



IOM INDONESIA PROGRAMMES

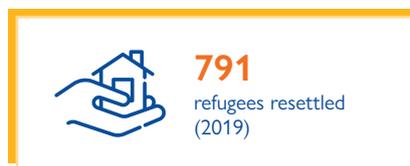
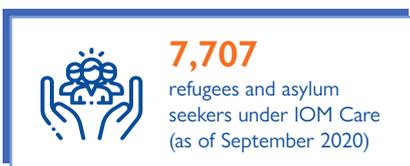
Established in 1951, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) - the UN Migration Agency - is the leading inter-governmental organization dedicated to promoting human and orderly migration for the benefit of all. It does so by advancing the understanding of migration issues, assisting governments in meeting the challenges of migration, encouraging social and economic development through migration, and upholding the dignity and well-being of migrants, their families and their communities.

With 173 member states, a further 8 states holding observer status, and offices in over 100 countries, IOM works to promote international cooperation on migration issues, to assist in the search for practical solutions to migration problems and to provide humanitarian assistance to migrants in need, including refugees and internally displaced people.

In Indonesia, IOM operations date back to 1979 with the processing of Vietnamese refugees arriving in Tanjung Pinang, Riau Islands.

Today, IOM Indonesia works in partnership with the Government of Indonesia, migrants, civil society, the private sector, and the donor community across a wide range of thematic areas of migration management:

- o Counter Trafficking and Labour Migration
- o Disasters, Climate and Resilience
- o Immigration & Border Management
- o Migration & Development
- o Migration Health
- o Refugee Assistance
- o Resettlement and Assisted Voluntary Return



COVID-19 Response

Working through established partnerships, IOM is contributing to the coordinated and comprehensive response to the COVID-19 pandemic in order to halt further transmission of the disease, limit the humanitarian and socioeconomic effects of the pandemic, and support affected communities to prepare for longer term-recovery.

IOM's strategy centres on mitigating the impact of COVID-19 by:

1. Meeting the urgent needs of those most vulnerable to the pandemic, including refugees and asylum seekers, Indonesian migrant workers, and internally displaced persons, among others;
2. Reinforcing government capacities at all levels, as requested, to mitigate the impacts of COVID-19 on the most vulnerable;
3. Promoting inclusive approaches that address population mobility and cross-border dynamics.

IOM aligns and leverages its efforts through collaboration with partners within the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), civil society and faith-based organizations nationwide.



United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2021-2025



Migration aspects are incorporated throughout the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2021-2025 and its four priority areas. These elements align with migration-related priority areas from the Government of Indonesia's Mid-Term National Development Plan 2020-2024, and are in sync with the stated national priorities of the Government of Indonesia emphasizing the protection and empowerment of Indonesian migrant workers and the need for increased international cooperation on migration following the adoption of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM).

As the UN migration agency, IOM will work in close partnership with the Government of Indonesia and the United Nations Country Team in support of the realization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.





Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration

The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration is the first inter-governmentally negotiated agreement, prepared under the auspices of the United Nations, to cover all dimensions of international migration in a holistic and comprehensive manner. The Intergovernmental Conference to Adopt the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration took place in Marrakech, Morocco on 10-11 December 2018.

As the GCM is not legally binding, there are no new legal obligations under domestic or international law for participating States. The text is an agreed outcome from the intergovernmental negotiations, and it is for each State to determine its next steps.

The GCM defines 23 objectives covering all aspects of migration. Each objective comprises a general goal and a catalogue of possible actions, drawn from best practice, that States may choose to utilize to implement their national migration priorities.

The GCM is framed in a way consistent with target 10.7 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in which Member States committed to cooperate internationally to facilitate safe, orderly and regular migration.



Migration touches all of our lives, each in a unique way.

#MigrationAndMe features stories and firsthand reflections from individuals who graciously shared how migration has influenced their lives. Their stories capture various vantage points and personal insights including from Indonesian migrant workers, students studying abroad, refugees, and people interacting with migrants.

Find the #MigrationAndMe stories on IOM Indonesia's Instagram page - @iomjakarta

Counter Trafficking and Labour Migration

Since 2005, IOM Indonesia has identified and assisted more than 9,000 victims of trafficking. Indonesia is a country of origin, transit, and destination of trafficking in persons (TIP). Both females and males are vulnerable to being trafficked in Indonesia for the purposes of forced labour or sexual exploitation. IOM works to fight TIP in Indonesia in close partnership with the National Anti-Trafficking Task Force and local NGOs through IOM's "3P Approach" – Prevention, Protection, Prosecution.

A significant portion of victims of trafficking assisted by IOM are Indonesian migrant workers. As such, IOM's work in Indonesia also aims to enhance the protection of at-risk migrant workers and their families. Indonesian migrant workers are

primarily employed in low-wage sectors, such as domestic work, manufacturing, fisheries, and agriculture. As there are millions of Indonesian migrant workers around the world, IOM works with government and non-government partners to improve labour migration management capacities through research, government capacity building, promoting ethical recruitment and fair labour practices in business supply chains, and community awareness-raising on safe migration.

In promoting ethical recruitment and fair labour practices, IOM works closely with private sector entities to map their labour supply chains to identify risks and develop mitigation strategies to prevent recruitment-related abuses.



Corporate Responsibility in Eliminating Slavery and Trafficking (CREST) is a regional IOM initiative designed to help unlock the potential of the private sector to drive positive change for the protection of migrant workers and their communities in Asia. CREST seeks to:

- Build business commitment and partnerships to maximize impact in eliminating modern slavery and human trafficking;
- Provide tools and methodologies to support companies in addressing the vulnerabilities of migrant workers;
- Facilitate multi-stakeholder dialogues and collaboration among governments, business, and civil society towards sustainable solutions.

Disasters, Climate and Resilience

In line with government requests, IOM has contributed broadly to Disaster Risk Reduction efforts, and responded to numerous emergency response operations, assisting hundreds of thousands of persons displaced by natural and man-made disasters. In disaster response, IOM serves as the co-lead of the National Displacement and Protection Cluster alongside the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA). IOM has developed a comprehensive approach to emergency and post-crisis situations including displacement tracking, camp coordination and camp management, humanitarian assistance, psychosocial assistance, revitalizing community health and education services, and providing livelihood recovery and reintegration support services. IOM collaborates closely with the Government of Indonesia on displacement tracking to capture and monitor displacement and population movements following natural disasters. IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix is designed to capture, process and disseminate information regularly and systematically to provide a better understanding of the movements and evolving needs of mobile populations in places of displacement or transit.

In line with its role as co-lead of the National Displacement and Protection Cluster, during the COVID-19 pandemic, IOM has centered its efforts on enhancing local capacities to effectively coordinate disaster response efforts, while ascertaining and addressing the multi-sectoral needs of affected communities. In 2020, IOM developed the capacity of community response volunteers from the Ministry of Social Affairs (Tagana) to safely deliver assistance with COVID-19 protocols, and enhanced local civil society capacities in Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM).

On environment and climate change, IOM pursues three broad objectives in supporting states to better manage environmental migration, intervening at each stage of the migration cycle:

- To minimize forced and unmanaged migration as much as possible (solutions for people to stay)
- Where forced migration does occur, to ensure assistance and protection for those affected and to seek durable solutions (solutions for people on the move)
- To facilitate the role of migration as an adaptation strategy to climate change (solutions for people to move).

Immigration and Border Management

IOM's Immigration and Border Management (IBM) Division supports Member States in improving the policy, legislation, operational systems, human resources and administrative and technical structures required to respond more effectively to diverse migration and border management challenges. Immigration and Border Management (IBM) activities are in line with IOM's commitment to facilitate orderly, safe and regular migration and mobility.

In Indonesia, IOM collaborates with the Government of Indonesia to enhance capacities to disrupt migrant smuggling operations, and support the harmonization between policy, border control measures, and activities of law enforcement. Through strategic partnerships with various government ministries and departments, IOM provides trainings support to frontline police and immigration officers on advanced counter-smuggling of migrants, including interception, investigation as well as ensuring the handling of smuggled migrants is in line with international protocols.

IOM Indonesia Offices



Migration and Development

As outlined in the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, “migration is a multi-dimensional reality that cannot be addressed by one government policy sector alone.” IOM therefore applies a whole-of-government approach to migration governance, striving to ensure that migration and migrants’ needs are considered across all policy areas, laws and regulations from health to education and from fiscal policies to trade. This allows for a better understanding of the links between migration and development, and for IOM to support its Member States to harness the development potential of migration.

IOM's Definition of a Migrant

An umbrella term, not defined under international law, reflecting the common lay understanding of a person who moves away from his or her place of usual residence, whether within a country or across an international border, temporarily or permanently, and for a variety of reasons. The term includes a number of well-defined legal categories of people, such as migrant workers; persons whose particular types of movements are legally-defined, such as smuggled migrants; as well as those whose status or means of movement are not specifically defined under international law, such as international students.

Note: At the international level, no universally accepted definition for “migrant” exists. The present definition was developed by IOM for its own purposes and it is not meant to imply or create any new legal category.

Refugee Assistance



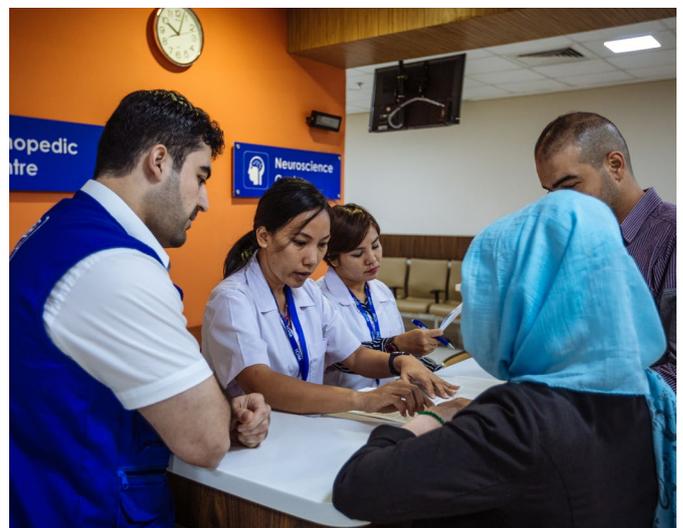
IOM Indonesia aims to improve the quality of care for refugees and asylum seekers referred to IOM by the Government of Indonesia, according to applicable international humanitarian and human rights standards. For refugees and asylum seekers under IOM's programme, IOM provides humanitarian assistance including monthly cash-based assistance for refugees to support their daily needs, medical care, education, and psychosocial assistance. In addition, IOM provides refugees safe and secure living environments in the form of community housing, where refugees live alongside the host community. Moreover, IOM contributes to the increased protection of vulnerable sub-groups of displaced persons, such as unaccompanied migrant children (UMCs), victims of sexual and gender based violence, pregnant women, and the elderly, among others, through the establishment of referral mechanisms involving the active participation of specialized state and non-state service providers.

As nearly a quarter of the refugee population receiving assistance from IOM are children under the age of 18, IOM's emphasizes educational programming for refugee children – including access to formal education.

Migration Health

Mobility affects the health of people on the move, the communities in which they stay temporarily, and the home communities to which they return. In line with IOM's commitment to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society, IOM Indonesia plays important role in addressing the many dimensions of health and mobility by minimizing the public health risks and enhancing the physical and social wellbeing of migrants through health assessment before, during or after their journeys. Furthermore, as part of the emergency responses after natural disasters or maritime arrivals, IOM's medical teams on the ground provided triage, stabilization and referral to evacuated victims from the impacted areas. IOM also supported local medical facilities providing emergency health care, supplies and logistical support for the development of medical personnel, food and health supplies to affected districts. To increase the awareness of the migrant communities on public health in the context of migration, IOM also provided training and awareness raising on detecting and addressing mental health and psychosocial issues faced by displaced populations to health workers, community leaders and local faith-based institutions, women leaders and school teachers assisting the recovery process. On advocacy and support for policy development, IOM works with government, international, and NGO partners to protect migrants' rights and reduce the HIV vulnerability of mobile populations. IOM is also working with city governments to incorporate migration-health lens into their city planning activities, in particular through Smart City structures.

The Migration Health division provides assistance to refugees and asylum seekers residing in Indonesia to improve the physical, mental, and social well-being of migrants. Moreover, in the context of resettlement, IOM conducts health assessments for refugees accepted for resettlement prior to their travel, including complete medical assessment (physical examination, chest x-ray, phlebotomy, etc.) and pre-departure check-ups to ensure fitness to travel. IOM also provides immunization and medical treatment to migrants, so that they can travel safely and do not pose a public health risk to other travelers or receiving communities.



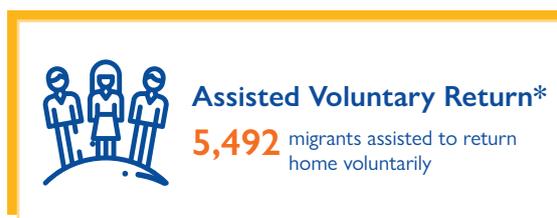
Resettlement and Assisted Voluntary Return

For those claiming asylum and granted refugee status by UNHCR, IOM Indonesia provides resettlement assistance to third countries. Under cooperative agreements with the third countries, IOM implements resettlement services including case processing, health assessments, pre-departure orientation and movement. Upon arrival, resettlement countries provide refugees with legal and physical protection, including access to civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights similar to those enjoyed by nationals. Most refugees eventually become naturalized citizens of their country of resettlement. In 2019,



IOM assisted the resettlement of in total 791 refugees who were identified in Indonesia.

Through its Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR) programme, IOM assists migrants who wish to return home to their countries of origin. The successful implementation of AVRR programme requires the cooperation and participation of a broad range of actors, including migrants, civil society, and countries of origin. In 2019, 263 migrants received return assistance from Indonesia to their home countries.



*2011 - 2019

IOM and ASEAN



IOM has committed to strengthen collaboration with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and its Member States in support of two core, mutually reinforcing frameworks: the ASEAN Community Vision 2025 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (SDGs). Since migration is a cross-pillar, cross-sectoral issue, IOM will continue to work with ASEAN Member States, the ASEAN Secretariat, and key regional stakeholders to address migration issues in the region. Through its country offices in the region, IOM supports ongoing ASEAN efforts to promote safe and regular migration through the ASEAN Consensus on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers and the ASEAN Convention Against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (ACTIP). IOM also aligns its efforts in support of regionally-led disaster risk reduction, preparedness and response through coordination and collaboration with the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance (AHA Centre). Moreover, IOM regional programmes aim to build an increased understanding and action around the nexus of migration, environment and climate change. In 2018, IOM supported the ASEAN Forum on Migrant Labour (AFML), the Regional Multi-stakeholder Forum on Responsible Business Conduct for Safe Labour Migration in ASEAN, and ASEAN's initiatives in moving towards increased mobility of skilled labour.

Current Donors to IOM Indonesia:

Government of **Australia**, Government of **Canada**, Government of **New Zealand**, Government of the **United Kingdom**, Government of the **United States**, **Japan-ASEAN** Integration Fund, **European** Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), **Swiss** Agency Development and Cooperation (SDC)

IOM INDONESIA TIMELINE

