

## ABSTRAK

### STRATEGI FILIPINA DALAM MENANGGULANGI PERDAGANGAN MANUSIA MELALUI MODUS *ONLINE JOB SCAM*, 2019–2023

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Perkembangan teknologi digital memunculkan bentuk baru perdagangan manusia melalui penipuan lowongan kerja daring sebagai metode baru rekrutmen korban. Di Filipina, praktik ini meningkat sejak pandemi Covid-19 seiring tingginya pengangguran dan penggunaan media sosial dalam mencari kerja. Filipina tidak hanya menjadi negara sumber, tetapi juga tujuan perdagangan manusia, di mana korban direkrut dan dieksploitasi dalam *scam hubs* maupun perusahaan perjudian di dalam dan luar negeri. Sebagai respons, pemerintah Filipina telah memperkuat kebijakan undang-undang, dan strategi nasional dalam menanggulangi perdagangan manusia, serta didukung status Tier 1 dalam U.S. TIP Report. Namun, perkembangan teknologi tetap memperluas modus perekrutan daring sehingga menjadi tantangan baru bagi Filipina dalam melakukan strategi penanggulangan.

Penelitian ini bertujuan mendeskripsikan strategi Filipina dalam menanggulangi perdagangan manusia melalui *online job scam* periode 2019–2023 dengan menggunakan empat unsur dari konsep *Strategies Against Human Trafficking: The Role of the Security Sector* oleh Cornelius Friesendorf. Metode yang digunakan adalah kualitatif deskriptif dengan data sekunder dari studi pustaka dan dokumen.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa strategi penanggulangan perdagangan manusia melalui *online job scam* di Filipina dilakukan berdasarkan kebijakan nasional dengan fokus pada penegakan hukum, perlindungan korban, pencegahan, dan kerja sama yang dikoordinasikan oleh IACAT. Implementasi strategi melibatkan aktor nasional dan internasional, sektor swasta, serta pemanfaatan teknologi digital dalam pelacakan kasus dan penuntutan. Selain itu, perlindungan dan pencegahan dilakukan melalui layanan korban, edukasi masyarakat, dan pengawasan perekrutan. Namun, masih terdapat tantangan terutama dalam adaptasi aparat pemerintah terhadap modus *online job scam* yang cepat berkembang dan sulit untuk di lacak, sehingga implementasi nya belum sepenuhnya maksimal.

**Kata Kunci:** Filipina, Strategi, Perdagangan manusia, Perekrutan ilegal, Media sosial

## **ABSTRACT**

### **THE PHILIPPINES' STRATEGY IN COMBATING HUMAN TRAFFICKING THROUGH ONLINE JOB SCAMS, 2019–2023**

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Advances in digital technology have given rise to new forms of human trafficking through online job scams as a new method of recruiting victims. In the Philippines, this practice has increased since the COVID-19 pandemic due to high unemployment and the widespread use of social media in job searches. The Philippines is not only a source country but also a destination for human trafficking, where victims are recruited and exploited in scam hubs and gambling companies both domestically and abroad. In response, the Philippine government has strengthened its laws and national strategies to combat human trafficking, supported by its Tier 1 status in the U.S. TIP Report. However, technological advancements continue to expand online recruitment methods, presenting a new challenge for the Philippines in implementing its countermeasures. This study aims to describe the Philippines' strategies for combating human trafficking through online job scams during the 2019–2023 period, using four elements from the concept outlined in *Strategies Against Human Trafficking: The Role of the Security Sector* by Cornelius Friesendorf. The methodology employed is descriptive qualitative, utilizing secondary data from literature reviews and documents. Research findings indicate that strategies to combat human trafficking through online job scams in the Philippines are implemented in accordance with national policies, focusing on law enforcement, victim protection, prevention, and cooperation coordinated by IACAT. The implementation of these strategies involves national and international actors, the private sector, and the use of digital technology for case tracking and prosecution. Additionally, protection and prevention are carried out through victim services, public education, and recruitment monitoring. However, challenges remain, particularly regarding government officials' ability to adapt to rapidly evolving online job scams that are difficult to track, meaning that implementation has not yet been fully optimized.

**Keywords:** Philippines, Strategy, Human trafficking, Illegal recruitment, Social media