

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis upaya Indonesia sebagai anggota ASEAN dalam mengimplementasikan *ASEAN Convention Against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children* (ACTIP) dalam mengatasi perdagangan perempuan di wilayah perbatasan Thailand-Myanmar pada 2021–2023. Tahun ini dipilih karena dua fenomena besar, yaitu kudeta militer Myanmar pada Februari 2021 dan pandemi COVID-19, yang memicu peningkatan kasus perdagangan manusia di kawasan. Penelitian menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif melalui wawancara, studi pustaka, dan studi dokumen, dengan kerangka teori Kerja Sama Internasional K.J. Holsti yang mencakup persamaan kepentingan, aturan formal, dan interaksi berulang. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, dapat disimpulkan bahwa implementasi ACTIP oleh Indonesia dalam menangani perdagangan perempuan di perbatasan Thailand-Myanmar pada periode 2021–2023 mencerminkan berjalannya kerja sama regional yang didasarkan pada persamaan kepentingan, aturan formal, dan interaksi berulang. Implementasi tersebut diwujudkan melalui berbagai langkah konkret, antara lain penguatan diplomasi regional, harmonisasi regulasi nasional dengan ketentuan ACTIP, perlindungan serta pemulangan korban WNI, koordinasi antarlembaga, peningkatan kapasitas aparat penegak hukum, dan pengarusutamaan isu perdagangan manusia berbasis teknologi digital pada masa keketuaan ASEAN tahun 2023. Namun, efektivitas implementasi ACTIP masih terhambat oleh ketidakstabilan politik Myanmar, perbedaan kapasitas institusi antarnegara ASEAN, prinsip non-intervensi, dan modus perdagangan manusia berbasis digital yang semakin kompleks. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa keberhasilan ACTIP ke depan bergantung pada penguatan koordinasi, kapasitas kelembagaan, serta perlindungan korban berperspektif gender dan hak asasi manusia.

Kata Kunci : ACTIP, Perdagangan Perempuan, Indonesia, ASEAN, Perbatasan Thailand-Myanmar, Kerja Sama Internasional

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze Indonesia's efforts as an ASEAN member in implementing the ASEAN Convention Against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (ACTIP) in addressing trafficking in women in the Thailand-Myanmar border region in 2021–2023. This year was chosen because of two major phenomena, namely the Myanmar military coup in February 2021 and the COVID-19 pandemic, which triggered an increase in human trafficking cases in the region. The study used a descriptive qualitative method through interviews, literature studies, and document studies, with the theoretical framework of K.J. Holsti's International Cooperation which includes common interests, formal rules, and repeated interactions. Based on the research results, it can be concluded that Indonesia's implementation of ACTIP in addressing trafficking in women in the Thailand-Myanmar border region in 2021–2023 reflects the implementation of regional cooperation based on common interests, formal rules, and repeated interactions. This implementation is realized through various concrete steps, including strengthening regional diplomacy, harmonization of national regulations with ACTIP provisions, protection and repatriation of Indonesian victims, inter-institutional coordination, capacity building of law enforcement officers, and mainstreaming of digital technology-based human trafficking issues during the ASEAN chairmanship in 2023. However, the effectiveness of ACTIP implementation is still hampered by Myanmar's political instability, differences in institutional capacity between ASEAN countries, the principle of non-intervention, and increasingly complex digital-based human trafficking methods. This study concludes that the future success of ACTIP depends on strengthening coordination, institutional capacity, and victim protection from a gender and human rights perspective.

Keywords: ACTIP, Trafficking in Women, Indonesia, ASEAN, Thailand-Myanmar Border, International Cooperation