

ABSTRAK

Fenomena *scam compounds* di Kamboja berkembang pesat sebagai bentuk kejahatan transnasional yang mengancam keselamatan Warga Negara Indonesia (WNI) di luar negeri. Dalam periode 2023-2024, KBRI Phnom Penh menangani 1.842 kasus pada 2023 dan meningkat menjadi 2.476 kasus pada 2024. Kondisi ini mendorong Indonesia dan Kamboja membangun kerja sama bilateral yang diformalisasikan melalui *Memorandum of Understanding* antara Polri dan Kementerian Dalam Negeri Kamboja pada 21 Agustus 2023 di Labuan Bajo. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis implementasi kerja sama bilateral Indonesia-Kamboja dalam perlindungan WNI korban *scam compounds* di Kamboja tahun 2023-2024. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui studi pustaka, permohonan informasi publik (PPID) kepada Kementerian Luar Negeri RI serta wawancara semi-terstruktur dengan diplomat ahli pertama pada Direktorat Pelindungan WNI Kemlu RI. Data dianalisis menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dengan Model Implementasi Kebijakan George C. Edward III. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa variabel komunikasi berjalan melalui empat jalur komplementer, namun konsistensinya terhambat karena perbedaan kerangka hukum kedua negara. Variabel sumber daya menunjukkan bahwa KBRI melaksanakan repatriasi secara mandiri tanpa keterlibatan IOM karena mayoritas WNI tidak memenuhi kriteria korban TPPO secara formal. Variabel disposisi Indonesia menunjukkan komitmen yang kuat, sementara Kamboja bersifat asimetri. Hambatan terbesar terletak pada variabel struktur birokrasi, yakni fragmentasi kelembagaan lintas kementerian yang membuat koordinasi cenderung reaktif. Penelitian ini menegaskan bahwa efektivitas perlindungan WNI ditentukan oleh kualitas komunikasi, sumber daya, disposisi, dan struktur birokrasi secara bersamaan.

Kata kunci : kerja sama bilateral; *scam compounds*; perlindungan WNI; implementasi kebijakan; George C. Edward III

ABSTRACT

The proliferation of scam compounds in Cambodia represents a rapidly expanding form of transnational crime threatening the safety of Indonesian citizens (Warga Negara Indonesia/WNI) abroad. During 2023-2024, the Indonesian Embassy in Phnom Penh handled 1,842 cases in 2023, rising to 2,476 in 2024. This situation prompted Indonesia and Cambodia to formalize bilateral cooperation through a Memorandum of Understanding between the Indonesian National Police and the Ministry of Interior of Cambodia, signed on August 21, 2023 in Labuan Bajo. This study aims to analyze the implementation of Indonesia-Cambodia bilateral cooperation in protecting Indonesian citizens who became victims of scam compounds in Cambodia during 2023-2024. Data were collected through library research, a public information request (PPID) submitted to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia, and semi-structured interviews with a diplomat at the Directorate for the Protection of Indonesian Citizens. Data were analyzed using a qualitative descriptive method guided by George C. Edward III's Policy Implementation Model. The findings show that the communication variable functioned through four complementary channels, though consistency was hampered by differences in the two countries' legal frameworks. Regarding resources, the Embassy conducted repatriation independently without IOM involvement, as most WNI did not formally qualify as human trafficking victims. Indonesia's disposition demonstrated strong commitment, while Cambodia's proved more complex. The most significant barrier was bureaucratic structure, particularly inter-agency fragmentation that rendered coordination largely reactive. This study affirms that the effectiveness of protecting Indonesian citizens is determined by the simultaneous quality of communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structures.

Keywords : *bilateral cooperation; scam compounds; protection of Indonesian citizens; policy implementation; George C. Edward III*