

- *Thank you ESCAP and UN Network on Migration for convening this important event and I am privileged to take part in this roundtable with other distinguished panelists.*
- *GCM has served as the main global framework in realizing safe, orderly, and regular migration governance.*
- *In this discussion, I will talk in my national capacity to share Indonesia's experience in the implementation of GCM, particularly on Cluster 2: Protecting migrants through rights-based border governance measures.*
- *At the national level, as party of 8 out of 9 international human rights instruments as well as party of UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crimes and its protocols on trafficking in person and migrant smuggling, Indonesia has done among others:*
 - ***On legal framework:*** *Indonesia is finalizing the National Action Plan on Human Rights 2021-2024 that will reinforce our policy to provide protection to the Migrant Workers, including their families. One of which is the establishment of special unit in the Indonesian Representatives abroad, to handle the migrant workers issue, including those who are being trafficked.*
 - ***On safe migration:*** *We have implemented several measures to raise public awareness on the danger of human trafficking through public information campaigns and other means. In the case of those who are at risk, public information campaigns will address information regarding safe migration, basic human rights standards and relevant authorities that can provide assistance. One such example is our SAFE TRAVEL application.*
 - ***On border management:*** *In 2020, we opened 10 state border crossings aimed to anticipate irregular crossing of people and goods particularly human or drugs trafficking, as well as to provide legal certainty to protect the borders.*
 - ***On victim protection:*** *We have issued a Standard Operating Procedure for the Integrated Services to Victims and Witness of Trafficking in Persons through Minister of Women Empowerment and Child Protection Regulation No. 22/2010. This regulation will ensure that any intervention approach will be rights-based and oriented towards providing remedies to victims of trafficking in persons, including their rights to health and social rehabilitation services, repatriation, legal assistance, restitution and social reintegration.*
- *Indonesia has been making constant efforts to implement effectively the GCM Objectives domestically, among others:*
 - *strengthening coordination among relevant stakeholders;*
 - *holding outreach programs at the central and local level;*
 - *conducting GCM implementation review;*
 - *developing a National Action Plan (NAP) of the implementation of the GCM.*
- *As a strong supporter of multilateralism, Indonesia has been active in various meetings and consultative forums that address the issue of irregular migration, such as: Conference of the State Parties of UNTOC as well as Global Forum on Migration and Development.*
- *As the Co-Chair of Bali Process, Indonesia also works to strengthen our regional efforts to tackle people smuggling and trafficking in persons, as well as other related transnational crimes.*

Bali Process

- *One of Indonesia's major contribution in addressing the issue of irregular migration is initiating the establishment of the Bali Process in 2002, together with Australia. We currently have 49*

members and all Member States of ASEAN are currently also participating countries of the Bali Process.

- *Following the 2018 Bali Process Declaration, Indonesia remains committed to support and strengthen increasing links between the Bali Process and other related regional and international consultative processes, including ASEAN.*
- *At the regional level, as co-chair of the Bali Process, we are working with Australia to combat people smuggling.*
- *In fact, between 2020-2021, Indonesia has rescued nearly 400 Rohingya boat people, majority of them are women and children, who took on a dangerous irregular maritime migration path.*
- *This is evidence of our commitment to provide assistance and protection to people who are in distress, regardless of their nationality, that is further and beyond our obligation as non-party of 1951 Convention.*
- *On this note, we encourage resourceful countries, particularly state parties to the 1951 Convention, to implement their commitment, including by contributing sufficient funding for the most affected countries, and working together to accelerate the safe, voluntary, and dignified repatriation and resettlement of migrants.*
- *Furthermore, during the Bali Process Ministerial Conference in 2018, the Ministers agreed that the Bali Process members should respond to the GCM, consistent with their individual contexts.*
 - *In line with Bali's outcomes-focused approach, the Bali Process co-chairs welcome activities between members that are aimed at finding the **practical solutions** that can help us to effectively manage **shared migration challenges** while respecting state sovereignty.*

COVID-19 and its Impact on multilateralism/international cooperation

- *Indonesia is pursuing its commitment to the GCM to not only improve the migration governance in Indonesia, but also at the regional and global level.*
- *However, the COVID-19 pandemic has been a tremendous challenge in our region for the upholding the spirit of multilateralism and international cooperation. More countries are looking inwards as all of us are struggling to cushion the impact of COVID-19 for our social economy, health, and public safety.*
- *This is a particularly difficult time for poor and developing countries with minimum resources, but at the same time do the heaviest lifting in providing support for irregular migrants.*
- *Therefore, I would like to take this opportunity to underline the importance of burden sharing and shared responsibility to tackle this issue together proportionally.*
- *I thank you and I am looking forward to listen to views and perspectives from other panelist on this issue as well as exchanging ideas and best practices with all participants.*
