Review

A scoping analysis of collaborative governance in preventing and dealing with the crime of human trafficking in Indonesia

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Abstract: The present study analyzed the extant literature about the phenomenon of human trafficking in Indonesia. The Scope Analysis examined scholarly journals and publications from 2012 to 2020. We obtained databases from internationally recognized journals such as Scopus and Web of Science. We restricted the time frame based on the available evidence at that moment. The methodology employed in this study involved the identification, collection, and organization of peer evaluations that were published with pertinent details or by delineating the fundamental concepts that constitute the domain of a research investigation concerning chronology, location (nation or setting), source (literature review), and provenance. The findings of the analysis indicated the existence of articles that delved into the circumstances and current state of persons who fell victim to human trafficking, specifically from Indonesia to different regions throughout the globe. The analysis approach was utilized in this study, following the methodological parameters outlined by Arksey and O'Malley in 2005. Moreover, it is anticipated that the Scoping Analysis will generate policy recommendations for policymakers, practitioners, and researchers seeking to combat and address the illicit trafficking of individuals in Indonesia.

Keywords: crime; collaborative governance; human trafficking; scoping analysis

1. Introduction

Human trafficking is the forced, fraudulent, or deceptive recruiting, transportation, transfer, sheltering, or receiving of persons for profit (Winterdyk and Ford, 2024) or a cross-border criminal activity that has garnered global recognition in Asia (Kedutaan Besar dan KonsulatAS di Indonesia, 2019). As of 2016, the Asian region had the second-highest prevalence of modern slavery, with an estimated 24.9 million individuals, including men, women, and children, living in poverty. The rate of modern slavery in this area was 6.1 per 1000 people (ILO, 2017). Asians made up 62% of human trafficking, according to the ILO victims, Camp et al. (2018) report that Southeast Asia has the highest prevalence of human trafficking annually. The region is recognized as a hotspot for human trafficking, as highlighted by Kumar (2016). Furthermore, child trafficking is widespread and deeply unsettling in Southeast Asia. Annually, almost 1.8 million children are subjected to trafficking, with a majority of two-thirds being female. The Palermo Protocol, approved by the United States in 2003, was signed by 117 countries, ratified by 112 countries, and signed by 173 countries, including Asian states (Debra and Elizabeth, 2013).

The agreement establishes a comprehensive framework to address the issue of global human trafficking, including prosecuting those responsible and protecting victims (Azis and Wahyudi, 2020; Camp et al., 2018; Gómez-Mera, 2017). Southeast Asia has made significant efforts to combat human trafficking, as demonstrated by the Palermo Protocol in 2000. This protocol obliges all countries in the region to prevent human trafficking by organizing various conventions, including the ASEAN Convention Against Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children (ACTIP) in 2015 and entered into force in 2017, ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children (ACWC) established in 2010, ASEAN Declaration on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers (ADMW) in 2007, ASEAN Declaration Against Trafficking In Persons Particularly Women and Children in 2004, and ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights in 2009 (Anil Kumar, 2018).

Asian countries, specifically those in Southeast Asia, are deemed to fall short of the minimum requirements set by the Trafficking Victim Protection Act (TVPA). TVPA is a federal law in the United States passed in 2000 and has undergone multiple reauthorizations since then. The objective of the TVPA is to address the issue of human trafficking on both domestic and international levels through the provision of protection and aid to victims, the prosecution of traffickers, and the prevention of trafficking activities. These countries have consistently remained in Tiers 2 and 3 indicating their failure to meet the minimum standards for combating human trafficking despite making substantial efforts (Kedutaan Besar dan KonsulatAS di Indonesia, 2019). Moreover, it suggests that Southeast Asian nations, as participants of the ASEAN Convention Against Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children (ACTIP) have not successfully pledged to accomplish the objectives of the ASEAN Convention Against Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, in the prevention and elimination of human trafficking, specifically in the ASEAN region (Pangastuti et al., 2019).

Anil Kumar (2018) and Marinova and James (2012) have found that the state's inability to prevent and combat human trafficking crimes effectively can be attributed to insufficient data and government measures in establishing collaborative coordination and collaboration with relevant parties. Moreover, the calculations of human trafficking occurrences at the local, national, and worldwide levels rely on inadequate and disorganized data and the tendency to underreport such incidents. The majority of victims may reintegrate into their communities without disclosing the incident to the police, family, or acquaintances. There are differing opinions on how to define victims of human trafficking, the incorrect categorization of the situation, and inaccurate methods of estimate. The primary objective of this scoping investigation was to examine the issue of human trafficking in Indonesia, specifically the methods employed by both governmental and non-governmental organizations to identify and record victims in official documentation. Furthermore, individuals identified through demographic studies as being susceptible to being victims of human trafficking, whether or not they are documented officially, have been examined by Farrell and Reichert (2017), Hoang (2019), and Trees et al. (2012).

Nevertheless, human trafficking in Indonesia is a multifaceted problem. Hence, this scoping study examines and evaluates the collaboration between the government

and other relevant entities as a research contribution. The study aims to provide policy recommendations to the government and associated parties to foster collaborative governance by accommodating various interests (Liu and Xu, 2018; Pangastuti et al., 2019).

2. Literature review

Indonesia, a country in Southeast Asia, is accused of being a source, destination, and transit country for victims of human trafficking (Palmer and Missbach, 2018; Rafferty, 2013). However, the literature review results show that human trafficking victims from Indonesia are always recorded in international cases. For example, The Ministry of Interior (MOI) reported investigating 19 potential trafficking cases during the reporting period, 16 of them for sex trafficking and three for forced labor from Indonesia; the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reported in 2018 handling 162 cases of Indonesian citizens (WNI) victims of TIP overseas (Kedutaan Besar dan KonsulatAS di Indonesia, 2019). In 2012, the United Nations reported that 40% of human trafficking victims in Southeast Asia, including Indonesia, were children (Palmer and Missbach, 2018). According to data from 2015 (Kosandi et al., 2017), approximately 75,000 Indonesian migrant laborers were victims of human trafficking and about 70% of the victims were trafficked to Asia, Europe, and Malaysia.

The Republic of Indonesia's government signed the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNCTOC) on 15 November 2000, to prevent and combat human trafficking. Subsequently, Law Number 5 of 2009 was enacted, which pertains to the ratification of the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (United Nations Convention). The ratification of the Protocol Law on Trafficking in Persons by Nations Against Transnational Organized Crime, specifically Law No. 14 of 2009 regarding the Protocol to Prevent, respond to, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, enhancing the Convention. The United Nations is actively engaged in combating transnational crime. Moreover, this movement's name is the Palermo Protocol of 2000 (Janur et al., 2017).

In addition, the Indonesian government has implemented the policies outlined in Law No. 21 of 2007 on the Eradication of the Crime of Human Trafficking, which was followed by the issuance of Presidential Regulation No. 69 of the Republic of Indonesia on the Task Force for the Prevention and Handling of Human Trafficking (Kosandi et al., 2017; Tentang Database Peraturan, 2018). The Task Force is an Ad hoc agency of the Indonesian government that mediates Collaborative Governance of public institutions with non-state stakeholders in the decision-making process and formulation of appropriate policy strategies in the Prevention and Management of Human Trafficking (Erikson and Larsson, 2019; Liu and Xu, 2018). Collaboration within the task force is one of the most important strategies for addressing trafficking issues. It facilitates stakeholder cooperation by coordinating and synchronizing their respective duties and functions. These parties include various institutions and ministries presided over by the Minister of Coordinating Human Development and Culture. The Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection is the Daily Chair (Tentang Database Peraturan, 2018).

Collaborative governance is an essential and solution-based instrument used in

making new policies for solving a problem; because of the government's limitations, the involvement of other stakeholders is needed if it only relies on its capabilities. Therefore, the proposal for addressing complex social problems through cross-sector collaboration is gaining popularity. Cross-sectoral collaboration refers to the efforts of organizations in two or more sectors (e.g., countries, non-profit organizations, businesses) to combine resources to accomplish goals impossible for organizational actors in a single industry to achieve. Cross-sectoral collaboration is an appealing tactic for mobilizing diverse actors to pursue social change objectives. These field notes reveal how collaboration among various sectors effectively advances an organization's social change mission (Lux and Mosley, 2014; Tien Hoang, 2017). Collaborative governance mediates actors to formulate a shared understanding of a problem (Ansell and Gash, 2018; Doberstein, 2016; Purdy, 2012). It is defined as a media for coordination, consultation, and joint decision-making between public and private actors in implementing a policy and program (Erikson and Larsson, 2019); it functions as a rule that binds public institutions with stakeholders in decision-making consensus-oriented to resolve the issue of general problems (Emerson et al., 2012; Koebele, 2018).

In connection with this, the collaborative governance theory is one of the promising strategies for the government and stakeholders in overcoming social problems, including the issue of human trafficking (Erikson and Larsson, 2019). Inter-agency cooperation to prevent trafficking and protect victims is considered one of the most critical factors contributing to the success of anti-trafficking programs (Liu et al., 2017). Some supporting data include a literature review showing the importance of coordinated case management to ensure victims' access to comprehensive services (Major et al., 2018; Manafo et al., 2018). Securing victims' permits for social, mental health, and legal services are a complex task that cannot be accomplished without collaboration among the institutions that provide these services (Hounmenou, 2018). Studies from academics and policymakers highlight that practical anti-Human Trafficking efforts require cooperation and coordination among multiple stakeholders, not just criminalizing perpetrators. Coordination and collaboration are essential because human trafficking is a complex and diverse problem that cannot be solved alone (Gómez-Mera, 2017).

Furthermore, Lagon (2015) argues that in overcoming and preventing human trafficking, collaboration is needed that emphasizes partnerships between governments, multilateral organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and the private sector and society because transformative partnerships will bring about fundamental and systemic changes, not just mitigation. In addition, human trafficking and its effects only, but in particular, transformative partnerships can reduce the occurrence of human trafficking and reduce the dehumanization of human trafficking.

The dynamics of collaborative governance, which is expected to contribute to solving public problems, particularly the prevention and management of human trafficking by integrating resources, disseminating information and knowledge, generating innovations, and developing policies that are more effective, efficient, flexible, and appropriate problem-solving solutions, but poses many challenges, including issues of transparency, commitment, accountability, and efficiency (Ran and Qi, 2018). This assertion is consistent with the challenges and dynamics of

Collaborative Governance Practices in the Task Force for the Prevention and Handling of Trafficking in Persons in Indonesia is in the era of digital disruption; consequently, innovative Collaborative Governance designs are required.

3. Method

This study uses the Scoping Analysis method by following the procedures described by Arksey and O'Malley (2005), which is carried out comprehensively to identify, collect, and organize peer reviews that have been published along with relevant information or by mapping the fundamental concepts underlying the field of a research study concerning time, location (country or context), source (literature review) (Walsh et al., 2016), and origin (Breuing et al., 2018; Lewis and Battglia, 2019; Tong et al., 2020). We collected databases from several sources through the websites of international journal publications and we selected the related article for analysis. Furthermore, the relevant scoping review results are reported into selected reporting items with a systematic coverage review and Meta-Analysis (PRISMA-ScR) extension (Kirkland et al., 2020). Scoping analysis has the advantage of producing more in-depth and extensive literature navigation rather than being guided by research questions that are highly focused and only match the search for a particular study design (Camp et al., 2018). Furthermore, the study results are expected to produce appropriate and valuable policy recommendations for policymakers, practitioners, and researchers (McCoy, 2017; Littell et al., 2008). A scoping review begins with research questions and then identifies several relevant studies, continues with an assessment of the quality of the literature study and summary of the evidence, and ends with interpreting the study's results (McCoy, 2017).

The same thought was put forward (Hoosen et al., 2018; Okech et al., 2018), confirming several stages used in a systematic literature review. First, identify the literature eligibility criteria (Inclusion Criteria). The articles used as literature sources must be original research, previously reviewed, fall within the scope of research reviewed by the researcher, and be written in English. Second, navigation of information sources and literature searches are based on online databases with well-known repositories of academic studies such as Elsevier (Scopus), Science Direct, Emerald, Academic Search Complete, One Library Wiley, Cambridge digital library, Tandfonline (Routledge), IEEE Xplore. Third, literature selection using keywords, exploration, title selection, and abstracts on articles obtained from search results based on previously defined eligibility criteria. Fourth, read entirely or partially the composition of articles that have not been eliminated in the previous stage to determine whether the article should be included in the following study according to the eligibility criteria. Fourth, the reference list of selected articles is reviewed to find other related studies. Fifth, the articles in the reference list following this study will be reviewed using stages 3 to 4. Sixth, data collection is done manually by creating a data extraction form. Seventh, the selection of data items is obtained from selecting selected articles.

In this regard, Scoping Analysis, according to Barua et al. (2020); den Hollander and Janszen (2020); Gautam Poudel and Barroso (2018); Lewis and Battglia (2019); Maharani et al. (2019); begin with several steps, namely by identifying research

questions, identifying relevant studies, study selection, graphing data, compiling, summarizing, and reporting results, consulting with key stakeholders. More details can be explored through the following image:
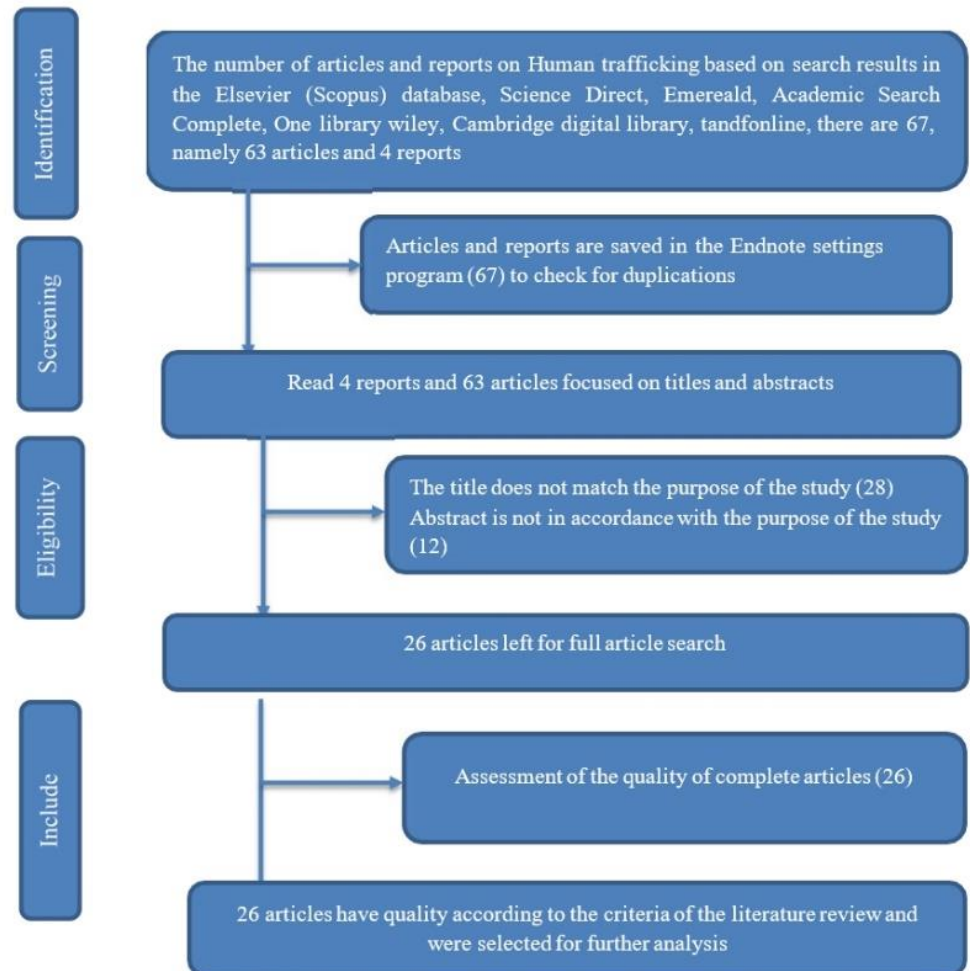
Figure 1. Flowchart of the process of reviewing articles and journal reports.

Based on the flow chart (see **Figure 1**), it can be explained that the process of reviewing articles and journal reports starts with several stages: the first stage begins with identifying research questions, which in this section contains reviews related to the evaluation of the question, such as:

- What are the situation and conditions of human trafficking in the international world, especially in Southeast Asian countries?
- How do UN organizations and governments prevent and handle Human Trafficking in Southeast Asian countries?
- How is the collaborative governance model designed for the Task Force for the Prevention and Handling of Trafficking in Persons in Indonesia?

In the second stage (see **Figure 1**), by identifying relevant studies in this regard, we searched the following electronic databases: Emerald Insight, Taylor & Francis Online (Tandfonline), SAGE Journals, Science Direct, Wiley Online Library, Cambridge Core, the Home of Academic Content, Oxford Academic Journal, and Springer Link. from the beginning of the database 2012 to 2020. Feature articles were

used, and references from all relevant journals were checked using keyword searches.

The third stage (see **Figure 1**) is the selection of studies, in which all authors screened all abstracts independently. Publications identified with potential for inclusion were collected in full text. Any disagreements about inclusion were resolved through discussion. The fourth stage is mapping the data, classifying the data based on the author, year, study population, methodology, study objectives, results, and conclusions.

Furthermore, this study was independently tested to determine the approach's consistency, accuracy, and completeness. The fifth stage is compiling, summarizing, and reporting the results. Next, the authors analyze the study by describing several recommendations for designing the Collaborative Governance model in the Task Force for the Prevention and Handling of Trafficking in Persons in Indonesia. Finally, the sixth stage is to consult with stakeholders and related parties, considering that the author's study is still imperfect.

4. Result and discussion

Based on the results of the Scoping Analysis from various literacy sources from journals and reports from 2012 to 2020, it found articles with the theme of the situation and condition of victims of Human Trafficking from Indonesia in the international world (Azis and Wahyudi, 2020; Anil Kumar, 2018; Camp et al., 2018; Farrell and Reichert, 2017; Gautam Poudel and Barroso, 2019; Jani and Anstadt, 2013; Jumnianpol et al., 2019; Missbach and Palmer, 2020; Okech et al., 2018; Pangastuti et al., 2019), efforts to handle human trafficking (Erikson and Larsson, 2019; Gómez-Mera, 2017; Huff-Corzine, 2017; Hounmenou, 2018; Janur et al., 2017; Jones and Lutze, 2016; Kaye et al., 2014; Kosandi et al., 2017; Lagon, 2015; Lux and Mosley, 2014; Marinova and James, 2012; Orme and Ross-Sheriff, 2015; Rafferty, 2013), collaborative governance framework and model in handling human trafficking. Furthermore, the results of the Scoping Analysis are expected to produce appropriate and valuable policy recommendations for policymakers, practitioners, and researchers in efforts to prevent and deal with criminal acts of trafficking in persons in Indonesia (Liu and Xu, 2018; Kim et al., 2018; Kosandi et al., 2019). Based on the results of the analysis of the article can be mapped thematically as follows:

Table 1. Article summary.

Researcher(s)	Purpose	Types of research, sample, and collection technique	Results
Azis, A., & Wahyudi, R. (2020). Imperfect Victims and an Imperfect Protocol: Reflecting on the Trafficking Experiences of Indonesian	This article discusses transnational recruitment, offshore forced	Qualitative Five fishermen (active or former) aged 21–33. The interview featured three	The Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) estimates that 262,869 Indonesian fishermen were working overseas in 2014; 77% of them are in the low-wage category and are employed on fishing vessels
Fishermen, M. Journal of Human Trafficking, 6(2), 156–167. https://doi.org/10.1080/233 22705.2020.1691302	Labor, and the post-trafficking stage. Identify related to the exploitation of migrant fishermen in Indonesia	Javanese from Central Java: One is from Pati, and two are from Tegal, one of the northern coastal cities traditionally considered the prime area for fisherman recruitment. The other two men are from North Sumatra, Medan, and Sibolga. Interview and Observation	Most of the migrant workers in the fishing industry are from Indonesia and Myanmar
Camp, M. A., Barner, J. R., & Okech, D. (2018). Implications of human trafficking in Asia: a scoping review of aftercare initiatives centered on economic development. Journal of Evidence-Informed Social Work,15(2), 204-214. https://doi.org/10.1080/237 61407.2018.1435326	The article aims to find out the literature review related to the implications of human trafficking in Asia	Study of literature The literature reviewed includes academic publications as well as international reports	Policy recommendations in the reviewed studies varied widely from country to country, with many studies addressing current efforts to comply with the Palermo Protocol or other international anti-trafficking efforts or addressing gaps in the policy itself.
Amy, F., & Reichart, J. (2017). Using U.S Law-Enforcement Data: Promise and Limits in Measuring Human Trafficking. Journal of Human Trafficking, 3(1), 39–60. http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/23322705.2017.1280324	The purpose of this article is to explain the collection of human trafficking data using programs/systems to identify the number of human trafficking that occur in America	Qualitative Case Study Two states as case studies-Illinois and Tennessee. Interviews were conducted with crime reporting staff, heads of investigative units, and investigators at two state crime reporting agencies and three local law enforcement agencies.	The four main challenges to identifying accurate trafficking reporting data are identifying violations, training officers, supporting investigations, and enabling accurate trafficking reporting.
Jani, N., & Anstadt, S. P. (2013). Contributing Factors in Trafficking from South Asia. Journal of Human Behavior in the Social Environment, 23(3), 298–311. https://doi.org/10.1080/109 11359.2013.739010	This article aims to explain the factors that encourage human trafficking in South Asia	Qualitative Human Trafficking Victims Interview	Factors that lead to human trafficking, such as poverty, gender bias, lack of education and awareness, lack of family support, and use of unknown community networks

Table 1. (*Continued*).

Researcher(s)	Purpose	Types of research, sample, and collection technique	Results
Jumnianpol, S., Nuangjamnong, N., & Srakaew, S. (2019). Trafficking of Fishermen in Southeast Asia: Sovereignty Questions and Regional Challenges. Human Security and Cross-Border Cooperation in East Asia, 249–270. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-95240-6_12	This article discusses the dimensions of fishing trade in Southeast Asia (Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Thailand, and Myanmar) as a regional challenge	Qualitative Interviews with Fisherman, IOM, and Government	To tackle the problem of human trafficking and achieve human security, two strategies are needed that combine top-down protection and bottom-up empowerment. The first strategy is the state's primary responsibility to protect its citizens from threats. However, in certain circumstances where the nature of the threat extends beyond the boundaries, comprehensive support from each actor is essential to ensure human security. From an agency perspective, understanding refers not only to state actors and international organizations but also to non-state actors in the civil society sector, which seem more able to reach victims.
Anil Kumar, J. (2018). The Impact of Human Trafficking in ASEAN: Singapore as a Case- Study. Asian Journal of International Law, 8(1), 189–224. https://doi.org/10.1017/S20442 51316000254	Discuss the problem of human trafficking in Southeast Asia, which is located in Singapore and is increasing despite various ways to eradicate it.	Qualitative Case Study Governments, law enforcement agencies, Service providers Interview	In the Southeast Asian region, greater collaboration and coordination are needed among ASEAN bodies in dealing with human trafficking. Several stages must accompany monitoring, compliance, and comprehensive enforcement mechanisms. One of the triggering factors that the state has not been able to significantly prevent and deal with criminal acts of trafficking in persons is the lack of data and responsive actions from the government in terms of building collaborative coordination and cooperation with related parties. ASEAN should utilize online tools such as data mapping, data collection/analytics, and databases to identify victims to prevent human trafficking in Southeast Asia
Gómez-Mera, L. (2017). The Global Governance of Trafficking in Persons: Toward a Transnational Regime Complex. Journal of Human Trafficking, 3(4), 303–326. https://doi.org/10.1080/23322705.2016.1278344	Analyze the implications and typology of the growing complexities of global governance in preventing human trafficking, explaining the collaboration and cooperation of various institutions, not only government agencies but also the role of non-governmental/private institutions that contribute to preventing human trafficking	Study of literature Methods: The authors conducted a search of the academic and policy literature on human trafficking	The three main governance functions of the Trafficking in Person transnational initiative are information sharing, standard setting, and monitoring and evaluation

Table 1. (*Continued*).

Researcher(s)	Purpose	Types of research, sample, and collection technique	Results
Missbach, A., & Palmer, W. (2020). People smuggling by a different name: Australia's 'turnbacks' of asylum seekers to Indonesia. Australian Journal of International Affairs, 74(2), 185–206. https://doi.org/10.1080/103 57718.2020.1721429	This article aims to discuss the implications of policy risks related to people smuggling carried out by Australia against Indonesian citizens seeking asylum	Qualitative Interviews with asylum seekers and ship captains Interview	The decline in people smuggling from Indonesia to Australia since late 2013 was mainly due to Australia's unilateral deterrence policy. Operation Sovereign Border. While working to prevent asylum seekers from coming to Australia to enjoy asylum rights there, the Australian government has tested several prevention mechanisms that sometimes border on illegality and even state crimes.
Okech, D., Choi, Y. J., Elkins, J., & Burns, A. C. (2018). Seventeen Years of Human Trafficking Research in Social Work: A Review of The Literature. Journal of Evidence-Informed Social Work, 15(2), 103–122. https://doi.org/10.1080/23761407.2017.1415177	This article discusses literature studies related to Human Trafficking research in the journal "Social Work" in America	The study of literature. The literature reviewed includes academic publications as well as reports on human trafficking	Two main themes emerged from the policy recommendations around law enforcement and policy and supporting trafficking victims. The first policy recommendation is the need for collaboration and coordination among various stakeholders and policymakers in the local and international arenas. Second is the need to implement and implement anti-trafficking policies that punish violators while protecting and rehabilitating victims. The recommendations include the following: prosecution of traffickers
Pangastuti, N. W., Anzward, B., & Aprina, E. (2019). Indonesian Obstacles in Combat Trafficking in Person realize ASEAN Convention Against Trafficking in Persons, especially women and children. Jurnal Lex Suprema, 1(2), 1–20.	To further examine the obstacles for Indonesia as a member of ACTIP in dealing with the problem of trafficking	Normative juridical Literature Review Analysis	There are still differences in interests among ASEAN member countries that have positions that are contrary to Indonesia on issues developing in the ASEAN region, especially in the case of trafficking in persons, coordination of ASEAN member countries, which is still not optimal, especially on the issue of trafficking in persons, there are still many Indonesian citizens who are below the poverty line, the less-than optimal coordination and role of the Task Force for the Prevention and Handling of the Crime of Trafficking in Persons (TPPO) with related parties, and the lack of community roles in efforts to prevent the Crime of Trafficking in Persons

Table 1. (*Continued*).

Researcher(s)	Purpose	Types of research, sample, and collection technique	Results
Gautam Poudel, P., & Barroso, C. S. (2019). Social determinants of child trafficking addressed by government and non-government strategies in South and Southeast Asia: an integrative review. Scandinavian Journal of Public Health, 47(8), 808–819. https://doi.org/10.1177/1403494 818807816	To explore anti-child trafficking strategies used by governments and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that target the social determinants of child trafficking in South and Southeast Asia and identify the socio-ecological level at which the model (SEM) is they handle.	South Asia and Southeast Asia Methods: The authors conducted a literature search for journal articles and reports by researchers, local or national governments, and organizations international law on preventing child trafficking in eight South Asian countries and eight Asian countries. Literature Study	Socio-Ecological Model as a social determinant of child trafficking in South and Southeast Asia: Intrapersonal, Interpersonal, Organization, Public, Policy
Huff-Corzine, L., Sacra, S. A., Corzine, J., & Rados, R. (2017). Florida's Task Force Approach to Combat Human Trafficking: An Analysis of Country Level Data. Police Practice and Research, 18(3), 1–14.	Analyze the district level with the arrest of human trafficking in the State of Florida as the dependent variable. The independent variables include the presence of the task force, sociodemographic characteristics, tourism size, and per capita police officers. The strongest predictor of human trafficking arrests is the presence of a task force.	Quantitative Task forces and law enforcement agencies The survey and the results are processed and analyzed statistically	The importance of the task force approach to combating human trafficking cannot be overstated based on our current research. Of course, the probability of arrest increases more than 39 times when institutions located in areas included in the human trafficking task force are significantly higher than expected.
Erikson, J., & Larsson, O. L. (2022). Beyond client criminalization: Analyzing collaborative governance arrangements for combatting prostitution and trafficking in Sweden. Regulation & Governance, 16, 818–835. https://doi.org/10.1111/rego.12259	This article aims to provide new knowledge as it investigates the various ways in which governance arrangements have evolved in Sweden, using collaborative governance theory and the Regulatory-Intermediaries-Target model in combating human trafficking	Qualitative, Case Study Governor, Ministry of Justice, CABS (County Administrative Board in Stockholm), NMT (National Task Force against Prostitution and Trafficking), and Platform (Swedish Platform Civil Society against Human Trafficking)	This article has used a combination of collaborative governance theory, RIT models, and responsibility strategies to survey and explore specific collaborative arrangements used at the national level in Sweden to combat prostitution and human trafficking. The new collaborative strategy has increased support for victims of trafficking. They also maintain that the main strengths of the collaborative model are high efficiency in NMT operations, regional coherence, and better coordination with civil society.
Hounmenou, C. (2018). Policy response and service provision to child victims of commercial sexual exploitation in the West African region. Journal of Human Trafficking, 4(4), 336–361. https://doi.org/10.1080/23322705.2017.1356625	To find out the policy response and service provision for child victims of commercial sexual exploitation in the West African region	Mix research methods Convenience sampling was used to select 709 exploited children and 64 leaders of structures providing services to victims. Survey Questionnaires and semi-structure Interviews	Inadequate service provision is related to various difficulties the structure faces, including a lack of understanding of the specific needs of CSEC victims, lack of financial resources for support services, lack of outreach interventions, and socio-cultural factors.

Table 1. (*Continued*).

Researcher(s)	Purpose	Types of research, sample, and collection technique	Results
Janur, N. A., Magassing, A. M., & Sakharina, I. K. (2017). The Implementation of the Palermo Protocol of 2000 in Combating Human Trafficking in Indonesia. International Journal of Humanities and Social Science Invention, 6(5), 58–60.	explains as follows: 1) Application of the Palermo protocol as an effort to eradicate human trafficking, 2) Forms Indonesia's international cooperation to eradicate human trafficking.	A qualitative descriptive. Interviews with parties in Migrant Care as a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO).	Indonesia accepted the Palermo Protocol in 2000 to combat transnational organized crime, including human trafficking. Indonesia signed the Protocol in 2000 but ratified it in 2009 (https://treaties.un.org/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XVIII-12-a&chapter=18&clang=_en).
Orme, J., & Ross-Sheriff, F. (2015). Sex Trafficking: Policies, Programs, and Services. Social Work, 60(4), 287–294. https://doi.org/10.1093/sw/swv031	In this article, the author wants to know the current anti-sex Trafficking policies, programs, and services, both domestically and globally	Literature Study In this article, the author wants to know the current anti-sex Trafficking policies, programs, and services, both domestically and globally	United States Policy: In 2000, the US Congress passed the V-TVPA. This Act establishes two main federal agencies, the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons and the Interagency Task Force to Monitor and Combat Trafficking. In October 2014, the Global Modern Slavery Directory was created as a searchable database of 1,026 organizations and hotlines worldwide to support victims of trafficking.
Jones, T. R., & Lutze, F. E. (2016). Anti-Human Trafficking Interagency Collaboration in the State of Michigan: An Exploratory Study. Journal of Human Trafficking, 2(2), 156–174. https://doi.org/10.1080/23322705.2015.1075342	This article examines (a) the types of institutions involved in anti-trafficking collaborative efforts and (b) the characteristics of inter-institutional collaborative activities.	Exploration on studies Using purposive sampling, two groups of individuals were identified for inclusion in this study: (a) statewide individuals identified as having the potential to come into direct or indirect contact with human trafficking through the performance of their job duties and (b) individuals who officially participate in anti-trafficking activities in the state such as anti-trafficking commissions, task forces, coalitions, and other agencies involved in anti-trafficking efforts.	Many agencies in the field of criminal justice, human/social services, victim services, and related agencies do not participate in inter-agency cooperation related to human trafficking. For those who do, the types of formal collaborative activities carried out are very limited and tend to be concentrated in only a few areas
Kaye, J., Winterdyk, J., & Quarterman, L. (2014). Beyond criminal justice: A case study of responding to human trafficking in Canada. Canadian Journal of Criminology & Criminal Justice, 56(1), 23–48	This article aims to find out the response of the government and society in overcoming human trafficking	Qualitative: Case Study Interviewed 53 respondents representing institutions involved in the fight against trafficking in persons, as well as parties assisting victims in various capacity	Canada ratifies the Palermo protocol by setting a focus on response mechanisms, for example, enhanced border security, immigration control, and law enforcement-driven initiatives

Table 1. (*Continued*).

Researcher(s)	Purpose	Types of research, sample, and collection technique	Results
Kosandi, M., Subono, N. I., Susanti, V., & Kartini, E. (2017). Combating Human Trafficking in the Source Country: Institutional, Socio-Cultural, and Process Analysis of Trafficking in Indonesia. Proceedings of the International Conference on Administrative Science, Policy and Governance Studies (ICAS-PGS 2017) and the International Conference on Business Administration and Policy (ICBAP 2017). https://dx.doi.org/10.2991/icasp gs-icbap-17.2017.49	Talking about human trafficking in Indonesia, where most of the victims are trafficked to neighboring countries such as Malaysia and Singapore. It analyzes human trafficking in three dimensions at the national level, namely institutional, social and cultural, and process dimensions.	Qualitative Data collected from the three largest provinces as sources of human trafficking are West Kalimantan, West Java, and East Nusa Tenggara. Document study and in-depth interviews.	Policy and anti-trafficking measures at the national level have advantages over the sovereign authority of its government compared to regional institutions or international conventions and the freedoms enjoyed by civil society and the local community. But the complexity of human trafficking as a crime Organized transnationals require a holistic approach to combating and reviewing, including careful analysis of the three dimensions of crime
Lagon, M. P. (2015). Traits of Transformative Anti-Trafficking Partnerships. Journal of Human Trafficking, 1(1), 21–38. https://doi.org/10.1080/23322705.2015.1008883	This article explores illustrations and lessons from partnerships around the world in eight areas of anti-trafficking efforts: mapping and measuring problems; identification, immediate treatment, and economic empowerment of survivors; prosecution of perpetrators; prevention through awareness and training and demand reduction; and mobilization and coordination of resources	Qualitative US Department of State, US embassies, nongovernmental and international organizations Interview	Forms of Partnership in preventing human trafficking are: Partnerships for action bases include researching and mapping problems. Partnership For protection includes victim identification, immediate treatment, and Long-term economic viability. Partnerships for prosecution include bringing traffickers to justice. Partnerships for prevention include preventive awareness and training initiatives, anti-demand prevention efforts, and partnerships for resources, including marshaling and coordination of financing.
Lux, K., & Mosley, J. E. (2014). Cross-sectoral collaboration in the pursuit of social change: Addressing sex trafficking in West Bengal. International Social Work, 57(1), 19–26. https://doi.org/10.1177/0020872813505628	The aim is to describe cross-sectoral collaboration in preventing human trafficking, which consists of institutional partnerships and partnerships with rural, community-based organizations that mobilize communities in the prevention of trafficking in persons.	Qualitative Primary data sources are ten formal interviews with Samaj staff and leaders, including its founder, conducted between 2009 and 2011. Interview, Participant Observation	Four specific strategies are discussed: 1) occupation and indoctrination, 2) the use of moral authority, 3) institutional power, and 4) building reciprocal relationships.

Table 1. (*Continued*).

Researcher(s)	Purpose	Types of research, sample, and collection technique	Results
Marinova, N. K., & James, P. (2012). The Tragedy of Human Trafficking: Competing Theories and European Evidence. Foreign Policy Analysis, 8(3), 231–253. http://www.jstor.org/stable/24910766	Discusses domestic and international issues: the policies of European countries (Sweden, the Netherlands, Germany) in dealing with human trafficking and prostitution and discusses whether the legalization of prostitution causes an increase in human trafficking.	Qualitative Law enforcement officers and human traffickers Interview	Swedish policy epitomizes the abolitionist approach to both domestic and foreign policy. While quantitative data are scarce, information on interviews with law enforcement officials and traffickers in Sweden demonstrates the importance of state action in policy and law enforcement. Overall, we conclude that the legalization of prostitution has indeed led to an increase in human trafficking
Rafferty, Y. (2013). Child Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation: A Review of Promising Prevention Policies and Programs. American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 83, 559–575. https://doi.org/10.1111/ajop.12056	This article highlights promising policies and programs designed to prevent child trafficking and CSE by combating the demand for sex with children, reducing supply, and strengthening communities.	Literature study The literature reviewed includes academic publications and international governmental and non-governmental reports.	Potential strategies designed to combat the demand for child trafficking include: (a) strengthen the legal framework through legislation and law enforcement, and (b) identify exploiters and facilitators. Next, potential strategies to reduce supply are highlighted, including (a) promote competence and resilience through education and life skills, (b) ensure safe migration and (c) prevent re-victimization and provide rehabilitation and reintegration for victims. In the last section, potential strategies for strengthening communities are highlighted, including (a) the national child protection system, (b) economic opportunities, (c) gender equality, (d) partnership-interdisciplinary collaboration and communication, (e) adequate training of law enforcement personnel and other front-line staff
Kim, H. W., Park, T., Quiring, S., & Barrett, D. (2018). The anti-human trafficking collaboration model and serving victims: Providers' perspectives on the impact and experience. Journal of evidence-informed Social Work, 15(2), 185–202. https://doi.org/10.1080/23761407.2018.1432433	To examine the collaborative anti-human trafficking model in terms of collaborative impact and implementation, including challenges and lessons learned from a service provider perspective	Mixed Method A web-based survey was conducted with service providers (n = 32) and focus groups were conducted with Core Group members (n = 10).	Service providers report that the collaborative model has significantly impacted society by improving coordination among key agencies, law enforcement, and service providers and improving the quality of service delivery. Several key strategies were suggested to improve the coalition model: better referral tracking, partner development and key protocols, and information.

Table 1. (*Continued*).

Researcher(s)	Purpose	Types of research, sample, and collection technique	Results
Kosandi, M., Subono, N.I., Susanti, V., & Kartini, E. (2019). Glorification Trap in Combating Human Trafficking in Indonesia: An Application of Three-Dimensional Model of Anti-Trafficking Policy. International Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences, 12(5). https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3298783.	To explain the crime of human trafficking that continues to occur in Indonesia, although the Indonesian government's anti-trafficking efforts have made significant progress.	Qualitative Government officials, police officers, victims, and convicted human traffickers, Observation, in-depth interviews, discourse analysis, document studies,	Three Dimensions of the Anti-Human Trafficking Policy Model: Institutional Dimension Socio-Cultural Dimension Process Dimension
Liu, L., & Xu, Z. (2018). Collaborative Governance: A Potential Approach to Preventing Violent Demolition in China. Cities, 79, 26–36. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cities.2018.02.019	This article reviews collaborative governance as a useful approach to increasing the legitimacy of governance, increasing the potential for finding effective solutions and increasing trust between government and citizens.	Qualitative Interviews with two key officials from the Xing-Hui-Dong-Lu community and the Simaqiao sub-district office	The keys to collaborative governance include collaborative initiative, culture, community vision, trust, consensus rule-making, and collaborative network structure. In contrast, key challenges may include pluralism, activism, institutional practices, and transaction costs.

Missbach and Palmer (2020) released the results of a Scoping Analysis of numerous reputable international journals, which highlighted the multiple efforts made by the government of the Republic of Indonesia in preventing and combating criminal acts of trafficking in persons in Indonesia, such as Collaborative Governance efforts with The Australian government has repatriated more than 36 asylum-seeking vessels to Indonesia since the beginning of Operation Sovereign Borders (see **Table 1**).

Moreover, since 1999, the governments of Australia and Indonesia have established several regulations in the context of bilateral cooperation to prevent the smuggling of persons across Southeast Asia. Australian government agencies increase financial and material support to combat people smuggling through Indonesia, including the provision of patrol boats for the Indonesian National Police, the placement of additional liaisons at the Australian Embassy in Jakarta, and the facilitation of intelligence flows between Australia and Indonesia about people smuggling.

In addition, from 2000 onwards, the Australian Federal Police also conducted a Serious Crimes Management course in Jakarta is primarily attended by Indonesian police (Connery et al., 2014). Most notably, one of these newly initiated institutions was the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Tracking in Persons, and Related Transnational Crime, established in 2002 and co-chaired by Australia and Indonesia. In September 2013, in light of recent events, the Liberal-National Coalition launched Operation Border Sovereign, a military-led interagency border security program designed to disrupt and deter the smuggling of Indonesians into Australia.

The International Organization for Migration in Indonesia (hereafter referred to as IOM Indonesia) performs health examinations and medical and psycho-social aid and evaluates whether fishermen are victims of human trafficking, according to Yusriza (2020). International Organization for Migration (IOM) Indonesia coordinated the repatriation of the victims with the Indonesian Directorate General of Immigration and the embassy. As a result, the culprits were apprehended for trial in Indonesia. With the assistance of IOM Indonesia, the authorities evacuated and rescued the Benjina victims quickly. The government investigates to identify victims (McDowell and Mason, 2015). IOM-Indonesia utilized the United Nations Trafficking Protocol and the Indonesian Anti-Trafficking Law to create a victim identification checklist for the screening procedure. Consequently, two techniques are required, combining a top-down approach and bottom-up empowerment. According to the first method, the state protects its inhabitants from numerous threats.

However, in certain circumstances where the nature of the threat extends beyond the boundaries, comprehensive support from individual actors is essential to ensure human security. The second strategy is in terms of agency. It refers not only to state actors and international organizations but also to non-state actors in the civil society sector who appear to be better able to reach victims. In this sense, the empowerment of civil society seems equally essential in dealing with the human trafficking crisis. One of their strategies to address this issue is to create bilateral and regional frameworks for cooperation among affected parties.

An example is a case involving an Indonesian fishing company in which the Indonesian government acted as a facilitator who arranged a meeting between

fishermen, companies, and foreign embassies to solve the problem of paying salaries and repatriation. International Organization for Migration (IOM) (2019), which served as an observer of the negotiations, emphasized that the main concern was that any agreement would resolve the violation of human trafficking (IOM). Does it further explain what actions are needed to improve anti-trafficking operations? The first step is to engage in fact-finding. One authority should not do this: relevant factors such as international organizations, NGOs, and affected governments should collaborate. Regional organizations, such as ASEAN, should lead in this process as they already have a regional framework. Second, getting justice for the victims is an equally important and urgent step.

Palmer and Missbach's (2018) analysis confirm the right of irregular migrants in Indonesia to protection from labor exploitation. There are now nine coordinators. One of them relates to the pattern of immigration: the Ministry of Law and Human Rights oversees immigration. In addition, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for gathering the compliance statistics of the Indonesian government, which partially explains the report's emphasis on international issues. This responsibility is entrusted to the Directorate of Human Rights and the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, as the requirement to report is a consequence of the ratification of international human rights conventions. This Directorate comprises subdivisions specializing in civil and political rights, economic, socio-cultural, and economic development rights, rights of vulnerable groups, and humanitarian issues. Theoretically, this specialization makes no distinction between citizens and non-citizens, but, in practice, officials in this sector are more concerned with the implications of international commitments for Indonesians.

This approach is also seen in other work areas of the Ministry, such as protecting Indonesian citizens abroad. The forms of protection include legal aid, social and humanitarian assistance, facilitation of repatriation, monitoring of consular services, public awareness campaigns, harmonization of policies and regulations, and developing opportunities for bilateral, regional, and multilateral cooperation. The institutional objective of 'protecting' Indonesian migrants' guides officials in the Directorate of Human Rights to focus on out-migration patterns and related rights issues. Consequently, this Ministry pays little attention to the rights of incoming Indonesian Migrant Workers. However, coordinating the data collection of Indonesian reports to the CMW is still required.

Palmer (2020) released one form of Collaborative Governance in preventing and handling criminal acts of trafficking in persons in Indonesia, which is that the Indonesian National Police signed a memorandum of cooperation with the Ministry of Manpower, in which they agreed to provide law enforcement tools to thwart non-procedural recruitment. In this arrangement, the police must coordinate with the Ministry to determine whether the law on migrant workers or anti-trafficking is working correctly. Recruiters who violate the system and procedures, especially those who do not have a permit from the Ministry of Manpower is generally subject to legal sanctions against human trafficking. The prosecution succeeded because the investigation report and prosecution dossier were prepared in a law enforcement unit. Anti-trafficking, The National Police Headquarters prepares a report on the results of the investigation and coordinates with the Attorney General's Task Force on Anti-

terrorism and Transnational Crime to ensure sufficient evidence is provided for a successful prosecution. The detailed report includes a set of victim testimony documents, statements from eight witnesses, and two expert statements. On the other hand, police investigators and the prosecutor's office avoid coordinating because the police consider investigations a domain. At the same time, the prosecution is handled by the Attorney General.

There is an understanding that officials do not interfere in the affairs of other law enforcement units in helping to prevent the disclosure of illegal practices or that officials in these units also have a reputation for cooperating, for example, soliciting bribes from defendants and even victims of crimes. However, it is commendable that the national-level law enforcement units have worked well, as their work is closely monitored internally and externally by stakeholders, including national task forces, foreign governments, and international organizations. In addition, to evaluate whether or not policies on the prevention and handling of criminal acts of trafficking in persons in Indonesia is effective; it is always necessary to have proper coordination and collaboration between the government (individuals and intergovernmental alliances), and NGOs that work cooperatively both nationally and internationally.

Apart from that, it is realized that the obstacles in Scoping Analysis related to accurate and reliable data on Human Trafficking crimes in Indonesia are not easy for two reasons. First, victims of human trafficking, especially in developing countries mainly experience economic limitations and psychological disorders/prolonged trauma after becoming victims, so they do not dare to report their cases, especially when their family refuses because they consider it is a family disability. Second, data reporting on the large number of victims of trafficking reported by the authorities tend to be lower than the estimated actual number of victims who are not known (Farrell and Reichert, 2017; Kosandi et al., 2019). A similar thought was put forward by Okech et al. (2018), who emphasized that it is necessary to build national and regional scientific databases on the incidence, prevalence, dimensions, and consequences of all forms of Human Trafficking to make it possible to create a more organized and collaborative approach to find sustainable solutions in dealing with Human Trafficking. It was further explained that the handling of human trafficking could not run effectively without accurate and reliable data, so the government needs to modify the information system and data entry process to catch Human Trafficking violations and to change the information reporting process into a state reporting program to ensure data on human trafficking violations are reported accurately (Farrell and Reinchert, 2017).

Busch-Armendariz et al. (2014) and Lux and Mosley (2014) offer 2 (two) themes of policy recommendations in law enforcement and protection services for victims of Human Trafficking. The first policy recommendation is the need for collaboration and coordination among various stakeholders and policymakers locally and internationally. Several authors describe the model of inter-agency collaboration as successfully meeting the complex needs of victims of human trafficking. Similarly, other scholars have highlighted the need for increased coordination between agencies to achieve the objectives of the Trafficking Victim Protection Act (Heilemann and Santhiveeran, 2011; Johnson, 2012). It is supported by Okech et al. (2018), who note that almost all countries have an anti-trafficking task force, and ideally, this task force should

coordinate anti-trafficking efforts. The second policy recommendation is the need to implement and implement an anti-human trafficking policy that punishes perpetrators while protecting and rehabilitating victims. These recommendations include prosecuting the perpetrators of Human Trafficking (Potocky, 2010), severe legal sanctions against law violators and law enforcement (Gjermeni and Van Hook, 2012; Jani and Anstadt, 2013), and protecting victims during the law enforcement process (Acharya et al., 2016; Jordan et al., 2013; Roe-Sepowitz et al., 2014).

Jones and Lutze's (2016) study results offer five (5) policy recommendations for preventing and handling Human Trafficking, the implications of which are essential policies. First, the institutions most likely to have direct or indirect contact with trafficking should formalize various activities to increase participation in inter-agency collaborative activities. Organizational policies, identifying roles and responsibilities, setting evaluation standards, and providing results and informing them are significant because anti-trafficking efforts will fail without them. The Guidelines were developed based on key stakeholders' information, promoted by country leaders, and informed by the anti-trafficking task force. Trafficking initiatives are doomed to fail without clearly identifying the principles of interagency collaboration and preparing institutions to reach professional boundaries to address the challenges of trafficking. Second, ensuring adequate resources is essential to initiating and maintaining collaborative anti-trafficking efforts. For example, adequate funding has been recognized as necessary to encourage, support, and sustain joint activities between agencies. Third, delineating roles and responsibilities among collaborative anti-trafficking groups between institutions formed through democratic self-management can help establish common goals and desired outcomes.

Standardization of policies and procedures for inter-agency communication, data collection, information sharing, and referrals can simplify the process. Fourth, formal documentation of inter-agency collaborative activities can improve understanding of the nature of the collaborative process and its outcomes. In addition, collecting and disseminating such data, obtained at several communal points between agencies, can provide much-needed information on the incidence of trafficking in persons, prevalence, characteristics, and ecological factors contributing to the crime. In addition, linking the initial and ongoing distribution of resources to collaborative monitoring and evaluation efforts between agencies can not only provide helpful information about how collaborative processes between agencies are working, whether they are effective, and how they can be improved but can also focus those efforts and ensure institutional accountability (Kaye et al., 2014). Fifth, anti-trafficking efforts should continue to include awareness-raising, education, and training to increase institutional involvement in anti-trafficking activities and participation in collaborative partnerships (Jones and Lutze, 2016).

5. Conclusion

This study has two (2) significant ramifications overall. First, the results of the study provide evidence that administrative problems are one of the causes of the ineffectiveness of Collaborative Governance in preventing and combating criminal acts of human trafficking in Indonesia, in the sense that complete, accurate, and

systematic data on the prevalence of actual victims of Human Trafficking have not been obtained. Locally, nationally, and internationally, it is similar to an iceberg phenomenon (Under-estimated). This circumstance demonstrates the ineffectiveness of the Indonesian government in preventing and assisting victims of human trafficking (Anil Kumar, 2018; Farrell and Reichert, 2017; Hoang, 2019; Marinova and James, 2012; Trees et al., 2012). Second, the research findings provide information related to the analysis of local, national, and international Human Trafficking cases, which always involve Indonesian citizens as victims, as well as the various policies and countermeasures implemented by the Government of Indonesia. As a result, the study results are anticipated to contribute to developing appropriate policy recommendations—critical strategies for formulating public policy (Bitterman and Koliba, 2020).

Concerning this topic, they are doing an in-depth analysis of three (3) highly suggested things: first, constructing the E-Collaborative Governance model to combat human trafficking. The design model can contribute to presenting the framework as a practical guide for designing and developing Collaborative E-Governance platforms, building information systems, and knowledge about the functions and patterns of function-oriented collaborative e-governance platforms, and modeling functional pattern workflow using flow analysis. E-monitoring data with electronic reporting and evaluation pattern capabilities depending on user satisfaction (Ansell and Gash, 2018; Doberstein, 2016; Emerson et al., 2012; Jones and Lutze, 2016; Kim et al., 2018; Koebele, 2018). In addition, creating an E-Collaborative Governance model based on an information system can broaden participation beyond decision-making policy implementation, public service delivery, and process monitoring (Liu et al., 2017). Second, additional research is needed to evaluate the design of the E-Collaborative Governance concept to combat human trafficking. Thirdly, an in-depth analysis of the E-Collaborative Governance model was conducted to assess the E-Collaborative Governance workflow model and investigate the use of object-oriented workflow modeling techniques in developing the E-Governance Collaborative Governance platform to combat the crime of human trafficking (Kim et al., 2018).

Conflict of interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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