

**Indonesian Government's Draft Response to the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly & Regular Migration (GCM) Voluntary Review, November 2020.**

<b>Cluster 1 - Ensuring that migration is voluntary, orderly, and regular.</b>	
<b>2</b>	Minimize the adverse drivers and structural factors that compel people to leave their country of origin
<b>5</b>	Enhance availability and flexibility of pathways for regular migration
<b>6</b>	Facilitate fair and ethical recruitment and safeguard conditions that ensure decent work
<b>12</b>	Strengthen certainty and predictability in migration procedures for appropriate screening, assessment and referral
<b>18</b>	Invest in skills development and facilitate mutual recognition of skills, qualifications and competences

**a. Please highlight the migration levels and trends, including drivers (if possible), and migrant experiences relevant to this cluster of objectives.**

*The response could make reference to trends in migration; outcomes of migration; or migrant experiences*

- Based on the 2015 Inter-Census Population Survey (*Survei Penduduk Antar Sensus/SUPAS*) data, the annual average number of outbound migration is 1.15 million, much higher than the immigration of 600 thousand people. The main factor driving and attracting emigration is the economy.
- Based on the Kaleidoscope of Indonesian Citizen Protection data compiled by the Directorate of Protection of Indonesian Citizens and Legal Entities overseas, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia, 6 (six) countries/territory with the highest number of Indonesian citizens are:
  - (1) Malaysia
  - (2) Saudi Arabia
  - (3) Taiwan
  - (4) Australia
  - (5) Singapore and
  - (6) Hong Kong.
- Official records of overseas Indonesian citizens include the following:
  - (1) 44% of the total number of Indonesian Migrant Workers (*Pekerja Migran Indonesia/PMI*) in the domestic sector are Domestic Workers (*Penata Laksana Rumah Tangga/PLRT*);
  - (2) Seafarers (*Anak Buah Kapal/ABK*) from Indonesia are 21,007 people spread over various regions such as Oceania, Africa, and the Middle East;
  - (3) Based on the Indonesian Government record, there are at least 19,014 Indonesian students across the globe.
- Indonesian migrant workers have played an important role in the Indonesian labor market since the 1980s. Currently, the estimated number of Indonesian migrant workers is 4.79 million people. The actual number is predicted to be higher considering that some Indonesian migrant workers migrate by illegal and unreported means. (*Indonesia's Global Worker: Juggling Opportunities and Risks, World Bank Report, 2017*).
- Based on data from the National Board for the Placement and Protection of Indonesian overseas Workers (BP2MI/formerly BNP2TKI), the number of Indonesian Migrant Workers' placement in 2019 reached 276,553. This figure declined in 2020 due to the

COVID-19 pandemic. In comparison, the number of Indonesian Migrant Workers' placement in October 2020 was 9,639, while in October 2019 it reached 24,732.

- Based on the data of BP2MI, 67% of Indonesian migrant workers are women, 65% of which graduated from either elementary school or junior high school. Most of these Indonesian women migrant workers are young, having lack of education or skills, and originating from poor areas that lack job opportunities.
- Indonesian women migrant workers usually work as domestic workers, a very vulnerable type of work as they are seldom covered by labor regulations in the destination countries. Informal workers are often prone to violence, discrimination, harassment and labor violations.
- The main problem for Indonesian migrant workers is the lack of access to get proper information and pre-employment migration services at the village and regional levels.

**b. Please highlight the concrete policy, legal, and programmatic actions taken by your government to advance these objectives in recent years (in particular since the adoption of the GCM on 10 December 2018).**

*Examples could include policy reforms undertaken, adoption of new laws, drafting of national-level implementation plans, entering into bilateral/regional agreements, signature/ratification of relevant conventions, engagement in dialogue processes*

- In line with Target 10.7 for the 2030 Agenda, the Indonesian Government is committed to facilitating regular, safe, orderly and responsible migration and human mobility through the implementation of well-planned and well-managed migration policies. In this regard, the GCM has *objectives* that are in line with the migration policy developed by the Indonesian Government which is oriented towards **protecting the rights of migrants** from their areas of origin, transit point, and destination country to their return to their home country.
- As a reflection of its political commitment in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, the Government of Indonesia adopted Presidential Decree No. 59/2017 on the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. With regard to the global goal of reducing intra- and international disparities, a national goal has been formulated to increase cooperation in protecting the rights and safety of migrant workers and improving governance in the placement of migrant workers.
- In this regard, within the 2020-2024 National Medium-Term Development Plan (*Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional/ RPJMN*), the Indonesian Government's policy to achieve regular, safe, orderly and responsible migration is to carry out the followings:
  - (1) conducting labor reforms by improving the services and protection system for Indonesian Migrant Workers;
  - (2) reinforcing the protection of overseas Indonesian citizens and legal entities at the bilateral, regional and multilateral levels as well as increasing efforts to prevent issues faced by overseas Indonesian citizens; and
  - (3) improving productivity and competitiveness of Indonesian Migrant Workers through vocational education and training based on industrial cooperation.
- The Indonesian Government's policy to protect Indonesian Migrant Workers is stipulated in Law No. 18 of 2017. The Law has mandated the government at all levels to facilitate services to migrant workers and their families.
- In general, the Law has created better protection compared to previous regulations (Law No. 39 of 2004) by establishing:
  - (1) comprehensive protection for Indonesian Migrant Workers in phases namely: before the recruitment, during the recruitment period, and after the recruitment;
  - (2) social protection system for Indonesian Migrant Workers;

- (3) integrated services for Indonesian Migrant Workers at every level of government (regional to central);
  - (4) skills improvement program for Indonesian Migrant Workers;
  - (5) strengthening of the role of BP2MI for the recruitment process of Indonesian Migrant Workers;
  - (6) limiting the role of the private sector pertaining to the placement of Indonesian migrant workers, particularly with regard to the recruitment process; and
  - (7) ensuring the right of each prospective Indonesian migrant worker to obtain accurate information about employment in the destination country, placement procedures and conditions in the destination country.
- Efforts to ensure access to official information for prospective Indonesian migrant workers are stipulated in Law No. 18 of 2017, particularly in Articles 41 and 42 in which villages and local governments are specifically required to raise awareness and share comprehensive information on labor migration process, and to provide supporting services to ensure protections before and post-employment including skills training, development of databases of migrant workers, data verification and registration of migrant workers candidates, support facilitation of administrative requirements that must be fulfilled by migrant workers candidates, monitoring of the Indonesian Migrant Workers' departures and returns, and empowerment of Indonesian Migrant Workers and their families.
  - Despite this, Law No. 18 of 2017 requires various derivative regulations as technical guidelines for the implementation of its provisions. Derivative regulations are in the form of Government Regulations (*Peraturan Pemerintah/PP*), Presidential Decrees, Ministerial Regulations, and Head of Agency Regulations. As of November 2020, the derivative regulations that have been passed are:
    - PP No. 10 of 2020 on the Procedures for the Placement of Indonesian Migrant Worker (*Pekerja Migran Indonesia/PMI*) by the Indonesian Migrant Workers Protection Agency (BP2MI)
    - Presidential Decree No. 90 of 2019 on BP2MI

Meanwhile, the derivative regulations that are currently in process are:

- Draft Government Regulation on the Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers
  - Draft Government Regulation on the Protection of Commercial Ship Crew
  - Draft Presidential Decree on the Duties and Authorities of the Manpower Attaché
- The Indonesian Government also conducts health check for the Indonesian Migrant Workers prior to their departure. The Ministry of Health provides health check services for the Indonesian Migrant Worker candidates, both physically and psychologically. This policy is based on Presidential Decree no. 64 of 2011 concerning Health and Psychological Examination of Prospective Migrant Workers and the Ministry of Health Regulations No. 29 of 2013 concerning the Implementation of Health Check Services for Prospective Indonesian Workers. However, the Ministry of Health Regulations No. 29 of 2013 is currently being reviewed by the Health Protection Committee for Prospective Indonesian Migrant Workers (data per November 2020).
  - The legislation related to the protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers at the central level is also implemented by regions that are sending most Indonesian Migrant Workers. The Regency of Cilacap, for example, issued the Cilacap Regent Regulation No. 7 of 2014 concerning the Protection of Migrant Workers originating from Cilacap. One of the villages in Cilacap called Bojongsari has even issued a village regulation which aims to protect their Migrant Workers.
  - The Indonesian Government has also enacted laws and regulations as a follow-up to the ratification of international agreements. One of which was Law No. 12 of 2006 on

the Ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.

- In addition to formulating internal regulations, the Indonesian Government also concluded bilateral agreements with recipient countries such as Malaysia and Taiwan that aim to provide protection for Indonesian Migrant Workers. Regionally, the ASEAN Consensus on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Migrant Workers is the umbrella norm, applied in ASEAN member states that can be utilized to foster dialogues and cooperation with respect to migrant workers protection.
- As a member of ASEAN, Indonesia is also a member of the ASEAN Committee on the Implementation of the ASEAN Declaration on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers (ACMW) and is responsible for 5 programs in the ACMW Work Plan 2016 – 2020; as well as actively participating in the implementation of the ASEAN Consensus on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers through the ACMW Action Plan 2018 – 2025.
- The Indonesian Government underlines the importance of efforts to prevent un-procedural Indonesian Migrant Workers in order to create voluntary, orderly and regular migration. These preventive measures are stipulated in **the Circular of the Director General of Immigration Number IMI-0277.GR.02.06 of 2017 concerning Prevention of Non-Procedural Indonesian Workers** and **Letter of the Director General of Immigration Number IMI-GR.01.01-1029 dated March 20, 2017 concerning the Affirmation Procedures for Implementing the Prevention of Non-Procedural Indonesian Migrant Workers**.
- With these two letters, the Director General for Immigration has instructed the Head of the Immigration Division at the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights and the Head of Immigration Offices throughout Indonesia to:
  - Increase vigilance of overseas Indonesian citizens who are suspected of working non-procedurally;
  - Carry out careful and effective immigration check process as well as examinations of the documents submitted as a part of the passport application at the Immigration Checkpoint (*Tempat Pemeriksaan Imigrasi/TPI*) in accordance with The Ministry of Justice and Human Rights Regulations no. 44/2015 concerning Procedures for Inspection of Entry and Exit of Indonesian Territory at Immigration Checkpoints;
  - Perform in-depth interview to migrant worker candidates by, among others, paying attention to profiling, gesture, and body language;
  - Request other supporting documents that can justify the purpose of going abroad; and
  - Postpone the issuance of passports and departures at Immigration Checkpoints for Indonesian citizens who are strongly suspected of or have intention to work non-procedurally abroad.

**c. What are the main gaps identified and challenges faced in addressing these objectives?**

*These gaps and challenges may include challenges at national, regional and global levels; capacity challenges; data needs; financing and others*

- The push factors for people to work abroad include high population growth, low employment opportunities, low wages, lack of financial capacity to start entrepreneurship, and the inability to compete in the formal sector of employment.
- Challenges in creating voluntary, orderly and regular migration occur both in the placement and protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers.
- Given that Indonesian Migrant Workers' placement is still dominated by the informal sector or the formal sector for low-skilled employment, Indonesian Migrant Workers'

vulnerability is high. During 2015-2019, Indonesian Migrant Workers' placement reached 1.3 million people, of which around 49.6% or 638 thousand people worked in the informal sector.

- In addition, the protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers still focuses on resolving problematic cases, whereas 80% of the cases stem from weak migration governance at home. Therefore, it is necessary to improve and strengthen coordination among domestic stakeholders.
- The challenges that can hinder safe, orderly and regular migration practices as well as fair and ethical recruitment facilitation include:
  - (1) Diverse levels of knowledge regarding ethical recruitment, exploitation and TIP (Trafficking in Person) of various stakeholders;
  - (2) Lack of due diligence on recruitment process in agencies for fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers;
  - (3) Difficulties in fulfilling the rights of migrant workers, especially those who are recruited through illegal channels and are in destination countries without official identity documents;
  - (4) Lack of coordination among labor inspectors and law enforcement officers in handling unethical recruitment and TIP cases; and
  - (5) Sub-national level governments have limited resources to expand opportunities for pre-departure education, training and certification for migrant workers and the reintegration of post-departure migrant workers, particularly reintegration of former Indonesian Migrant Workers into the workforce.
- Sometimes, it is difficult to distinguish between procedural and non-procedural Indonesian Migrant Workers. The *modus operandi* commonly used in passport applications and departures of non-procedural Indonesian Migrant Workers is to provide complete required documents to prevent departure delays. For example, non-procedural migrant worker candidates complete the requirements for a passport application and a departure for *Umrah* with a recommendation letter from the Ministry of Religion, an *Umrah* visa, and a round-trip ticket, but they ultimately do not return to Indonesia to work non-procedurally in Saudi Arabia instead.

**d. Please share some of the results of these actions, effective solutions, best practices and lessons learned by your Government in implementing these objectives**

- As an effort to improve Indonesian Migrant Workers' placement mechanism, including providing access to authoritative information for the Indonesian Migrant Worker candidates and improving the overall protection system for Indonesian Migrant Workers and their families, the Indonesian Government has passed Law no. 18/2017 concerning the Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers (PMI).
- The Indonesian Government's efforts to address the driving factors to migration are by organizing Program Desmigratif (*Desa Migrasi Produktif – Productive Migrant Village*) which aims to empower migrant workers village economies, so as to reduce the number of illegal departures; to strengthen the institution for registering Indonesian Migrant Workers entering and leaving the village; to encourage the effectiveness of Indonesian Migrant Worker remittances in improving their village economy by changing the pattern of financial management from consumption to production; and to improve the protection of the families left by the Indonesian Migrant Workers.
- The Indonesian Government's efforts to suppress the driving factors for Indonesian Migrant Workers and reduce the number of Indonesian Migrant Workers departures are also carried out by expanding domestic employment opportunities as stipulated by the passing of Law No. 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation.
- Meanwhile, the effort to provide a complete information system to Indonesian Migrant Workers and to facilitate Indonesian Migrant Workers' registration services is by

conducting One-Stop Integrated Service Offices (*Layanan Terpadu Satu Atap/LTSA*) in districts that send a lot of migrants. LTSA is a combination of Services of Manpower Office (*Disnaker*), Population and Civil Registry (*Disdukcapil*), Health Office (*Dinkes*), Immigration, Police, National Social Security Institution for Manpower (*BPJS Ketenagakerjaan*), and Government Banks. The purpose of LTSA is to provide services for Indonesian migrant workers which are performed in a coordinated and integrated manner between the Central Governments and Regional Governments.

- The LTSA program is also supported by IOM Indonesia, particularly by updating and providing a guidebook on destination countries to support the initial departure process of Indonesian migrant workers who want to be deployed. Destination country handbooks are routinely distributed to migrant workers through government agencies and civil society organizations at LTSA, airports and other locations.
- The Indonesian Government's efforts in implementing the LTSA program cannot be separated from the cooperation with the ILO. The ILO in collaboration with the Ministry of Manpower, Trade Unions and Women Crisis Center has established multi-stakeholder cooperation by integrating the establishment of Migrant Resources Center (MRC) with LTSA. MRC supports the expansion of LTSA's functions with non-administrative services that are more responsive to gender, including providing information as well as case management, legal assistance, and other supporting services for the prospective Indonesian women migrant workers, former Indonesian women migrant workers, and their families. This service deals with issues related to labor migration and the special needs of Indonesian women migrant workers who have experienced violence, harassment and human trafficking.
- In this case, the ILO together with UN Women in the "Safe & Fair" Program has also held a workshop related to the Service and Mechanism of Integrated Service of Women Empowerment and Protection (*Pelayanan Terpadu Pemberdayaan dan Pelindungan Perempuan/P2TP2A*). Through this workshop, the "Safe & Fair" Program has provided input to expand the existing SOP to include Indonesian women migrant workers who have experienced violence and are victims of TIP.
- In addition, ILO in collaboration with the Ministry of Manpower and the Indonesian Migrant Workers Union (*Serikat Buruh Migran Indonesia/SBMI*) has also developed Village Regulation, Village Task Force and Village Information Center and Services to strengthen village-based management and the role of the Village Government to ensure safe and fair labor migration
- The Indonesian Government cq. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs continues to encourage the use of information technology systems in data collection, services and protection for overseas Indonesian citizens. Currently, there are at least two digital information systems that have been developed, namely **(1)** the portal of 'Care for Indonesian Citizens' (*Peduli WNI*) that provides consular, immigration, employment services and so on for overseas Indonesian citizens, and **(2)** the Safe Travel application, a mobile application that provides various important information for Indonesian citizens who want to go abroad.
- In addition, the "Safe Travel" application developed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is also an effective solution to help inform prospective migrant workers and the wider Indonesian community about the destination countries and the procedures to access government services abroad.
- Meanwhile, in creating regular migration, the Indonesian Government through the Directorate General of Immigration, Ministry of Law and Human Rights, has increased the vigilance for Indonesian citizens who are suspected of working abroad non-procedurally. From 2017 to 22 October 2020, Immigration Offices throughout Indonesia has postponed the issuance of passports to 20,101 Non-Procedural Migrant Workers (*Pekerja Migran Indonesia Non-Prosedural/PMI-NP*) and the departures at TPI for 2,386 PMI-NP members. The Immigration Office has also provided public education on types passport according to their purpose and encouraged the public not

to work illegally abroad by providing information on its risks.

- In ensuring regular migration, the Indonesian Government cq. The Ministry of Manpower and the Indonesian Migrant Worker Protection Agency (*Badan Pelindungan Pekerja Migran Indonesia/BP2MI*) in collaboration with IOM Indonesia has formulated regulations regarding the elimination of recruitment fees through The BP2MI Regulations No. 9 of 2020 issued on 15 July 2020, which will take effect in early 2021. This regulation was formulated to support the implementation of Law No. 18 of 2017 on the Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers. Through this regulation, the Indonesian Government incorporates the principles of the International Recruitment Integrity System (IRIS), in which the employers and the government must bear placement costs for migrant workers.

<b>Cluster 2 - Protecting migrants through rights-based border governance measures.</b>	
<b>4</b>	Ensure that all migrants have proof of legal identity and adequate documentation
<b>8</b>	Save lives and establish coordinated international efforts on missing migrants
<b>9</b>	Strengthen the transnational response to smuggling of migrants
<b>10</b>	Prevent, combat and eradicate trafficking in persons in the context of international migration
<b>11</b>	Manage borders in an integrated, secure and coordinated manner
<b>13</b>	Use migration detention only as a measure of last resort and work towards alternatives
<b>21</b>	Cooperate in facilitating safe and dignified return and readmission, as well as sustainable reintegration

- a. Please highlight the migration levels and trends, including drivers (if possible), and migrant experiences relevant to this cluster of objectives.**

*The response could make reference to trends in migration; outcomes of migration; or migrant experiences*

- Although most Indonesian migrants have conducted voluntary, orderly and regular migration, there are still Indonesian Migrant Workers who migrate irregularly. The driving factors include financial constraints and other vulnerabilities, especially due to economic contraction during the pandemic.
- Despite the government's continued efforts, Indonesian Migrant Workers are often isolated in the working environment without access to the communication with government offices, civil society, or their families. This is especially the case for the Indonesian women migrant workers who work in the households or the male Indonesian Migrant Workers who work as ship crew. Those with this condition are often underpaid and having limitations in terms of security and protection that lead to the exacerbation of their vulnerabilities to exploitation, health problems, and the Trafficking in Persons (TIP).
- Based on the data from the Indonesian Migrant Workers Protection Agency (BP2MI) in 2017, BP2MI has received 2,949 cases of violence endured and reported by migrant workers or their families. Meanwhile, the Indonesian Migrant Workers Union (SBMI) received reports of 1,501 Law violation cases that occurred in several destination countries. Most cases are related to trafficking in persons (TIP), sexual harassment, unpaid wages, breaches of contracts, and cases of violence.

- b. Please highlight the concrete policy, legal, and programmatic actions taken by your government to advance these objectives in recent years (in particular since the adoption of the GCM on 10 December 2018).**

*Examples could include policy reforms undertaken, adoption of new laws, drafting of national-level implementation plans, entering into bilateral/regional agreements, signature/ratification of relevant conventions, engagement in dialogue processes*

- In 2020, The Indonesian Government cq. The Ministry of Home Affairs opened 10 state border crossings (*Pos Lintas Batas Negara/PLBN*) which aim to anticipate illegal crossing of people and goods particularly the TIP. The Ministry of Home Affairs will open more PLBN, especially in areas that directly border other countries such as Papua New Guinea, Timor Leste, and Malaysia. As a result, the opening of PLBN is an effort to not only prevent illegal crossing, but also provide legal certainty to protect the borders.
- Prior to the ratification of GCM, Indonesia had ratified the *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children* through Law No. 14 of 2009 concerning Ratification of the *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children*.
- Indonesia also enacts comprehensive national regulations on the eradication of trafficking in persons and protection of victims of trafficking in persons with the adoption of Law No. 21 of 2007. This law stipulates various efforts to eradicate trafficking in persons by prevention, prosecution, protection, and international cooperation.
- The Indonesian government has established the Task Force for the Prevention and Handling of the Crime of Trafficking in Persons (*Gugus Tugas Pencegahan dan Penanganan Tindak Pidana Perdagangan Orang/GT-PP-TPPO*), mandated in Government Regulation No. 69 of 2008. The program was designed to address the TIP risk at the community level. It is implemented through four main pillars namely **Prevention, Protection, Prosecution, and Partnership**. This effort also increases coordination and capacity building among law enforcement agencies to overcome the discrepancy of knowledge and skills in performing investigation and prosecution of TIP cases and other related crimes such as people smuggling.
- Conforming to global developments, especially with the ratification of GCM, the Indonesian Government plans to continue the TIP National Action Plan (*Rencana Aksi Nasional/RAN TPPO*) for the 2020-2024 period, which is currently still under discussion (as of November 2020). The targets of TIP National Action Plan are: **(1)** creating cooperation and coordination among stakeholders at the national level; and **(2)** creating cooperation and coordination between stakeholders at the international level.
- Meanwhile, within a multilateral framework, Indonesia participates in every discussions of the implementation of UNTOC and the two protocols regarding trafficking in persons, especially at the UNTOC meetings and the Trafficking in Persons Protocol, including sessions of the *Working Group on the Smuggling of Migrants and the Working Group on Trafficking in Persons*.
- At the regional level, Indonesia together with Australia initiated the *Bali Process* in 2002 to oversee regional efforts to tackle the problem of people smuggling and trafficking in persons as well as other related transnational crimes.
- With regard to immigration regulations, the Indonesian Government regulates that the use of immigration detention is to detain migrants in Indonesia who do not have a valid immigration permit and are in the process of being deported to their country of origins. This policy is stipulated in Article 14 of Law No. 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration, and Article 31 of Government Regulation No. 31 of 1994 concerning Control of Foreigners and Immigration Measures. Like many other countries, immigration detention centers (*rumah detensi imigrasi/rudenim*) in Indonesia are also used to accommodate refugees and asylum seekers. However, since 30 July 2018, the Directorate General of Immigration has transformed *rudenim* back to its original purposes, and henceforth, refugees and asylum seekers have been placed in the community-based accommodation. With this situation, Indonesian Government also receives supports



from IOM Indonesia to ensure and protect the rights of migrants, including those belonging to vulnerable groups by providing alternatives for immigration detention.

**c. What are the main gaps identified and challenges faced in addressing these objectives?**

*These gaps and challenges may include challenges at national, regional and global levels; capacity challenges; data needs; financing and others*

- Challenges related to the issue of irregular migration are the differences in interests between countries of origin and countries of transit as well as countries of destination in addressing/overcoming issues of irregular migration, including trafficking in persons and lack of understanding by countries in the region regarding *burden sharing and shared responsibility*.
- Meanwhile, the challenge in efforts to prevent TIP is the need for increased effective measures to prevent the development of criminal networks that lead to TIP. Challenges can also occur in ongoing and regular monitoring efforts of victims of TIP who have been reintegrated. After reintegration, victim need to be supervised so that they do not experience TIP again or migrate irregularly.
- Furthermore, at the prosecution stage of the TIP cases, the challenge is the lack of prosecution against criminal networks. The prosecution generally focuses on small-scale perpetrators and seldom reach the organized criminal syndicates that direct the perpetrators.

**d. Please share some of the results of these actions, effective solutions, best practices and lessons learned by your Government in implementing these objectives**

- Migration and border management cannot be handled alone by each country (in silo) because the migration policies implemented by one country will have an impact on other countries. In this regard, the Indonesian Government always calls on countries not only to convey commitments, but also to seriously fulfil their responsibilities in managing migration routes safely, preventing irregular migration and taking action against perpetrators of TIP. Efforts to increase the prosecution of perpetrators of TIP are also carried out by the Indonesian Attorney General's Office and the Indonesian Attorney's Office of Education and Training (*Badiklat RI*) that have initiated and implemented a mentoring program for prosecutors at the sub-national level for better prosecution of the TIP cases. Through this mentoring program, it is expected that the best practices in prosecuting TIP cases can become a reference and a form of support in solving cases that have a certain degree of complexity, such as trans-jurisdictional prosecution, prosecution of companies, confiscation of assets, etc.
- A number of efforts have been made by the Indonesian Government in dealing with irregular migration, starting from improving and amending existing regulations to the establishment of task forces whose tasks and functions are directed to overcome these problems.
- In an attempt to close down the various placement schemes for migrant workers that could result in the Indonesian Migrant Workers' exploitation including irregular schemes, the Indonesian Government has implemented the *One Channel System* scheme. Under this scheme, Indonesian Migrant Workers can only sign a work contract with a company that has been verified or registered with the *One Channel System*. This cooperation has been carried out with Saudi Arabia through the signing of *Technical Arrangement* on October 11, 2018. Currently, the Indonesian Government is negotiating agreements to send Indonesian Migrant Workers through the *One Channel System* with the United Arab Emirates, Malaysia and Brunei Darussalam.

With the implementation of *One Channel System*, the Indonesian Government ensures that Indonesian Migrant Workers placement is recorded by relevant authorities both in Indonesia and in the country of placement to perform better protection.

<b>Cluster 3 – Supporting the integration of migrants and the contribution of migrants to development.</b>	
<b>14</b>	Enhance consular protection, assistance and cooperation throughout the migration Cycle
<b>15</b>	Provide access to basic services for migrants
<b>16</b>	Empower migrants and societies to realize full inclusion and social cohesion
<b>19</b>	Create conditions for migrants and diasporas to fully contribute to sustainable development in all countries
<b>20</b>	Promote faster, safer and cheaper transfer of remittances and foster financial inclusion of migrants
<b>22</b>	Establish mechanisms for the portability of social security entitlements and earned Benefits

**a. Please highlight the migration levels and trends, including drivers (if possible), and migrant experiences relevant to this cluster of objectives.**

*The response could make reference to trends in migration; outcomes of migration; or migrant experiences*

- Indonesia is one of the countries that sends out a large number of migrants. Meanwhile, Indonesian Migrant Workers had generated remittances of more than 1% of total GDP before the COVID-19 pandemic in 2019 (USD 11.7 billion). The pandemic has significantly affected remittance takes, with Bank Indonesia recording a 24% decrease in revenues in the second quarter of 2020 when compared to remittances received in the second quarter of 2019.
- According to research from the World Bank, Indonesian Migrant Workers can generate income abroad at almost four times more than before they migrate. In addition, the same study also identifies that “only 44% of migrant workers have jobs with income before migrating; the rest 56% are generally involved in domestic work or unpaid work”.
- According to the World Bank survey in 2013-2014, Indonesian women migrant workers, despite working in low-income sectors such as domestic workers and caretakers, have incomes up to six times compared to what they have made in their previous jobs in Indonesia.
- This has resulted in a rapid increase in remittances from Indonesian Migrant Workers in the last ten years (USD 11.7 billion in 2019).
- Remittances change the consumption and investment patterns of migrant families that eventually will affect the economy of their area of origin.

**b. Please highlight the concrete policy, legal, and programmatic actions taken by your government to advance these objectives in recent years (in particular since the adoption of the GCM on 10 December 2018).**

*Examples could include policy reforms undertaken, adoption of new laws, drafting of national-level implementation plans, entering into bilateral/regional agreements, signature/ratification of relevant conventions, engagement in dialogue processes*

- In relation to *Objective 22*, in 2019 the Indonesian Government has managed to include access to social security scheme for Indonesian Migrant Workers. The social security scheme for the Indonesian Migrant Workers has been running well in Japan, where the status conversion was carried out for the Indonesian Migrant Workers from

being apprentice to specific skilled worker (SSW). This social security protection is in line with the mandate of Article 29 of Law No. 18 of 2017 concerning Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers.

- Based on the directives of the Minister of Foreign Affairs at the Coordination Meeting of Public Services and Protection of overseas Indonesian citizens on September 9 2019, the protection of Indonesian citizens focuses on 3 aspects:
  - (1) Development of data protection systems, standards, and regulatory framework;
  - (2) Digitalization of Services; and
  - (3) Investments in Prevention Aspects.
- Consular protection for Indonesian Citizens is regulated in the Minister of Foreign Affairs Regulations No.5 of 2018 concerning the Protection of overseas Indonesian Citizens. In addition to regulating the issuance of passports or travel documents such as passports and other administrative functions, the regulation also stipulates the protection functions carried out by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs including its functions in performing assistance, mediation, and advocacy as well as providing legal assistance in the form of advocate services provision.
- One of the measures of the Indonesian Government to ensure the availability of access to basic services for overseas Indonesian citizens is the construction of the internet platform called "*Portal Peduli WNI*". In this platform, there is a "Self-Report" feature. With this feature, consular officers will be able to provide services and protection to overseas Indonesian citizens more optimally. *Portal Peduli WNI* facilitates reporting of the Indonesian citizen to the Indonesian diplomatic missions starting from their arrival, change of address, to the point of their return to Indonesia.

**c. What are the main gaps identified and challenges faced in addressing these objectives?**

*These gaps and challenges may include challenges at national, regional and global levels; capacity challenges; data needs; financing and others*

- To date, the number of overseas Indonesian citizens who has access to social security is still relatively low, and even awareness of the importance of social security for migrant workers is still low. This is certainly an obstacle to protection efforts carried out by the government.
- Understandably, the current COVID-19 pandemic is a threat not only to health, but also to social-economy life. It is also a threat for those who work abroad. The presence of COVID-19 has led to layoffs in various sectors. Undocumented migrants who depend on daily wages are particularly hit hard by these layoffs. In this case, the Indonesian Government, through its Diplomatic Missions has often received reports from migrants who not only lost their jobs, but also barely had access to fulfillment of their daily needs.

**d. Please share some of the results of these actions, effective solutions, best practices and lessons learned by your Government in implementing these objectives.**

- The Indonesian Government seeks to ensure that overseas Indonesian citizens, especially Indonesian Migrant Workers, have access to the social security. Currently, the Indonesian Government is in the process of drafting an agreement that supports the claims of *BPJS Ketenagakerjaan* (the National Social Security Insurance for Employment) so that they can be compatible and applied in the migrant receiving countries. (data per September 2019). Thus, *BPJS Ketenagakerjaan* (TK) has collaborated with the South Korean National Pension Service (NPS) on the disbursement of the Pension Guarantee of former Indonesian Migrant Workers previously worked in South Korea that have returned to Indonesia. In addition, *BPJS*

TK has also been exploring cooperation with social security providers in Malaysia for sharing participation data, socialization, and education and providing cross-border services and law enforcement (data per September 2019).

- In order to increase the contribution of migrants to the development, the Ministry of Finance has issued a *Diaspora Bond* program which aims to enable Indonesian migrants (including Indonesian Migrant Workers) to contribute to the state budget and promote the productive involvement of the diaspora in realizing the agenda of national development. The main requirement for purchasing *Diaspora Bond* is to have Indonesian overseas Card (Kartu Masyarakat Indonesia di Luar Negeri/ KMILN).
- Meanwhile, the Indonesian Government continues to cooperate with IOM Indonesia to integrate migration affairs into development programs. In line with it, IOM is working with partners in the UN *Country Team* (especially UNDP and UN Women) for the funding from the *Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund* in order to support better protection and empowerment of migrant workers and mainstream migration programs into development agenda. Several initiatives that can improve the empowerment of returned migrant workers include various training activities as well as development of policy tools and programs that can be used by the government at the village and regional levels to increase the inclusion and empowerment of migrant workers or their families in development planning and policy making. Activities or programs that can be carried out include skills recognition, remittance matching, and absorption of migrant worker returnees to the labor market in their regions.
- Furthermore, to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 to the overseas Indonesian citizens, the Indonesian Government has taken steps such as:
  - (1) Providing basic food assistance for overseas Indonesian citizens who become vulnerable due to loss of employment or being affected by COVID-19. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the Indonesian Government has distributed at least 531,556 food packages (March - October 2020) to affected overseas Indonesian citizens;
  - (2) Intensifying cooperation with destination countries on consular access and consular notification of Indonesian citizens who have contracted COVID-19;
  - (3) Ensuring access to health services for Indonesian citizens affected by COVID-19; and
  - (4) Preparing guidelines for handling crew members and Indonesian citizens stranded during the pandemic.

<b>Cluster 4 – Promoting value and evidence-based policy-making and strengthening cooperation on migration.</b>	
<b>1</b>	Collect and utilize accurate and disaggregated data as a basis for evidence-based Policies
<b>3</b>	Provide accurate and timely information at all stages of migration
<b>7</b>	Address and reduce vulnerabilities in migration
<b>17</b>	Eliminate all forms of discrimination and promote evidence-based public discourse to shape perceptions of migration
<b>23</b>	Strengthen international cooperation and global partnerships for safe, orderly and regular migration

**a. Please highlight the migration levels and trends, including drivers (if possible), and migrant experiences relevant to this cluster of objectives.**

*The response could make reference to trends in migration; outcomes of migration; or migrant experiences*

- In improving a value- and evidence-based policy making on migration, accurate international migration data are needed. In Indonesia, data on international migration are obtained from household-based surveys/censuses in the population census

(*Sensus Penduduk/SP*), the Inter-Census Population Survey (*Survei Penduduk Antar Sensus/SUPAS*), and the National Labor Force Survey (*Survei Angkatan Kerja Nasional/Sakernas*) organized by the Central Statistics Agency (*Badan Pusat Statistik/BPS*).

- Based on the 2010 data, the proportion of foreigners who entered Indonesia consists of more long-time migrants than transient migrants (staying for less than 5 years). There were 239,482 international long-time incoming migrants and 160,641 international transient incoming migrants.
- Meanwhile, according to data from the Inter-Census Population Survey (SUPAS), there were 1.15 million people emigrating from Indonesia, with the number increasing every year.
- Regarding Indonesian migrant workers (PMI), the 2018 *Sakernas* data shows that 66.1 percent of Indonesians who have worked abroad had an education level below senior high school. Many of the residents who have worked in Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, Taiwan, Singapore, Hong Kong, United Arab Emirates, Brunei Darussalam, and Qatar had educational backgrounds below high school.

**b. Please highlight the concrete policy, legal, and programmatic actions taken by your government to advance these objectives in recent years (in particular since the adoption of the GCM on 10 December 2018).**

*Examples could include policy reforms undertaken, adoption of new laws, drafting of national-level implementation plans, entering into bilateral/regional agreements, signature/ratification of relevant conventions, engagement in dialogue processes*

- In 2019, Presidential Regulation No. 39 of 2019 on “One Data of Indonesia” (*Satu Data Indonesia*) was issued. The aim of One Data of Indonesia is to produce data that are accurate, up-to-date, integrated, accountable, accessible, carefully organized, integrated and sustainable. This regulation underlines the importance of government ministries and agencies working together to overcome data discrepancies and achieve **One Data of International Migration (*Satu Data Migrasi Internasional/SDMI*)**.
- The realization of SDMI is achieved through 6 (six) milestones:
  - (1) Meetings between ministries/agencies for coordination;
  - (2) Identification of available data in ministries/agencies and the methodology used to gather them;
  - (3) Exploration of data utilization;
  - (4) Fostering the implementation of data collection;
  - (5) Standardization of methodology and application of the National Statistical System (SSN); and
  - (6) Dissemination of international migration statistics.
- In order to collect and utilize accurate and detailed data on migration in Indonesia, the Directorate General of Immigration has applied the Immigration Management Information System (*Sistem Informasi Manajemen Keimigrasian/SIMKIM*) to all immigration activities and services. Supporting data can be accessed from passport issuance process, attachments to the passport application requirements, population documents, type of passport, results of interviews, etc. At Immigration Checkpoints (*Tempat Pemeriksaan Imigrasi/TPI*), data on the flow of people (Indonesian citizens and foreigners) in and out of Indonesian territory can be accessed, from their time of leaving and entering the Indonesian territory, destination of departure, and other supporting data. This also applies to all immigration activities and services for visas, residence permits, and immigration measures. All data and information can be accessed through SIMKIM and can be obtained quickly, precisely and accurately.
- In addition, in order to support a value- and evidence-based migration policy, the Population Research Center and the Indonesian Institute of Sciences have produced

a study entitled "International Labor Migration: Investment in Human Resources and Increased Competitiveness" (2018) which produced a policy paper containing proposals for upgrading the skills of (potential) Indonesian migrant workers to compete in the global job market.

- The Indonesian Government's collaborative efforts to strengthen international cooperation and global partnerships for safe, orderly and regular migration at the bilateral, regional and multilateral levels are in line with the Law no. 37 of 1999 on Foreign Relations.

**c. What are the main gaps identified and challenges faced in addressing these objectives?**

*These gaps and challenges may include challenges at national, regional and global levels; capacity challenges; data needs; financing and others*

- To date, there is still need for integrated data on international migration in Indonesia, because migration data is not only collected by the Central Statistics Agency (*Badan Pusat Statistik/BPS*) but also by other ministries and agencies. Data between ministries/agencies often have different data values due to differences in concepts and methodologies for data collection. The difference in data can be challenging for policy formulation and evaluation.
- Therefore, there are challenges in making migration policies based on values and evidence, among others:
  - (1) the need for coordination of integration, synchronization and standardization of international migration data and for strengthening the concept and operation of collecting international migration data between BPS and K/L such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Manpower, Directorate General of Immigration, BP2MI, and International Organizations including IOM and ILO;
  - (2) the need to use administrative records for statistical purposes such as border records, visas, residence permits, population registration and other related sources.
- Basically, Presidential Decree no. 76 of 2017 on the Indonesian overseas Card (KMILN) is a good starting point for recording the number of migrants from Indonesia (including Indonesian Migrant Workers), but unfortunately, many Indonesian migrants think that the KMILN will be of no use to them.
- During the current COVID-19 pandemic, there is need for accurate and timely information on migrants, particularly due to travel restrictions around the world.
- Lack of equitable internet access and the ability to access various international networks in Indonesia mean that protection services for Indonesian citizens cannot be fully implemented digitally. Both vulnerable migrant groups who are not skilled in accessing the internet and their families in remote areas often find it difficult to access *Portal Peduli WNI*. In such cases, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs continues to provide the "conventional" options by either telephone or letter.

**d. Please share some of the results of these actions, effective solutions, best practices and lessons learned by your Government in implementing these objectives.**

- In order to strengthen international cooperation and global partnerships for safe, measured and regular migration, the Indonesian Government has collaborated at the bilateral, regional and multilateral levels, especially to protect migrants as previously discussed in Cluster 1 and Cluster 2.
- In order to improve a value- and evidence-based policy making, the Central Statistics Agency (*Badan Pusat Statistik/BPS*) has developed various efforts to collect accurate migration data including:

- (1) International Migration Data Coordination Meeting, with the expected output in the form of coordination through the One Data of Indonesia (*Satu Data Indonesia*) forum and the interoperable data integration;
  - (2) Initiative to coordinate the implementation of statistics as a series of the National Statistics System (*Sistem Statistik Nasional/SSN*) realization, in which BPS gives recommendations to ministries/agencies to be used in data collection;
  - (3) Inclusion of variables regarding international migration in the 2015 Inter-Census Population Survey (SUPAS) and the National Labor Force Survey (*Sakernas*) with limited variables;
  - (4) Planned inclusion of variables regarding international migration in the 2020 Population Census (SP 2020);
  - (5) Collecting secondary data related to international migration, and
  - (6) Utilizing technology to implement the National Statistical System (SSN).
- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, particularly the Directorate for the Protection of Indonesian Citizens and Legal Entities Abroad, continues to improve data accessibility and integration with related ministries/agencies. Some of the achievements in the past two years are the integration of the *Portal Peduli WNI* platform with the Manpower System (*Kemnaker*), Sisko-TKLN (BP2MI), SIMKIM (Immigration), the Population Administration System (*Sistem Administrasi Kependudukan/SIKAD*) (Kemendagri).
  - In an effort to ensure accurate and timely information for overseas Indonesian citizens, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic, the Indonesian government has also taken quick steps to provide information to migrant workers abroad and prospective migrant workers during this pandemic. Collaboration with BP2MI, the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, and IOM supports the production and dissemination of up-to-date travel information and information resources available to migrants and their family members on the latest information on travel regulation and COVID-19 health protocols, along with ongoing public information efforts such as those undertaken by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other stakeholders for Indonesians abroad.
  - In connection with the importance of access for Indonesian citizens, especially overseas Indonesian citizens regarding information on the development of COVID-19, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs cq. The Directorate of Protection for Indonesian Citizens and Legal Entities Abroad has also developed a special COVID-19 feature on *Portal Peduli WNI* and the *Safe Travel* application. During the pandemic, the front page of *Portal Peduli WNI* displays a pop-up message asking if there is a problem related to COVID-19. This information will be forwarded to the relevant representatives and will collect the data separately.
  - The Indonesian Government considers coordination and cooperation between ministries/agencies and the interaction with international organizations in making policy based on values and evidence very important. One example is the ILO "Safe & Fair" Program, where a gender analysis of Law No. 18 of 2017 concerning Indonesian Migrant Workers' Protection has been conducted together by the Ministry of Manpower and the Center for Women and Gender Studies of University of Indonesia. The observation results include the importance of integrated services for female migrant workers and their families given that Indonesian women migrant workers, especially those working in the household sector, have had negative experiences (including violence and unpaid wages). The Indonesian Government thus imposed a moratorium on sending Indonesian Migrant Workers and prohibiting Indonesian women migrant workers from working in Saudi Arabia as domestic workers in 2011. In 2020, the "Safe & Fair" Program also supported the Indonesian Government by carrying out research related to the Impact of Regional Regulation No. 3 of 2008 on Regional Regulation No. 3 of 2008 concerning the Prevention and Management of Victims of Human Trafficking in West Java, and Governor's Regulation No. 63 of 2014 concerning Minimum Service Standards for Integrated Services for Victims of Trafficking in Persons and Violence

against Women and Children.

- Cooperation in the migration management is also carried out with foreign government agencies, including the *Gesellschaft für internationale Zusammenarbeit* (GIZ), a German government agency that aims to achieve sustainable development. Through the Migration & Diaspora Program, GIZ has provided assistance to diaspora and Indonesian diaspora organizations in Germany, returning entrepreneurs and returning migrants from Germany to Indonesia.



**Advanced Question of *Global Compact for Safe, Orderly & Regular Migration (GCM) Voluntary Review, November 2020.***

5. What steps has the Government taken to integrate the vision and cross-cutting and interdependent guiding principles of the Global Compact for Migration (see paras 8 to 15 of the Global Compact (see General Assembly resolution 73/195)) into its implementation? How was this accomplished? (please check against the principles that have been integrated)

Guiding Principles	Guiding Principles Have Been Integrated (yes/no)* *Cross the unnecessary one.	Explanation
1. <b>People-centred</b>	yes / no	The migration policy developed by the Indonesian Government is the one that is oriented towards protecting <b>the rights of migrants</b> starting from the area of origin, the transit point, and the destination country to returning to their homeland. Thus, the Indonesian Government has a policy framework in terms of Indonesian migrant workers' protection as stipulated in Law No. 18 of 2017. The law mandates the government at all levels to provide services to migrant workers and their families.
2. <b>International cooperation</b>	yes / no	In order to strengthen international cooperation and global partnership for safe, measured and regular migration, the Indonesian Government has engaged at bilateral, regional and multilateral levels to better protect migrants. The implementation of safe, orderly and regular migration governance policies is also assisted by international organizations such as IOM, ILO, GIZ, and UN Women.
3. <b>National sovereignty</b>	yes / no	National sovereignty is reflected in the Indonesian Government's efforts to improve the management of its national borders. In 2020, the Indonesian Ministry of Home Affairs opened 10 National Border Crossing Posts (Pos Lintas Batas Negara/PLBN) to anticipate illegal crossings of goods and people, particularly cases of trafficking-in-persons. Going forward, the Ministry of Home Affairs will open more PLBNs, especially in areas directly adjacent to other countries.
4. <b>Rule of law and due process</b>	yes / no	The Indonesian Government has various policy frameworks in place to create safe, orderly and regular migration governance. Among others, Presidential Decree No. 59 of 2017 on the Implementation of Achievement

		<p>of the Sustainable Development Goals regulates the implementation of the SDG's Goal 10.7 on safe, orderly and regular migration. In addition, the Indonesian Government's policies on orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration are contained in the 2020-2024 National Medium-Term Development Plan.</p> <p>Meanwhile, Law No. 18 of 2017 on the Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers specifically regulates the protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers.</p> <p>Presidential Decree No. 64 of 2011 and in Regulations of the Minister of Health No. 29 of 2013 regulates the health and psychological examination of prospective Indonesian migrant workers and health check services for prospective Indonesian migrant workers.</p>
<b>5. Sustainable development</b>	<b>yes / no</b>	<p>Targets related to migration in Indonesia's National Medium-Term Development Plan 2020-2024 are based on the targets and goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, particularly Target 10.7</p> <p>The national target is further stipulated in a Presidential Decree with a view to increasing cooperation in protecting the rights and safety of migrant workers as well as improving the governance of migrant workers placement in line with GCM <i>Objectives</i>, especially <b>Objective 5, Objective 6, and Objective 23.</b></p>
<b>6. Human rights</b>	<b>yes / no</b>	<p>The migration policy of the Government of Indonesia is oriented towards protecting <b>the rights of migrants</b> starting from their area of origin, to their transit point and destination country until their return to Indonesia. In this connection, the policy framework for Indonesian Migrant Workers' protection as stipulated in Law No. 18 of 2017 mandates the government at all levels to facilitate services to migrant workers and their families.</p> <p>This is also reflected in the function restoration of immigration detention centers (<i>rumah detensi imigrasi/rudenim</i>) in 2018. For this purpose, the Indonesian Government receives support from IOM Indonesia to ensure and protect the rights of migrants, particularly those belonging to vulnerable groups by providing alternatives for immigration detention.</p>
<b>7. Gender-responsive</b>	<b>yes / no</b>	<p>In order to improve gender-responsiveness at One-Stop Integrated Services (<i>Layanan</i></p>

		<p><i>Terpadu Satu Atap/LTSA</i>), the Indonesian Ministry of Manpower cooperates with ILO Indonesia, the Labor Union and the Women Crisis Center in integrating Migrant Resources Center (MRC) with LTSA. MRC supports the expansion of LTSA's functions with non-administrative services that are more gender-responsive, which includes information sharing, case management, legal assistance, and other supporting services for prospective Indonesian women migrant workers, former Indonesian women migrant workers, and their families.</p>
<b>8. Child-sensitive</b>	<b>yes / no</b>	<p>In Articles 41 and 42 of Law No. 18 of 2017, local governments are required to empower Indonesian Migrant Workers and their families, including the children of Indonesian Migrant Workers.</p> <p>In addition, the establishment of Migrant Resources Center (MRC) integrated with One-Stop Integrated Services (<i>Layanan Terpadu Satu Atap/LTSA</i>) also improves services that are more responsive to gender, including supporting services for prospective Indonesian women migrant workers, former Indonesian women migrant workers, and their families and children.</p> <p>The Indonesian Government is furthermore committed to protecting migrant children, including in the context of immigration detention. In this regard, the Indonesian Government receives support from IOM to ensure and protect the rights of migrants, especially those belonging to vulnerable groups by providing alternatives for immigration detention such as housing for unaccompanied migrant children (UMC) and community-based accommodation.</p>
<b>9. Whole-of-government approach</b>	<b>yes / no</b>	<p>In consideration of the multidimensional and crosscutting nature of migration, which involves various ministries and agencies, following the ratification of the GCM in 2018, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs cq. Directorate of Socio-Cultural Affairs and International Organizations of Developing Countries has been conducting workshops to improve coordination among relevant stakeholders and map out the roles of each ministry/ agency in each GCM <i>Objective</i>, as well as to strengthen cooperation on migration data.</p> <p>In this regard, Presidential Regulation No. 39 of 2019 on "One Data of Indonesia" underlines the importance of inter-ministerial/interagency cooperation to realize</p>

		<p><b>One Data of International Migration (Satu Data Migrasi Internasional).</b>  Meanwhile, the <i>whole of government</i> approach is also reflected in One-Stop Integrated Services (<i>Layanan Terpadu Satu Atap/LTSA</i>) which integrate services for Indonesian Migrant Workers from the Manpower Offices (<i>Disnaker</i>), Population and Civil Registry (<i>Disdukcapil</i>), Health Offices (<i>Dinkes</i>), Immigration, Police, National Social Security Institution for Manpower (<i>BPJS Ketenagakerjaan</i>), and Government Banks. Among others, the <i>whole of government</i> approach is also applied in the formation of Task Force for the Prevention and Handling of TIP.</p>
<p><b>10. Whole-of-society approach</b></p>	<p><b>yes / no</b></p>	<p>The Indonesian Government consistently works with non-state actors in the implementation of the GCM, particularly in GCM workshops involving central and regional governments, NGOs, research institutions, migrant worker unions, and academics.</p> <p>The Indonesian Government cq. The Ministry of Manpower also works together with the Indonesian Migrant Workers Union (<i>Serikat Buruh Migran Indonesia/SBMI</i>) in developing Village Regulations, Village Task Forces, and Village Information and Service Centers to strengthen village-based management as well as the role of the Village Government in ensuring safe and fair labor migration. In addition, the cooperation between Migrant Resources Center (MRC) with LTSA also involves elements of civil society such as labor unions.</p> <p>In December 2020, the Indonesian Government started to draft the GCM National Action Plan (<i>Rencana Aksi Nasional/RAN</i>) which involves all relevant stakeholders on migration issues.</p>

6. How is the Global Compact for Migration contributing to realizing the achievement of the **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**? What has your Government done to integrate the implementation of the Global Compact objectives into SDG implementation?

**Answer:**

Basically, the Indonesian Government is committed to carrying out the SDG goals as stipulated in Presidential Decree No. 59 of 2017 concerning the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. In accordance with the fulfillment of Target 10 to reduce intra and international disparities – particularly Target 10.7 of the 2030 Agenda to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies – national targets have been developed in the subsequent Presidential Regulation, which intended to increase cooperation in protecting the rights and safety of migrant workers and improving the governance of the placement of migrant workers. In line with this, the implementation of GCM in Indonesia has also been in accordance to the Indonesian Government's efforts in realizing SDG.

Other SDG's targets that refer to migration are trafficking in persons, remittances, etc., which have been stipulated in the GCM document and implemented in Indonesia.

Basically, GCM also has objectives that are in line with the migration policy formulated by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia that includes a migration policy oriented towards protecting **the rights of migrants** starting from their country of origin, transit point, destination country, to the point of their return to their country of origin.

In addition, in the 2020-2024 RPJMN, the Indonesian Government's policy to achieve an orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration is to carry out namely: **(1)** labor reforms through improving the service and protection system for Indonesian migrant workers; **(2)** strengthening the protection of Indonesian citizens and *Badan Hukum Indonesia* (BHI-Indonesian Legal Entities) at the bilateral, regional and multilateral levels as well as increasing efforts to prevent problems for overseas Indonesian citizens; **(3)** productivity and competitiveness improvement through vocational education and training based on industrial cooperation.

7. From the Government's perspective, are there any objectives of the Global Compact for Migration that are of particular importance in the national context? Please name the **objectives that the Government has prioritized and explain why**

**Answer:**

Indonesia is committed to implementing all GCM Clusters in accordance with the commitment to achieve the 10.7 SDGs Target as summarized in Presidential Decree no. 59/2017. Even so, the current efforts of the Indonesian Government are more directed at **Objective 3, Objective 5, Objective 6, Objective 18, Objective 23, and Objective 1** which are the current priorities.

In line with the 2020-2024 RPJMN, the Indonesian Government's policy to achieve orderly, safe, regular, and responsible migration is to carry out labor reforms through reforming service and protection systems for Indonesian migrant workers which is in accordance with **Objective 5** to develop availability and flexibility of regular migration routes and **Objective 6** to facilitate fair and ethical recruitment and safeguard conditions to ensure decent work.

This is stipulated in Law No. 18 of 2017 which mandates the government at every level to facilitate services to migrant workers and their families by ensuring: **(1)** comprehensive protection for Indonesian Migrant Workers in phases namely: before recruitment, during the recruitment period and after the recruitment; **(2)** social protection system for Indonesian Migrant Workers; **(3)** integrated services for Indonesian Migrant Workers at every level of government (regional to central); **(4)**

Indonesian Migrant Workers' expertise improvement program; **(5)** strengthening of the role of BP2MI in the recruitment process for Indonesian Migrant Workers; **(6)** ensuring the right of every prospective Indonesian Migrant Workers to obtain accurate information about employment in the destination country, placement procedures, and conditions in the destination country.

The next points in the 2020-2024 National Medium-Term Development Plan are strengthening the protection of overseas Indonesian citizens and legal entities at the bilateral, regional and multilateral levels and increasing efforts to prevent problems for overseas Indonesian citizens in accordance with **Objective 3** to provide accurate and timely information at all migration stages. Efforts to provide an information system to Indonesian Migrant Workers and Indonesian Migrant Workers' registration services are carried out by building the One-Stop Integrated Service (LTSA) offices in areas that send a large number of migrants. LTSA is a combination of the services of Manpower (*Disnaker*), Population and Civil Registry (*Disdukcapil*), Health (*Dinkes*), Immigration, Police, *BPJS Ketenagakerjaan*, and Government Banks. The purpose of LTSA is to provide services for Indonesian Migrant Workers which are performed in a coordinated and integrated manner between the Central Government and Regional Governments.

In addition, currently the Indonesian Government cq. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs continues to strive to increase the use of information technology systems in data collection, services and protection for overseas Indonesian citizens. At present, there are at least two information systems that have been developed such as **(1)** a portal 'Cares for Indonesian Citizens' (*Peduli WNI*) that provides consular, immigration, employment services and so on for overseas Indonesian citizens, and **(2)** the Safe Travel application, a mobile application that provides important information for Indonesian citizens who want to go abroad.

Strengthening the protection of Indonesian citizens at the bilateral, regional and multilateral levels has been in line with **Objective 23** to strengthen international cooperation and global partnerships for safe, orderly and regular migration, which the Indonesian Government has done by promoting cooperation at bilateral, regional, and multilateral levels.

The next goal stipulated in the National Medium-Term Development Plan is to increase productivity and competitiveness through industrial cooperation-based vocational education and training as postulated in **Objective 18**, that is to invest in skills development and facilitate mutual recognition of skills, qualifications and competencies.

In articles 41 and 42 of Law no. 18/2017, village and local governments are specifically required to raise awareness and provide comprehensive information about the labor migration process, supporting services to ensure pre- and post-employment protection including skills training, database compilation, data verification and registration of Indonesian Migrant Worker candidates, facilitation of administrative requirements, monitoring of Indonesian Migrant Workers departures and repatriations, and empowerment of Indonesian Migrant Workers and their families.

Apart from the Objectives included in the National Medium-Term Development Plan, **Objective 1** on accurate and detailed data is also a priority for Indonesia at this time. Migration data have been a challenge so far considering that each ministry/agency has different concepts and methodologies for data collection, resulting in differences in data. Following up the Presidential Regulation No. 39 of 2019 regarding "One Data of Indonesia", the data integration between ministries/agencies in 2021 to achieve "One Data of International Migration" has been developed.

8. From the Government's perspective, how and to what extent have **regional plans and strategies** incorporated the objectives of the Global Compact for Migration? What are the main achievements, gaps and challenges to existing regional approaches, strategies and implementation plans?

**Answer:**

At the regional level, particularly in the Asia Pacific region, the Indonesian Government has made efforts to implement the **Objective 23** GCM to strengthen international cooperation and global partnerships for safe, orderly and regular migration in which these efforts will continue to strengthen up.

For example, as a member of ASEAN, Indonesia is also a member of the *ASEAN Committee on the Implementation of the ASEAN Declaration on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers* (ACMW), and is responsible for 5 programs in the 2016-2020 ACMW Work Plan, as well as actively participating in the implementation of the *ASEAN Consensus on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers* (ASEAN Consensus) through the implementation of *ACMW Action Plan 2018 – 2025*.

In addition, Indonesia together with Australia also initiated the establishment of *Bali Process* in 2002 to strengthen regional efforts to tackle human smuggling and human trafficking as well as other related transnational crimes.

*Bali Process* seeks to contribute to GCM through various channels. For example, **(1)** Regional Support Office (RSO) of *Bali Process* has prepared various guidelines and training curricula for border management such as *Curriculum on Standardized Induction Training for Frontline Border Officials* and *Quick Reference Guide for Frontline Border Officials*; **(2)** RSO of *Bali Process* and JCLEC (Jakarta Center for Law Enforcement Cooperation) have also held *The Bali Process Border Management Workshop to Enhance Capacity of Female Border Officials to Address People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime* in 2019 which aims to strengthening the capacity of women officials dealing with border and immigration issues.

9. What **methodology** was adopted for completing this voluntary GCM review; how was a whole-of-government approach applied through engaging the various relevant ministries and other sectors of government; what mechanisms were used to engage civil society and other relevant stakeholders for a whole-of-society approach?

**Answer:**

The preparation of responses to the GCM Voluntary Review Survey is coordinated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, cq. Directorate of Socio-Cultural Affairs and International Organizations of Developing Countries. The methodology used is through conducting workshops, inter-ministerial discussions, and requests for input through correspondence from related units, agencies and international organizations resided in Indonesia.

After the endorsement of GCM at the end of 2018, Directorate of Socio-Cultural Affairs and International Organizations of Developing Countries has held workshops in 2019 at the central level involving units from related Ministries/Agencies and at the regional level by involving the Central Government, Local Governments, NGOs, migrant worker unions, research institutions, and academics. The purpose of the workshop is to record the development and improvement of international migration governance that has been implemented by Indonesia in recent years, identify GCM goals that are priorities for the Indonesian Government, implement and develop GCM implementation steps, strengthen synergies between related parties, both government and non-government, and identify the role of local governments in governance of international migration.

With the information gathered in the workshop and correspondence with relevant parties, an inter-ministerial meeting was held to compile responses to the GCM Voluntary Review questionnaire.

10. Given the outbreak of **COVID-19** which has affected all countries in the region, what challenges has the Government identified in implementation of the Global Compact for Migration as part of the COVID-19 response, and what has the Government done to address the specific situation of migrants and their families?

**Answer:**

The current COVID-19 pandemic is a threat not only to health, but also to socio-economics sectors that affects the Indonesian Migrant Workers. The presence of COVID-19 has led to layoffs in various sectors that are especially experienced by undocumented migrants who depend on daily wages.

In this case, the Indonesian Government (through Diplomatic missions) often receives reports from migrants who have lost not only their jobs but also access to fulfillment of their daily needs. Furthermore, as an effort to protect overseas Indonesian citizens affected by COVID-19, the Indonesian Government has taken steps which include **(1)** Providing basic food assistance for overseas Indonesian citizens who become vulnerable because of losing their jobs or being affected by COVID-19. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the Indonesian government has distributed at least 531,556 food packages (March - October 2020) to affected overseas Indonesian citizens; **(2)** Intensifying cooperation with destination countries on consular access and consular notification if an Indonesian citizen has contracted COVID-19; **(3)** Ensuring access to health services for Indonesian citizens affected by COVID-19; and **(4)** Developing guidelines for handling stranded vessel crew members and Indonesian citizens during the pandemic.

Consequently, the COVID-19 pandemic has prompted the Indonesian Government to coordinate more closely with each other at all level, internally, in maximizing efforts to protect Indonesian citizens.

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