO, KDRT and TKW using quota sampling, which is samples taken are based on a certain number of samples. (4). Library study activities namely by gathering various information through data on documents, reports, books, texts, and papers from parties at the regional and central levels in addition to conducting content analysis, but comparison material when the team is in the field and at the time of writing report; (5) Participation Observation Activities, namely by conducting direct observations to the field to see, hear, understand and objectively record all activities and mobility associated with TPPO, KDRT and TKW; (6) Ethno-audio visual, namely the collection of ethnographic data relating to the focus of the study using Tape Recorder, Camera, Handy cam etc. (7) Case study activities, data collection by carrying out case-by-case deepening relating to TPPO, KDRT and TKW intervened through perpetrators, victims, relatives, local government, police, the wider community, traditional institutions, etc.

2.1 Mapping of Victims or Actors?

The concept of respect for human rights is often used by various parties to explain gender perspective development. This concept has been widely used in public discourse in Papua since 2001, following the enactment of RI-Law

No. 21 of 2001 concerning Special Autonomy for the Papua Province. This is understandable because Article 47 of the Law indeed mandates that the Government of Papua Province take gender equality and justice issues seriously. Look at the article carefully:

To uphold human rights for women, the Provincial Government is obliged to foster, protect rights and empower women in dignity and make every effort to position them as equal partners for men.

This quote shows that the Provincial Government in Papua is obliged to foster, protect and empower women in dignity. The question is, what for? The answer is very strict, so that, the position of women is equal to men.

After the implementation of RI-Law No. 21 of 2001 concerning Special Autonomy for the Papua Province running for more seventeen years, of course the question arises whether the Provincial Government in Papua has succeeded in carrying out the mandate of Article 47 of the Law? This question makes sense considering that seventeen years is not a short time. There should have been a lot of work done by the Provincial Government in Papua to implement the law. It is because not too excessive if LIPTTEK-Papua tries to examine the implementation of the law.

Efforts to prevent and handle TPPO, KDRT and TKW problems in the context of the development of a certain perspective must pay attention to and consider the existing conditions of the socio-cultural, economic and environmental population between the regions of Indonesia which are very diverse. It is natural that a specific strategy and pattern of approach is needed to bridge each of these points of gap. Except that, the paradigm of the approach is in desperate need of special formulas. All of these formulas are not only at the level of policy and regulation, but also at the level of the approach model and implementation of affirmative programs in the context of prevention and handling of TPPO, KDRT and TKW problems.

Referring to the fact above, this study, in a descriptive manner, will portray the problems, modes, causes, forms, objectives and impacts as well as the form of intervention that the government has carried out on TPPO, KDRT and TKW issues in Papua Provinces. This study took samples in Jayapura City, Mimika Regency, Nabire Regency, and Boven Digoel Regency. The study was conducted by the LIPTTEK-Papua, which has gained the trust of the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (KPP-PA) of the Republic of Indonesia.

The results of this study have strategic value and long-term benefits. In addition to being able to map and reveal the roots of TPPO, KDRT and TKW issues that have become a common problem, this can also carry out early detection and initial steps to carry out appropriate prevention and handling of eradication of TPPO. Moreover, this could reduce the TPPO rate and the number of KDRT and TKW in the Papua Province.

The low level of victims of TPPO, KDRT and TKW who report their fate to the police is one reason why the practice of TPPO, KDRT and TKW is still prevalent in the Papua Province. In general, law enforcement regarding TPPO, KDRT and TKW is still a rare item in the Papua Province. As a result, it is difficult for research or women activists to be able to map actors, especially in terms of TPPO practices. Most TPPO cases were "resolved" secretly by the perpetrators and victims. In the settlement, the perpetrator usually threatens the victim not to open their mouths.

The existence of perpetrators of KDRT is indeed easily identified. However, as is the case with the TPPO and the TKW practice, the solution is not brought to the legal domain, but secretly between the perpetrators and the victims. As a result, the settlement did not bring a deterrent effect to the perpetrators. At this point, mapping of the perpetrators and victims of TPPO, KDRT and TKW is actually needed.

2.2 Concept of TPPO

It is in Indonesia *Tindak Pidana Perdagangan Orang* (TPPO) translated from Crime of Trafficking in Persons in accordance with Article 2 paragraph (1) of Law No. 21 of 2007 concerning Eradication of Criminal Acts on Trafficking in Persons (TPPO), namely; "Everyone who recruits, transports, accommodates, transfers or accepts someone with the threat of violence, use of violence, abduction, confinement, forgery, fraud, abuse of power or vulnerable position, debt collector or payment or benefits despite the approval of a person who has control over another person for the purpose of exploiting that person in the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia".

From the formulation of the law, there are three basic elements in TPPO, namely; (a) Everyone who does; recruitment, delivery, surrender of people; (b) By using; violence or threats of violence, fraud, kidnapping, confinement, abuse of power, utilization of positions of vulnerability, or debt bondage; (c) For purpose; exploit or act that can be exploited by the person.

To find out the map and the process of the occurrence of trafficking of women and children is usually done through deception to attract the interest of their victims. The minimal economic condition is the target of the syndicate of

women trafficking that has been organized and planned to recruit, even far from the reach of the law because the syndicate starts from debt accounts between suppliers of illegal labourers and victims who live below the poverty line (Note 2).

Cameron and Newman (Note 3)(2008: 3) describe the existing structures in society related to the trafficking of women and girls very close to economic, social, ideological and geopolitical aspects in the following picture chart:



Figure 1. Community Structure Related to Trafficking of Women and Children Cameron and Newman, 2008

The scheme of the thinking framework in Figure 1 above is the rationale for explaining the process of structural victimization in this study. The figure sees a variety of structural factors in society that contribute to the occurrence of human trafficking crimes, namely economic factors consisting of globalization, poverty, declining economic levels, and migration movements. Then are social factors, namely the existence of social inequality, gender based discrimination, discrimination based on age and gender status. Next are ideological factors such as racism, gender, and cultural stereotypes. Forms of patriarchies in society are also one example of ideological factors. The last are geopolitical factors.

An understanding of geopolitical factors is war, violent conflict, and military operations. Geopolitical factors can be found in countries that are experiencing conflict. These structural factors will create vulnerability or vulnerability for women and children to become victims of trafficking.

2.3 Concept of KDRT

It is in Indonesia "*Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga (KDRT)*" translated from Domestic Violence. This is any act against a person, especially a woman, which results in physical, sexual, psychological misery or suffering, and / or neglect of the household including threats to carry out acts, coercion or deprivation of liberty against the law within the scope of household.

KDRT is a situation that often occurs within the family sphere. The intended family scope includes: (a) Husband, wife and child; (b) People who have a family relationship with the person referred to in number one because of blood relations, marriage, dairy, caring, and guardianship, who live in the household; and / or; (c) People who work to help the household and settle in the household.

Meanwhile, the form of KDRT and thus of TKW that often occurs in the household sphere is:

- a. Physical violence: physical violence is an act that results in pain, illness, or serious injury.
- b. Psychic violence: psychological violence is an act that results in fear, loss of self-confidence, loss of ability to act, feeling helpless, and / or severe psychological suffering to someone.
- c. Sexual violence: sexual violence is any act in the form of forced sexual relations, forced sexual relations in an unnatural manner and / or dislikes, forcing sexual relations with other people for certain commercial purposes and / or purposes.
- d. Household neglect: household neglect includes two actions, namely: (1) a person who has a legal obligation or because an agreement or agreement gives life, care, or maintenance to that person within the household but does not carry out the obligation. (2) everyone who causes economic dependence by limiting and / or prohibiting proper work inside and outside the household so that the victim is under the control of that person.

2.4 Setting of Research Location

A. Research Location of TPPO

The location setting for TPPO where also TKW taken place, a research is the selection, determining of locations or points that will be the main target locus of the research indicated or suspected to be criminal practices of trafficking in persons. While TPPO or Criminal Acts for Trafficking in Persons, in the RI-Law Number 21 of 2007 concerning Eradication of Crime in Trafficking in Persons, in the general provisions are mentioned that:

Trafficking in persons is the act of recruiting, transporting, sheltering, sending, transferring or receiving someone with the threat of violence, use of violence, abduction, confinement, forgery, fraud, abuse of power or vulnerable positions, debt bondage or providing payments or benefits, thus obtaining consent from people who hold control over other people, whether done in the country or between countries for the purpose of exploitation or causing people to be exploited.

It is also to be considered that the most of TKW with a very wide range can switch professions into Pekerja Seks Komersial/PSK whis sex commercial workers.

2.4.1 Research Sites in Jayapura City

a. Dok Sembilan Kali, Jayapura North

(1.1) Merlyn. Interviews were conducted with respondents, Merlyn (19 years) on November 20, 2018. Based on the interview, the following inputs were obtained:

- (1.) In the beginning of the respondent doing sex acts was introduced by a friend. At that time, she was 16 years old. Respondents responded by accepting the offer, because the family's economic background was quite alarming. After the first incident, the respondent was contacted again and again.
- (2.) However, as time goes on the respondent finally becomes independent - can be contacted directly by the party who wants to be accompanied.
- (3.) So far, Merlyn has been with about 3 adult men and 2 age-old friends.
- (4.) Respondents sometimes have to fulfil treaty requests from friends for fear of being referred to their parents or family.
- (5.) There has been no harsh treatment from customers so far.
- (6.) Her deceit was a lot from her friends who also did the same thing she did.

Based on the input or results of the interview above, elaboration of the case can be carried out as follows; Merlyn is included in the TPPO and thus TKW victim because it fulfils the elements mentioned in the general provisions for Eradicating the Crime of Trafficking in Persons, namely, (1.) "*recruitment*", this is similar with recognition from the victim that she was "introduced at the age of 16" (2.) "*vulnerable position*", meaning when recruited - introduced by the victim in a weak position to refuse, this is in line with the victim's recognition, that when she was introduced, she was still a 16-year-old teenager. (3.) "*giving economic benefits or benefits*" (additional bold prints of researchers), this can be explained as a rare tactical tool used by actors to express ideas when recruiting victims as if they were helping victims get out of pressure or difficulty forcing victims to think that they were not harmed. (4.) "*for the purpose of exploiting or causing people to be exploited*"

b. Argapura Bawah, Jayapura South

(1.2) Rani. The interview was conducted with the respondent, Rani (21 years) a PSK/TKW on 21 November 2018. Personal data, the respondents were from Makassar and had no family. She had gone off to Papua (Jayapura) when she was 18 years old, approximately 3 years ago. Education was completed by junior high school and claimed to have been involved in protection since the age of 16 years. Based on interviews, the following input was obtained:

- (1.) I heard information from friends regarding job vacancies in Jayapura, then came to Jayapura with the boss paying, arrived in Jayapura and immediately received a KTP (Inhabitant ID Card) and yellow card (labour achievement Card).
- (2.) When I was in Makassar I already knew that in Jayapura I can worked as a prostitute, but was reluctant to inform my family. There was fear at the beginning of coming to Jayapura, because of the large body posture of men in Papua.
- (3.) I sign the work contract for the first 3 months, and after that it continues to this day and is placed in the mess.

(4.) During the first year contract, there must be no communication with other people besides the boss's instructions and communication with the family is also limited in the first year.

(5.) Sundays are holidays, other than Sundays if the respondent is getting an obstacle so he does not serve the customer. But according to acknowledgment, sometimes customers who have become subscribers "force" to continue to be served.

Based on the input or results of the interview above, elaboration of the case can be carried out as follows; Rani is included in the TPPO victim because it fulfils the elements mentioned in the general provisions for Eradicating the Trafficking in Persons, namely, recruitment, (1.) "*transportation, shelter, shipping, transfer or acceptance,*" (2.) "*for the purpose of exploitation or exploiting people*". Rani than also fulfil as TKW and PSK.

c. Entrop Dalam (Traditional SPA)

(1.3) Reza. Interviews were conducted with respondents, Reza (24 years) on November 24, 2018. Personal data, widow respondents with one child, came from Tangerang. Based on the interview, the input is as follows:

(1) Knowing job vacancies from friends, taking 2 weeks training in Jakarta and going to Papua using their own money, arriving in Jayapura, immediately picked up by her brother's boss.

(2) When she arrived in Jayapura, she was immediately given a KTP and a yellow card and placed at a mess.

(3) Reasons for migrating due to family economic needs and the lure of large income.

(4) In addition to serving massage, also usually accompanying in karaoke

Based on the input or results of the interview above, elaboration of the case can be carried out as follows; Reza is included in the TPPO victim because she fulfils the elements mentioned in the general provisions for Eradicating the Trafficking in Persons, namely, recruitment, (1) "*transportation, shelter, shipping, transfer or acceptance,*" (2) "*for the purpose of exploitation or exploitation*".

d. KAKIKU Massage Parlours

(1.4) Ayu. The interview was conducted with respondents, Ayu (23 years) on November 15, 2018. Personal data, widow respondents with one child, came from Tangerang. Based on the interview, the following inputs were obtained:

After graduating from high school she got a call from one of her friends who had already migrated to Papua first. Through this communication, her friend told her about work and working in Papua because in Papua she got a salary and a big tip through her work. The lure to get big income and the victim's own desire to find new experiences, made Ayu decide to leave Lampung, migrate to Jayapura.

The victim requested her blessing and permission from the parents to migrate, which was initially opposed because of the distance from Lampung to Papua. But the victim tried to convince her parents to finally get permission. The victim and 9 of her friends left for Papua with the guarantee of all living equipment, starting with tickets and food and drink and travel money prepared by the KAKIKU travel agency. Made in the form, a pre-employment contract signature, in Lampung.

In the contract signed by the victim, the victim claimed to have been deceived by the KAKIKU travel agency because after arriving in Papua, the victim was told that travel money and food and drink costs carried out from Lampung to Papua had to be replaced. Arriving in Papua the victim was accommodated with her friends at a special boarding house. Ayu claimed to work under pressure to pay off debts.

Based on the input or results of the interview above, elaboration of the case can be carried out as follows; Ayu is included in the TPPO victim because it fulfils the elements mentioned in the general provisions for the Eradication of Trafficking in Persons, namely, recruitment, (1.) "*transportation, shelter, shipping, transfer or acceptance,*" (2.) "*for the purpose of exploitation or exploiting people*"

e. Taman Bar Kafe Hollywood, Entrop Dalam

(1.5) Indah Wati. Interviews were conducted with respondents, Indah Wati PSK (25 years) on November 26, 2018. Personal data, respondents came from Tanjung Priok, Jakarta, widowed with three children, coming to Papua (claiming), to be involved in prostitution since arriving. Based on the interview, the following input was obtained:

(1.) Heard information from friends regarding job openings in Jayapura, then came to Jayapura with the boss paying, arrived in Jayapura and immediately received a KTP and yellow card.

- (2.) When I was in Jakarta I was lured by working at a large bar and income earning place.
- (3.) Accommodated in the mess and feel deceived because we have to change all the costs of the trip.
- (4.) Forced to prostitute because the income at the bar and karaoke is not as promised.

Based on the input or results of the interview above, elaboration of the case can be carried out as follows; Inda Wati is included in the TPPO victims because she fulfils the elements mentioned in the general provisions for Eradicating the Crime of Trafficking in Persons namely, (1.) "*recruitment, transportation, shelter, shipping, transfer*" (2.) "*debt entrapment*" and (3.) "*for the purpose of exploitation or to cause people to be exploited*".

f. Bar Café Hollywood

(1.6) Naiya. Interviews were conducted with respondents, Naiya PSK (24 years) on November 28, 2018. Personal data, respondents came from Tanjung Priok, Jakarta, widowed with three children. Come to Papua, claiming to be involved in prostitution since arriving in Papua. Based on the interview, the following input was obtained:

- (1.) Heard information from friends regarding job vacancies in Jayapura, then came to Jayapura with the boss paying, arrived in Jayapura and immediately received a KTP and yellow card.
- (2.) While still in Jakarta, it was told that making money in Papua was not difficult, then came with 4 of her friends.
- (3.) When I was in Jakarta, I was lured by working at a large bar and income earning place.
- (4.) Feel cheated because they have to pay off the debt on their journey.
- (5.) Feeling cheated because the employment contract decimates her. Forced to prostitute to pay debts and to live everyday.

Based on the input or results of the interview above, elaboration of the case can be carried out as follows; Naiya is included in the TPPO victims because she fulfils the elements mentioned in the general provisions for Eradicating the Crime of Trafficking in Persons namely, (1.) "*recruitment, transportation, shelter, shipping, transfer*" (2.) "*debt entrapment*" and (3.) "*for the purpose of exploitation or to cause people to be exploited*".

2.4.2 Overview of TPPO, TKW and PSK Conditions in Jayapura City

a. Problem

TPPO or known as human trafficking is a product of crimes against human rights, especially women and children. Basically, the problem of people's trade is indeed difficult to predict, not only because the structure is complicated but because of its veiled nature.

Research in Jayapura City shows that TPPO is present in the form of; fraud and exploitation of women employed in places of covert prostitution or prostitution under the guise of entertainment venues - karaoke and bars and illegal prostitution, whose transactions openly occur in public places, such as Imbi Park and Entrop terminal.

There are three main elements of trafficking in the city of Jayapura which lead to covert prostitution, namely:

1. Moving people, both within and outside the regional boundaries (including recruitment, transportation, shelter, shipping, transfer or reception)
2. Ways to violate the law (including threats, use of violence, kidnapping, confinement, forgery, fraud, abuse of power or vulnerable positions, debt bondage or providing payments or benefits so as to obtain approval from the person in control of the other person).
3. The purpose is exploitation or causing people to be exploited.

b. Mode

Generally victims claim to be persuaded by seduction to get high income.

c. Form

The form of TPPO found in Jayapura City is covert prostitution or prostitution under the guise of entertainment venues - karaoke and bars and wild prostitution that occur in public places, such as behind the Entrop terminal and Imbi park.

d. Causes and Impacts

The chaotic household economy and shocks in ladder life such as infidelity which leads to divorce and economic neglect are the main triggers. In addition, the lack of human resources and a lack of awareness among the community, especially regarding the rights of women and children, helped push or drag youth into the wild

prostitution circle, such as behind the Entrop terminal. Another contributing factor that should not be considered unrelenting is the intention or desire to earn large income instantly.

While the impact of covert prostitution or prostitution under the guise of entertainment - karaoke and wild prostitution that has developed in the city of Jayapura is the increase in HIV rates - in Jayapura City which is listed as one of the highest in Indonesia and dragged young people or teenagers into the industrial circle prostitution.

e. Aim

The purpose of human trafficking actors is to enrich them, increase their degree or social status and pay their debt.

f. Forms of Provincial and Municipal Government Interventions.

Many forms of direct intervention from the provincial government and the city of Jayapura have been carried out with the application of regulations and service activities for well-known victim assistance for HIV-AIDS and other skin diseases, carried out by the health office and workshop seminars on the role of women and development and socialization of health empowerment for TKW and PSK women advocated by social community institutions. Besides that, the city of Jayapura has also opened up space for the TKW and PSK by giving them opportunity to provide courses, as the most basic training in human resources. Although the activities have been carried out, but direct intervention to close the karaoke place, bar or massage parlor which was allegedly the center of covert prostitution and the occurrence of criminal trafficking in persons has never been attempted.

2.5 Research Sites in Nabire Regency

The location setting for TPPO research is the selection and determination of locations or points that will be the main target of locus to indicate or suspect research the criminal practices of trafficking in persons. While TPPO or Criminal Actions for Trafficking in Persons, in the RI-aw Number 21 of 2007 concerning the Eradication of Crime in Trafficking in Persons, in the general provisions is stated that: *Trafficking in persons is the act of recruiting, transporting, sending, transferring or receiving someone with the threat of violence, the use of violence, kidnapping, confinement, counterfeiting, fraud, abuse of power or vulnerable positions, debt bondage or providing payments or benefits, thus obtaining agreement from those who hold control over others, both within the state and between countries for the purpose of exploitation or cause people to be exploited.*

a. Samabusa

Samabusa is the largest localization for prostitution in Nabire Regency. The Samabusa localization is situated in Teluk Kimi District, not far from the sea harbour, which was built in the form of barracks, where in each barrack made barriers from 5 to 10 rooms, which were occupied by each one prostitute (PSK). Generally these PKS are from Java and Sulawesi, which were identified as victims of TPPO.

(2.7) Riska. Here is an interview done with Riska (20 years), Date of birth 1 January 1998. To Riska, the researcher acknowledged that she was a widow and had attended education up to high school level. Based on the interview, the input is as follows:

- (1) In July 2017, Riska was invited by her friend to come to Nabire using a ship on the grounds that she worked in a karaoke because she was rewarded with a large salary.
- (2) Arriving in Nabire, the promised work does not exist. Beaten and felt cheated, Riska resigned to the situation.
- (3) Urgent economic needs made she have no choice but to prostitute.
- (4) Finally Riska was under her friend to Samabusa localization and was introduced to the employer and forced to sign a contract that harmed her.
- (5) Since then the victim told the researcher, trying to find a way to get out of the place.

Based on the input or results of the interview above, elaboration of the case can be carried out as follows; Riska is included in the TPPO victims because she fulfils the elements mentioned in the general provisions for the Eradication of the Crime of Trafficking in Persons, namely, *recruitment, transportation, shelter, shipping, transfer, fraud, debt trapping for the purpose of exploitation or resulting exploitation.*

(2.8) Ayu Desi. An Interview with Ayu Desi (24 years), place of birth, Ambon date, 08 December 1994. Based on the interview, the input is as follows:

- (1) At first Ayu, by her friend, was invited to work at a supermarket in Fakfak, lured by a large salary.
- (2) Arriving at Fakfak, Ayu and her friend were accommodated in a house. By her friend Ayu obtained an affirmation that the owner of the inn was her employer.

(3) After one week of waiting, the promised work does not exist. Ayu even goes down to the karaoke and bar as a visitor mate to drink.

(4) Finally arrived at Samabusa localization, because she was forced to leave by her employer

(5) Since then told she to the researcher, she is trying to find a way to get out of the place.

Based on the input or results of the interview above, elaboration of the case can be carried out as follows; Ayu is included in the TPPO victim because it fulfils the elements mentioned in the general provisions for Eradicating the Crime of Trafficking in Persons namely, *recruitment, transportation, shelter, shipping, transfer, fraud, debt trapping for the purpose of exploitation or causing people to be exploited.*

b. Baya Biru

Baya Biru is one of the largest gold mining sites located between Nabire and Paniai district. Because of its location on one of the mountains, access from Nabire to Baya Biru can only be accessed by using a helicopter. Women were brought in from several places outside Nabire Regency even from outside Papua, such as from East Java, West Java, Manado, Kalimantan and Makassar. They work to serve miners, ranging from food stalls, karaoke, bars, to plus-plus services. Many women who are affiliated with miners in Baya Biru prostitute themselves because they are generally entangled in debt and do not find other ways that are easier to just survive. Almost all of them are victims of TPPO, who are victims of fraud, who are closely monitored by their employers. One of them who was willing to be interviewed by the researcher was (2.9) Veronika Sondak. The interview with Veronika Sondak went as follows.

(1.) Veronika Sondak was invited and promised by her friend to work at a hotel in the city of Nabire, lured by a large salary.

(2) Veronika Sondak was financed by commitment to come to the city of Nabire. Arriving in Nabire, she was accommodated in a shelter and was not given the job as promised.

(3.) A few days of waiting, Veronika Sondak was finally taken to Baya Biru, one of the gold mining sites which is located between the border of Nabire and Paniai Regency.

(4) In there, she worked as a guest servant at the bar, but eventually chose to prostitute because of being caught in debt.

Based on the input or results of the interview above, elaboration of the case can be carried out as follows; Veronika is included in TPPO victims because she fulfills the elements mentioned in the general provisions for Eradicating the Crime of Trafficking in Persons, namely, recruitment, transportation, shelter, shipping, transfer, fraud, debt trapping for the purpose of exploitation or the exploitation of people.

2.6 Overview of TPPO Conditions in Nabire Regency

a. Problem

TPPO or known as human trafficking is a product of crimes against human rights, especially women and children. Basically, the problem of people's trade is indeed difficult to predict, not only because the structure is complicated but because of its veiled nature.

Research in Nabire Regency was showing that TPPO is present in the form of fraud and exploitation of women employed in places of covert prostitution or under guise prostitution as entertainment venues - karaoke and bars. There are three main elements of trafficking in Nabire Regency which lead to covert prostitution, namely:

a) Moving people, both within and outside the regional boundaries (including recruitment, transportation, shelter, shipping, transfer or reception)

b) Ways to violate the law (including threats, use of violence, kidnapping, confinement, forgery, fraud, abuse of power or vulnerable positions, debt bondage or providing payments or benefits so as to obtain approval from the person in control of the other person).

c) The purpose is exploitation or causing people to be exploited.

b. Mode

The perpetrators gave the lure of a large income by working in Nabire Regency. Arriving at the destination of the victim was forced to work in a place that was not in accordance with what was promised by the perpetrator.

c. Form

The form of TPPO found in Nabire Regency is covert prostitution or prostitution under the guise of entertainment venues - karaoke and bars.

d. Causes and Impacts

There is lack of human resources and lack of awareness in the community, especially regarding the rights of women and children. Desire or tempted to earn big income. While the impact of covert prostitution or prostitution under the guise of entertainment - karaoke is the increasing HIV rate - in Nabire which is listed as one of the highest in Indonesia and dragged young people or teenagers into the circle of the prostitution industry.

e. Aims

The purpose of human trafficking actors is to enrich them and pay their debt.

f. Forms of Interventions from Provincial and District Government

The form of direct intervention from the provincial government and Nabire district has been carried out with the application of regulations and service activities for the well-known victim assistance of HIV-AIDS and other skin diseases, which are carried out by the health service. Even though it has been done, direct intervention to close the karaoke and bar area has not been done.

2.7 Research Sites in Mimika Regency

The location setting for TPPO research is the selection and determination of locations or points that will be the main target locus of the research indicated or suspected to be criminal practices of trafficking in persons. While TPPO or Criminal Actions for Trafficking in Persons, in the RI-Law Number 21 of 2007 concerning the Eradication of Crime in Trafficking in Persons, in the general provisions is stated that: *Trafficking in persons is the act of recruiting, transporting, sending, transferring or receiving someone with the threat of violence, the use of violence, kidnapping, confinement, counterfeiting, fraud, abuse of power or vulnerable positions, debt bondage or providing payments or benefits, thus obtaining agreement from those who hold control over others, both within the state and between countries for the purpose of exploitation or cause people to be exploited.*

a. Bar Barcelona

Various methods are carried out by the perpetrators of crimes against women, especially for the purpose of prostitution. From the beginning is to forced marriage, contract marriage, karaoke business, and restaurants to massage parlours. In the research to Mimika, researchers travelled to places suspected of being hidden locations where women were prostituted by pimps. The location of prostitution is usually impersonating karaoke or bar. Actually, it cannot be said guise, if there are already many people who know it, we are almost sure that the authorities also - at least - have sniffed at the existence of illegal businesses in these places. One of them is the Barcelona Bar located in Km.10 Localization, Kampung Kedun Jaya. In this Bar the researchers were managed to interview, one of its workers, (3.10) Yanti. Yanti (28 years old) told researchers that she was a widow with two children and came from the city of Jepara, a city in the province of Central Java. Based on the interview, the following input is obtained:

- (1.) Yanti arrived in Timika city in 2013; she came because she got a job offer by her neighbor Pak Marjo as a singer in a cafe or bar, with a huge fee, Rp. 500,000 per night.
- (2.) Yanti goes to Timika, through Jogja City, transits in Makassar and finally arrives in Timika. All travel costs are borne by the boss.
- (3.) Arriving in Timika, Yanti was immediately picked up from Moses Kilangin airport, heading to the localization site Km.10.
- (4.) Yanti arrives at Kilo 10 and realizes that she was tricked. She claimed to have rebelled to ask for repatriation, but ultimately in vain, instead she was required to immediately pay off debts.
- (5.) According to Yanti's confession, she was a victim who was often chosen to serve officials in Mimika Regency

Based on the input or results of the interview above, elaboration of the case can be carried out as follows: Yanti is included in the TPPO victim because she fulfills the elements mentioned in the general provisions for Eradicating the Crime of Trafficking in Persons, namely, *recruitment, transportation, shelter, shipping, transfer, fraud, debt trapping for the purpose of exploitation or the exploitation of people.*

b. Covert boarding houses in Timika

The locations where the research team goes around are in the downtown area. Even behind a big size hotel where the team stayed. Apparently it was a boarding house which was suspected of being a place of covert prostitution.

Not only adult women are prostituted in these places, but also young women. The location is usually located in boarding houses that have only one room access.

Some say that, boarding houses are covert prostitution that prices can be reached by all groups. One of the victims of sex workers under the guise of boarding houses that were successfully interviewed was (3.11) Mawar. Mawar (26 years) to the researcher admitted she was a single from metropolitan, Jakarta. Based on the interview with her, obtained the following input:

- (1.) Before coming to Timika City, Mawar worked in a beauty salon in Jakarta,
- (2.) A family acquaintance offers work in the same profession in Timika but earns higher. The lure of income is 3 to 4 times higher than the previous workplace.
- (3.) Mawar decides to accept offer and all costs for the trip to Timika are borne by the boss.
- (4.) Arriving in Timika, she was picked up by a boss who then drove her to boarding houses in the area of Jl. Restu (a location downtown in Timika City).
- (5.) In the shelter, she is given a cell phone with the direction "You are just waiting for an incoming call" your job is on this cellophane.
- (6.) Forced to prostitute, due to debt and daily needs.

Based on the input or results of the interview above, elaboration of the case can be carried out as follows; Mawar is included in the TPPO victims because she fulfils the elements mentioned in the general provisions for Eradicating the Crime of Trafficking in Persons, namely, *recruitment, transportation, shelter, shipping, transfer, fraud, debt trapping for the purpose of exploitation or the exploitation of people.*

c. Amole Bar

Amole Bar is located on Jl. Raya Sp.2 next to the gas station of Mimika Baru. This is a covert prostitution place that is impersonating karaoke, live music. The majority of workers at Amole Bar are from Palopo and Manado Sulawesi. In addition to working to accompany guests, they also offered services to have sex. Transactions can be made directly in the room that is set up at the Bar, but generally workers here are taken out of the Bar. Based on the observations of the researchers and brief questions and answers with security officers, it was alleged that many workers were victims of TPPO.

d. Queen Bar

Queen Bar is located on Jl. Hasanudin cutting road towards Sp.4. Just like Bar Amole, Queen Bar is a covert prostitution place that impersonates karaoke, live music. The majority of workers at Bar Amole are from Manado Sulawesi. In addition to working to accompany guests, they also offer services for sex. Transactions can be made directly in the room that is set up at the Bar, but generally the workers here are taken from the Bar. Indeed, to prove that in this place there are prostituted women as a result of TPPO victims this is not easy. But considering the closure factor, it can be assumed that there were workers identified as TPPO victims.

2.8 Overview of TPPO Conditions in Mimika Regency

a. Problem

TPPO or known as human trafficking is a product of crimes against human rights, especially women and children. Basically, the problem of people's trade is indeed difficult to predict, not only because the structure is complicated but because of its veiled nature. Research in Mimika Regency is showing that TPPO is present in the form of fraud and exploitation of women employed in places of covert prostitution or prostitution under the guise of public entertainment venues - karaokes and bars. There are three main elements of anti-trafficking in Mimika Regency which lead to covert prostitution, namely:

- a. Move people, both inside and outside the regional boundaries (including recruitment, transportation, shelter, shipping, transfer or reception)
- b. The methods are against the law (including threats, use of violence, kidnapping, confinement, forgery, fraud, abuse of power or vulnerable positions, debt bondage or providing payments or benefits so as to obtain approval from the person in control of the other person.)
- c. The goal is exploitation or causing people to be exploited

g. Mode

The perpetrators gave a large income lure by working in Timika Regency. Regarding Mode, one thing that can be categorized as is a supporting factor for the growth of prostitution in Mimika Regency. It is the very high mobility of people, goods and services here in Mimika Regency. This high mobility has led to the provision of related facilities, such as shelter for residents and places for goods and services to be not easily controlled. In other words, supervision of population traffic, goods or services is very loose.

h. Form

The form of TPPO found in Mimika Regency is covert prostitution or prostitution under the guise of entertainment venues and in massage parlours and boarding houses scattered in the city.

i. Causes and Impacts

There is lack of human resources and lack of awareness in the community, especially regarding the rights of women and children. Desire or tempted to earn big income. While the impact of covert prostitution or prostitution under the guise of entertainment venues - karaoke and massage parlours is an increase in HIV rates - in the Mimika Regency and the dragging of young people or teenagers into the circle of the prostitution industry.

j. Aims

The purpose of human trafficking actors is to enrich themselves and pay their debt.

k. Forms of Provincial and District Government Interventions

The form of direct intervention from the provincial government of Papua and Mimika regency government is to repatriate several victims who were found to have been identified as HIV-AIDS and skin diseases. In addition, the Mimika regency government also immediately went down to advocate for the community to avoid free sex, and provide HIV-AIDS advocacy services to PSK (female sex workers).

2.9 Research Sites in Boven Digoel Regency

The location setting for TPPO research is the selection and determination of locations or points that will be the main target locus of the research indicated or suspected to be criminal practices of trafficking in persons. While TPPO or Criminal Actions for Trafficking in Persons, in the RI-Law Number 21 of 2007 concerning the Eradication of Crime in Trafficking in Persons, in the general provisions is stated that: *Trafficking in persons is the act of recruiting, transporting, sending, transferring or receiving someone with the threat of violence, the use of violence, kidnapping, confinement, counterfeiting, fraud, abuse of power or vulnerable positions, debt bondage or providing payments or benefits, thus obtaining agreement from those who hold control over others, both within the state and between countries for the purpose of exploitation or cause people to be exploited.*

a. Cafe Paradise

Café paradise is located on Arimob Street, Saokanggo Village, Mandobo District. This outside view is a karaoke place but if it is traced to this it is one of the places that is used as prostitution. When operating this Cafe, it opens at 20:00 and closes at 3:00. The number of workers is 12 people consisting of 10 female services and 2 male security. The average age is 19 to 28 years and each comes from Palu (4 persons), Makassar (3 persons), Solo (2 persons) and Malang (1 person). In carrying out the task of accompanying guests who sing they are paid a price of Rp. 150,000 hour, with the distribution of Rp. 75,000 to mammy and Rp. 75,000 to the Lady. Besides working as a singing guide, they also offer sexual services to the guests. The place used to practice of prostitution is usually inside the café as here special rooms also prepared. One of the prostitutes under the guise of the karaoke who successfully interviewed was (4.12) Alia.

Alia (28 years old) told researchers that she was a widow with one child from the city of Palu, Central Sulawesi. Based on the interview with her obtained the following input:

- (1.) Alia departs from Palu - Makassar - Jayapura - Merauke and to Boven Digoel, financed by pimps.
- (2.) After arriving at Boven Digoel, Alia is under a shelter, at the house of mommy the pimp, namely in the Mandobo district, Kampung Saokanggo.
- (3.) At first Alia worked as promised, namely as a Lady of Song guide for the guests who came.
- (4) But finally she confessed to being told by the pimp to serve a plus-plus. Alia obeys the pimp's orders because she has to pay the debt issued for her trip.
- (5.) Alia tells the researcher that to the family, if there is a family - parents or relatives asking, she answering them that she is working at the Café and restaurant as servicer.

Based on the input or results of the interview above, it can be concluded that Alia is included in the TPPO victim because she fulfils the elements mentioned in the general provisions for Eradicating the Crime of Trafficking in Persons namely, *recruitment, transportation, shelter, shipping, transfer, fraud, debt trapping for the purpose of exploitation or resulting exploited people.*

b. Café Resto

Café Resto is located on Arimob Street, Saokanggo village, Mandobo district. This cafe appears in the form of a karaoke which also serves alcoholic drinks. The number of workers is 9 people consisting of 8 ladies, and 1 male security. On average, female workers at Resto cafes between the ages of 19 and 33 come from Palembang (2 persons), Makassar (2 persons), Surabaya (3 persons) and Jakarta (1 person). In carrying out the task of accompanying guests who sing they are paid a price of Rp. 150,000 hour, with the distribution of Rp. 75,000 for mom and Laddies Rp. 75,000.

In addition to working as song guides, they also offer sex services to guests. Customer that comes to café paradise is diverse, ranging from ordinary people to company employees, TNI / Polri entrepreneurs and civil servants. In the café special rooms has been prepared for the place of sex but if there are guests or customers who want to take it outside, it is fine as long as it is in accordance with the agreement of the prostitute and her pimp.

c. Café Manise Telaga Biru and Cafe Saraba

Cafe Manise Telaga Biru and Cafe Saraba are located in Jair district, Asike village. What is in Cafe Manise and Saraba is the same as in other cafes spread in Boven Digoel, namely prostitution veiled under the guise of karaoke. The women accompany singing customers end with prostitution. The number of ladies in café Manise are 9 persons while at Cafe Saraba 11 persons, came from various regions inside and outside Papua such as, Merauke, Makasar, Bandung and Manado.

d. Warung Plus-plus

Warung plus-plus is located along the Arimop road, Persatuan village, Mandobo district. In addition to serving a variety of food and beverages, warungs along the lines of Arimob also provide sex services. For guests who are willing to have sex, they are subject to a tariff of 300,000 per person. Sex can occur in a shop or at a hotel depending on the agreement of both parties. The way to calculate the distribution is that each commercial sex worker only pays room rent or permission to go out to mammy the pimp for Rp. 100,000 for one date and the rest for the ladies. The average number of workers in each shop ranges from 2 to 6 persons. The guests or visitors who comes to visit are range from ordinary people as well as people of company employees. The warung (food places) plus-plus operates day and night.

Figure 2. Amount of Entertainment, Café, Bar, Warung and Number of CSWs in Mandobo Sub-District

No	Kampung/ Kelurahan	Bar	Café Plus	plus- plus	Food Place Plus-plus	Massage parlours	Number of CSWs
1	Ampera	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Persatuan	-	3	5	-	-	45
3	Mawan	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Sokanggo	-	3	3	-	-	35
5	Mariam	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jumlah		-	6	8	-	-	80

Figure 3. Number of Entertainment Places Café, Warung, Bar and the number of female sex workers in the Jair/Asiki Sub-District

No	Village	Bar	Café plus-Plus	Food Place Plus-plus	Massage parlours	PSK Numbers
1	Getentiri	-	-	-	-	-
2	Miri	-	-	-	-	-
3	Anggai	-	-	-	-	-
4	Butiptiri	-	-	-	-	-
5	Asiki	-	2	-	-	20
Total		-	-	-	-	20

Even though it is remote, but because of the alleged plywood, oil palm and gold mining, it has attracted workers from outside and certainly needs entertainment. The last two tables are based on observations and preparations of researchers at the research sites, namely in the Mandobo and Jair Districts, especially in the villages of Persatuan, Sakonggo and Asiki.

2.10 Overview of TPPO Conditions in Boven Digoel Regency

a. Problem

TPPO or known as human trafficking. It is a product of crimes against human rights, especially women and children. Basically, the problem of people's trade is indeed difficult to predict, not only because the structure is complicated but because of its veiled nature. Research in Boven Digoel Regency shows, that, TPPO is present in the form of fraud and exploitation of women employed in places of covert prostitution or prostitution under the guise of public entertainment venues - karaoke and bars. There are three main elements of trafficking in Boven Digoel Regency which lead to covert prostitution, namely:

- a) Moving people, both within and outside the regional boundaries (including recruitment, transportation, shelter, shipping, transfer or reception)
- b) Ways to violate the law (including threats, use of violence, kidnapping, confinement, forgery, fraud, abuse of power or vulnerable positions, debt bondage or providing payments or benefits so as to obtain approval from the person in control of the other person.)
- c) The purpose is exploitation or causing people to be exploited.

b. Mode

The mode carried out in TPPO at Boven Digoel was that the victims claimed to have experienced fraud, namely to be employed with the lure of a large income.

c. Form

The most prominent form of TPPO found in Boven Digoel Regency is covert prostitution or prostitution under the guise of food stalls along the roadside. Apart from that, there is also finding in entertainment venues - karaoke and in massage parlours.

d. Aim

The purpose of TPPO actors to victims is to exploit victims in order to seek benefits from and using the services of victims.

e. Causes and Impacts

The cause of the TPPO is for the victims to be carried out because of the demands of life, which at first was due to the economic demands of family life so that when promised a large salary job the victim accepted the job, blindly without first questioning it. While the impact of TPPOs targeting prostitution is the high rate of HIV-AIDS sufferers in Boven Digoel Regency and the absorption of adolescents in the prostitution environment.

f. Forms Government of Interventions

The form of intervention by the Boven Digoel Regency Government, in this case has been done for example by the Office of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (PP & PA). Boven Digoel's PP & PA Office has provided assistance for victims of skin diseases and HIV-AIDS. In addition, the health office routinely checks victims and workers who are in localized, every 3 months.

2.11 Mapping of KDRT in the Province of Papua

A. Identity and Story of Some Victims of KDRT Per-Research Area

What is the scope of KDRT (domestic violence) is the act of someone, especially women, which results in physical, sexual, psychological misery or suffering resulting from domestic neglect including threats to carry out acts, coercion or deprivation of liberty against the law within the household. Most of the victims of domestic violence are women (wives) and the perpetrators are husbands, although there are also victims who are just the opposite or subordinate people in the household. Not all KDRT can be dealt with thoroughly because the victims often cover up with reasons for the cultural, religious, and incomprehensible ties to the legal system, whereas protection by the state and the community aims to provide security for victims and act against them.

The results of the research in the four districts in Papua province show that Papua is the province with the highest number of cases of violence against women. The vulnerability of women, especially indigenous Papuan women, has experienced violence due to various factors including the strong culture of patriarchy with traditional values

and systems, economic problems, and liquor. Analysis of the results of the Focus Group Discussion (FGD), data collection conducted by in-depth interviews with survivors showed that Papuan women and children were very vulnerable and dominant experienced violence. From the results of the comparison between preferred reading and the results of interviews with survivors, it was also found that domestic violence was mostly caused by liquor, environmental problems and economic problems.

2.12 Jayapura City

(1.1). Name of Respondent: Miryam Waninbo; Job/Status: Public Servant/Widow; Age: 26; Education: Diplom. Mom Miryam tells, about the physical violence she suffered. "He started beating me often, after I passed the Public Servant test." It was done by her husband because he felt suspicious and jealous if Miryam was in contact with another man. "Sometimes I was beaten to fall and one time he hit me with a plate kicking my ribs until I unconscious. He panicked and asked for help from the neighbours to take me to the hospital. After that, he got along with me and asked my neighbour for help", said Miryam again. Shorten the story, "I got up and was already in the hospital. I saw two sisters clean glass fragments at my feet," she continued. After the incident, Miryam revealed that the perpetrator, her husband apologized. After being satisfied with acts of violence, the perpetrators felt guilty and apologized to the victims. According to the victims the perpetrators gave gifts, seducing sweet words, and promising the victim will not repeat his actions again.

Both of them also had to be met by the large family of both parties to find a solution. After reaching agreement and promises from the perpetrators not to repeat again, they continued their relationship to foster their families until Miryam finally suffered violence from the man who had now become her ex-husband. Miryam admitted, she had reached the peak of patience, unbearable physical pain and the burden of her mind made her run and complain to her parents' house. Miryam sighed : *"Saya tidak menyangka, setelah tahun lalu, dia janji tidak lakukan (penganiayaan) lagi. Ternyata, saya itu salah dan saya enggak nyangka dia begitu kejam. Katanya cinta tapi ... (I did not expect, after last year, he promised not to do it (persecution) again. Apparently, I was wrong and I didn't think he was so cruel. He said love but ...)"*.

(1.2). Name: Agustina Rumere; Place / date of birth: Jayapura, November 23, 1983; Job / Status: Private / Married; Education: Bachelor One. Agustina Rumere, in a lace tone told researchers that, "She did not want to leave her marriage because she thought about the future of the child. She was afraid that divorce or separation would make the fate of children become uncertain. For the good of the child, she chose to survive. Told that"

"Bapa sering memukul saya beberapa kali hingga tersungkur di lantai, namun hal itu tetap membuat ia tak menghentikan pemukulan tersebut. Kadang-kadang, bapa menghentakkan kakinya di betis saya, lalu menginjak paha saya, bahkan menendang perut saya dengan sangat keras beberapa kali. Setelah puas menyiksa, bapa memberikan peringatan ke saya, kalau berani untuk melapor maka akibatnya akan lebih besar. (Daddy often beat me several times to fall on the floor, but that still made him not stop the beating. Sometimes, he stomped his leg on my calf, then stepped on my thigh, even kicking my stomach very hard several times. After being satisfied with torture, he gave a warning to me, if I dare to report then the consequences will be even greater.)"

Economic limitations and the need to be protected and loved by others (partners), are the main causes of the reluctance of victims to report perpetrators of domestic violence. Just like mom Agustina Rumere. Although the violence experienced is sometimes classified as heavy KDRT, the victim does not want the offender to be punished or imprisoned. They only hope that the perpetrators can change their behaviour.

2.13 Nabire Regency

(2.3). Name: Novi Logoff; Place of Birth: Nabire, November 14, 1980; Job / Status: Public Servant/Widow; Education: Bachelorette One; Mrs. Novi Logoff recounted: "my body was tossed abysmally, pulled, grabbed, plucked again until it hit the wall of the house. That I might thought about, when I arrived at my sister's house, I just saw that my body was blushing blue, my head was bleeding, my legs were unable to walk," she said. This incident happened repeatedly when her husband returned home drunk,

"Suami saya selama ini tidak pernah menafkahi kami walaupun gajinya besar, tetapi seribu perakpun tidak pernah dikasih kepada kami atau untuk keperluan anak kami, dia menghabiskan uangnya dengan minum-minum dan diberikan kepada perempuan-perempuan yang biasanya dia bawa (My husband has never provided for us even though his salary is large, but a thousand silver has never been given to us or for the needs of our children, he spends his money drinking and given to the women he usually taken along.)"

(2.4). Name: Sarlota Ramandey; Place and Date of Birth: Nabire, April 3, 1972; Job / Status: Public Servant/Married; Education: Bachelorette One. Sarlota Ramandey, tells about the violence experienced in her

household for years. During her marriage, 10 years more, with her husband, "He has mastered my life. Every time I receive a salary, he immediately takes it from me," said mother Sarlota, to the researcher. "He also often throws things hitting my face ..."

Sarlota said she could not stand but could not decide to leave her spouse or husband, because they were sorry for their children. She also told researchers that she never reported to the authorities, for fear of the husband. Following is her narrative:

"Suami saya selalu melakukan tindak kekerasan kepada saya hampir setiap hari selama kami menikah, semua yang dilakukannya dikarenakan karena faktor pengaruh minuman keras dan ada perempuan-perempuan lain diluar sana yang biasanya mengganggu rumah tangga kami. Bapa itu kalau sudah ketemu dengan perempuan-perempuan itu pasti nanti pulang mama akan jadi sasaran dari pukulan dan cacian dari bapa, tidak pernah, karena kami selesaikan antara suami istri saja, mama tidak pernah melaporkan ke kantor polisi. Biasanya kalau sudah bertengkar yang biasanya membantu mama adalah tetangga dan mama punya keluarga (My husband always commits violence to me almost every day while we are married, all he does is because of the influence of liquor and there are other women out there who usually interfere with our household. Daddy, if have met with the women, will definitely come home, I will be the target of beatings and insults from him, never reported to the police, because we have finished between husband and wife, so never report to the police station. Usually when we have a fight that usually helps to mom is from the neighbour and the family of mom.)."

(2.5). Name: Vera Manuaron; Place Date of Birth: Nabire February 05 1971; Job / Status: Teacher / Married; Education: Bachelorette One. Mother Vera's said, "Mom often gets violence done by daddy, he always hit mom, kick mom and throw mom with items in the kitchen."

Furthermore, Vera said, "violence usually occurs inside the house but sometimes it also happens outside the home. The last thing she experienced, "last month," she told: *"kejadiannya di rumah mama LE, mama tidak tahu juga tiba-tiba saja bapa _ating dan langsung pukul mama dengan wadah nyiru yang diisi dengan buah jambu air yang mama LE taruh diatas meja buat cucu-cucunya makan, setelah dipukul dengan nyiru mama ditendang dan ditarik rambut, kemudian mama dimaki-maki sama bapa (it happened at Mama LE's house, mom did not know, suddenly daddy came and immediately hit mama with a misty container filled with guava fruit which Mama LE put on the table for her grandchildren eat. After being beaten by daddy, mom was kicked and pulled by hair, then was scolded by the daddy)."*

2.14 Mimika Regency

(3.6) Maria Fautngilyanan. Name: Maria Fautngilyanan Place / date of birth: Nabire, August 1, 1976 Job / Status: Domestic Worker / Widow, Education: High School; Ms. Maria Fautngilyanan (42 years), told researchers that she married in 2009 and the result of her marriage, she and her husband were blessed with four children. At the beginning of the marriage until giving birth to the first child everything goes well and even though there is a quarrel just about child problems. The incident turned upside down when her husband got a promotion and a transfer from the contractor company to a permanent PT employee of Freeport Indonesia, which was originally felt by Mother Maria as a blessing given by God to their families. But the blessing was misused by her husband. Job and high position at PT. Freeport Indonesia was slowly eroding its household.

This was starting from reducing the amount of monthly money, to rarely return home. Feeling strange and suspicious, mother Maria looked for the cause of her husband's change of attitude. As a result, before the person first knows the problem, the child turns out to often catch his face with another woman. The effort of mother Mary to look for her husband's existence, apparently led to the destruction of her household. Said:

"Bapa marah, dan mengamuk, di mengambil dana pendidikan anak-anak uang, fasilitas milik Ibu Maria juga dan anak-anaknya lalu diberikan keselingkuhannya atau wanita lain/WIL("The father was angry, and went berserk, took the children's education funds, the facilities owned by mom also fund of the children and then given to his affair or other woman/WIL)."

At present mom Maria, to support her daily life, trades in selling fish in the market, at the time of the morning and at the end of the day her children come home from school picking up cans from the border area on Patimura road to Cenderawasih Street, selling the results of collecting for snacks and motorbikes to school.

(3.7). Ningsih Marlina Wanma Yembse. Name: Marlina Yembse, Place / date of birth: Nabire, July 11, 1980; Job / Status: Domestic Workers, Education: Senior High School. Ms. Ningsih Marlina Wanma Yembise (38 years) experienced psychological violence and economic neglect, Ms. Ningsih worked as a washing worker, the results she earned were used to support her daily needs. Told:

"Suami tidak pernah memberikan gaji, karena gaji suami sebagai karyawan PT. Kuala Pelabuhan Indonesia di berikan untuk Wil-nya yang berasal dari Manado (The husband never gives a salary, because the husband's salary as an employee of PT. Kuala Pelabuhan Indonesia is given to Wil from Manado)"

Various efforts have been made by Marlina to make Jacob Yembise - her husband to aware but just the truth:

"Saya dipukuli, muka saya ditampar dan saya didorong sampai jatuh lalu diinjak sampai keluar darah, dan saya dimaki-maki, babi ko, anjing hutan, biawak bahkan sampai diludah (I was beaten, my face was slapped and I was pushed until I fell and then stepped on to get blood, and I was cursed, you pigs, coyotes, lizards, till were spit)." said Marlina Yembise

As she could not stand the situation, finally mom Ningsih dared to report the problem she had experienced to the escort agency for violence victims, then the institute carried out advocacy and mediation when her husband was sent to mediation, but that night Jacob threatened to kill and beat Marlina Yembise until he was battered. Until finally her husband was expelled from the company because of being subject to disciplinary action.

(3.8). Aryani Kasim. Name: Aryani Kasim, Place / date of birth: Belu, July 11, 1982, Job / Status: Domestic worker, Education: Junior High School. Aryani Kasim 36 (year) woman from NTT married Wens Mitoro, a man from the Kamoro tribe Mimika. Their marriage was awarded with four children. Early marriage all went well, there were no strikes between them, starting life from zero until Wens Mitoro was entrusted to become a regional official. Their households began to fluctuate, after returning to attend training in Makassar, the attitude and character of Wens Mitoro changed, coupled with his passion for consuming liquor, increasingly made him lose consciousness and persecute his wife.

As always, if Wens goes home drunk then mother Aryani is persecuted, accused of being whole, even the clothes she wears are opened and beaten in front of friends until the victim faints. In fact, it was not enough, mother Aryani often received expulsion and insults that were brought up, due to mother Aryani, "rebuking another daddy's ideal woman. That was a woman named Tanti from Toraja who is a nurse."

3. Kabupaten Boven Digoel

(4.9). Alia. Name: Alia, Age: 28 Years, Status: Widow 1 Child; Address of origin: Palu. Alia said that she had received a rough treatment / violence from a number of guests who had come 2 times, in the form of physical and psychological violence such as: yelling / shouting with a big voice and harsh words, and slapping her face, making her afraid. The main trigger of this violence is liquor.

(4.10). Momin. Name: Momin, Age: 34 years old, Status: Married, Address of origin: West Java; Violence that has been experienced in the form of psychological and physical, when serving visitors at work, which is the trigger of the violence, because it is influenced by alcohol. Momin's experience has been 3 times, 2 in the form of physical violence and 1 in psychic, this is what causes Momin, always careful when serving the end, even when a visitor who is influenced by alcohol asks to be served, she refuses.

B. Conditions of KDRT Per Research Area

Papua is the province with the highest number of cases of violence against women reaching 1,360 cases for every 10,000 women. Papua is actually the highest even though various data suggest that DKI Jakarta is the highest. Based on data from the Papua Regional Police, domestic violence in the Papua Province includes cases of abuse, neglect, rape, infidelity, and psychic violence.

The vulnerability of indigenous Papuan women experiencing continued and layered violence was also triggered and caused by various main factors, including high domestic violence (domestic violence), patriarchal culture with traditional values and systems that did not provide substantive justice to women, inability to economic problems, weakness handling system, and prevention of violence by local government, and the highest trigger factor is the influence of liquor.

The strong patriarchal culture that is causes men to feel more powerful and can act arbitrarily against his wife. Patriarchal culture here can be seen for example from the application of dowry which is assumed by men as a "buying tool" for women. As happened in Nabire Regency, where brothers and parents are considered more important than their wives, besides Papuan men, they also cannot control themselves after drinking liquor.

In addition to the factors mentioned above, further elaboration to obtain a description of the conditions of violence in households in Papua Province is carried out in the districts, according to research data:

3.1 Conditions of KDRT in Jayapura City

a. Problem

Various cases of domestic violence are inseparable from the persistence of patriarchal culture that is still inherent as a mindset to become a contributing factor. This also includes legitimizing acts of violence committed by men to their partners. Patriarchal culture that influences that men are stronger and more powerful than women, so wives have limitations in making choices or desires and have a tendency to obey all the desires of their husbands, even bad desires. There is a social reality that often occurs in society if "just fine" violence is done if the wife does not obey the wishes of the husband.

b. Form

The form of domestic violence in the city of Jayapura is generally in the form of physical violence, namely the perpetrators of beating, slapping, kicking, strangling, pulling hair, and even burning the victim's limbs. Which results in serious injuries to the body of the victim and / or injuries that are difficult to cure or that cause a danger of death. In addition to physical violence there is also psychological violence in the form of acts of control, manipulation, exploitation, abuse, humiliation and humiliation, in the form of prohibition, coercion, and social isolation; degrading or insulting actions and or sayings; stalking; threats of physical, sexual and economic violence; each of which can result in psychological suffering in the following ways: (1) Terrorist fears and feelings. (2.) Feeling helpless, loss of confidence, loss of ability, and (3.); phobias or depression.

c. Aim

The purpose of domestic violence generally is only as a momentary effort from the perpetrators to meet psychological or emotional needs.

d. Causes and Impacts

According to the results of the research, the factor that ranked first in the cause of domestic violence in the city of Jayapura was the strong patriarchal culture, which caused men to feel more powerful and could act arbitrarily against their wives. Next is drug, alcohol or alcohol abuse which also contributes greatly to domestic violence. Drugs and alcohol change moods to behave rudely without making conscious judgments. Next is the influence of mass media, especially TV, which has a large role in the rise of domestic violence. Through the media, the perpetrators seemed to be guided by a precise method of persecuting victims without being sniffed by law enforcement. In films and soap operas, acts of violence are often used as a form of punishment or a way to overcome problems.

In addition, the economic factors in the form of money availability, and health. When two important things are interrupted, domestic violence is common. Say an individual has a negative life experience, unemployment or deteriorating health. As an outlet for disappointment, the closest person is usually the target of anger. While the impact of domestic violence on women is a lack of confidence to appear as a party that actively encourages change, both in the family and society, hampers the ability of women to participate in social activities, disrupts their health, reduces autonomy, both in the economic, political, socio-cultural and physical. Likewise with children, self-confidence in the growth of his soul will be disrupted and can inhibit the process of mental development and their future.

e. Form of Government Intervention of Jayapura City

Efforts to prevent and or cope with various violent behaviors experienced by women and children must receive serious attention and treatment, from the Papua Province and the Jayapura municipalities. Only, the approach in handling this problem has not been integrated with the community. The forms of attention and interventions of the Provincial and City Government of Jayapura are (1.) Aid and counseling from the Health Office, and from the Education and Culture Service to victims of women's and children's violence aimed at increasing women's awareness of their rights and obligations in law and raising public awareness how important efforts are to overcome the occurrence of violence against women and children, both in individual, social and institutional contexts; (2.) The P2TP2A assistance and from LSMN, are namely by conducting a campaign against violence against women and children systematically and supported by a strong network, including renewing a conducive health service system to combat violence against women and children.

While the action of interventions that may soon be taken are: (1.) Forming institutions to support victims of violence with specific targets for women and children to be given free of charge in the form of consultations, medical and psychological care. (2.) Asking the mass media (print and electronic) to pay more attention to the

problem of acts of violence against women and children in their reporting, including providing education to the public about the basic rights of women and children.

3.2 Conditions of KDRT in Nabire Regency

a. Problem

The dominance of men is very visible because of the patriarchal culture that creates a social construction that women are weak and can be hurt, both heart and physical. In relation to men, the social meaning of biological differences leads to the strengthening of myths, stereotypes, and rules, practices that demean women and facilitate violence. Violence can take place in family and personal relationships; it can also be at work or through cultural practices.

b. Form

Form of KDRT experienced by the victims committed by the perpetrator is; in the form of physical, psychological, economic and sexual things that occur continuously. Physical violence dominates in Nabire, such as beatings, torture resulting in minor injuries, pain and physical injuries to the body of the victim and or the danger of losing one of the five senses, getting deformed until suffering paralysis.

Whereas psychological and sexual violence in the form, humiliation of victims in public, spit victims and coercion to have sex without the consent of the victim or when the victim does not want or sexually act with physical violence with or without the aid of sex tools that cause illness, injury or injury results in mental or stress disorders, even depression.

In the economic field, it is the act of exploitation, manipulation and control through economic means to force victims to work in exploitative ways including prostitution or prohibiting work victims but abandoning them. Also in the form of deliberate efforts that make the victim dependent or economically helpless or unmet basic needs.

c. Aim

The purpose of domestic violence/KDRT, generally is only as a momentary effort from the perpetrators to meet psychological or emotional needs for a moment.

d. Causes and Impacts

Liquor is the main trigger for various cases of domestic violence in Nabire district. Miras changes her mood to behave rudely without making conscious judgments, which leads to acts of violence. But the prohibition of alcohol in Nabire can also have a greater impact. Alcohol has been around since ancient times and until now it is almost in all parts of Nabire or to remote parts of Nabire. In addition to alcohol, the culture of the Patriarchy that puts men and women in an equal position is also the cause. The community considers men to be strong, brave and merciless, so that domestic violence is considered not as a social problem, but a personal problem with husband and wife relations. The factors that contributed to the occurrence of violence against women in the next Nabire were a low level of education and a misunderstanding of religious teachings, resulting in the assumption that men may control women.

While the impact of KDRT on women is the stereotype or bad stigma attached to the victims including; First, Internal Stigma, namely, the tendency of victims to blame themselves, close themselves, punish themselves, consider themselves disgrace, loss of self-confidence, and especially trauma, so that the woman does not want to be involved after traumatizing her husband's violence. Second, External Stigma, that is, the tendency of people to blame victims, information media without empathy, publicly report cases experienced by victims and ignore the privacy rights of victims. In addition to the bad stigma attached to victims, violence against women can also destroy the order of ethical and social values such as bad impacts, for example, lead to human trafficking.

e. Form of Government Intervention of Regency

The form of intervention that has been carried out by the government, from the PP & PA Office of Nabire Regency has provided assistance to several victims of domestic violence, then there are also cases handled by Nabire Regional Police, but from all cases accompanied by the PP & PA Office and those who have arrived at their police station (the victims did not continue the case because they returned again with family reasons).

3.3 Conditions of KDRT in Mimika Regency

a. Problem

The act of domestic violence (KDRT), is one of the abnormal symptoms in society, because it is contrary to the values and social norms of the community. Today the condition of these abnormal symptoms is increasingly developing and sticking to the surface with the circulation of various cases in social media such as, husbands

hitting, burning and torturing even killing their wives. There are also employers who commit acts of violence against their domestic servants.

Why are acts of violence against women so easy in our environment? Of course there are various kinds of causes as well as the problem. Like the iceberg theory, the problem that appears on the surface is only a small part, but what is hidden in the sea is very large and cannot be detected. Actions of domestic violence that occur in Mimika Regency are dominated by physical violence and economic neglect.

b. Form

Actors of domestic violence (KDRT), have different motives, but appear in the same form, namely, in the form of psychological, sexual and economic physical violence that occurs continuously. Physical violence dominates in Mimika, such as beatings, torture which results in minor injuries, pain and physical injuries to the victim's body and or creates the danger of losing one of the five senses, getting disabled until he suffers from paralysis. While psychological, sexual and economic violence include, humbling or insulting speech, sexual acts with unwanted physical contact, such as fingering, touching sexual organs, forcibly kissing, embracing and other actions that cause disgust, and feel controlled. And economic violence includes measures of control, manipulation, exploitation without the knowledge and without the consent of the victim, as well as the act of abandoning it.

c. Aim

The purpose of conducting a report on domestic violence (KDRT) is to find out about efforts to combat violence in households in Mimika Regency. This is to find out the inhibiting factors for efforts to combat violence in households in Mimika Regency. Next to that, is to find out the fulfilment of victims' rights, and legal efforts needed by the victim.

d. Causes and Impacts

According to the results of the research, the factor that ranks first in the cause of KDRT in Mimika is a patriarchal culture, which subordinates women to second class beings, which causes men to feel more powerful and can act arbitrarily against their wives. Furthermore, alcoholic abuse also contributes greatly to domestic violence. Other causes are poverty, social relations problems both in family or community, deviations from social behavior (psychosocial problems). The weak social control that is becomes the primary community and law and the influence of social cultural values in certain social environments. But for the author the main cause of this problem is the loss of religious values because of course only with religion that can regulate social problems based on individual awareness. Violence experienced by the wife will cause heart injury and trauma to the child.

The long-term effects on women's lives are depression, stress, and other psychological disorders that can interfere with social life and daily activities. In addition, the direct impact of domestic violence is bruising, swelling, sprains, broken bones, burns, internal bleeding, injury to the genital area, lack of hygiene and sexually transmitted diseases and many that not all can be seen immediately. It is certain that women who are victims of violence will be reluctant to tell others about the things they experienced, let alone report. This condition forms a closed or introverted personality that is very dangerous.

e. Form of Government Intervention by Mimika Regency

The social approach carried out by the Mimika Regional Government encompasses an approach to community participation in reporting and being alert to any crime, especially human trafficking. The medical approach, namely from the Health Office who directly provides services and treatments both physically and psychologically, and also provides counselling to women about how to handle good and proper domestic contact for KDRT. And lastly is the educational approach carried out by P2TP2A and NGO institutions that hold information on mothers on the dangers of KDRT.

Forms of Intervention of the Provincial Government of Papua and the Government of Mimika Regency, which may soon be taken is to focus on the process of handling victims, for this reason, it requires strategic efforts from outside parties to support and educate victims to report perpetrators and not provide protection for perpetrators in order to disclose and resolve the case.

3.4 Conditions of KDRT in Boven Digoel Regency

a. Problem

At present the problem of violence against women and employment is not a local or regional problem but also has become a national problem and is even a global problem. Violence against women and children can occur anywhere, starting from public places, workplaces, family environments (households) and others. The perpetrators of violence can be anyone, be it parents, brothers or other women and can happen anytime and anywhere.

b. Form

The forms of violence that are often experienced by women are physical and psychological violence, where according to the respondent's information in one of the cafes we met, the brand claimed to often get harsh treatment from the guests who came.

c. Aim

The objectives to be achieved in mapping this domestic violence problem are: (1) Preventing all forms of domestic violence, (2) Protecting victims of domestic violence, (3) Taking firm action against all perpetrators of domestic violence, and (4) Maintaining and maintain the integrity of the household so that it is safe, harmonious and harmonious.

d. Causes and Impacts

One of the biggest factors that cause domestic violence in Boven Digoel is liquor. In addition, other factors that cause domestic violence are economic problems, dowry, polygamy, Patriarchies culture, jealousy and cheating. The impact that arises from domestic violence problems against women is that victims often experience trauma or excessive fear so that it is difficult to control their behaviour. This fear often affects all activities of the victim. This has an impact on whatever the victim does always arise a sense of reluctance, making it difficult to solve a problem or an activity properly.

Women who often get violence in the household will experience feelings of helplessness so that there is a belief that nothing can be done to change their condition. The wider impact of KDRT is not only felt by women or wives but also on children. Children who often see KDRT in their families or homes will experience trauma such as being nervous, aloof, anxious, agitated and experiencing changes in behaviour that lead to introverts.

e. Form of Government Intervention by Boven Digoel Regency

Various ways have been done by the district government of Boven Digoel through the PP & PA Office to deal with domestic violence issues including: socializing to the community from the district level, district to the villages about the Law on the Protection of Women and Children, this was revealed by the PP & PA Office secretary of Boven Digoel Regency, Agustina A. Muskita, in the FGD forum. The following are programs and activities that have been carried out by the District Government. Boven Digoel through the PP & PA Office in order or as a form of direct government intervention in cases of violence against women, among others; (1) Life Quality Improvement and Women's Protection Program, Type of Activities in the form of Facilitation of Women's Protection against Violence, (2) Program for Improving the Quality of Life and Women's Protection, Types of Activities for the Implementation of Policies and Protection of Women in the Regions (3. Preparation of Group Assistance Staff Bina Kelurga, Type of Activity in the form of Counseling Training for Family Development Groups in Districts and Sub-Districts.

3.5 Recommendation of Strategy and Approachment Model and Implications of the TPPO, KDRT and TKW Prevention Program in the Province of Papua

Based on the description of the situation of vulnerability and the potential for prevention of TPPO, KDRT and TKW in Papua Province obtained from the field several preventive education suggestions can be provided covering workshops for cadre training, socialization planning in the general public, media selection, monitoring and evaluation and policies at the administrative and Working Group Levels for the Prevention of TPPO, KDRT and TKW.

The training workshop is a good choice of education formats to improve participants' knowledge and skills about TPPO, KDRT and TKW. From the point of view of the speakers, their job is to provide teaching and training so that the aim is for participants to get sufficient knowledge in theory and to be skilled in implementing practice. Learning and practice methods can be done in the form of groups or individuals.

Considering the handling of the issue of TPPO, KDRT and TKW is new, so it is suggested that the planning of social activities be carried out in groups. The goal is for cadres to have the opportunity to sharpen their knowledge better by looking at their group members. Another benefit is that each group member can complement the things found in the field. In addition to group formation, the training participants are guided step by step in planning and implementing activities, such as theme selection, time and place allocation, audience determination, audience size, visual aids, implementers, and others. Equally important is the provision of guidance in the formation of organizations along with the distribution of their respective functions and tasks.

4. Finale

Prevention of TPPO, KDRT and TKW can be carried out in several ways, namely, first mapping TPPO, KDRT and TKW both for domestic and broad purposes. Number two is, the improving community education, especially alternative education for girls, is including with educational facilities. Third, increasing community knowledge through providing the widest possible information about TPPO, KDRT and TKW along with all aspects related to it. Fourth, it is necessary to strive for guarantees of accessibility for families, especially women and children to obtain education, training, increase in income and social services. These methods seem very ideal, just how the implementation is real.

These efforts also require the involvement of all government, private sector, NGOs, international agencies, community organizations, individuals including the mass media. As one form of implementation of these methods, the step that has only recently been carried out by the Office of Women's Empowerment to minimize the practice of trafficking and violence is by conducting training for village heads on orderly administration. One of the main objectives of the administrative order is to anticipate the practice of falsifying identity which is increasingly prevalent in the management of TKI requirements. In this case, many forms of activities can touch the community in general, including women in them who are vulnerable to human trafficking and domestic violence.

a. Synthesis of Policy Recommendations

The handling of criminal trafficking and violence in persons is complex, where the handling of it requires comprehensive mapping. Besides that the seriousness of the government and the involvement of all elements of the nation are expected to contribute participative in the effort to eradicate the crime of trafficking in persons. Recognizing the general conditions in the province of Papua, the community needs to get a lot of knowledge and socialization about the dangers of trafficking in persons. The education and outreach also includes procedures and conditions that must be known by female workers before leaving for other regions in Indonesia such as those who go to Papua. Prospective female workers are required to pay attention to how complete official documents will be taken, adequate knowledge of work services in accordance with government regulations so that they get security guarantees and are not constantly tricked by irresponsible parties.

b. Policy Recommendations

This research focuses on the aspects of Trafficking in Persons (TPPO) and Domestic Violence (KDRT), so the recommendations of the two aspects, namely:

1. The socialization of legal protection for women is a protection given to legal subjects in the form of preventive and repressive legal instruments, both written and unwritten. Legal protection as an illustration of the function of law, namely a concept in which the law can provide justice for women.
2. Regional governments at the provincial, city and district levels can tighten control of entertainment and restaurant venues operating in their work areas in employing women, so that female workers can be needed well and they get their rights according to the rule of law.
3. The Regional Government should tighten the supervision of entry routes for passengers by land, sea and air, so that the flow of illegal migration to Papua can be controlled, especially women who are trafficked by irresponsible parties, such as brokers, pimps, etc.
4. The socialization of the Act of KDRT carried out continuously by the Office of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection at Provincial Level, Municipal or Regencies should be mapped according to the socio-cultural context by involving Indigenous and Religious leaders to be understood by the community, especially Papuan men.
5. Completion of KDRT cases is processed according to customary rules and formal or positive law with high sanctions to provide a deterrent effect for the perpetrators. Construction of safe houses for women in the Province, City and Regency.
6. Economic Empowerment for Papuan women refers to the cultural characteristics and ecological zone of Papua.

Notes

Note 1. To evaluate the results of the development of a gender perspective, the indicators of the Gender Development Index (IPG) and the Gender Empowerment Index (IGD). The IPG describes the gap or achievement gap of human development between men and women. Women are expected to get equal access to men so that they can participate in productive activities that can improve the quality of life. Meanwhile, the Gender Empowerment

Index (IDG) measures the active participation of men and women in economic, political and decision-making activities. Both of these gender indicators can be used as monitoring tools for gender development results (KPPPA, 2017).

Note 2. Jurnal Kriminologi Indonesia, Vol 7 No.III, Desember 2011: 307.

Note 3. Annisa Jihan A, *Analisis Viktimisasi structural terhadap tiga korban perdagangan perempuan dan anak* (Structural Victimization analysis of three victims of trafficking in women and children), UI, Jakarta, 2010, pg.3.

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RI-Law No. 21 of 2007, on Eradication of the Crime of Trafficking in Persons (TPPO).

B. Empirical and Field Researches of LIPTEK-Papua.

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- Sources from Nabire Regency
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C. ELSE

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