

LABOUR MOBILITY & SOCIAL INCLUSION



LABOUR MIGRANTS HAVING RETURNED TO SUKABUMI, INDONESIA © IOM 2017/ DOMINGO ENRIQUE GRANDE

LABOUR MIGRATION IN INDONESIA

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. IOM's approach to international labour migration is to foster the synergies between labour migration and development, and to promote regular avenues of labour migration as an alternative to irregular migration. In addition, IOM also aims to facilitate the development of policies and programmes that are in the interest of migrants and society, providing effective protection, assistance, and empowerment to labour migrants and their families.

Indonesia is a major origin country for labour migration, with an estimated 2.7 million of its citizens currently working overseas through formal channels (The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, 2020). The benefits that labour migration can bring are evident. Indonesian households receiving remittances are significantly less likely to be poor than non-migrant households, and the vast majority of international migrants obtain new skills during their migration, emphasizing the need to ensure migrant workers are protected and facilitated throughout the whole migration cycle.

Despite the efforts made to ensure the protection of migrant workers, many migrants continue to experience a problem, especially those working in workplaces that are difficult to monitor and poorly regulated, such as domestic workers and people working on plantation and fishing vessels. With climate change and the geographical conditions of Indonesia that cause many regions to be prone to disasters, hundreds of thousands of Indonesians are forced to flee from their places of origin and engage in irregular journeys,

KEY LABOUR FACTS

7 per cent of Indonesia's total labour force is currently working overseas (70% of which are female workers in informal sectors).

In 2019, remittances generated by Indonesian overseas workers reached an all-time pre-pandemic high of USD 11.6 billion, while the impact of COVID-19 saw a reduction to USD 9.4 billion in 2021, or 0.8% of Indonesia's GDP, the lowest in 5 years.

48 per cent of international Indonesian migrant workers are undocumented and travel irregularly (World Bank, 2017).

77 per cent of international migrants state that they obtained new skills during migration (World Bank, 2017).

16 million Indonesians have migrated internally in the last ten years mainly from rural to urban areas.

IOM INDONESIA'S PRIORITY AREAS OF WORK

MIGRATION GOVERNANCE



Through national and regional consultative processes, IOM promotes policy coherence and good practices in migration management

PROTECTION OF MIGRANT WORKERS

IOM engages with the private sector to protect the rights of migrant workers throughout the labour migration process

DEVELOPMENTAL IMPACTS OF MIGRATION



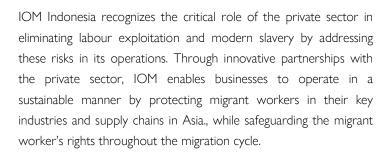
IOM improves employability, skills and financial literacy, to realize improved outcomes through migration



LABOUR MOBILITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

IOM facilitates safe labour migration as an adaptation strategy to address effects of climate change and to address climate-change related drivers that contribute to forced labour migration.

PRIVATE SECTOR ENGAGEMENT



DIASPORA ENGAGEMENT

The need to engage the Indonesian diaspora in national development is recognized by the Government of Indonesia. Globally, IOM facilitates engagement between diaspora members, groups and their countries of origin. Support ranges from diaspora surveys and mapping, skills transfer programmes, outreach facilitation, investment and institutional capacity building.



















CONTACTS

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

Sampoerna Strategic Building, North Tower 12A Jl. Jend Sudirman Kav 45 - 46, Jakarta 12930 iomjakarta@iom.int Tel: +62 21 57951275 www.iom.int







@IOMIndonesia