

ABSTRAK

Sektor perikanan merupakan industri yang berbahaya dengan berbagai kasus seperti pemotongan upah, jam kerja berlebihan, kekerasan fisik terus mengintai Anak Buah Kapal (ABK) perikanan migran asal Indonesia. Kondisi ini diperparah oleh lemahnya koordinasi, adanya sekat birokrasi, serta ego sektoral antar-kementerian terkait di dalam negeri yang menciptakan celah hukum bagi agen perekrut nakal. Meninjau fenomena tersebut, penelitian ini hadir untuk menganalisis peran organisasi internasional seperti *International Labour Organization* (ILO) melalui program *Ship to Shore Rights Project* (S2SR) periode 2020-2024. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif dengan data primer diperoleh secara langsung melalui teknik wawancara semi-terstruktur bersama informan kunci dari perwakilan ILO, KP2MI, SBMI, dan perwakilan pekerja ABK, sedangkan data sekunder dari buku, jurnal ilmiah, serta laporan berkala organisasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ILO melalui S2SR berhasil mengimplementasikan tiga dimensi peran berdasarkan teori Clive Archer. ILO berhasil mendorong dan memfasilitasi lahirnya Peraturan Pemerintah (PP) No. 22 Tahun 2022, menginisiasi pembentukan *Migrant Worker Resource Center* (MRC) di Tegal, memfasilitasi forum multilateral melalui Konferensi *The Fair Seas* 2022 di Bali. Peran ILO melalui program S2SR efektif dalam mengisi kekosongan hukum dan memperkuat tata kelola perlindungan ABK Indonesia dari tingkat pusat hingga ke tingkat akar rumput.

Kata Kunci: ILO, Pekerja Migran, Anak Buah Kapal, *Ship to Shore Rights Project*.

ABSTRACT

The fishing sector is a hazardous industry, with various issues such as wage deductions, excessive working hours, and physical violence constantly threatening Indonesian migrant fishing crew members. These conditions are exacerbated by weak coordination, bureaucratic barriers, and sectoral rivalries among relevant domestic ministries, which create legal loopholes exploited by unscrupulous recruitment agencies. In light of these issues, this study aims to analyze the role of international organizations such as the International Labour Organization (ILO) through its Ship to Shore Rights Project (S2SR) for the 2020–2024 period. This study employs a descriptive qualitative method, with primary data collected directly through semi-structured interviews with key informants from representatives of the ILO, KP2MI, SBMI, and seafarers' representatives, while secondary data was sourced from books, academic journals, and the organizations' periodic reports. The research findings indicate that the ILO, through the S2SR, successfully implemented the three dimensions of agency as outlined in Clive Archer's theory. The ILO successfully advocated for and facilitated the enactment of Government Regulation (PP) No. 22 of 2022, initiated the establishment of the Migrant Worker Resource Center (MRC) in Tegal, and facilitated a multilateral forum through the 2022 Fair Seas Conference in Bali. The ILO's role through the S2SR program has been effective in filling legal gaps and strengthening the governance of protections for Indonesian seafarers from the central government level down to the grassroots level.

Keywords: ILO, Migrant Workers, Ship Crews, Ship to Shore Rights Project.