



DEVELOPMENT OF ONE INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION DATA (SDMI) WORKSHOP © IOM 2022

MIGRATION POLICY AND DATA

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) in Indonesia plays an important role in supporting the government to enhance migration governance in Indonesia by supporting government capacities in evidence-based and gender-responsive migration management at the national and sub-national levels. IOM works with two main focuses: (1) Strengthening migration governance around established national priorities in line with the Global Compact for Migration, which contributes to the Sustainable Development Goals; (2) Enhancing the government capacities at the sub-national level on the positive impacts and development potential of migration.

Migration governance in Indonesia is newly emerging as a concerted, whole-of-government focus and remains significantly diffused across national and sub-national government structures. Achieving the objectives of the Global Compact for Migration (GCM) through the integration of migration in national and local development planning, law and policy will accelerate the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals.

IOM's migration governance work focuses on protecting and assisting migrants, optimizing the developmental potential of migration, and regulating migration for the benefit of all. IOM engages in strengthening institutions and staff capacity, establishing multi-stakeholder migration management coordination mechanisms, supporting legislative and regulatory reform, and mobilizing data to facilitate evidence-based policymaking.

IOM's entry into the UN in 2018 has placed IOM in the important position of Coordinator and Secretariat of the United Nations Migration Network (UNMN), to operate when collective action is required that crosses the mandates of individual bodies and to provide effective, timely, coordinated, and comprehensively supports Member States in GCM implementation, follow-up, and review.

IOM works in step with the leadership of the Government of Indonesia to identify, map, and progress migration management initiatives, supporting the national action plan for the government-led priorities of the GCM.



KEY MIGRATION FACTS

The Government of Indonesia is the **Champion Country** for the **Global Compact for Migration**.

There are an estimated **2.7 million Indonesian citizens** working overseas through formal channels (The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, 2020)

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

The share of **female migrants** originating from Indonesia **reached 44%** in mid-year 2020 (UN DESA, 2020).

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.



IOM INDONESIA'S MIGRATION POLICY AND DATA OBJECTIVES



Objective 1: Good migration governance and related policy at all levels in Indonesia should seek to advance the socio-economic wellbeing of migrants and society

The Government of Indonesia's Mid-Term National Development Plan recognizes the potential of migration to contribute to the sustainable development of individuals, their communities, and the nation. Migration and related law and policy therefore needs to be designed to foster strong socioeconomic outcomes for migrants and communities of origin, transit and destination. Poverty, instability, lack of access to education or other basic services are some of the negative factors that can push individuals to migrate to, from and within Indonesia. Governing migration well in Indonesia therefore means promoting stability, education and employment opportunities and reducing the drivers of forced migration thereby enabling individuals of all genders to make the choice between staying or migrating.



Objective 2: Good migration governance is based on effective responses to the mobility dimensions of crises

Indonesia's high exposure to a variety of natural hazards puts it among the countries experiencing the largest and most frequent population displacements. A large number of forced migrants remain in protracted displacement situations, including in urban areas, for many years or permanently. Therefore, concerted action is required to: prevent and prepare for crisis; support migrants, displaced persons and communities affected by crises in accordance with humanitarian principles; and promote durable solutions to end displacement. Addressing the root causes of crises and associated population movements needs to be part of longer-term approaches towards recovery, transition and sustainable development.



Objective 3: Migration to and from Indonesia should take place in a safe, orderly and dignified manner

IOM supports the Government of Indonesia's longstanding promotion of international cooperation on migration issues at the global and regional level. Ensuring migration is safe and orderly requires mitigating the risks associated with the movement of people. This includes applying effective cross-border health measures and strengthening public health strategies to prevent the spread of disease and protect the health of migrants and society. Maintaining the integrity of migration and mobility schemes requires an ability to detect irregular migration and to prohibit illegal cross-border activity. Migration and border agencies would be capacitated to work with national and international justice and security agencies to collect, analyse and use information intelligence.



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