

C4. Annual / Final Report Template

Migration MPTF Annual / Final Report

PROJECT INFORMATION	
Joint Programme Title:	Migration Governance for Sustainable Development in Indonesia
Country(ies)/Region (or indicate if a global initiative):	Indonesia
Project Identification Number:	00129728
Start and Planned End Dates	Start:16 December 2021, End: 31 December 2023
Convening Agent (Lead PUNO):	IOM
PUNO(s) (PUNOs):	IOM, UNDP, UN Women
Key Partners: <i>(Include Implementing Partner)</i>	Government of Indonesia: Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas), Ministry of Manpower, Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs, Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection, Ministry of Law and Human Rights, Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantage Region and Transnational Migration, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of State Secretariat, Ministry of Finance, The Indonesian Migrant Workers Protection Agency (BP2MI), National Commission for Ending Violence against Women (NCVAW), National Statistics Agency (BPS); Provincial/District Level Departments for Development Planning, Placement of Migrant Workers, Manpower, Women Empowerment, and Child Protection, Social Affairs; Civil Society Organizations (Migrant Care, JBM, SBMI), women CSOs.
Project Period (Start – End Dates):	16 December 2021 – 31 December 2023
Reporting Period:	1 January 2022 – 31 December 2022
Total Approved Migration MPTF Budget: <i>(breakdown by PUNO)</i>	PUNO 1: USD 800,000 (IOM) PUNO 2: USD 400,000 (UNDP)

	PUNO 3: USD 500,000 (UN Women) Total: USD 1,700,000
Total Funds Received to Date: <i>(Breakdown by PUNO)</i>	<i>PUNO 1: USD 560,000</i> <i>PUNO 2: USD 280,000</i> <i>PUNO 3: USD 350,000</i> <i>Total: USD 1,190,000</i>
Report Submission Date:	31 March 2023
Report Prepared by: <i>(Name, title, e-mail)</i>	<i>Diah Zahara, National Programme Officer,</i> dzahara@iom.int

Executive Summary

Throughout 2022, through the Joint Programme “Migration Governance for Sustainable Development in Indonesia,” funded by the Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund, IOM, UNDP, and UN Women, continued to support the Government of Indonesia in strengthening its migration governance, then the focus area whole-of-government and whole-of-societal level, i.e., at the national and local level. The effort was enabled through a series of coordination, consultation, data strengthening, and capacity-development activities on various essential migration management topics involving multi-stakeholders from government and non-government agencies.

Contributing to Outcome 1, a total of 121 (79 women, 42 men) key actors consisting of migration policymakers, practitioners, non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, and migrant worker organizations have been supported to improve their capacity and understanding of the Essentials of Migration Management and the Human-Rights-Based and Gender Responsive implementation of Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) through series of training held on September and October 2022. The training has resulted in a 70 percent increase in knowledge and a commitment to cascade the training to many more officials within their institution and to the relevant cadre at the local level.

Through a series of multi-sector coordination and consultation meetings implemented in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), The Joint Programme has been able to invite multi-stakeholders to jointly map and discuss the challenges and opportunities of the GCM National Action Plan (NAP) to support a more evidence-based and strategic implementation of the 23 GCM objectives in Indonesia. One of which was through the Roundtable Discussion on “The Opportunities and Challenges in the National Action Plan of the Implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration” held in November 2022 involving 51 (25 men, 26 women) key actors from the national level. Several challenges to GCM implementation in Indonesia were underlined at the meeting, including the poor coordination between ministries and institutions involved in the issue, overlapping rules and regulations, and a lack of comprehensive understanding of migration partly due to the unavailability of data. The participants jointly concluded that concerted efforts are needed to realize GCM in Indonesia, including mainstreaming GCM in all migration-related activities and strengthening comprehensive and centralized data to support evidence-based policymaking. The upcoming roundtable discussion will be conducted in the first quarter of 2023. It will explore the topic of “Advancing Gender Based-Rights for Migrant Workers in relation to Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, And Regular Migration.”

In addition, the Joint Programme has also contributed to providing the National Secondary Data Review (NSDR) on Migration, resolving the current challenges to government coordination, and better-managing migration data. From a workshop held in December 2022 in collaboration with the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), the Joint Programme has facilitated discussions and consultations among relevant ministries and development partners to support the government programme on One Data International Migration Indonesia (SDMI). The meeting brought forward the importance of cooperation and synergy between ministries to support the data collection process and introduce regular reporting into SDMI.

Contributing to Outcome 2, IOM, UNDP, and UN Women have started preparatory activities to increase the capacity of stakeholders more broadly at the sub-national level. Consultation meetings with prospective partners, translation, and contextualization of the handbook and training module were

conducted throughout the last quarter of 2022. In addition, through the Joint Programme, 161 MOFA staff was supported to increase their capabilities and capacities in realizing gender-responsive public services.

The realization of programme activities in 2022 has contributed towards the achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 's outcome 1 for Indonesia and prioritizes inclusive development policies and programmes by adopting the “whole of government” and “whole of society” approaches and removing barriers to participation, especially those at risk of being left furthest behind, such as migrants’ communities through migrant associations (despite their migratory status), refugees, and asylum seekers. Through strengthened knowledge and capacity on migration governance and management, human rights, and gender-responsive implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, it is expected that the government can formulate inclusive migration policies for all people living in Indonesia. So that people at risk can have access to inclusive services, have equal opportunities in life regardless of gender, and be protected from all forms of violence through an improved social protection system and services underpinned by improved national data systems.

Annual Progress

1. Summary and Context

The overall objective of the Joint Programme is to enhance migration governance in Indonesia by supporting the Government of Indonesia’s capacities in evidence-based migration management, with the appropriate gender responsiveness, at the national and sub-national levels and to support improved cooperation at the global level.

During The reporting period, PUNOs have maintained close coordination with the MOFA as the National Secretariat for the GCM National Action Plan and key counterparts for the Joint Programme. Throughout 2022, ten (10) coordination and technical meetings with MOFA and key line ministries/agencies were held in virtual and in-person modalities. The meetings provided a platform for PUNOs to coordinate with MOFA on the workplan, connect with line ministries, and secure their commitment to support project implementation. In summary, the main results from these meetings include the revision of the [Joint Programme Workplan](#) and the composition of the Project Steering Committee (PSC).

The implementation of the Joint Programme faced a significant delay of 11 months since its activation due to the lengthy selection process of the Programme Steering Committee (PSC) members, followed by delayed approval of the programme’s workplan. After rescheduling of PSC’s meetings, the workplan was finally approved at the first PSC meeting held on 25 November 2022. Since the delay has greatly impacted the overall timeline, the team plans to apply for a six-month no-cost extension to allow sufficient time for implementation and follow-up of agreed activities and ensure sufficient time for monitoring and transfer to key counterparts for sustained results. The project team will need additional time to complete the activities and realize the intended outcomes.

Details of the PSC meeting is available [here](#).

Although Indonesia is still undergoing the process of establishing its UN Network on Migration, the Joint Programme brings together UN entities to conduct activities under the One UN approach.¹ The Joint Programme allows Partner UN Organizations to work closely together to resolve sectoral problems with combined expertise. It includes a systemic programme approach to data collection and facilitates exchanging and disseminating knowledge on migration issues to help positively change the public's perception of migration. The Migration Governance for Sustainable Development in Indonesia joint programme was selected as a joint model programme during the 7th Indonesia-United Nations Consultative Forum (IUNCF), an important regular forum to strengthen synergy and cooperation between the United Nations and the Government of Indonesia. The Joint Programme presented the opportunities and challenges of the programme under the One UN umbrella during the event and received positive feedback from the government and non-government stakeholders in advancing GCM implementation in the country through its activities.

2. Results

In 2022, through a number of stakeholder consultations, the Joint Programme gradually built the stakeholders' ownership and support to ensure policy coherence on international migration and development by coordinating relevant strategies and programmes of government and non-government partners. During the reporting period, the Joint Programme focused on ensuring migrant management aspects were considered while highlighting the importance of a whole-of-government and whole-society approach in addressing migration policy challenges. In addition, the Joint Programme also provides guidance on policies and practices for human rights and gender-responsive implementation of the GCM.

Outcome 1. Government of Indonesia strengthens its migration governance and national priorities in line with the GCM objectives, ensuring these contribute to sustainable development outcomes.

Output 1.1 Government has a better understanding of national migration governance needs and how to respond to these within the framework of the implementation of the GCM.

A.1.1.1. Migration research series (country and local Migration Governance Indicators/MGI)

As the co-custodian of SDG indicator 10.7.2, through the Joint Programme, IOM aims to contribute to supporting the government in identifying the migration governance baselines through conducting MGI process at national and local levels in three areas (West Nusa Tenggara Province, Central Java Province, and South Sulawesi Province). During the implementation period, introductory and socialization meetings were carried with five technical meetings with various line ministries and related agencies to introduce the MGI tools and the benefits of establishing the process in Indonesia

¹ Among the main features and objectives of the "One UN" concept are:

- Stronger government ownership and leadership of the development process and in driving the "Delivering as One" initiative.
- Closer alignment of the programmes and projects of organizations of the United Nations system with national plans and priorities.
- Increased donor coordination in support of a more strategically focused and programmatically coherent response by the United Nations system to the development priorities of the pilot countries.
- Intensified interactions among United Nations organizations leading to improved mutual understanding and awareness of their diverse mandates, capacities and business practices, encouraging them to seek new ways to work together and find common ground in moving towards a collective approach.

having been conducted. A national consultant was selected to support the MGI and Economist Impact teams in conducting the process. IOM continues to consult with IOM's Department of International Cooperation and Partnerships at Headquarters and MOFA regarding further steps needed to implement the process.

At the end of the reporting period, the coordination modalities were still under discussion and were still to be established by the Government of Indonesia. No decision concerning the appointment of the MGI Coordinator and selected areas for the assessment has been reached following the meeting held by the Director for Socio-Cultural Affairs and International Organizations of Developing Countries of MOFA and several ministries on Tuesday, 29 November 2022.

A.1.1.2. Conduct assessment on migration policy gap at sub-national level with gender responsive approach

To complement the MGI assessment, under the implementation framework of the project UNDP will conduct and produce an assessment to identify the policy gaps on migration at the sub-national level with an analysis of how local governments have been dealing with the influx of migrants during and after COVID-19, including considerations of gender sensitivities and human-rights based approaches across the policies.

During the period under review, the CSO selection process and selection criteria under the UNDP's Low-Value Grant Mechanism (LVGA) was approved during the PSC meeting in November 2022. During the reporting timeframe, UNDP was preparing for the CSO committee meeting to evaluate the potential CSOs. The contractual agreement with the selected implementing partner will be finalized within the first quarter of 2023.

A.1.1.3. Tailored EMM Trainings for national stakeholders (including translations)

During the reporting period, 47 government officials (19 men, 28 women) participated in the [Essentials of Migration Management 2.0](#) training (EMM 2.0)²² organized for the national stakeholders on . The EMM 2.0 is IOM's flagship programme on migration management which provides online resources and foundational training to government officials and all stakeholders dealing with migration. Sets of training materials are available in several languages and through the Joint Programme, the materials have also been contextualized and translated into Indonesian. The contextualized training materials can be found [here](#).

As a result of the training, a WhatsApp group has been formed as requested by all ministries and agencies participants to maintain coordination for further collaboration on migration management. The Indonesian Migrant Workers Protection Agency (BP2MI) will collaborate with the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration (currently under MOU process) to deliver joint training to village cadres on the safe migration and protection of prospective migrant workers in underdeveloped and sending villages.

²² The training highlights the interaction between thematic areas and builds a common understanding of migration with a whole-of-government approach. It also leverages cooperation at national, regional, and global levels while articulating the relevance of international frameworks—such as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration—on the day-to-day work of government officials and all stakeholders dealing with migration.

The training was part of a larger strategy that contributed to crafting national responses to thematic areas in migration governance, such as migration management and the policy cycle, labour migration, migration and development, border management, labour migration, trafficking in persons and associated forms of abuse, health and migration, and integrating migration into COVID-19 response. Based on the training evaluation³ as shown in the graph 1 and 2 below, the most impressive gain in terms of thematic knowledge pertains to Migration and Development (Batch 1 - 77% increase, Batch 2 – 69% increase) and Migration Management and Policy Cycle module respectively (Batch 1 – 66% increase, Batch 2 – 77% increase) followed by Trafficking in Persons and Associated Forms of Exploitation and Abuse (Batch 1 – 56%, Batch 2 – 65% increase). Moreover, Government officials also increased knowledge on gender-responsive migration management and migration-specific issue, as well as different needs and migration experiences of women and men and the use of gender-responsive approaches that serve the different needs of men/ boys and women/girls. Through the increased knowledge, government officials are expected to cascade it to their colleagues and beneficiaries, such as prospective migrant workers.



Presentation Sessions and Group Discussions during the EMM Training in September 2022

Testimony from the Participants

Several training participants shared their impression of the training and how it would benefit their work. Andini Yustie Gathanti, a representative from BP2MI, highlighted that the training has helped improve her

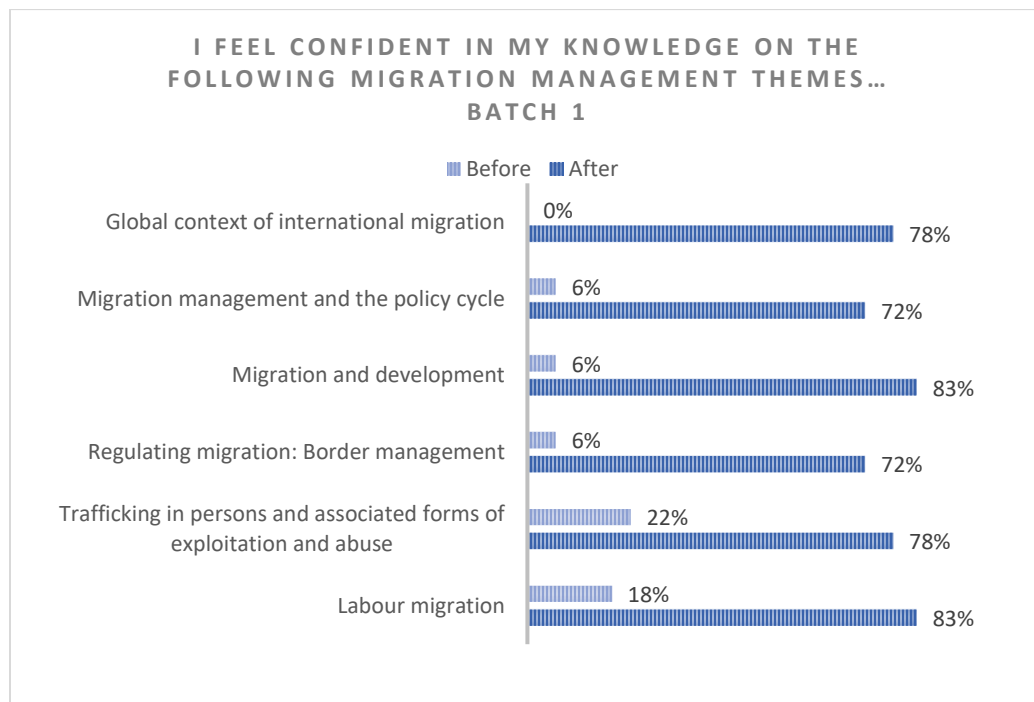
³ Training Evaluation using Kirkpatrick Level 1 (Reaction) and (Kirkpatrick Level 2 – Knowledge) through pre and post-test assessment forms.

understanding of gender and its linkage with migration: “I got to learn more about gender-responsive policies and what gender is, I used to think gender is only male and female, but the context turns out to be so much more. I learned more about borders because, honestly, I did not have a deep knowledge of border management. Learning about the policy cycle, I learned there is a cycle we need to follow to develop a good policy.”

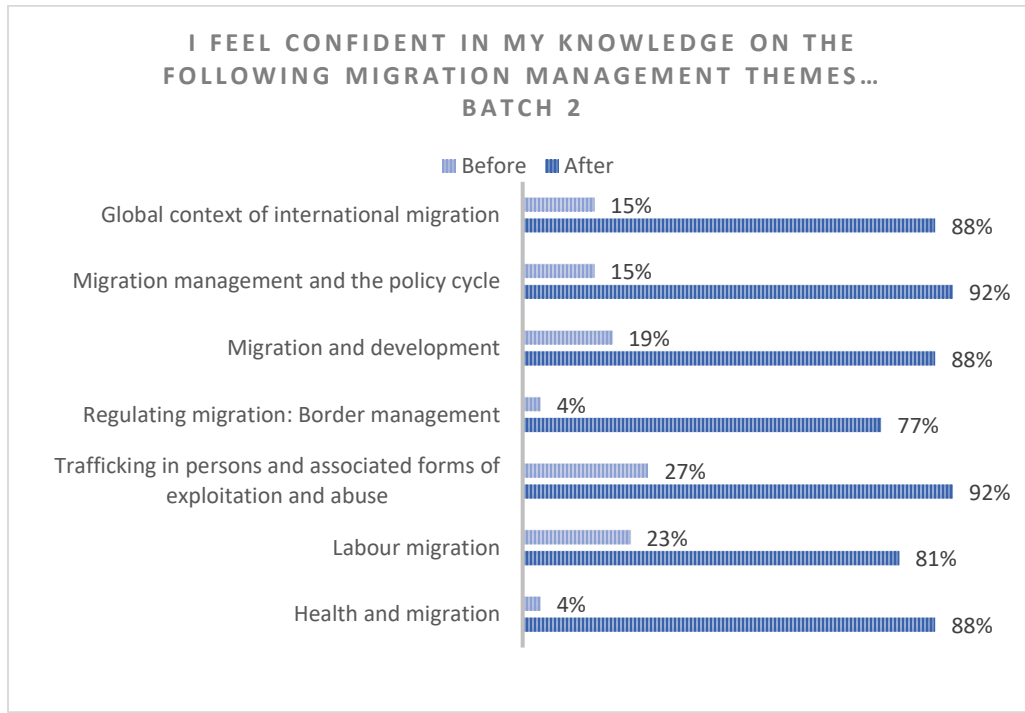
In addition, Annisa Hayuning Prattis, another representative of BP2MI, shares how she has learned the significance of a gender-responsive approach in policy development: “I got so much new knowledge, especially about gender and migration, because it turns out that a gender perspective is necessary when developing policies. This must be considered as the existing policies are mostly gender-neutral and not gender-responsive yet.”

A representative from the Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK), Anna Khoiru Nisya, also shared her positive impression of the EMM training as it has given her the knowledge to develop policies related to TIP: “I will use the lessons to develop policies on handling TIP, especially in the context of cross-border migration.”

Graph 1 - Knowledge Gains on Migration Management EMM Batch 1

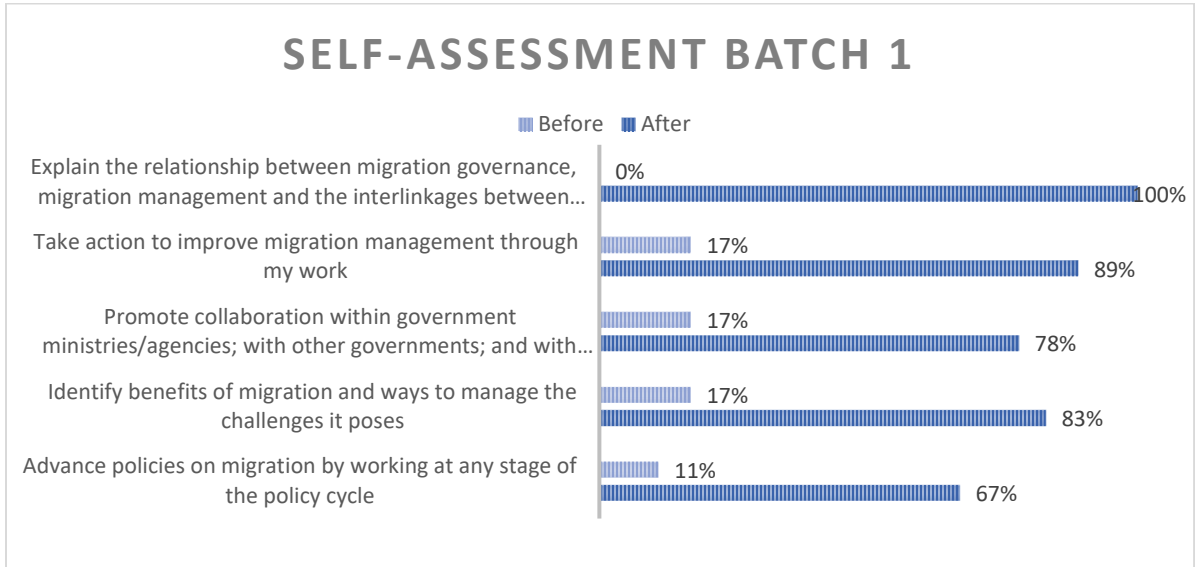


Graph 2 - Knowledge Gains on Migration Management EMM Batch 2

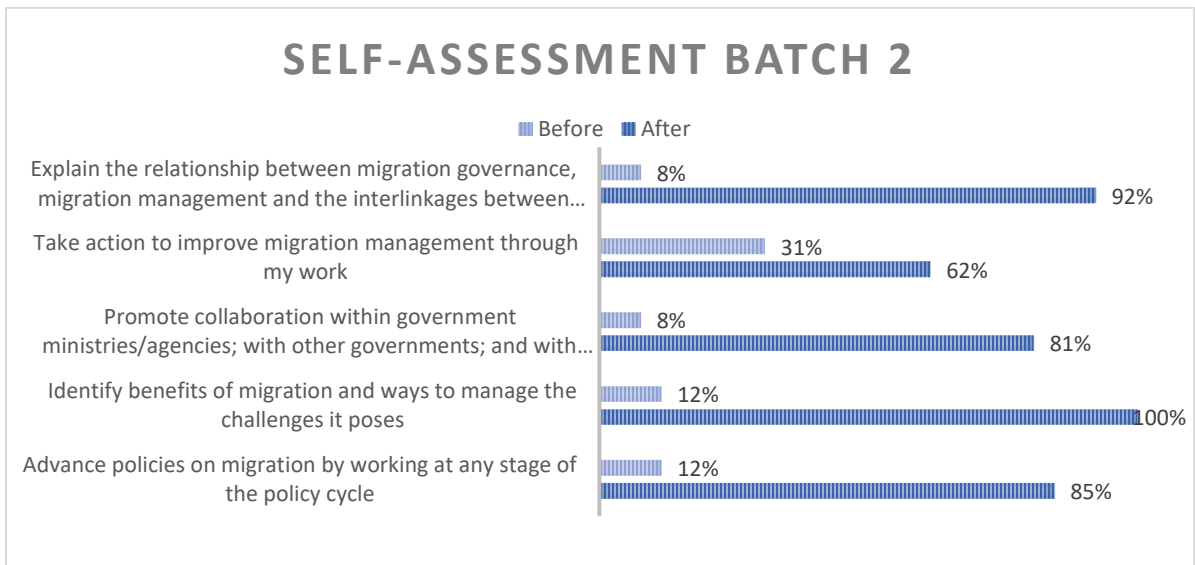


From the participants self-assessment, as shown in the graph 3 and 4 below, the highest confidence gains in terms of applying skills from the training were realized relationship between migration governance, migration management and the interlinkages between different areas of migration (Batch 1 - 100% and Batch 2 - 84% increase respectively) and to identify benefits of migration and ways to manage the challenges it poses (Batch 1 - 66% and Batch 2 - 88% increase respectively).

Graph 3 – Self Assessment EMM Batch 1



Graph 4 – Self Assessment EMM Batch 2



Detail of Activity Report available [here](#).

Output 1.2. Government inter-institutional coordination mechanisms and processes to apply a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach to migration governance are strengthened, including through the establishment of an appropriate inter-ministerial forum on migration.

A.1.2.1. Support the GOI on the implementation of GCM National Action Plan (NAP)

A.1.2.1.1 Workshop on supporting the development of One Data International Migration (SDMI)

During the implementation period, the Joint Programme working in collaboration with the BPS, convened a workshop on the “Development of One Data International Migration Indonesia (SDMI).” The workshop held on 13 December 2022 was one of the two planned inter-ministerial forums that aim to contribute directly to improving the government’s understanding of the national migration governance needs and how to respond to them within the framework of the GCM. The workshop was attended by 59 participants (28 men, 31 women) from 12 ministries/agencies, 4 UN agencies, and 1 NGO (Migrant Care). The workshop objective on the development of SDMI was to strengthen the understanding of national migration governance needs among the participating ministries/agencies. As there are linkage with the NSDR, the government can identify the migration data availability situation in Indonesia. Moreover, as the NSDR was mapped against the SDGs and GCM, it will also help the government to respond according to both frameworks.

The meeting has raised several key recommendations on the next action that the government needs to focus on, such as:

- 1) Ensuring coordination among entities that collect migration data.
- 2) Increasing migration data collection in areas identified with data gaps.
- 3) Further assessing the quality and consistency of collected data.
- 4) Enhancing the use, analysis, and dissemination of existing data to inform policymaking.
- 5) Increasing disaggregation of SDG data by migratory status.

As part of the main outcomes of the workshop, government representatives who attended jointly agreed that the government would need to resolve the focal point of SDMI and the coordination mechanism of SDMI.



The group photo session at the SDMI Workshop organized by IOM in collaboration with BPS in December 2022

Detail of Activity Report available [here](#).

A. 1.2.2. Consultation dialogue to strengthen integrated criminal justice system for handling cases of violence against women, including violence against women migrant workers and trafficking.

During the reporting period, UN Women has opened dialogues with National Commission on Violence against Women (Komnas Perempuan) and members of the Community-based Service Provider Forum for the victims of gender-based violence (GBV) to discuss the priority issues on the integrated criminal justice system for violence against women (VAW) cases. Through the dialogue, locations for activities implementation were identified, namely in Central Java and West Nusa Tenggara, by considering the critical needs of each province. In Central Java, the intervention will focus on strengthening the existing system by updating policies/regulations to align it with the legal umbrella at the national level, including the Law on Sexual Violence Crime No.12/2022, and include the specific needs of women migrant workers and their families. Meanwhile, for West Nusa Tenggara, system-strengthening interventions will be initiated by conducting a thorough background study to inform the local government to provide integrated services for women victims of GBV.

Later, this advocacy will be followed by capacity building carried out by women-led organizations as implementing partners, working in collaboration with Komnas Perempuan to enhance the knowledge and capacity of key stakeholders to provide quality services for women migrant workers who are victims of GBV. At the end of the reporting period, the implementing partner's selection process had begun and will be finalized in the next quarter.

A. 1.2.3 Guideline development and skills building for key stakeholders to strengthen integrated criminal justice system for women migrant workers, survivors of VAW and trafficking

No activities were undertaken during this reporting period. The CSO implementing partner selection process is underway and will be finalized in the next quarter.

Output 1.3. Comprehensive, government-led National Action Plan for GCM implementation, follow-up, and review, incorporating RBA, gender and child-sensitivity is produced.

A.1.3.1. Facilitating inter-agency cooperation and coordination, including bilateral meetings on the alignment of SDGs and RPJMN to the development and implementation of the GCM National Action Plan, ensuring an effective, gender-responsive and human right-based approach

No activity was conducted during the reporting period. As the progress of GCM Action plan endorsement is currently on hold, IOM is still awaiting direction and input on the next steps from MOFA, which will be discussed through the next coordination meeting planned for the following quarter.

A. 1.3.2. Trainings for key stakeholders to apply human rights-based and gender-responsive GCM.

During the implementation period, UN Women organized two trainings on mainstream human rights-based and gender-responsive migration governance of GCM implementation in collaboration with the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. From the training held in Bogor on 26-27 September and 6-7 October 2022, UN Women trained 74 participants (23 men, 51 women), including government officials at the national and sub-national levels, UN agencies, and the representatives of CSOs including migrant workers organizations, women-led organizations and other non-government organizations from targeted areas.

As a result of the training, the participants showed an increased understanding of GCM and increased their capacity for the application of gender-responsive principles in GCM implementation. In the first batch of the training, the team observed that the participants' average score in the pre-test was 87.63 and increased to 92.5 in the post-test. The participants also achieved a higher range of points in the post-test, from 20-100 points to 60-100 points. Meanwhile, in the second batch, the participants obtained an average point of 82.5 in the pre-test and 93.21 in the post-test. Even though there was no increase in the range of scores, namely at 50-100 points, the number of participants who scored 100 points during the post-test was doubled (from 7 participants to 18 participants). The participants also actively utilized the gender-responsive checklist in the Gender-Responsive Global Compact for Migration Implementation Guidelines during the group discussion to help participants examine the existing government policies and programmes.

In addition, to make it easier for participants to understand the GCM goals and relate them to the reality experienced by migrant workers and practices in their respective institutions, the team utilized the GCM spider web exercise. The [Policies and Practice Guide to Gender-Responsive Implementation of the Global Compact for Migration](#) developed by UN Women had also been shared and discussed during the training, where UN Women had the opportunity to emphasize that the gender-responsive principle should be applied in GCM implementation, noting that migration experience differs significantly for women, girls, men, and boys across all cycle of migration. At the end of the training, the participants highlighted that the time allotted was limited and that the training could not fully cover all the materials.



Group exercise to discuss GCM cluster of issues at the Training on Human Rights-Based and Gender-Responsive Implementation of the Global Compact for Migration, hosted by the UN Women in October 2022

Testimony from Participants:

The training participant from the Deputy for Women’s Rights Protection, Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection, Andriani Puspita Ningrum, shared her impressions of the training as it has supported her to better understand the GCM and what is needed in country policies to ensure regular, safe, regular and responsible migration:

Participating in the GCM training, I gained a better understanding of the GCM and the importance of gender sensitivity in its implementation, contained in 23 gender-responsive goals. With an increased account of the GCM, it can undoubtedly encourage participants who are part of the Government of Indonesia, especially those engaged in the scope of migration, to implement the GCM. It is hoped that future regulations, programs, and policies can better ensure that the rights, situations, and specific needs of women migrant workers, who account for more than 50 percent, in obtaining orderly, safe, regular, and responsible migration can be fulfilled and appropriately handled. Although the material presented is numerous, the methods and ways of delivery from the resource persons and facilitators are interesting so that we can still understand the material and actively participate without feeling bored.

The representative of SBMI from Lampung province, Tymu Irawan, also shared a similar impression on the benefit of the training. He highlighted the urgency of applying the gender-responsive approach to the existing multi-stakeholder cooperation in migration management to create a supportive and safe environment for migrants:

As a representative of SBMI from Lampung province and personally, I gained much knowledge related to the GCM objectives through this training. We must hand in hand demand and work together between

Trade Unions, NGOs, governments, and other relevant institutions to realize safe, fair, and orderly migration, especially for Indonesian migrant workers through gender-responsive policies.

Detail of Activity Report available [here](#).

A. 1.3.3. strengthening ICT based platform to prevent violence and trafficking of women migrant worker

During the reporting period, the Directorate of Citizen Protection of MOFA identified strategies to strengthen the “Safe Travels”⁴ application following two technical discussions with UN WOMEN. The discussions resulted in several key inputs to further enhance the functionality of the system, such as:

- Information: everything that migrant workers need to know to prepare for travel, to ensure their employment terms are fair, and to migrate and return home safely.
- Safety: critical information about workers’ rights, including the right to a workplace free from harassment and violence.
- Services: links to services and support for migrant workers in destination countries so they can find help wherever they are.

At the end of the reporting period, a service provider was being engaged to support the process. Further discussion and consultation with MOFA will be conducted soon once the provider is onboard.

A.1.3.4. Consultation process to support the technical planning, implementation, and monitoring of the GCM NAP

No progress was made during the reporting period. The status of the draft GCM NAP is currently awaiting endorsement from the Government of Indonesia. Prior to the endorsement, the Joint Programme plans to support the government in conducting high-level consultation meetings to discuss the progress/update on the draft of GCM Nap and the presidential regulation.

A.1.3.5. Facilitating whole of society dialogue around the NAP, with inclusion of CSOs/NGOs

During the reporting period, UNDP supported the Government of Indonesia in facilitating a whole-of-society dialogue, with CSOs/NGOs, as a socialization process to identify and map the ongoing migration management initiatives, contributing towards implementing a National Action Plan for the government-led priorities of the GCM. The first roundtable discussion was conducted on 30 November 2022 and explored “The Opportunities and Challenges in the National Action Plan of the Implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration.” The activity was co-organized with the MOFA and contributed to strengthened gender mainstreaming of migration governance, which is critically important to improving necessary services for migrant workers.

The activity yielded several remarkable achievements, among others:

- CSOs’ inclusion in discussions of challenges and opportunities, including possible interventions to better support the implementation of GCM.

⁴ "Safe Travel" is an internet application developed by the ministry to ensure higher take-ups of women migrant workers as one of the targeted users and to provide timely and quality information for available services abroad.

- Activities show the achievement of gender balance, where 50 percent of the participants were women.
- The inclusion of marginalized groups with the principles of Left No One Behind (LNOB), such as the migrants, through the representation of the Indonesian Migrant Workers Union (SBMI).

During the discussion, the policy gaps in the protection of the human rights of migrant workers were acknowledged by the participants, especially at the sub-national level in Indonesia. The policy gaps include the governance aspect and insufficient gender and human rights analysis in the policies to protect Indonesian migrant workers in place. As a response to the findings, UNDP planned to provide support for targeted provinces in the second year of implementation to develop local policies aligned with the GCM, including gender mainstreaming and human rights perspective, based on the findings from the assessment on migration policy gaps at sub-national level (Activity 1.1.2).

During the reporting period, preparation for the second roundtable discussion was carried out, with plans to explore topics on advancing gender-based rights for migrant workers in relation to GCM, having been agreed upon by stakeholders. Four main speakers will be invited to the activity scheduled on 30 March 2023, namely from the Indonesian Migrant Worker Protection Agency (BP2MI), UN Women, SBMI, and CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation (International NGO).



The participants listening to the panel's presentation during the Roundtable Discussion on GCM NAP organized by UNDP in November 2022

Testimony from Participants:

Following the training, an officer from the Ministry of Home Affairs, Puti Andam Priyanti, shared that the insights she gained from the training could help improve the M&E activities in her office, especially those related to the protection of migrant workers: “After participating in the GCM NAP roundtable discussion, I received several new information and problems on migration. This new information can be inputted into the evaluation and planning process to protect Indonesian Migrant Workers so we can avoid the practice of Trafficking in Person.”

Another participant, Muhammad Nour, National Project Manager of ILO Indonesia, also believes that this training has paved the way for promoting a more participatory and collaborative GCM intervention strategy:

I am very pleased to be able to attend the RAN GCM roundtable discussion organized by UNDP some time ago. The discussion inviting many key partners and relevant sources is a good strategy to formulate a more participatory and collaborative GCM intervention strategy. Collaboration with relevant Ministries and Institutions and other CSOs and UN agencies is necessary to share knowledge and information better.

Detail of Activity Report available [here](#).

Outcome 2. Government stakeholders’ capacity at sub-national level to understand and maximize the development potential of migration governance through the GCM is enhanced.

Output 2.1. Sub-national government stakeholders identify and articulate localized migration governance priorities in line with the national GCM action plan and SDGs.

A.2.1.1. Workshops on localizing the GCM and 2030 Agenda at sub-national level.

During the reporting period, IOM supported the conduct of coordination meetings with MOFA to plan for three workshops on localizing the GCM and 2030 Agenda in West Nusa Tenggara, Central Java, and South Sulawesi. The planning and arrangement for the events will be finalized by IOM in coordination with MOFA in the next quarter.

A.2.1.2. Translation and Contextualization of JMDI Learning Materials

During the period under review, translation, and contextualization of the Joint Migration and Development Initiatives (JMDI) handbook and training modules for national and local government stakeholders, CSOs, academia, and private sector learning materials was completed on October 2022 by a consultant commissioned by the programme. The contextualization considered several aspects, such as the legal framework and migration context in Indonesia, which then transform into examples and study cases that are relatable to the audience and can be implemented as best practices, mainstream gender into planning and development, and emphasizing the importance of data in the development. Some changes in the training materials are summarized below:

Book	Chapter and Description of additional information
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<p>Core Module</p> <p><i>Introductory module on migration and local development</i></p>	<p>TOPIC 1: Challenges and opportunities of migration and local development</p> <p><i>Prior Challenges and Opportunities add information on the context of labor migration and gender mainstreaming in Indonesia.</i></p> <p>TOPIC 2: Adopting a gender approach to migration in a local context.</p> <p><i>Additional information on gender mainstreaming in Indonesia, examples of cases of migration of migrant women and changes in example 1.</i></p> <p>TOPIC 3: Migrants as local development actors</p> <p><i>Changes to the example box 2</i></p> <p>TOPIC 4: The role of local authorities in empowering migrant communities TOPIC 5: Adopting a human rights-based approach to migration and development in a local context.</p> <p>TOPIC 5: Adopting a human rights-based approach to migration and development in a local context: Adopting a human rights-based approach to migration and development in a local context.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Point 3 regarding Fundamental Migrant Rights and International Legal Standards, added brief information about the Rights of Indonesian Migrant Workers according to Law 18/2017.</i> ▪ <i>Point 4 regarding shared responsibility in protecting the rights of migrants (page 117) added information about the Struggle of the Migrant Worker Community Advocating for the Rights of the Child of Migrant Workers</i> ▪ <i>Changes to exercise 4 added an example of personal initiative.</i>
<p>Module 1</p> <p><i>Managing the link between migration and local development</i></p>	<p>TOPIC 1: What is local development (LD)?</p> <p><i>Modified with stories/case examples from East Nusa Tenggara and added the context of decentralization in Indonesia.</i></p> <p>TOPIC 2: Local development and migration: coordination, synergies, and policies</p> <p>TOPIC 3: Data on migration and local policies</p> <p><i>Added information about migration data for Pondok Village, Ponorogo</i></p>
<p>Module 2</p> <p><i>Establishing partnerships, cooperation, and dialogue on</i></p>	<p>TOPIC 1: M&D partnerships: forms and frameworks from the global to the local level</p> <p><i>Example 3: The addition of the story of the Indonesian diaspora attracts students to study in Europe</i></p> <p>TOPIC 2: Decentralized cooperation, co-development, and territorial partnerships</p>

<p><i>M&D at the local level</i></p>	<p>TOPIC 3: Public-private partnerships</p> <p>TOPIC 4: Working with diasporas/migrant associations in territories of origin and destination.</p> <p><i>Inclusion of the IDF in Migrant and Development Associations and addition in Example 9: Entering Migrant Forum in Asia (MFA) Information.</i></p>
<p>Module 3</p> <p><i>Empowering migrants at the territorial level</i></p>	<p>TOPIC 1: Strengthening migrants’ agency as protagonists in local development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Example 1: Added an example of One Stop Integrated Service/LTSA Ponorogo.</i> ▪ <i>One of the Migrant Research Center (MRC) studies in the Philippines focuses on Filipino migrant workers. The example of the Philippines should still be conveyed since it is a good practice that Indonesia needs to emulate.</i> <p>TOPIC 2: What are the services for migrants and their families in territories of origin and destination?</p> <p>TOPIC 3: Promoting and engaging migrant organizations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Added information about the Global Indonesian Diaspora Network (IDN)</i> ▪ <i>In point 4 regarding the mobilization of stakeholders, adding information on the One Space digital platform initiated by the Indonesian diaspora in Australia.</i> <p>TOPIC 4: Promoting political participation and engagement in policymaking.</p> <p><i>Adding an example from Pondok Village, Ponorogo Regency, on involving the migrant worker community in development planning in the village</i></p>
<p>Module 4</p> <p><i>Creating jobs and economic opportunities through migration at local level</i></p>	<p>TOPIC 1: The Nexus between labour migration and local economic development (LED)</p> <p><i>The addition of the context of agriculture and migration.</i></p> <p>TOPIC 2: Maximizing the use of migrants’ skills and responding to the labour market needs at the local level</p> <p>TOPIC 3: Entrepreneurship of migrants: challenges and opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Example change 3: Santara and Tanifund</i> ▪ <i>Change example 6: promotion of SMEs by migrant communities.</i> ▪ <i>Changes to example 9, the SBMI cooperative</i> <p>TOPIC 4: Remittances and migrant investments for local economic development?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Changes to example 12</i> ▪ <i>Changes to example 14 include the SBMI cooperative</i>

<p>Module 5</p> <p><i>Increasing the impact on development through integration and reintegration policies</i></p>	<p>TOPIC 1: The paradigms and challenges of migrants’ integration and reintegration and their impact on the development</p> <p><i>Adding aspects of urbanization in Indonesia</i></p> <p>TOPIC 2: The role of local authorities in facilitating the integration of migrants.</p> <p>TOPIC 3: The role of local authorities in facilitating the reintegration of migrants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Addition of problem points faced by returning migrants.</i> ▪ <i>Addition to the sub-topic of the importance of data</i>
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JMDI contextualized materials can be found [here](#).

A.2.1.3. Rollout of JMDI tailored to Indonesian context.

No activities were undertaken during the reporting period. The preparation of JMDI training is still ongoing. The activity will be conducted following the implementation of Activity 2.1.1.

A.2.1.4. Provide support to develop local policies, which is aligned with the GCM, and develop technical guidance to integrate migration into local governments’ strategic plans and policies, including guidance on GCM budgeting

No activities were undertaken. The support will be provided following the completion of activity 1.1.2, which will be completed in the third quarter of 2023.

Output 2.2. Sub-national governments design, implement, and monitor migration interventions, including through leveraging innovative financing

A.2.2.1. Conduct feasibility study with gender sensitivity on innovative finance mechanism on migration in Indonesia and consultation with stakeholders

No activities were undertaken. Preparation of activity is underway internally between UNDP Migration Governance Project and UNDP Innovative Financing Lab, including coordination meetings for the selection process for individual consultants to conduct the activity.

A.2.2.2. Working Group Meetings to develop pilot initiatives

No activities were undertaken. The activity will be conducted following the implementation of Activity 2.2.3.

A.2.2.3. (Co-)financing pilot initiatives to localize GCM priority actions

A preliminary meeting with UNDP Innovative Financing Lab was conducted to learn several alternative innovative financing options. Ideally, the activity will be implemented after the finalization of Activity 2.2.1. In view of the constrained schedule, IOM commissioned desk research to identify a suitable model to support the implementation of this activity in the third quarter of 2022.

Output 2.3. Platforms for sub-national governments to exchange best practices on migration policies and programmes, in particular on the protection and empowerment of Indonesian migrant workers, are in place

A.2.3.1 Trainings to apply a right-based survivor centered approach to the front-liners

Through a seminar organized by UN Women and MOFA in December 2022, 151 (112 men, 39 women) participants were successfully trained to improve their capabilities in implementing inclusive and gender-responsive public services, especially in response to the service needs of migrant workers. The participants consisted of MOFA staff, especially within the Directorate General of Protocol and Consular Affairs, and the representatives of the Republic of Indonesia from 47 Representative Offices in Oceania, North America, Latin America, Africa, and Europe. The workshop triggered active discussions among participants, particularly on gender-responsive public services and how the Gol can manage stress and pressure when providing essential services for migrant workers who have experienced violence.

Through a series of discussion sessions, the team observed an increase in awareness and understanding among participants regarding Indonesian migrant workers' issues and vulnerabilities, and the importance of gender-responsive public services for women migrant workers. As a continuation of this activity, UN Women has started the preparation of the follow-up training on the quality services/essential services for women migrant workers victims of gender-based violence and trafficking, which also targeted MOFA consular staff as the participants.



Hybrid Discussion on Gender-Responsive Public Services during the UN Women Seminar in December 2022

Detail of Activity Report available [here](#).

A.2.3.2 Skill building for women migrant workers on financial literacy, business idea and Preparation, women leadership

During The reporting period, UN Women initiated two meetings with the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (MoWECP). From the meetings, agreement and future collaboration between the two institutions was reached: 1) To identify locations of the activity implementation in East Lombok and Cilacap District, where the existing MOWECP's programme on Family of Indonesia Migrant Workers (*Bina Keluarga PMI*) are implemented; 2) To identify the core content of the capacity building training targeted at women migrant worker returnees and their family on entrepreneurship, financial literacy, women's leadership as well as gender equitable household.

A.2.3.3 National Symposia on Migration Best Practices

No activities were undertaken. The activity is planned to be implemented in the fourth quarter of 2023.

Results Reporting Framework						
INDICATORS	Baseline	Results achieved for the reporting period (only provide data for the specified year)			Cumulative Results <i>Note: For Y1 report, The will be the same; For Y2 report, it will be Y1+Y2; and for Y3 report, it will be Y1+Y2+Y3</i>	Notes
		Y1	Y2	Y3		
OUTCOME 1 <i>Government of Indonesia strengthens its migration governance and national priorities in line with the GCM objectives, ensuring these contribute to sustainable development outcomes</i>						
Indicator 1a National Action Plan for GCM Implementation is endorsed by the Government of Indonesia, incorporating rights-based approaches, gender, and child sensitivity.	No	No			No	
Indicator 1b						
OUTPUT 1.1 <i>Government has a better understanding of national migration governance needs and</i>						

<i>how to respond to these within the framework of the implementation of the GCM</i>						
Indicator 1.1a Number of MGI assessment reports produced at national and local level that include gender sensitivities and human rights considerations	0	0			0	
Indicator 1.1b Number of assessment reports produced on migration policy gap at sub-national level	0	0			0	
Indicator 1.1c The availability of gender sensitivities consideration on the assessment reports	No	No			No	
Indicator 1.1d Number of government officials have increased. Knowledge on gender-responsive migration management and migration-specific issue, including unique needs and migration experience of women and men and the use of gender-responsive approaches that serve	0	47			47	

the unique needs of men/ boys and women/girls						
OUTPUT 1.2 <i>Government inter-institutional coordination mechanisms and processes to apply a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach to migration governance are strengthened, including through the establishment of an appropriate inter-ministerial forum on migration</i>						
Indicator 1.2a Inter-ministerial forum on migration conducted with gender sensitive considerations	0	1			1	
Indicator 1.2b The availability of policy recommendations for implementation of the integrated criminal justice system that applies a survivor-centered and rights-based approach.	No	No			No	
Indicator 1.2c The availability of	No	No				

training module for service providers and law enforcers on SPPT PKKTP for women victims of VAW who are also experiencing Trafficking.					No	
Indicator 1.2d Number of key government stakeholders capacitated and sensitized on the importance of having a gender sensitive and victim-centered lens when providing protection assistance to migrants.	0	0			0	
Indicator 1.2e Number of government officials sensitized and capacitated on migration data management and migration-specific issue considering gender sensitivities	0	44			44	
OUTPUT 1.3 <i>Comprehensive, government-led National Action Plan for GCM implementation, follow-up, and review, incorporating RBA,</i>						

<i>gender and child-sensitivity is produced</i>						
Output 1.3a Number of coordination meetings held on the alignment of SDGs and RPJMN with the GCM National Action Plan, ensuring an effective, gender responsive and human rights-based approach	0	0			0	
Indicator 1.3b Number of draft National Action Plans for GCM produced	0	1			1	
Indicator 1.3c The availability of activities under the GCM National Action Plan that mainstream gender and human rights approaches	No	No			No	
Indicator 1.3d Number of key stakeholders sensitized and trained on human rights-based and gender responsive GCM.	0	74			74	
Indicator 1.3e Number of CSOs/NGOs involved in the dialogue	0	15			15	

around GCM NAP						
Indicator 1.3f Number of ICT-based platform is strengthened to prevent violence and trafficking of migrant workers, including women.	0	0			0	
OUTCOME 2 <i>Government stakeholders' capacity at sub-national level to understand and maximize the development potential of migration governance through the GCM is enhanced</i>						
Indicator 2a Number of sub-national level government that localized the implementation of National Action Plan on Migration.	0	0			0	
OUTPUT 2.1 <i>Sub-national government stakeholders identify and articulate localized migration governance priorities in line with national GCM action plan and SDGs</i>						

Indicator 2.1a Number of workshops held with sub-national government and sub-national stakeholders to integrate migration into the implementation of SDGs at the local level	0	0			0	
Indicator 2.1b Number of local government and non-government stakeholders demonstrate increased knowledge and skills to mainstream migration into local policies and planning	0	0			0	
Indicator 2.1c Number of technical guidance with human right-based and gender-responsive approach developed to integrate migration	0	0			0	
OUTPUT 2.2 <i>Sub-national governments design, implement, and monitor migration interventions, including through leveraging of innovative financing</i>						
Indicator 2.2a	No	No				

The availability of feasible model with gender sensitivity for innovative financing for migration identified					No	
Indicator 2.2b Number of migration-related initiatives awarded and co-financed	0	0			0	
OUTPUT 2.3 <i>Platforms for sub-national governments to exchange best practices on migration policies and programmes, in particular on the protection and empowerment of Indonesian migrant workers, are in place</i>						
Indicator 2.3a Number of women migrant workers trained on financial literacy, business idea and leadership	0	0			0	
Indicator 2.3b. Number of male and female frontline service providers trained to handle violence and trafficking cases in a	0	151 frontline officers			151	

coordinated manner						
Indicator 2.3c Number of national symposia held for exchange of best practices on migration policies and programmes	0	0			0	
Indicator 2.3d Number of government and non-government stakeholders participated in the national symposia on migration best practices	0	0			0	

3. Partnerships

All PUNOs has established partnership and maintained coordination with government and non-government stakeholders during the reporting period. However, none of the partnerships has entered implementation agreements. The majority of the partnership was maintained through regular liaison, technical meetings, and exchanges of letters or e-mails. Any partnership requiring an implementation agreement will be reported in the next reporting period.

4. Innovation, Sustainability, and Exit Strategy

4a) Innovation:

No activities were undertaken during the reporting period.

4b) Sustainability and Exit Strategy:

Under the Joint Programme, PUNOs collaborated with several key stakeholders and aligned its activities with the government's programme, such as improving or strengthening projects that the government has started or developed.

(1) Community sustainability

- Building the capacity of local organizations and stakeholders will ensure they have ownership and the skills and resources necessary to continue the project's work after it has ended.
- To enhance the integrated criminal justice system for women migrant workers, victims of GBV, and trafficking, the UN Women will work with an implementing partner with ongoing activities in the project's target sites. So the implementing partner can incorporate the project's interventions into their regular work, and they will remain in the community/site even after the end of the programme.
- UNDP has conducted a Roundtable discussion with MOFA. The roundtable has created ownership from the Civil Society Organisations on migration issues and formed strong networks using a "whole society approach" related to migration issues in Indonesia.

(2) Financial sustainability

- Through the co-financing initiative program implemented by IOM, local government, CSO partners, or the private sector, the local stakeholder's involvement and monitoring will ensure programme continuity aligning with the government program or other stakeholders' programme. Replication of best practices from other areas can also be implemented to enhance government coordination between province or districts. It will also create ownership by the locals as the CSO and private sectors will remain in the area conducting similar programmes.
- For future activities to economically empower migrant workers and their families, UN Women will leverage existing migrant worker family empowerment programs. It will do so by linking communities with existing government programs and microfinance programs. It will provide access to capital and other resources to empower communities to build and strengthen project outcomes.

(3) Institutional sustainability

- IOM Essential of Migration Management 2.0 training and the Joint Migration and Development Initiatives training were contextualized into the Indonesian context. The materials were translated and shared with all participants to cascade the activity within their organizations and train village cadres at their target programme areas.
- UN Women have carried out activities in collaboration with the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. The activity not only increases the capacities of participants from the Government and non-government at the national and local levels to implement gender-responsive GCM but also puts together an action plan that participants should put into practice in their work. The practice can be done by capitalizing and localizing the Guide/tools on GCM that was developed globally and translated into the local language (Bahasa) for ease of reference.
- UN Women, through the quality coordinated essential service provision for women migrant worker victims of GBV and trafficking, will be maintained through the development/update of SOPs that involve relevant key stakeholders to ensure ownership and sustainability.
- The strengthening of the Safe Travel Mobile Application by UN Women, which the Ministry of Foreign Affairs owns; hence, at the project's end, MOFA will continue/maintain the operation and use of the application.
- UNDP's led activity of the sub-national level's migration policy gap with a gender-responsive approach will partner with a CSO that will work with key local government partners in 3 targeted provinces in Indonesia that would create ownership at the local level but also support the local government partners to formulate a better migration governance policy with a gender-responsive and human rights approach toward migrant workers in Indonesia.

5. Cross-Cutting Issues

Through the Joint Programme, the provisions of laws and regulations are continuously being promoted by the PUNOs and key government stakeholders such as the MOFA and the Ministry of Law and Human Rights with the vision of realizing respect, protection, fulfillment, enforcement, and promotion of sustainable human rights to achieve an advanced, sovereign, independent Indonesia based on Gotong Royong or working together to achieve a common goal, which emanates the implementation of the whole-government approach.

Through coordination and joint activities, the government has continuously shown its awareness and commitment to mainstream human rights and gender as essential elements in implementing GCM. During workshops and other engagements under the implementation framework of the programme, the Ministry of Law and Human Rights provided examples of other government officials and other non-government stakeholders on how to better promote human rights in their daily work and continue to monitor the fulfilment of human rights at all stages of migration, especially for Indonesian migrant workers. Furthermore, front lines officers were equipped to provide services that uphold human dignity and sensitivity to gender.

During the reporting period, the Joint Programme continuously strived to create positive narratives and perceptions of migrants and refugees. This was achieved through engagements on various

platforms, including training, discussion fora, and consistent social media messaging focused on migrant contributions to national development. Promoting the human rights of all migrants, regardless of their migration status (irregular or regular), across all stages of the migration cycle. The effort also includes a reaffirmation of commitment to eliminating all forms of discrimination, including racism, xenophobia, and intolerance against migrants and their families. The commitment and change of social behaviour aligned with the aspiration of SDG targeted by the programme, which pledged to leave no one behind.

None was reported under the child-sensitive principle as the programme had no activity that targets children (Not Applicable).

6. Constraints, Adjustments, Lessons, and Good Practices

Constraints and Adjustments

Long Lead Time in Activation

- The Joint Programme started in January 2022, although the proposal was approved in 2020. Due to the spanned period and staff turnover within ministries, PUNOs were required to reintroduce and brief the government on the programme, which required extensive coordination. Further adjustments to the activity structure should also be made to accommodate new requests from the government to align with government priorities. Hence, the programme's activities toward realizing its results only began in May 2022, resulting in the work plan revision.
- The work plan revision needed to be endorsed by the government through the PSC meeting. Due to various reasons and colliding priorities, including government engagement in G20, the first PSC meeting that was initially planned for June 2022, had been re-scheduled a few times until it was finally conducted on 25 November 2022.

Coordination with Government on Hosting Activity

- One of the request points put forward by the government at the PSC meeting relates to arrangement of the government as a host of each program activity. In practice, the arrangements as such required intensive coordination and often time were causing delays in implementation due to the need of adjusting to government availability to conduct the activities.
- To ensure that the programme could fully achieve its intended outcomes and is adaptable to sudden changes from the government, adjustments to the implementation timeline were made which prompted PUNO to decide on plans to submit an extension of the implementation period to donors.

Lessons Learnt

- Regular coordination meetings between PUNO have resulted in better synergy and provided a space for sharing experiences regarding program opportunities and challenges.
- Preparation and heedful of time management and coordination for Joint Programme-related documents with stakeholders or for donor reporting purposes by considering adequate time for different UN organizational internal processes.

Good Practices

- The importance of including the perspectives and concerns of migrant workers groups in the core of the project's activities to make it impactful.
- Inclusion of gender analysis and a human-rights-based approach is included in the activities of the Joint Programme .
- Demand driven capacity development approach based on the contextual needs and priorities of migration management of stakeholders.
- Interactive and engaging learning methods to be replicated for the upcoming training to enhance learning experience.

Conclusion and Next Steps

In 2022, the Migration Governance for Sustainable Development in Indonesia joint programme made solid progress toward realizing its results.

Strengthening migration Governance and national priorities in line with the GCM objectives, ensuring these contribute to sustainable development outcomes.

The joint programme worked towards supporting the government of Indonesia to be responsive to crafting national responses to thematic areas in migration governance, such as migration management and the policy cycle, labour migration, migration and development, border management, trafficking in persons, and associated forms of abuse, health and migration, and integrating migration into COVID-19 response. The Government of Indonesia's national stakeholder has an increased understanding of thematic migration areas. It builds a shared understanding of migration with a whole-of-government approach that leverages cooperation among government institutions, such as the cooperation of the Indonesian Migrant Workers Protection Agency (BP2MI) with the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration to deliver joint training to village cadres on safe migration and protection of prospective migrant workers in underdeveloped and migrant-sending villages.

The government's inter-institutional coordination and processes to apply a whole-of-government and whole-society approach to migration governance are also strengthened through Inter-ministerial forums and migration dialogues on Development of One Data International Migration Indonesia (SDMI), which resulted in the strengthening of Indonesia's migration governance and national priorities. Furthermore, perspectives and concerns of civil society and migrant workers groups were considered working together with a whole society approach to achieve GCM objectives. These align with achieving the SDGs (Outcome 1), especially SDG Indicator 10.7.2.

Regarding incorporating rights-based and gender-sensitive approaches towards implementing the GCM action plan, the government and non-government stakeholders are already equipped with a guideline and follow-up action so that gender equality considerations can positively influence the well-being of those living behind. Government and non-government stakeholders should apply the gender-responsive principle in GCM implementation as migration experience differs significantly for women, girls, men, and boys from deciding to migrate, transiting across the border, setting in the destination country, returning and reintegrating back into the country of origin. Policy, law, programmes, and services should recognize and address the specific needs, challenges, and situations

of the vulnerability of all migrants, ensuring that their rights are protected and promoted at all stages of migration.

Enhanced Government stakeholders’ capacity at the sub-national level to understand and maximize the development potential of migration governance through the GCM.

During the reporting period, the joint programme supported the preparation and contextualization of Joint Migration Development Initiatives learning materials that consider several aspects such as legal framework, study cases, and best practices that are relevant to Indonesia’s migration context and also the mainstreaming of gender into planning and development and on the importance of data in formulating evidence-based policy in the local development. In addition, the joint programme also prepared frontline officers for gender-responsive public services including tailored approaches to manage stress and pressure when providing exceptional services for migrant workers who have experienced violence.

Looking ahead, the joint programme will engage in GCM socialization activities targeting local government to ensure they can articulate migration governance priorities in line with the national GCM action plan and SDGs, including supporting design, implementation, and monitoring of their migration intervention through innovative financing. The local government will also share their lessons learned and best practices on migration policies, particularly on protecting and empowering Indonesian migrant workers.

ANNEX

Link to annexes is available under each related activity.