

## C4. Annual / Final Report Template

### Migration MPTF Annual / Final Report

PROJECT INFORMATION	
<b>Joint Programme Title:</b>	Migration Governance for Sustainable Development in Indonesia
<b>Country(ies)/Region (or indicate if a global initiative):</b>	Indonesia
<b>Project Identification Number:</b>	00129728
<b>Start and Planned End Dates</b>	Start:16 December 2021, End: 30 December 2024
<b>Convening Agent (Lead PUNO):</b>	IOM
<b>PUNO(s) (PUNOs):</b>	IOM, UNDP, UN Women
<b>Key Partners:</b> (Include Implementing Partner)	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.
<b>Project Period (Start – End Dates):</b>	16 December 2021 – 30 June 2024
<b>Reporting Period:</b>	1 January 2023 – 31 December 2023
<b>Total Approved Migration MPTF Budget:</b> (breakdown by PUNO)	PUNO 1: USD 800,000 (IOM) PUNO 2: USD 400,000 (UNDP)

	PUNO 3: USD 500,000 (UN Women) Total: USD 1,700,000
<b>Total Funds Received to Date:</b> <i>(Breakdown by PUNO)</i>	<i>PUNO 1: USD 560,000 (IOM)</i> <i>PUNO 2: USD 280,000 (UNDP)</i> <i>PUNO 3: USD 350,000 (UN Women)</i> <i>Total: USD 1,190,000</i>
<b>Report Submission Date:</b>	28 March 2024
<b>Report Prepared by:</b> <i>(Name, title, e-mail)</i>	Diah Zahara, National Programme Officer, <a href="mailto:dzahara@iom.int">dzahara@iom.int</a>

## Executive Summary

Throughout 2023, under the Joint Programme 'Migration Governance for Sustainable Development in Indonesia,' funded by the Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund and implemented by IOM, UNDP, and UN Women, support continued for the Government of Indonesia in the implementation of the Global Compact for Migration (GCM). Adhering to the guiding principles of GCM, this Joint Programme aimed to strengthen migration governance at both the national and local levels in three Provinces (Central Java, West Nusa Tenggara and South Sulawesi). The initiative involved a series of research and assessments (i.e. Migration Governance Indicators (MGI) assessments at the National and Local Level, Migration Policy Gap assessment, feasibility study with gender sensitivity on innovative finance mechanism on migration), capacity-building activities (i.e. Joint Migration Development Initiative training; Quality Service for Women Migrant Worker Victims of GBV and Trafficking training; and Financial Literacy, Business Idea and Women Leadership training), coordination and consultations efforts on various migration topics (i.e. consultation dialogue on integrated criminal justice system, round table discussion with CSOs/NGOs, and workshop on localizing the GCM and 2030 Agenda), and strengthening Safe Travel application and Teman Merpati AI Chatbot to prevent violence and trafficking of women migrant worker. These engagements included multiple stakeholders from both government and non-governmental agencies.

During this reporting period, the joint programme has made significant progress toward achieving the six outputs and two outcomes. Out of the 21 joint program activities, 10 are fully completed, seven are ongoing, and four will start in 2024. By the end of 2023, the joint programme reached 2,191 beneficiaries, exceeding the target of 1,605 beneficiaries, achieving 37%, with 51% being women.

Contributing to Outcome 1, the joint programme made substantial progress in enhancing capacity building for migration governance at the national level. Under this outcome, the joint programme reached a total of 1,157 beneficiaries (639 women, 517 men, 1 others) from government and civil society stakeholders including academia, media and private sectors. The capacity building covered essential migration management, integrated criminal justice system, quality service for women migrant worker, gender-based rights related to migration, and collecting evidence-based data for migration policy. Simultaneously, it promoted the principles of the GCM through a whole-of-society approach, dialogues, and the human rights-based, gender-responsive implementation of the GCM.

Contributing to Outcome 2, IOM, UNDP, and UN Women collectively achieved results in enhancing the capacity of government stakeholders at the sub-national level. Under this outcome, the joint programme reached a total of 1,034 beneficiaries (474 women, 560 men) from local government and civil society stakeholders, including academia, media, and private sectors. The government reflected this through commitments to addressing gaps, allocating financial and technical resources for the upcoming planning cycle, and incorporating migration considerations into regional development plans through prioritizing programmes for survivors of human trafficking among migrants, formulating local regulation on the protection of migrant workers and enhanced monitoring and comprehensive data to Indonesian Migrant Workers. This progress aligns with the overarching goal of strengthening migration governance in line with GCM objectives, thereby fostering sustainable development outcomes at the sub-national level.

The execution of programme activities has contributed significantly to the realization of Outcome 1 of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for Indonesia. The emphasis is on prioritizing inclusive development policies and programmes, adopting "gender-responsive," "whole-of-government," and "whole-of-society" approaches. This aims to eliminate barriers to participation,

especially for those at risk of being left furthest behind, such as migrant communities (despite their migratory status), refugees, and asylum seekers.

By enhancing knowledge and capacity in migration governance, human rights, and the gender-responsive implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration, the government aims to formulate inclusive migration policies for all people living in Indonesia. This initiative seeks to provide people at risk with access to inclusive services, equal opportunities irrespective of gender, and protection from all forms of violence through an improved social protection system and services anchored in enhanced 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.

In this reporting period, PUNOs have maintained close coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) as the key counterpart for the Joint Programme. In addition to MOFA, PUNOs have also expanded partnerships to involve other government ministries/agencies in jointly implementing programme activities in response to requests from relevant ministries/agencies. This expansion aims to further coordinate with the key counterpart of the activities, such as the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Protection (KemenPPPA), the Ministry of Law and Human Rights (Kemenkumham), the Indonesian Migrant Worker Protection Agency (BP2MI), Statistics Indonesia (BPS), the Manpower and Transmigration Department of Central Java Province, the Government Investment Center, and several non-governmental organizations such as *Legal Resource Center untuk Keadilan Jender dan Hak Asasi Manusia* (LRC KJHAM), Serikat Buruh Migran Indonesia (SBMI), and Lembaga Bantuan Hukum Apik (LBH Apik). More than 20 technical and coordination meetings were held with these partners in 2023.

#### Programme Steering Committee

In accordance with the Joint Program Proposal Narrative, a Programme Steering Committee (PSC) has been established as the key body within the programme governance structure that is responsible for high-level inputs and guidance to the JP and the extended project team. The PSC is co-facilitated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as a representative of the Government and IOM, as the Administrative Agent, representing the participating United Nations Organizations (PUNOs). The composition of the Steering Committee includes the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of National Development Planning/BAPPENAS, the Ministry of State Secretariat, the Ministry of Finance, IOM, UNDP, UN Women, the UN Resident Coordinator's Office, and relevant line ministries.

The overall objective of the first Programme Steering Committee meeting is to discuss the programme's progress, review the programme implementation and updated workplan and implementation plan. Accordingly, the meeting aims to elaborate the joint programme coordination concerning national priorities and stakeholders under the GCM/National Action Plan, ensuring that

the agreed deliverables are achieved according to plans and the evolving programming priorities are addressed to attain desired outcomes. The first PSC meeting was convened on 25 November 2022 to discuss workplan revision aligning with government priorities.

The second PSC meeting was convened on 6 July 2023 to discuss the programme's progress and review the implementation plan. This included the re-alignment of two activities and a plan for a No-Cost Extension (NCE) to catch up with the delays in implementation during the earlier phase. The PSC Meeting was attended by 45 participants (27 women, 18 men). The 2nd Steering Committee Meeting reached agreements on the following points:

1. The PSC approved the six-month no-cost extension for the Joint Programme from 1 January to 30 June 2024 (Original project period: 16 December 2021 – 31 December 2023).
2. The PSC approved the adjustment of activities related to the GCM/National Action Plan (NAP), namely:
  - a. Activity 1.3.1: UNDP, together with the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas, will conduct a consultation meeting to mainstream migration and the GCM priorities into the 2025-2029 Mid-Term National Development Plan (RPJMN)
  - b. Activity 1.3.4: IOM to support the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for one hybrid public hearing event before promulgating the GCM/NAP. In addition, and subject to funding availability, IOM will support the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with further GCM socializations at two local universities such as through public lectures or seminars.

The realignment of the above activities was necessitated by the status of the draft Presidential Regulation of the GCM National Action Plan, which is currently awaiting endorsement. Consequently, several activities related to the implementation and monitoring of the Global Compact for Migration (GCM) National Action Plan (NAP) have been re-aligned to support the endorsement and priorities of the GCM NAP. This realignment will be carried out through further consultation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), which serves as the lead ministry for the Joint Programme.

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

The details of the request of NCE including the workplan is available [here](#).

## **Factsheet**

To update all relevant stakeholders, the joint programme also initiated a quarterly bilingual factsheet starting from January 2023 on the progress of the programme. The latest factsheet, as of December 2023, can be found here in [English](#) and [Bahasa](#).

## **2. Results**

In 2023, during the PSC meeting, stakeholders collectively highlighted the multifaceted landscape of migration governance initiatives arising from the joint programme. Key findings revealed successful awareness-raising efforts in migration management, migration relations, and local development, along with effective promotion of human rights and gender-responsive governance. They also acknowledged a broad, persisting challenge.

The contribution made in realizing 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," is as follows:

- Government has a better understanding of national migration governance need and how to respond to these within the framework of the implementation of GCM, which are evident through:
  - Indonesia's positive achievements and lesson learned in migration management through the MGI assessments at the national and provincial level (Central Java) and migration policy gap assessments in three provinces that focus on migrant workers protection taking into consideration gender sensitivities (Central Java, West Nusa Tenggara and South Sulawesi).
  - Forty-seven (47) government officials (28 women, 19 men) increased their knowledge on gender-responsive migration management and migration-specific issues as they participated in the Essentials of Migration Management 2.0 training (EMM 2.0) organized for the national stakeholders.
- Government has strengthened its coordination mechanisms and processes to apply a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach to migration governance, which can be seen from:
  - The government's resolution among government representatives, that a working group meeting on SDMI under the One Data Indonesia (Satu Data Indonesia/SDI) was needed to resolve the focal point issue and follow up progress on One Data for Internal Migration (SDMI), by establishing a coordination mechanism and using the National Secondary Data Review aligns with the GCM objectives and strengthens migration governance. Through several meetings in 2023, co-funded between National Statistics Agency (BPS) and IOM through a different project, the SDMI later led by the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs Indonesia (Kemenko PMK) and National Statistics Agency (BPS), resulting in the Blueprint and Road Map of One Data for Internal Migration (SDMI) for 2023-2027.
  - One hundred and two (182) participants representatives from government (142 women, 42 men), law enforcement agencies and service providers actively involved in consultation dialogue throughout November and December 2023 on mapping criminal justice system practices in handling cases of violence against women migrant workers. Through this series of consultations, they have increased awareness on the risk and vulnerability of women migrant workers to gender-based discrimination and violence throughout the cycle of migration and informed with strategies and good practices on support provision of victims of GBV and trafficking that apply human rights and survivor centred approach.
  - Fifty-nine (59) government and non-government stakeholders (31 women, 28 men) sensitized and capacitated on migration data management and migration-specific issue considering gender sensitivities.
- Comprehensive, government-led National Action Plan for GCM implementation, follow-up, and review, incorporating Result Based Accountability, gender and child-sensitivity is gradually progressing, through:
  - The current draft of the National Action Plan for GCM includes 37 activities that mainstream gender and human rights approaches. Of these, 22 activities are related to gender, 15 are related to human rights, and three follow a human rights-based approach.

Additionally, 12 activities focus on migrant rights and the protection of migrant workers' rights.

- Seventy-four (74) key government and civil society stakeholders (51 women, 23 men) were sensitized and trained on human rights-based and gender responsive GCM. This successful initiative enhanced awareness of challenges faced by women migrant workers and the development of an action plan contributing to addressing gender-based violence, aligning with GCM objectives related to the protection and empowerment of vulnerable migrant groups and how to mainstream migration into sub-national and local planning through collaborative actions. They created action plan to be followed up within their own institutions.
- Seventeen (17) civil society organizations involved actively in dialogues on GCM, facilitating whole of society dialogue around the GCM action plan, covering topics such as: (1) the Opportunities and Challenges in the National Action Plan of the Implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration, (2) advancing gender-based rights for migrant workers in relation to GCM, and (3) on the Collecting Evidence-Based Data to Shape Inclusive Migration Policy. This initiative also emphasized the importance of applying GCM principles, such as applying a gender-responsive approach in management supports GCM objectives, ensuring a supportive and safe environment for migrants, with a focus on gender-specific needs and a whole-of-society approach through roundtable discussions to address migration issues with the civil society network and other stakeholders by utilizing evidence-based data to support inclusive migration policies.
- Access to ICT platform such as the Safe Travel App and Teman Merpati AI Chatbot in the efforts to improve access for women migrant workers by enhancing safety measures and addressing violence against women within the migration context.

Several results toward the achievement of Outcome 2 “Government stakeholders’ capacity at sub-national level to understand and maximize the development potential of migration governance through the GCM is enhanced” are:

- Sub-national government stakeholders identify and articulate localized migration governance priorities in line with national GCM action plan and SDGs, which are evident through:
  - Three Joint Migration Development Initiative trainings were held with sub-national government and sub-national stakeholders to integrate migration into the implementation of SDGs at the local level, participated by 107 participants (96 local governments and 11 non-government stakeholders; 42 women, 65 men) that demonstrated increasing knowledge and skills to mainstream migration into local policies and planning.
- Some progress made as the collective result of the activities at the sub-national/local level are:
  - West Nusa Tenggara Province:
  - Central Java Province:
    - The Local MGI assessment has played a pivotal role in helping local authorities in Central Java Province evaluate existing migration strategies and initiatives. It facilitated the identification of good practices and highlighted areas with untapped potential for further development in local migration governance.



- The provincial government has demonstrated a commitment to addressing key issues in migration governance, especially through a dedicated Regional Work Plan (2018-2023) prioritizing programmes for survivors of human trafficking among migrants.
- South Sulawesi Province:
  - The Provincial government has committed to allocating funding for the protection and repatriation of Indonesian Migrant Workers. They have also committed to mainstreaming migration in the draft Regional Medium-Term Development Plan for 2024.
  - The government will also mainstream migration in the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RKPD) for 2024, emphasizing the need for enhanced monitoring and comprehensive data related to Indonesian Migrant Workers.
  - Maros Regency will coordinate with relevant stakeholders on the Draft of Local Regulation on the Protection of Migrant Workers.
- Feasible model with gender sensitivity for innovative financing for migration are identified and available for further implementation. The feasibility study outlined the best innovative financing modality for migrant workers during all stages of migration: pre-migration, during migration, and post-migration, which if implemented will support the Government of Indonesia in protecting migrant workers in terms of economic empowerment.
- Two hundred and forty (240) women migrant workers were trained on financial literacy, business idea and leadership. In total 421 participants (240 women, 180 men) increased knowledge and skills on safe migration, equitable gender relations in the household, financial planning and management, gender-perspective digital entrepreneurship, and community-based parenting.
- Two hundred ninety-eight (298) male and female officers or service providers trained to handle violence and trafficking cases in a coordinated manner. The training has improved their capabilities in implementing inclusive and gender-responsive public services, especially in response to the service needs of migrant workers and increased understanding and capacity to provide support to women migrant workers victim of gender-based violence and trafficking.

Future work is deemed essential, particularly in enhancing local government capacities in migrant-sending areas, migration hotspots, and border areas, addressing migrant worker issues, and ensuring sustainable, cross-ministry perspectives in migration governance. Stakeholders also emphasized the importance of continued collaboration, capacity-building endeavours, and targeted socialization efforts to overcome challenges such as low awareness on support needed on the pre, during, and post migration, resource constraints (budgeting), and gender-based local planning.

In summary, while progress has been made, a comprehensive and sustained approach is crucial for realizing the long-term success of migration governance efforts.

***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 the national and the local level at the selected province, Central Java. The Directorate of Socio-Cultural Affairs and International Organizations of Developing Countries of Ministry of Foreign Affairs was the facilitator for the National MGI (concluded during Kick-off National MGI meeting on 3<sup>rd</sup> April 2023 in Jakarta), while the Manpower and Transmigration Department of Central Java Province was the facilitator for the Local MGI on (concluded during Kick-off Local MGI meeting on 31<sup>st</sup> August 2023 in Semarang).

### National MGI Assessment

The national MGI assessment consists of 98 indicators, which help countries identify good practices as well as areas with potential for further development. It provides insights into the policy levers that countries can employ to develop their migration governance structures, assisting them in establishing a baseline and monitoring progress toward the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) related to their national migration governance. During this period, there were four (4) process meetings convened for the overall of the National MGI.

Below is a series of process and consultation meetings under the National MGI assessment:

Date	Consultation Meetings
3-Apr-23	Kick off National MGI
20-21 Jun 2023	FGD National MGI
24-Aug-23	Internal Review with MOFA
19-Dec-23	Validation National MGI

These meetings included a kick-off meeting to brief participants about the assessment and identify relevant stakeholders involved in the process, a two-day Focus Group Discussion (also joined by consultants from Economist Impact) divided into six migration governance domains to confirm written inputs by ministries/agencies and explore further inputs on best practices and implementation, an internal review meeting with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to confirm inputs from other ministries and discuss priority areas, and a multi-stakeholder consultation meeting involving 29 government ministries and agencies, UN agencies, NGOs, CSOs, and migrant associations. The overall National MGI Assessment activities were attended by a total of 158 participants (72 women, 85 men, and 1 prefer not to say). Throughout the assessment, the government participants were quite enthusiastic about the MGI assessment processes, especially in their interest in highlighting best practices and areas for improvement. Many participants willingly shared their experiences and concerns.

From the National MGI processes, several findings based on domain are as follow:

#### 1. Migrants' Rights:

Foreign workers in Indonesia have access to government-funded health services and social protection on the same basis as nationals. Additionally, regarding education, regular migrants have equal access to government-funded primary and secondary education, as stipulated by the Law on the National Education System. Irregular migrants, such as refugee children, can access

public school from primary through high school levels. Area with potential for further development: given the large number of Indonesian citizens abroad, the Government of Indonesia can develop cooperation with other countries to ensure the portability of social security, especially in health. This portability assurance strengthens the protection of Indonesian citizens while they are abroad.

## 2. Whole-of-Government Approach:

Indonesia has specific coordination mechanisms to facilitate ministries and non-ministerial institutions in managing migration issues according to each institution's responsibilities. For the first time, the government integrated migration questions into its 2020 Population Census, conducted by the Central Statistics Agency of Indonesia (BPS). BPS has also initiated the "One Data for International Migration (SDMI)" Policy, integrating data and statistics from all line ministries and non-ministerial institutions at the national level through its One Data Platform. Area with potential for further development: Indonesia has not yet defined an integrated national migration strategy defined in a programmatic document or manifesto; however, a migration strategy was included in each ministry/agency programmatic document based on their respective mandate. Moreover, the establishment of an inter-ministerial coordination mechanism specifically dedicated to migration issues is an area for further development.



*Participants both offline and online discuss the National MGI to validate the data collected in the survey matrix.*

## 3. Partnership:

The Government of Indonesia plays an active role in spearheading migration-related issues in regional and international bodies and frameworks through ASEAN or the Bali Process. Area with potential for further development: CSOs to participate in agenda setting and implementation of

migration policy on a regular basis and the replication of the tripartite plus coordination and social dialogue forum that includes government, private sectors involved in the placement of migrant workers, and migrant workers union plus CSOs in other areas.

#### **4. Well-being of Migrants:**

The Government of Indonesia actively participates in international schemes promoting common qualification frameworks, being a member of both the ASEAN Qualifications Reference Framework and the ASEAN Framework Agreement on Mutual Recognition Arrangements. Indonesia has 18 labour-related memorandums of understanding (MoUs) covering both formal and informal sectors. Area with potential for further development: Indonesia lacks a comprehensive national assessment to monitor the labour market for immigrants, as well as to monitor the domestic labour supply and the impact of emigrants on the domestic labour market.

#### **5. Mobility Dimension of Crises:**

The Government of Indonesia regularly collects and publishes data on disaster displacement through the National Disaster Management Agency's Disaster Data Geoportal, including information on fatalities, affected and displaced individuals, missing persons, and injured individuals. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs regularly publishes travel advisories on its Safe Travel Portal to provide recommendations for Indonesian citizens traveling abroad. Area with potential for further development: human mobility considerations are not yet effectively incorporated into Indonesia's environmental and climate change policies.

#### **6. Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration:**

The Government of Indonesia has measures to promote safe, orderly, and regular migration. This includes legislation against human trafficking, smuggling, and labour exploitation, policies to improve protection pre-migration at migrants' home communities, ensuring access to social services for migrants, improving immigration services for foreign migrants and returning nationals, and formulating contextual policies for foreign workers and border management. Area with potential for further development: According to migrant associations, many skilled Indonesian migrant workers are certified overseas, but their skills are not recognized upon their return. The National Professional Certification Agency (BNSP) can contribute to ensuring that competencies and certifications acquired by Indonesian migrant workers abroad are recognized domestically.

### **Testimony of Participants**

- "We suggest adding community-based empowerment by CSOs into the draft such as Kabar Bumi's activities in Ponorogo and West Sumbawa by conducting empowerment building, community empowerment, and capacity building for ex-migrant workers. There are also other initiatives such as SBMI Mart to empower ex-migrant workers and BP2MI have Perwira PMI (Association of Indonesian Migrant Workers Entrepreneurs) programme to build the capacity of Indonesian Migrant Workers to become entrepreneurs" –, Directorate of Socio-Cultural and International Organization of Developing Countries.
- "The GCM has two main elements, whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach. Therefore, we can showcase the civil society's role and practices, synergized with stakeholders

and government.” –Directorate of Socio-Cultural and International Organization of Developing Countries.



*Participants divided into groups based on their relevance to the domain to review the draft report of the National MGI*

- As of this writing, the revised National MGI report is undergoing final clearance review by the Directorate for Socio-Cultural Affairs and International Organizations of Developing Countries, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which is the facilitator of the process. It is expected that after the editing and layout of the final product, the launch of the MGI National Profile for Indonesia will be conducted early May 2024.

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

### Local MGI Assessment

According to the results of a ministries/agencies meeting regarding the preparation of the local MGI, on 17 May 2023 in Jakarta, it was suggested that local MGI be prepared in Central Java Province. The Local MGI in Central Java Province was based on a set of 76 indicators helping local authorities take stock of local migration strategies or initiatives in place and identify good practices as well as areas with potential for further development.

The implementation of the MGI assessment shall ensure the involvement and ownership of the government based on the three key MGI attributes: 1) voluntary, 2) consultative and 3) sensitive to local specificities.

The aim of the exercise was to foster dialogue on migration between national governments and local authorities and enable local authorities to learn from one another by discussing common challenges

and identifying potential solutions. While the Local MGIs retain the attributes of the National MGIs, they are also anchored in the notion that cities and local authorities have different capacities, competencies and added value when it comes to governing migration.

There were four process meetings convened for the Local MGI. These meetings included a kick-off session, a Focus Group Discussion divided into six migration governance domains to confirm written inputs by local government units, incorporating local contextual notes, and a multi-stakeholder consultation involving 79 local government units, NGOs, CSOs, migrant associations, schools, and local hospitals. The Local MGI assessment activities were attended by a total of 226 participants (99 women, 127 men).

Below is a series of process and consultation meetings under the Local MGI assessment:

Date	Meeting/Consultation
17-May-23	National Coordination Meeting
31-Aug-23	Kick off Local MGI
18-Sep-23	FGD Local MGI
7-Dec-23	Validation Local MGI

The Local MGI Assessment strengthened the understanding of national and local migration governance needs between ministries/agencies and local government institutions. The assessment highlighted an urgent need for improved coordination between ministries and local government institutions. Additionally, there is a crucial need for recognizing migration as a cross-sectoral issue involving multiple stakeholders from various local government institutions.



*Opening Remarks by Ahmad Aziz, Head of the Department of Manpower and Transmigration of Central Java Province (ad interim)*





*Group photo of all participants of the Kick-Off Meeting*

From the Local MGI processes, several findings based on domain are as follow:

1. **Migrants' Rights:** The Central Java Provincial Health Office implements national legislation to facilitate access to government-funded health services for foreign workers. Local services were available for Indonesian citizens in the Central Java region who wish to emigrate. Area with potential for further development: the Medium-Term Regional Development Plan (RPJMD) of Central Java Province for 2018–2023 (2019) has not formulated any measures mandating the Department of Education and Culture (Disdikbud) to ensure migrant access to education yet and currently there are no specific regulations governing the provision of legal services for migrants in Central Java yet.
2. **Whole of Government Approach:** The Strategic Plan of the Department of Manpower and Transmigration for 2018–2023 served as the local migration strategy, aligned with the local development plan. Thematic meetings related to migration issues were regularly hosted by different agencies to ensure coordination across governmental departments. Area with potential for further development: Central Java's local migration strategy does not yet address international migrant integration as it specifically focuses on Indonesian migrant workers and the Government of Central Java Province has established the One-Stop Integrated Service (LTSA) to simplify services for Indonesian migrant workers, but not yet for migrants living in Central Java.
3. **Partnership:** The Government of Central Java Province collaborates with the Indonesia Ocean Justice Initiative (IOJI) to involve civil society organizations in determining agendas and implementing policies and programmes related to migration. Area with potential for further development: the Government of Central Java Province does not yet formally involve migrant civil society organizations in agenda and policy setting, program implementation, and provision of

migration services for citizens. Furthermore, academic institutions are involved in disseminating and socializing migration policies and programmes related to migration at the local level. However, they only focus on certain aspects of labour and migration.

4. **Well-being of Migrants:** The Government of Central Java Province promotes the financial inclusion of Indonesian migrant workers, particularly regarding remittances, through various programs. Steps have been taken to promote gender equality for Indonesian Migrant Workers (PMI) through Regulation of the Province of Central Java No. 2 of 2022 concerning Gender Mainstreaming and ad hoc programmes. Area with potential for further development: the Central Java Provincial Government has yet to conduct a regional-level assessment to monitor the local labour supply and the effects of emigration on the local labour market. In addition, The Government of Central Java Province has not yet developed specific measures to promote ethical recruitment for migrant workers coming to Central Java.
5. **Mobility Dimension of Crises:** The Central Java Province Disaster Management Plan (RPB) 2019–2023 describes the phases of disaster assistance, such as preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery, and evacuation processes. It has specific goals to meet the needs of people in emergencies, for example, raising community awareness about preserving ecosystems, building partnerships among stakeholders to protect ecosystems, and carrying out disaster risk reduction activities, such as early warning systems and preparedness programs. Area with potential for further development: the Government of Central Java Province has contingency plans in place for managing population displacement in the event of a disaster, as well as multiple early warning systems across the region.
6. **Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration:** The Central Java office of the Indonesian Migrant Worker Protection Service Center (BP3MI) implements programmes on facilitating migrant reintegration. The Task Force for the Prevention and Handling of Trafficking in Persons (GT PP-TPPO) is Central Java’s key organization for combating human trafficking. Area with potential for further development: Local authorities in Central Java disclose their counter-trafficking activities through the Central Java Regional Police (Polda Central Java) on an ad hoc basis, and there is no regulated reporting system yet. Moreover, the Central Java Regional Police is trained on trafficking in persons but has not yet received special training on issues related to migrants in Central Java.





*Opening Remarks by Ema Rachmawati, Assistant of Government and People's Welfare at the Regional Secretariat of Central Java Province*

### Testimony of Participants

- “The central government is now developing a new regulation to provide instructions to local governments to ensure that the protection and placement of Indonesian Migrant Workers are included in the annual regional planning. This MGI will help us to prepare better programmes for the migrant workers,” - the Head of the Sub Directorate of Manpower and Transmigration at Ministry of Home Affairs.
- “The MGI assessment is a crucial moment for the local government to perceive various lessons learned and best practices of migration governance, as well as to understand the areas that need improvement.” - Administrative Assistant of the Regional Secretariat of Central Java Province.
- “Many people from Central Java migrate to different cities, provinces, and countries. The protection of migrant workers is crucial to ensuring safe migration. However, we lack coordination across institutions at the local level, especially in tackling human trafficking.” - Assistant of Government and People's Welfare at the Regional Secretariat of Central Java Province.

As of this writing, the revised Local MGI report is undergoing editing and layout design by IOM MGI team. It is expected that after the editing and layout of the final product, the report can be launch together with the MGI National Profile for Indonesia will be conducted around May 2024.

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

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

Under the programme framework, UNDP in collaboration with Serikat Buruh Migran Indonesia (SBMI) successfully completed a comprehensive migration policy gap assessment at the sub-national level, utilizing both quantitative and qualitative methods. For the qualitative method, UNDP and SBMI conducted Focus Group Discussions (FGD) with the support of the Ministry of Home Affairs (Kemendagri) in six targeted areas (Mataram, East Lombok, Makassar, Maros, Semarang, and Grobogan) from May to June 2023. The FGDs engaged 180 active FGD participants (69 women, 111 men) representing relevant ministries, targeted government agencies, CSOs, academia, and migrant union groups. The results of the FGDs formed a strong basis for identifying policy gaps and assessing government capacity at the local government level (from provincial, regency, to village) to protect Indonesian migrant workers. Furthermore, the FGD results have been analysed into a policy brief, serving as the foundation for UNDP's intervention in developing technical guidance for local governments to mainstream migration policy in their respective local development strategic plans, aligned with the GCM.

Some key results from the FGDs:

1. The Bappeda (Development Planning Agency at Sub-National Level) of South Sulawesi Province has committed to allocating funding for the protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers and draft the RKPD (*Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah* or Regional Medium Term Development Plan) for the 2024. They also acknowledged the need to improve their monitoring and evaluation process, particularly in comprehensive data related to the Indonesian Migrant Workers.
2. East Lombok, the third largest sending regency, has a long-standing commitment to mainstreaming migrant issues, evident by the presence of Regional Secretary official of East Lombok during the FGD. Furthermore, the Government of Lombok Timur plans to issue the local government regulation on Indonesian migrants' workers in East Lombok, tentatively in early 2024.
3. The Bappeda of Maros Regency (Development Planning Agency at District Level) expressed their intention to coordinate with relevant government agencies to better protect the needs of Indonesian Migrant Workers. They also mentioned plans to share the draft of the Bill of Development of Labour Affairs of Government of Maros Regency, containing important clauses regarding protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers, with UNDP Indonesia and SBMI Team for feedback.
4. The Government of Central Java has Regional Work Plan 2018-2023, where it specifies programme to help migrants' survivors of human trafficking, which is a priority programme that related and owned by the Social Affairs Provincial Office of the Government of Central Java.



*A participant delivering conveying their input during the Focus Group Discussion in the Assessment on Migration Policy Gaps at Sub-National Level*

The assessment findings highlighted the critical importance of inter-agency coordination, as revealed in the FGDs across three regions, where discussions underscored the low level of coordination between agencies. Challenges faced by Local Government Organizations in the regions included budgetary constraints, insufficient human resources, low inter-departmental coordination, and lack of information on safe migration.

The quantitative methodology involved distributing survey questionnaires to targeted respondents, encompassing former, prospective and active migrant workers and Government officers in the six targeted areas: Grobogan, Semarang, Makassar, Maros, Mataram, and East Lombok. The survey was being collected from the period from 7 May to 15 May 2023, using the Google Form application, with participation 286 respondents (163 women, 123 men). Attention was given to maintaining gender balance, ensuring that more than 50% of respondents were women. This diverse group consisted of former, prospective, and active migrant workers. Additionally, 89 participants (49 women, 40 men) joined the inception and closing workshop of the activity.



*Beneficiaries were interviewed for the data collection through a survey conducted in one of the target areas.*

UNDP and SBMI successfully organized a workshop to validate the draft of the Policy Brief on July 27, 2023. Participants expressed satisfaction with the quality of the policy brief draft and provided some input for improvement. The event was supported by MOHA, Bappenas, the Ministry of Labour, MOFA, and Jaringan Buruh Migran.



*Participants listening to the panel during the Dissemination Workshop of Assessment on Migration Policy Gaps at the Sub-National Level*

According to the findings in the Assessment of Migration Policy Gaps at the Sub-national Level, five primary issues were identified in implementing and safeguarding Indonesian migrant workers.



1. The One-Stop Integrated Service (LTSA) Function for Placement and Protection of Indonesian migrant workers (PMI) shall be optimized and the importance of establishing LTSA in the highest sending regions of Indonesian Migrant Workers.
2. The lack of dissemination of Information on the Official Labor Market and Domination on the Brokers on the Labor Market.
3. Limited facilities and infrastructure, as well as lack of standardization regarding the educational and job training for prospective Indonesian migrant workers (CPMI).
4. The varying levels of understanding of Regional Government Organizations in performing the vocational education training for Indonesian migrant workers.
5. Limited understanding of aspects for the repatriation of Indonesian migrant workers

The policy brief can be found [here](#), while the full report can be found through this [link](#).

As a result of the assessment, the Manpower and Transmigration Agency of South Sulawesi Province has allocated funding specifically for the repatriation of Indonesian Migrant Workers and committed to mainstreaming migration in the draft Regional Medium-Term Development Plan for 2024.

### Testimony of Participants

During the workshop, several participants shared their impression on how the assessment results benefit their work.

- “After joining the FGD, South Sulawesi Province has finally allocated funding specifically related to the repatriation of Indonesian Migrant Workers for Year 2024. South Sulawesi Province has also committed to insert migration lens on the draft the Regional Medium Term Development Plan for the 2024.” - a representative from Manpower and Transmigration Agency of South Sulawesi Province,
- “The draft policy brief containing the findings of this research is really good. The step of analysis on the implementation of protection policies from the initial phase (pre-migration) becomes the starting point for the subsequent protection (during and post-migration phases). It would be also good to look at the analysis of several local governments that do not yet have protective policies regarding Indonesian Migrant Workers. What are the challenges faced, and what is the role or participation of Indonesian Migrant Workers and their families in the regions in providing input for their protection, especially those who have experienced working in the destination country of placement.” - a representative from State Islamic University of Jakarta.

The Detail of Full Activity Completion Report is available [here](#).

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

A total of 47 government officials (28 women, 19 men) participated in the Essentials of Migration Management 2.0 training (EMM 2.0)<sup>1</sup> organized for the national stakeholders.

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<sup>1</sup> 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.

***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)**

The workshop was completed and reported in the 2022 report. It was attended by 59 participants (31 women, 28 men) from 12 ministries/agencies, 4 UN agencies, and 1 NGO (Migrant Care). As a result 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. Additionally, the government agreed on the National Secondary Data Review as a tool to map public migration data against the SDGs and GCM. Through several meetings in 2023, co-funded between National Statistics Agency (BPS) and IOM through a different project, the SDMI later led by the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs Indonesia (Kemenko PMK) and National Statistics Agency (BPS), resulting in the Blueprint and Road Map of One Data for Internal Migration (SDMI) for 2023-2027.

**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, coordination mechanism of cross sectoral government and non-government service providers were strengthened with the newly developed policy brief on Strengthening Integrated Criminal Justice System and action plan to improve women migrant workers' access to justice. The policy brief highlights challenges, gaps, and needs of integrated criminal justice system for women migrant workers victim of GBV and trafficking, particularly in Central Java and West Nusa Tenggara. Furthermore, key stakeholders' representative who were part of the consultation dialogue have also gained increased awareness on the risk and vulnerability of women migrant workers to gender-based discrimination and violence throughout the cycle of migration and informed with strategies and good practices on support provision of victims of GBV and trafficking that apply human rights and survivor centred approach.

The series of consultation meetings were conducted throughout November and December 2023. The first was the stakeholder meeting for mapping criminal justice system practices in handling cases of violence against women migrant workers, held on 28 November 2023 and was attended by 35 participants (25 women). The second meeting was a Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with government, law enforcement agencies & service providers in Central Java on 21 December 2023, attended by 23 participants (19 women). The third was in West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) on 15 and 19 December with 50 participants of migrant worker communities (39 are women). The FGD in NTB was attended by participants from the government, law enforcement officials and service provider institutions, attended by 24 participants (12 are women). Discussions highlighted some challenges experienced by women migrant workers across the justice continuum, such as in reporting, investigation, prosecution, and trial. It revealed limited knowledge and capacities of government service providers, particularly justice actors, on applying human rights and survivor-centred approach in their service provision.

UN Women partnered with a local CSO, Legal Resource Centre for Gender Justice and Human Rights (LRC-KJHAM), to facilitate these series of events, also aiming to develop a policy brief to strengthen policy advocacy on the provision of services for women migrant workers in accessing justice. The policy brief will highlight good practices on the coordination mechanism of law enforcement agencies and the Central Java Provincial Government to respond to cases of violence against women and children (VAWC), to include coordination in integrating database systems within law enforcement agencies on VAW and child cases; however, the most relevant cases, such as trafficking in person and online gender-based violence have not been included in this coordination mechanism. The complaints system has not been integrated among institutions, and there is a lack of monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

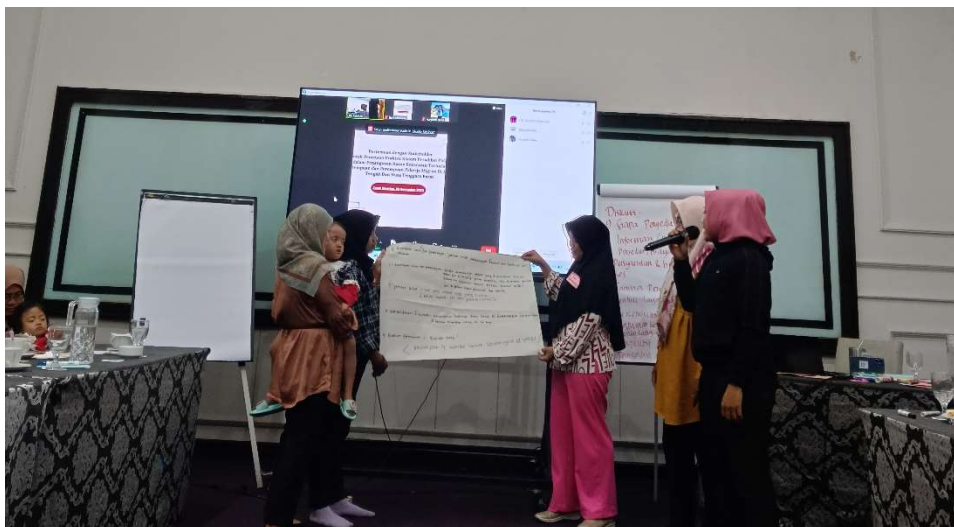
The policy brief development contributes to realization of the output of strengthening government inter-institutional coordination mechanisms and processes to apply a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach to migration governance. This is in line with the GCM objectives that ensure gender responsiveness of migration governance and sustainable development outcomes.

As a forward-looking actions of the consultation dialogue, the policy brief will be utilized as a tool to advocate for the development of guideline to improve the access of women migrant workers victims of GBV and trafficking to justice and quality services in Central Java and NTB.



*Consultation meeting on integrated criminal justice system for handling cases of violence against women, including violence against women migrant workers and trafficking with local government and law enforcement Agency in West Nusa Tenggara Province, December 20, 2023*





*Focus Group Discussion on integrated criminal justice system for handling cases of violence against women, including violence against women migrant workers and trafficking with former women migrant workers in Central Java Province, December 8, 2023*

#### **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.**

A guideline on cross sectoral coordination and referral mechanism was being developed during this reporting period. The guideline will provide guidance for government and non-government to provide cross sectoral referrals and coordination in handling cases of gender-based violence and trafficking experienced by women migrant workers. It will outline different roles of each service provider involved and include a referral pathway.

Guideline and training materials are being developed to improve the capacity of key stakeholders on access to justice for women migrant workers victim of GBV and trafficking. Aligned with the activity A.1.2.2, UN Women is working together with local CSOs, Legal Resource Centre for Gender Justice and Human Rights (LRC-KJHAM) and Legal Aid Institute - Indonesian Women's Association for Justice (LBH APIK) NTB, as well as in consultation with the National Commission for Ending Violence against Women (Komnas Perempuan), to increase their knowledge and capacity to strengthen an integrated criminal justice system. The validation workshop to finalize the guideline and trainings are planned to be convened in Q2 2024 bringing together main key stakeholders from government, justice actors and CSOs.

***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**

As the GCM Action plan has not been endorsed yet, this activity has been realigned and approved by PSC members during the second PSC meeting. UNDP, together with the Ministry of National Development Planning/BAPPENAS, plan to conduct a consultation meeting to mainstream migration and Indonesia's GCM priorities into the draft Mid-Term National Development Planning (RPJMN). UNDP and Bappenas have agreed to co-host coordination meeting to mainstream Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration (GCM), aligning SDGs and RPJMN in the development and implementation of the GCM National Action Plan. This activity is projected to be implemented in the first quarter of 2024.

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

Two batches of training have been completed and reported in the 2022 report. A total of 74 government and non-government organization representatives (51 women, 23 men) received the training and gained an increased understanding of GCM, its objectives, and how to apply gender-responsive principles to GCM implementation in each objective. The training emphasized the importance of applying a gender-responsive approach to existing multi-stakeholder cooperation in migration management, aiming to create a supportive and safe environment for migrants.

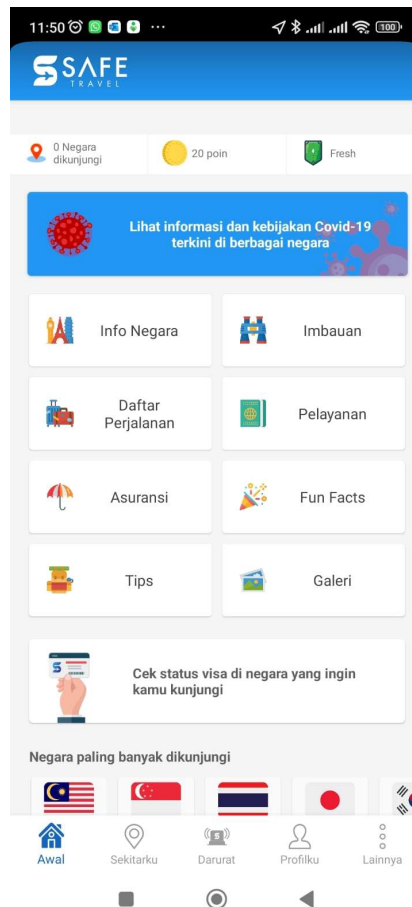
#### **A. 1.3.3. Strengthening ICT based platform to prevent violence and trafficking of women migrant worker**

The Directorate of Citizen Protection within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) has taken decisive actions to enhance the ICT-based platform "Safe Travel" for migrant workers. With support from UN Women and collaboration with ThinkWeb, MoFA developed the "Safe Travel" application for women migrant workers as a key user group, providing them with timely and high-quality information on available services abroad.

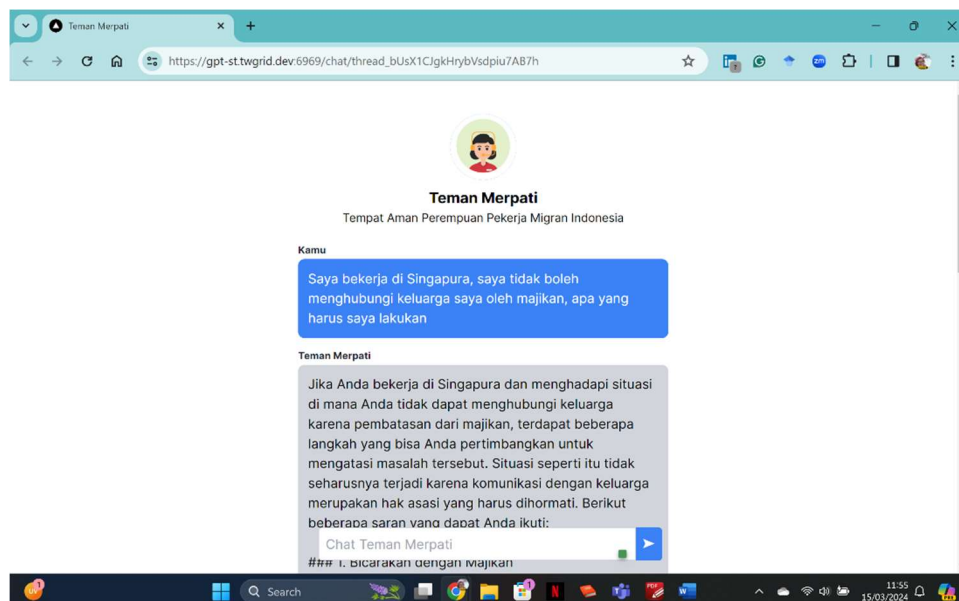
To strengthen this platform, MoFA has recognized the necessity of creating a strategic document to enhance app accessibility. Various modifications are also underway, including the addition of a new feature providing information materials on preventing and responding to violence against women (VAW) and trafficking among women migrant workers. Furthermore, MoFA aims to expand the dissemination of the app within migrant worker communities.

In partnership with ThinkWeb, a digital creative and technology company, MoFA has conducted a survey targeting women migrant workers abroad to gather data on the accessibility of the mobile application. The survey has reached respondents from multiple countries, and in addition to this, MoFA is conducting focus group discussions (FGDs) and interviews with key stakeholders from government and non-governmental organizations.

Furthermore, efforts are underway to collect data and knowledge to develop a Chat AI system. This initiative, integrated into the Safe Travel App, aims to provide initial responses to women victims of gender-based violence (GBV) in an interactive and anonymous manner. This approach ensures that women feel safe and comfortable disclosing their situations without fear of judgment or stigma.



*Safe Travel Mobile App User Interface*



*The Design of the AI chatbot to be inserted to the Safe Travel Mobile App and Peduli WNI Website*

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

The status of the draft GCM NAP is currently awaiting endorsement from the Government of Indonesia. Based on the decision during the second PSC meeting on July 6, 2023, the PSC members determined that Activity 1.3.4, the Consultation Process to Support the Technical Planning, Implementation, and Monitoring of the GCM NAP, is realigned and adjusted to assist the Directorate for Socio-Cultural Affairs and International Organization of Developing Countries at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This involves conducting a public hearing event as a condition for the GCM NAP endorsement and supporting GCM socializations at universities to reach a wider audience. While the GCM socialization at universities was initially planned for the end of 2023, it was rescheduled to the first quarter of 2024 due to students' holidays.

For the public hearing to support the GCM NAP endorsement, IOM plans to support the government in conducting a high-level consultation meeting in the second quarter of 2024 to discuss the progress/update on the draft GCM NAP and the presidential regulation.

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

The first roundtable discussion was conducted on 30 November 2022 and was reported in the previous annual report. It 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 improve necessary services for migrant workers.

The second roundtable discussion was carried out exploring topics on advancing gender-based rights for migrant workers in relation to GCM. Four main speakers coming from the representative of CSO, women organization, government, and academia were invited to the activity on 30 March 2023.

The third roundtable discussion was also carried out our exploring topic on the Collecting Evidence-Based Data to Shape Inclusive Migration Policy. Four main speakers coming from the representative of CSO, government, and academia were invited to the activity on 26 November 2023.

The roundtable discussion series were divided into three thematic areas namely NAP of Implementation of GCM, Prevention of Gender-based Violence, and Collecting Evidence-Based Data to Shape Inclusive Migration Policy attended by 142 participants (85 women, 57 men) coming from various background (17 civil society organizations, 5 universities, 7 ministries, and agencies, including 6 UN agencies and development partners). The discussion reached the target beneficiaries as planned in which the discussion was held to support the Government of Indonesia in facilitating a whole of society dialogue with CSOs/NGOs, as a socialization process to identify and map ongoing migration management initiatives, contributing towards the coordination and information/experience sharing relevant to gender-based violence with national actors, including government, CSOs/NGOs, academia and development partners.

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.

- 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).
- 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. 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).



*Presentation Session and Discussion during the Roundtable Discussion on Prevention of Gender-based Violence related to the GCM organized by UNDP in March 2023*

From the discussion, it is found that:

- Information related to safe or smart migration does not reach the village groups, some even do not reach the local government, so many villagers who will become PMI do not know about the smart migration programmes. The delivery of this information is also hindered due to the presence intermediaries or 'middle-man'.
- It is important to educate the local stakeholders about the commitment and motivation to become a migrant worker, so that the local stakeholders can deliver this information to the villager community regularly before they have the intention to become a migrant worker.



- Village administrators need to be equipped with parenting institutions as well. This is to help mothers who are forced to go to PMI supervise and monitor their children while they work abroad. UNDP can play a role by involving other agencies.
- Becoming a migrant worker is not a hobby or a matter of willingness. It is designed by forced by the situation. The compelling situation primarily arises within their own country, particularly driven by economic issues and a lack of sufficient employment opportunities.
- When discussing gender-based violence in the country, it is crucial to address questions such as whether the existing instruments are adequate or if there are gaps that need to be addressed. For instance, in 2019 the ILO ratified Convention 190 on the Elimination of Violence and Harassment in the world of work, but Indonesia has not committed to ratify it. Moreover, the TPKS (Sexual Violence Law) is deemed insufficient to eliminate gender-based violence. Ratifying Convention 190 could lead to more international commitment and enforcement to eradicate gender-based violence.
- Many victims of sexual violence in factories are embarrassed to disclose their status as victims, leading them to quit their jobs out of shame, so the perpetrators still walk free. This issue requires the attention of the government, particularly the Labor Agency.



*Participants and Speakers having discussions during the Roundtable Discussion on Collecting Evidence-Based Data to Shape Inclusive Migration Policy in Relation to GCM organized by UNDP in November 2023*

This activity contributes to the realization of outputs at which the network of stakeholders on migration in Indonesia is formed and able to explore ways to utilize evidence-based data to support inclusive migration policy as highlighted in Objective 1 of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration.

Several follow up actions to be taken are:

1. Recommendations included the issuance of regional-level regulations to clarify LTSA status and the establishment of LTSA in Indonesian migrant workers areas. Other identified issues were

weaknesses in disseminating official job market information, the dominance of middlemen, and varying levels of understanding among regional governments in executing vocational education functions. Recommendations encompassed improving the dissemination of job market information, regulating vocational training at the regional level, and enhancing regional governments' understanding of aspects related to the return of Indonesian Migrant Workers.

2. Regulate and eliminate intermediaries in local areas by coordinating with central and local governments.
3. Collect more detailed and sorted data at each stage, including family information and PMI skills.
4. Provide clear guidelines at the provincial level for better implementation at the district and regional levels.
5. Promote financial literacy training at the village level to help Indonesian Migrant Workers in managing their finances independently and disseminate information about LTSA-based migration processes to reduce reliance on intermediaries.

***Testimony from Participants:***

- “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.”
- “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.**

To accomplish one of the outcomes of the joint programme, enhancing the capacity of Government stakeholders at the sub-national level to understand and maximize the development potential of migration governance through the GCM, IOM collaborated with the Indonesian Migrant Workers Protection Agency (BP2MI), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and local government. Together, we conducted three workshops aimed at integrating migration into SDGs implementation and local planning. These workshops were held in each of the joint programme’s target areas, namely Central Java, West Nusa Tenggara, and South Sulawesi.

The three workshops were attended by a total of 180 participants (81 women, 99 men) from 95 government institutions and 22 non-governmental institutions, including subnational and local government agencies, CSOs, academia, migrant worker organizations, and media.



During the discussion, the government in West Nusa Tenggara informed that that was the first time they knew about GCM, although it was adopted in 2018. They realized that migration data, stunting issues of migrant children left behind, and stakeholder coordination were still problematic in the province. The civil society has done various advocacy on safe migration issues and suggested the government provide more attention to skill building to prospective migrants so that the province could move from an informal sending sector to a formal sending sector for migrant workers. However, till now, the provincial government still has not budgeted the training for local development planning.

The Provincial Manpower Department highlighted the local “Zero Unprocedural Migrant” policy, which is a pilot example and has impacted the reduction of violence cases in the province. The local governments were also requested to have the draft national action plan of GCM to integrate it further into the province development planning. The government of West Nusa Tenggara realized that migrant worker data were still scattered. The local government implemented several measures. For example, through the government’s Desa Gemilang (Shining Village) programme, efforts were made to reduce unprocedural migration. This included a training needs assessment, rehabilitation of training service centres, socialization, and education for procedural Indonesian migrant workers, and empowerment of returning migrant workers. The Desa Gemilang programme is part of NTB’s larger NTB Gemilang (Shining NTB) development vision and programme. These actions aim to contribute to NTB’s 2024-2026 Regional Development Plan (RPD), addressing two main issues: (1) Education, Health & Human Resource Capacity, and (2) Poverty, Inequality, and Equal Access to Decent Jobs.



*Material presentation session delivered by speakers in Mataram, West Nusa Tenggara*

As one of the top migrant-sending regions, the government of Central Java has implemented numerous measures to protect its migrant workers. In addition to conducting training for prospective migrant workers and facilitating the return of migrant workers, Central Java has established a helpdesk at the airport. This facility provides access to information, advocacy, data collection, and assistance for migrant workers in vulnerable situations. Furthermore, there is an Indonesian migrant workers lounge and special immigration checkpoints to streamline the departure process for prospective migrant workers. At the provincial level, the government has formed an Indonesian migrant workers protection task force (Satgas PPMI).

Facing similar challenges related to labour migration as Central Java, South Sulawesi grapples with unprocedural migration as a primary issue. This is often caused by a lack of information about safe and procedural migration, the quality of workers, and the presence of unprocedural placement syndicates. Participants from South Sulawesi showed relatively moderate enthusiasm, partly due to the online modality, which provides less room for direct and engaging communication compared to West Nusa Tenggara and Central Java. BP3MI (Indonesian Migrant Worker Protection Service Center) added that migrant workers in South Sulawesi are predominantly male with relatively low education levels, making them more vulnerable to exploitation.



*All participants group photo of GCM Socialization in Semarang, Central Java.*



- Migrasi perlu kolaborasi internasional
- KGM disepakati Desember 2018
- Muat Elemen Pelindungan WNI di LN
  1. Pelindungan HAM.
  2. Sinergi pemangku kepentingan.
  3. Aktivitas & kerja sama praktis.



- Kementerian Luar Negeri kawal penyusunan RAN KGM
- Meski RAN masih dalam proses, namun implementasi kegiatan sudah dilaksanakan
- RAN KGM kedepankan sinergi

**KESEPAKATAN  
GLOBAL TENTANG  
MIGRASI**

**3**

**PERAN PEMERINTAH  
DALAM IMPLEMENTASI  
KGM**

**4**

*Material presentation session delivered by Ms. Penny D. Herasati, Director for Socio-Cultural Affairs and International Organization of Developing Countries*

Recognizing South Sulawesi's significance as both a sending and transit area for migrants, BP3MI of South Sulawesi has made efforts to reduce unprocedural migrant workers. These efforts include prevention at borders and international checkpoints, as well as socialization to local residents. BP3MI has collaborated with the Regional Police (Polda) on law enforcement against parties enabling prospective migrant workers through unprocedural channels. Additionally, there are Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) between BP3MI and universities, such as Makassar State University, focusing on capacity-building research and activities for prospective migrant workers, as well as the empowerment of returning Indonesian migrant workers.

The workshops have led to increased awareness of the GCM, particularly its role in fostering multi-level coordination on migration to address challenges related to the protection of migrant workers. Notable findings include best practices in West Nusa Tenggara, where the 'Zero Unprocedural Migrant' policy significantly reduced violence cases. In Central Java, the government introduced various platforms, including the Laporgub application, the government's complaint mechanism website, and social media (Instagram, Facebook, and Twitter), which play a crucial role in monitoring the well-being of migrant workers. Suggestions from the workshops included having universities conduct public lectures on migration issues through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, conducting migration research, and providing language classes or financial literacy sessions for prospective Indonesian migrant workers. Additionally, the government shared its local-level efforts, such as establishing the Migrant Worker Protection Task Force, which aims to reduce the number of unprocedural or irregular migrant workers.

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

#### **A.2.1.2. Translation and Contextualization of JMDI Learning Materials**

This activity was completed and reported in the 2022 report. The translation and contextualization of the Joint Migration and Development Initiatives (JMDI) handbook and training modules were carried out in October 2022 by a consultant commissioned by the programme. Once finalized, the module was shared with approximately 350 training and workshop participants, including national and local government stakeholders, CSOs, academia, and the private sector.

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

The Joint Migration and Development Initiative (JMDI) aims to enhance the capacities of local authorities in planning, developing, and implementing effective migration and development policies. It places a strong emphasis on the local dimension, recognizing that the drivers and impacts of migration are most keenly felt at the local level, where local authorities play a crucial role in providing services to migrants and returnees. Lessons learned, good practices, knowledge, and local context, combined with the collective expertise of all involved actors, contribute to the creation of training materials.

In the implementation of the training, IOM collaborated with the Indonesian Migrant Worker Protection Agency (BP2MI) to conduct three sessions one each for West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) on 23-25 May 2023, Central Java on 29-31 May 2023, and South Sulawesi on 13-14 June 2023. These sessions aimed to enhance the capacity of local governments and stakeholders to harness the potential of migration for local development through JMDI, with a specific focus on the local dimension of

migrants' contribution to development. A total of 107 participants (42 women, 65 men) across 96 government institutions and 11 non-governmental institutions actively participated in the training.

From the discussions in the training, we found that various government agencies and local NGOs have conducted sporadic initiatives for migrant workers in West Nusa Tenggara, Central Java, and South Sulawesi.

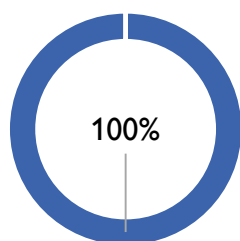
Based on the responses from the evaluation form, the training results were overwhelmingly positive. All respondents generally agreed or strongly agreed that their knowledge has increased through the training and that this newfound knowledge could enhance their work. Furthermore, 100 percent of respondents somewhat agreed to use the knowledge gained from the training. Generally, respondents found the training interesting and enjoyable due to the interactive methods employed, such as group discussions, quizzes, and Q&A sessions with competent resource persons. However, 4 percent of respondents (2 individuals) disagreed with the relevance of the training materials to their needs and areas of work.



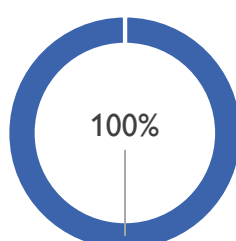
*All participants taking group photo in Mataram, West Nusa Tenggara*



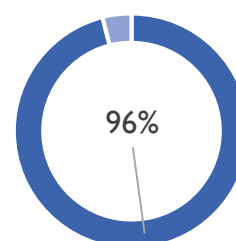
# of respondents found the training increase their knowledge and it can enhance their work



# of respondents are planning to use the knowledge from the training

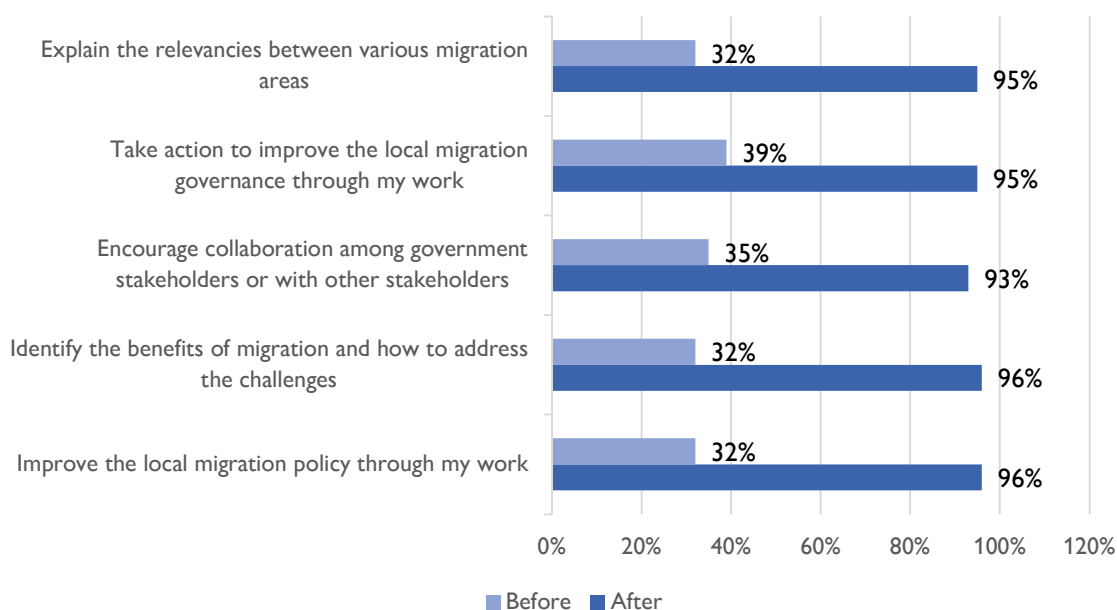


The training materials are relevant with my needs and areas of work



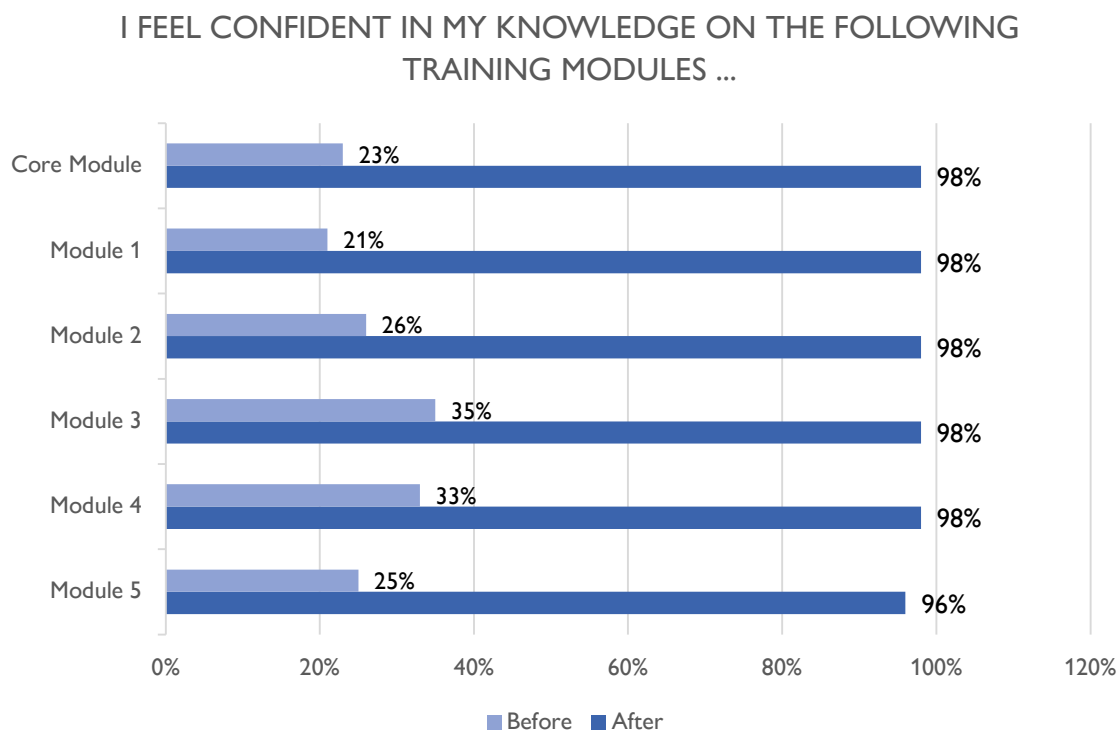
Overall, respondents have gained increased confidence in their knowledge regarding migration and local development. Before the training, only 32 percent of respondents were confident in their knowledge about the relevancies between various migration areas. After the training, this number increased to 95 percent of respondents, representing a 63 percent increase. Previously, there were no coordinated efforts between government institutions in the context of migration. After the training, 93 percent of respondents were confident that they could start collaborative efforts between government or stakeholders, a significant increase from 35 percent before the training. In this regard, many participants expressed their plans to share the materials in their respective institutions.

### I FEEL CONFIDENT IN MY KNOWLEDGE ON MIGRATION TO ...



From the training, 98 percent of respondents has increased confidence in their knowledge on the module, where initially it was 21 percent. Furthermore, Module 4, titled 'Creating Job and Economic

Opportunities Through Migration at the Local Level,<sup>1</sup> emerged as the most interesting module based on the evaluation form, selected by 37 percent of respondents. Generally, respondents chose it because they perceived the module as essential for local development and having a more direct impact on migrants and other beneficiaries.



### Testimony of Participants

- “Did not expect such a short training can provides enlightenment and understanding of migration dynamics with fun discussions but provides support to better understand the training material as a reference to be implemented in the tasks and functions of the relevant organizations. A big thank you to IOM's amazing mentors.” – Department of Population and Civil Registry of Central Lombok Regency, West Nusa Tenggara Province.
- “The training is very memorable for someone who is still unfamiliar with migration, because so far, the handling by the Department of Social Affairs is only related to returnees (if there is an issue) to conduct family tracing for family reunification or referral. Generally, we handle cases or problems of migrant workers families who are left behind such as cases of physical, sexual violence, neglect, and others. After attending this training, we became more aware of the phases passed by Indonesian Migrant Workers starting from pre-decision making to returning as well as some stories in the field related to Indonesian Migrant Workers that can utilize their capital well and can even empower their community. The message of this training is to ensure that local government institutions who directly handle Indonesian Migrant Workers can be present to evaluate in the pre-decision making or pre-departure phase to reduce the risk of issues because the high number of Indonesian Migrant Workers in Cilacap Regency is directly proportional to the

issues caused so that it can synergize to prevent issues that may be caused.” –Department of Social Affairs of Cilacap Regency, Central Java Province.

- “Very useful and in line with our work at BP3MI to transfer information on Indonesian Migrant Workers’ reality in the field, especially to colleagues from the local government of Indonesian Migrant Workers pockets in South Sulawesi. It raised the awareness of relevant stakeholders in the local government so that it is hoped to be applied in the form of synergy of cooperation to empower migrants in South Sulawesi.” –Bp3MI, South Sulawesi Province



*All participants of JMDI training in Central Java taking a group picture*

Below are some results of the training:

- A WhatsApp group was created to share information and maintain coordination related to migration in each targeted province.
- Share the materials within their respective institutions (some through internal roll-out training).
- In addition to training materials, IOM also shared the updated Directorate General of Immigration’s Circular Letter No. IMI-GR.01.01-0252, which contains a zero-cost passport registration fee clause for first-time Indonesian migrant workers and states that a recommendation letter from relevant ministry/agency is not necessary for prospective migrant workers. Participants expressed appreciation and will further share this information with a wider community.
- As part of the action plan developed during the training, participants planned some follow-up actions:

**West Nusa Tenggara:**

- 1) Perkumpulan Pancakarsa Mataram (NGO) will cascade the training to village cadres in North Lombok.



- 2) Central Lombok district plans to establish a migration forum to mainstream migration into their planning.
- 3) Solidaritas Perempuan (NGO) plans to share the information received from the training and Indonesian Migrant Worker Pocketbook (Buku Saku Pekerja Migran Indonesia) with their paralegal team and youth in their targeted village during the women's wayang show (shadow puppet show).

#### Central Java:

- 1) Central Java Province: Improve cross-sectoral coordination to establish migrant worker protection networks, monitor labour regulation endorsement, and build Migrant Centers in Central Java (similar to West Java and East Java).
- 2) Brebes Regency: Hold FGDs involving related departments to mainstream migrant protection, identify migrants' problems in Brebes Regency, and encourage tiered regulations from regional to village regulations.
- 3) Cilacap Regency: Strengthen data/data collection (starting from the major sending villages) by coordinating with relevant departments, coordinate with supervisors for follow-up actions, such as conducting FGDs with relevant stakeholders.
- 4) Kendal Regency: Mainstream migration issues into the RPJMD (midterm local planning).
- 5) Formulate policies with the right database, making improvements to one data policy in each district, and sharing data, and conducting mentoring for migrant worker returnees.
- 6) The Cooperatives and Small Medium Enterprises in Central Java province offered to provide their working space for empowerment and training for migrant workers, including providing business incubator training that includes migrant workers. They plan to collaborate with startups, communities, and SMEs, allowing the community to expand their network and grow their business with the intention to include migrant workers.



Opening Remark by Mr. Agustinus Gatot Hermawan, Deputy for Placement and Protection for the Region of Asia and Africa of BP2MI for the JMDI Training in South Sulawesi.

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

**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**

Enhancing migration governance is a critical focus to assist the Government of Indonesia in bolstering its capabilities for evidence-based and gender-responsive management of migration at both national and subnational levels. Therefore, it is crucial to formulate local policies that align with the Global Compact for Migration (GCM) and create technical guidance for the integration of migration into local governments' strategic plans and policies. This includes providing guidance on budgeting in accordance with GCM principles. During the reporting period, the selection of a consultant who will support this activity has been completed, and she has been on board since the end of December 2023. This activity will commence in the first quarter of 2024 by conducting the kick-off meeting to follow up the assessment findings from activity 1.1.2.

***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.**

Migration Governance Project in collaboration with Innovative Financing Lab Unit of UNDP Indonesia have started collaboration together since January 2023 to support "Feasibility Study on Innovative Financing Mechanism on Migration" activity. UNDP has conducted 7 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) involving approximately 175 participants (72 women, 103 men) from Government, financial institutions, banks, philanthropic organizations, and migrant workers groups and their families. The FGDs were conducted in Jakarta, Mataram (West Nusa Tenggara Province), Makassar (South Sulawesi Province), and Semarang (Central Java Province) from August to September 2023.

The purpose of "Feasibility Study on Innovative Financing Mechanism on Migration" activity was to explore financing possibilities for migration, focusing on innovative finance mechanism with gender sensitivity on migration in Indonesia, and further consulted with stakeholders on how to materialize it based on the feasibility study.

The feasibility study outlined the best innovative financing modality for migrant workers during all stages of migration: pre-migration, during migration, and post-migration. The outcome of the feasibility study will support the Government of Indonesia in protecting migrant workers in terms of economic empowerment, and in the long term, the innovative financing proposed will also contribute positively to the GDP of Indonesia.

The study also critically assessed the landscape of innovative financial solutions for migration in Indonesia, aiming to propose schemes that address migration-related challenges. Highlighting the substantial contribution of international migration to Indonesia's development, the study underscored the urgent need for innovative financing mechanisms that align with national and local development. The full study report can be found through this [link](#).



Participants having discussions during the FGD of Feasibility Study on Innovative Financing Mechanism in Makassar



Group Photo of all participants of the FGD of Feasibility Study on Innovative Financing Mechanism on Migration at National Level organized by UNDP in September 2023

Incorporating field research in Central Java, West Nusa Tenggara, and South Sulawesi, and complemented by seven consultative Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) in Jakarta, the study identified several innovative financing schemes at national, local, and individual levels. These schemes, mobilizing public and private resources, offer crucial support to migrants throughout their journey. A consensus among stakeholders recognizes innovative finance as a pivotal tool for enabling safe, regular, and orderly migration in Indonesia. These financial innovations are crucial for guiding migrants and their families towards sustainability. Several follow up actions to be taken are:

1. The national government should establish and enforce technical regulations and guidelines to facilitate the KUR PMI, enabling national banks, in collaboration with P3MI, to fund pre-departure migration expenses.
2. Village and local authorities in migrant-origin regions should play an active role in ensuring the safety and productivity of the migration journey. Introducing incentive mechanisms that benefit not only migrant workers but also their families and local development is crucial. Creating a 'social contract' between sending villages and migrant workers is essential to prevent repeated migration and enhance socioeconomic well-being upon return.
3. Strategic partnerships with private sector entities are vital for accelerating financial and digital literacy among migrant workers and their households. Implementing sustainable capacity building programmes for migrant communities breaks the cycle of multidimensional poverty.
4. Leveraging technology-driven and formal solutions is imperative to mitigate risks in remittance management and financial transactions by overseas migrant workers. Relevant authorities and financial service providers should collaborate by forming a working group or task force to raise awareness and reduce barriers to financial inclusion within migrant worker communities.
5. Integrating gender-sensitive measures into the entire innovative financing framework is crucial, acknowledging that women, the most Indonesian migrant workers abroad, may be adversely impacted by the suggested financing model. This involves adopting proactive gender-inclusive policies by National Banks during the pre-departure stage to ensure equal financial access. During migration, the introduction of digital financial technology (e-Wallet) for remittance transfers provides unbanked communities with reliable financial services. Lastly, encouraging business formalisation through establishing cooperatives ensures that female migrant workers actively participate in business and access economic opportunities equitably.

Based on the evaluation form submitted by the participants, key highlights from the evaluation form are as follows: 1). 44% of the participants said that the FGD objective has exceeded their expectations; 2). 41% of the participants said that they completely agree that they are able to express their inputs comfortably in the FGD.

Moreover, several keys feedback were gained from the evaluation form as follows: 1). To have in-depth interview with the selected/relevant organisation to obtain technical perspective on the innovative financing modality; 2). To add more case study & problem-solving examples on the study report.

### ***Testimony from the Participants***

Several FGD participants shared their impression of the discussion and how it would benefit their work. Indonesian Migrant Workers Association (SBMI) of Central Java was grateful for being involved



in the FGD and highlighted that the discussion has encouraged all stakeholders related to migration in providing economic empowerment for Indonesian Migrant Workers.

“The FGD can be a tool to encourage all related agencies, private companies, financial institutions, and charity organizations to work together to provide economic empowerment for Indonesian Migrant Workers and their families during all steps of migration”. - Noviyanti, Head of SBMI of Central Java.

Detail Activity Report available [here](#).

#### **A.2.2.2. Working Group Meetings to develop pilot initiatives**

At the end of 2023, IOM conducted several preliminary meetings with the selected Implementing Partners to plan the implementation of working group meetings. Collaboratively, IOM and the Implementing Partners decided to organize at least three working group meetings at each selected location, engaging stakeholders, including national and local governments, non-governmental organizations, and private sectors.

The first working group meetings, scheduled for 25 January 2024 for Semut Nusantara (WGM 1 and 2), 31 January 2024 for RPM, and 7 February 2024 for SBMI, aim to introduce initiatives and gather initial stakeholder feedback. The second set of working group meetings, scheduled for 29 February 2024 for RPM and 5 March 2024 for SBMI, focuses on discussing the action plan and securing stakeholders’ commitments and contributions to the initiatives. The third round of working group meetings, scheduled for May 2024, serves as a platform for monitoring initiatives, ensuring sustainability, and outlining exit strategies with stakeholders.

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

Taking into consideration the recommendations from the Feasibility Study on the Innovative Financing Mechanism on Migration activity conducted by UNDP under Activity 2.2.1, IOM initiated an open selection process for Implementing Partners to execute innovative financing pilot initiatives to localize GCM priority actions. The Call for Expressions of Interest (CEI) was posted from October 9 to 20, 2023. A total of nine institutions submitted applications. Notably, each institution could apply for multiple location interventions, resulting in three institutions expressing interest in Central Java, four institutions in South Sulawesi, and five institutions in West Nusa Tenggara.

The conclusion of the selection process resulted in the issuance of award notices to three implementing partners: PT. Semut Berdaya Nusantara for Central Java, Serikat Buruh Migran Indonesia for South Sulawesi, and Rumah Perempuan Migran in affiliation with PKBM Puncung Hijau for West Nusa Tenggara, with proposed pilot programme as follow:

No	Location (Province)	Implementing Partner	Propose Pilot Project
1	Central Java	PT. Semut Berdaya Nusantara	Goal: to enhance the capacity of the migrant source villages in Central Java Province, fostering the development and



			<p>sustainability of their community-based livelihood and overall well-being through the incorporation of a multi-stakeholder approach.</p> <p>Pilot Initiatives:</p> <p>1) "Desa Migran Sejahtera," by establishing management of village-owned companies in 2 villages, expected to benefit 20 returning migrant workers and/or their households.</p> <p>2) Planning and implementation of stunting programme using village Fund, that will benefit 4 villages and we targeted 110 village authorities, community health workers, women empowerment associations, and human development cadres.</p>
2	West Nusa Tenggara	Rumah Perempuan Migran in affiliation with PKBM Puncang Hijau	<p>Goal: to contribute to the socio-economic development of Indonesian migrant workers and their families through the implementation of innovative co-financing initiatives in the West Nusa Tenggara province.</p> <p>Pilot Initiatives:</p> <p>1) Community-based Revolving Fund, targeting 50 Indonesian migrant workers and their families.</p> <p>2) "Impact Investment Fund", targeting 30 IMW to develop business plan and support to access financial services from local banks. The screening of a minimum of 30 Kredit Usaha Rakyat/KUR<sup>2</sup> proposal and a minimum of 5 verified KUR</p>

<sup>2</sup> Kredit Usaha Rakyat/KUR (People's Business Credit, in English) refers to a type of microcredit or small business loan programme often provided by financial institutions to support small businesses and entrepreneurial ventures within a community or among the general population. The aim is to encourage economic development, empower individuals, and stimulate local business activities.

			<p>application from Indonesian migrant workers and their families.</p> <p>3) Migrant Financial Literacy Apps Development – targeted a minimum of 100 users for the Digital Empowerment of Women-Led Businesses.</p>
3	South Sulawesi	Serikat Buruh Migran Indonesia	<p>Goal: to empower returning Indonesian migrant workers through community-based cooperative-mart in Maros Regency.</p> <p>Pilot Initiatives:</p> <p>Community-based cooperative mart involving 100 returning migrant workers in Maros Regency.</p>

At the end of the reporting period, the three selected implementing partners were in the process of revising budget and proposal details, in addition to drafting agreements.

***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**

- a) Through a seminar organized by UN Women and MOFA in December 2022, 151 participants (39 women, 112 men) 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. This activity has been completed and reported in 2022 annual report.
- b) **Training for Consular Officers and Staff on Quality Service for Women Migrant Worker Victims of GBV and Trafficking.** In this reporting period, 147 consular officers (67 women, 80 men) reported increased understanding and capacity to provide support to women migrant workers victim of gender-based violence and trafficking. They participated in a training on quality service provision for women migrant workers victim of GBV, held on 14-16 March 2023, in hybrid. The participants were representing 59 Indonesian embassies across 37 countries and the Directorate of Indonesian Citizen's Protection of MOFA.

The training aimed to enhance participants' knowledge and capacity to identify various forms of gender-based violence faced by women migrant workers throughout the migration process and improve their communication skills and services in supporting women migrant workers subjected to gender-based violence and trafficking. With this enhanced capacity, the consular officers and

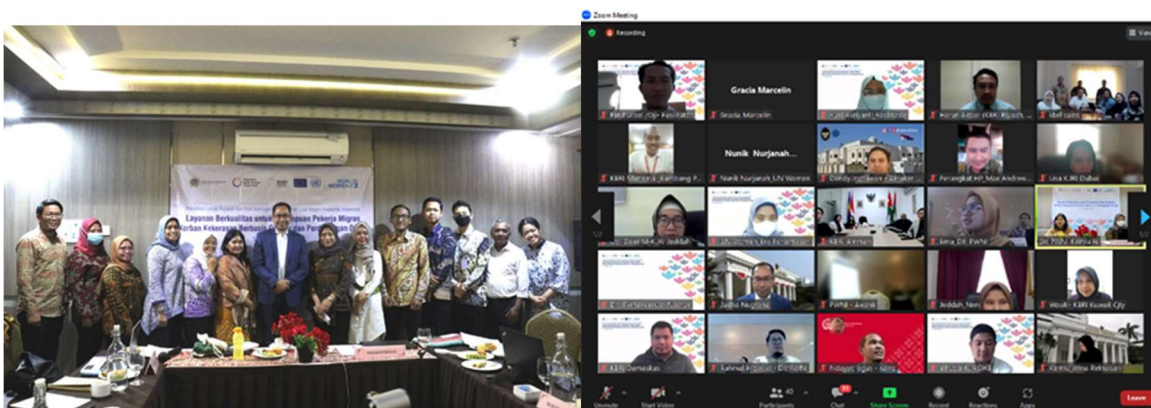
staff were able to render services to women migrant workers and Indonesian citizens abroad impacted by gender-based violence and trafficking.

The post-test results shows that 66 per cent of participants gained an improved understanding of gender-based violence and quality services for women migrant workers who are victims of violence and trafficking. Most participants expressed that the training materials were highly beneficial in their work of providing services to Indonesian citizens overseas.

The training was conducted in six batches, eliciting positive responses from participants, who demonstrated varied interests based on their respective regions, reflecting the diverse needs of Indonesian women migrant workers abroad. For instance, participants from the Asia and Middle East regions predominantly focused on the services provided by the Indonesian Representative to migrant workers, while in Europe, Australia, and Oceania, discussions revolved around the assistance rendered to Indonesian citizens, including students and workers, who face gender-based violence.

The training concluded with a commitment from the Directorate of Indonesia Citizen Protection, MOFA, to enhance public services through a survivor-cantered approach and to expand capacity building for frontliners by developing guidelines for providing technical services to Indonesian citizens abroad who encounter gender-based violence that will incorporate independently by MOFA within their workplan.

UN Women contributed to the design and facilitation of the training session, including provision of experts for specific topic such as basic communication and self-care skill. Whilst MOFA contributed to provide logistic and distribute invitations to the participants.



*Group Photo during training on quality service provision for women migrant workers victim of GBV*

### Testimony of Participants

- "I learnt new perspectives on gender-based violence and its complexities on the ground. Some things in the field are sometimes difficult to harmonize with ideal concepts. However, the knowledge gained today can spur the Representative to work towards the rights of Indonesian citizens as much as possible." - (Consulate Generale of Indonesia in Osaka Japan)
- "From the role-play session, we have also gained enlightenment for the context and perspective of gender sensitivity, especially in implementing protection services. The important note is that

the protection service implementers certainly need additional competencies related to communication skills as tools to identify various special needs that survivors may need according to their gender." - (Embassy of Indonesia in Copenhagen)

- "I appreciate the training materials shared that enhance our understanding of GBV and how to address it. Nonetheless, I request additional practical guidance specifically designed for us, individuals responsible for implementing interventions on the ground. It would be beneficial if the training materials included best practices, collaborative approaches, and critical factors to effectively address cases in the private/domestic sphere requiring specialized and cooperative handling." - (Embassy of Indonesia in Copenhagen)

Detailed activity report available [here](#).

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

421 participants (240 women) have increased knowledge and skills on safe migration, equitable gender relations in the household, financial planning and management, gender-perspective digital entrepreneurship, and community-based parenting. More than 50% (223) of the total number were former and prospective women migrant workers and around 30% (139) participants were their male partners. They participated in a series of trainings conducted in Cilacap, East Lombok and Cirebon in August – December 2023, aiming to promote livelihood opportunities for women migrant workers.

The series of capacity building consisted of two parts: 1) Training sessions, and 2) Coaching and Mentoring. The participants were capacitated on various themes, namely gender equality in the household, safe migration, collective parenting, financial literacy, and how to start and develop a business.

Session on safe migration aimed to equip the participants, who the majority are women migrant workers and their families, with authoritative information to prevent them from gender-based violence and trafficking. Gender equity in the household training for spouses of women migrant workers aimed to ensure spouses also understand basic notion of gender equality, so that the division of tasks and responsibilities in the household can be shared fairly. This session equipped couples to build a more harmonious relationship, where wives can be involved in decision-making and equal division of tasks and responsibilities between husbands and wives. While sessions on collective parenting, family financial management and entrepreneurship allowed participants to bring their families to participate in the training to equip families in financial planning and parenting for children left behind by their mothers working abroad.

The pre and post test results showed various degrees of increased understanding on the themes covered in the training sessions in different areas. For example, in Mas Bagik Utara Village of East Lombok District, there was an increased understanding on the topic on gender equitable household by 27.5 points, while in Ciledug Village of Cirebon an increase was by 16 points. On collective parenting session, there was an increase by 7.61 points in Kroya Cilacap, while in Anjani East Lombok by 0.9 points. Detailed report of the pre and post-test was included in activity report.

As a result of the training, 100% of the participants, managed to set the selling price of the products they produced. While those who were just planning a business had also made a selling price to be applied when they later owned a business. An additional point of the training was that participants

who did not yet have bank accounts were assisted to open bank accounts through the coaching session (2 people in Kelayu Village and 11 people in Mas Bagik Village, both are in East Lombok). The coaching session engaged 79 trained participants, with 56% having a business and 44% do not have yet a business. It was run in a group consisting of 4-6 person and for approximately two months.

This training was carried out in collaboration with the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection, the Government Investment Centre, the Local agency for Indonesian Migrant Worker Protection, community-based organizations and migrant worker community in the village level. UN Women has contributed to design the training materials and facilitate the trainings, and ensure global framework was followed through. UN Women also monitored the activities and ensured the engagement of resource persons as well as facilitated a session on GBV prevention.



*Participants of the Training Session in East Lombok having a group discussion*

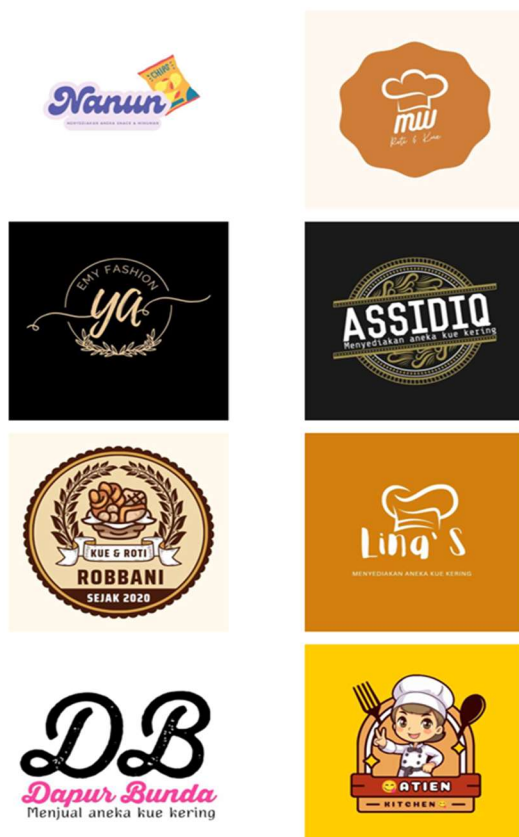




*Participants listening to the speakers during the Training Session in East Lombok*



*Participants presenting their discussion and writing their group discussion in the Collective Parenting Session and Gender Equitable Household Session*



*The logo and brand created by the participants from the Digital Marketing Session*

### Testimony of Participants

- "Through this training, I learnt how to seek help when facing problems. The session on human trafficking was great for me to avoid becoming a victim. Other than that, I also learnt how to manage and prepare a financial plan". — Prospective Indonesia women migrant workers to Malaysia.
- "It was a 3-day training that I learnt a lot from. The training materials were pretty good. The last session on financial planning and building a business was exciting and certainly suited my needs as an entrepreneur. The hope is that in the next training, hard skills such as making and decorating birthday cakes, deliveries, flower bouquets, and makeup, as well as training in product packaging and sales". — Former Indonesia women migrant workers in Singapore.

Detail activity report can be accessed [here](#).

#### **A.2.3.3 National Symposia on Migration Best Practices**

No activities were undertaken. The activity is planned to be implemented at the end of project in the second quarter of 2024 as the symposia will host multi-sectoral government and non-government stakeholders from different localities in Indonesia to share the successful practices, lessons learned, and innovation on migration policies and programming.

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		
<b>OUTCOME 1</b> <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		No	The GCM National Action Plan has been drafted, incorporating rights-based, gender-sensitive, and child-sensitive approaches; however, it is still awaiting government endorsement
Indicator 1b						
<b>OUTPUT 1.1</b> <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		0	Assessment reports are currently being reviewed for finalization and expected to be finalized in May 2024.
Indicator 1.1b Number of assessment reports produced on migration policy gap at sub-national level	0	0	1		1	
Indicator 1.1c The availability of gender sensitivities consideration on the assessment reports	No	No	Yes		Yes	
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	0		47	



the unique needs of men/ boys and women/girls						
<b>OUTPUT 1.2</b> <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	0		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		No	
Indicator 1.2c The availability of	No	No	No		No	

training module for service providers and law enforcers on SPPT PKKTP for women victims of VAW who are also experiencing. Trafficking.						
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	182		182	
Indicator 1.2e Number of government officials sensitized and capacitated on migration data management and migration-specific issue considering gender sensitivities	0	44	0		44	A total of 59 government and non-government stakeholders (44 government, 15 non-government stakeholders; 31 women, 28 men) participated in the workshop.
<b>OUTPUT 1.3</b> <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		0	
Indicator 1.3b Number of draft National Action Plans for GCM produced	0	1	0		1	
Indicator 1.3c The availability of activities under the GCM National Action Plan that mainstream gender and human rights approaches	No	No	37		37	There are 22 activities related to gender, and 15 activities related to human rights, whereas three (3) activities follow a human rights-based approach, while an additional 12 activities focus on migrant rights and the protection of migrant workers' rights.
Indicator 1.3d Number of key stakeholders sensitized and trained on human rights-based and gender responsive GCM.	0	74	0		74	

Indicator 1.3e Number of CSOs/NGOs involved in the dialogue around GCM NAP	0	15	2		17	
Indicator 1.3f Number of ICT-based platform is strengthened to prevent violence and trafficking of migrant workers, including women.	0	0	0		0	
<b>OUTCOME 2</b> <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		0	Although several efforts on migration governance have been made by the local government, their commitment couldn't be directly linked to the implementation of the National Action Plan (NAP) on GCM since the NAP has not yet been officially endorsed by the government.
<b>OUTPUT 2.1</b>						

<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	3		3	
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	107		107	A total of 107 participants (96 government institutions and 11 non-governmental institutions, 42 women, 65 men) actively participated in the training and have gained increased confidence in their knowledge regarding migration and local development.
Indicator 2.1c Number of technical guidance with human right-based and gender-responsive approach developed to integrate	0	0	0		0	



migration						
<b>OUTPUT 2.2</b> <i>Sub-national governments design, implement, and monitor migration interventions, including through leveraging of innovative financing</i>						
Indicator 2.2a The availability of feasible model with gender sensitivity for innovative financing for migration identified	No	No	Yes		Yes	
Indicator 2.2b Number of migration-related initiatives awarded and co-financed	0	0	0		0	
<b>OUTPUT 2.3</b> <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	0	0	240		240	In total, 421 participants (240 women, 181 men)

migrant workers trained on financial literacy, business idea and leadership						have increased knowledge and skills on safe migration, equitable gender relations in the household, financial planning and management, gender-perspective digital entrepreneurship, and community-based parenting.
Indicator 2.3b. Number of male and female frontline service providers trained to handle violence and trafficking cases in a coordinated manner	0	151 frontline officers	147 consular officers		298 officers	A total of 298 officers (representing 59 Indonesian embassies across 37 countries and the Directorate of Indonesian Citizen's Protection of MOFA) are trained on implementing inclusive and gender-responsive public services, especially in response to the service needs of migrant workers and including women migrant workers victim of gender-based violence and trafficking.
Indicator 2.3c Number of national symposia held for exchange of best practices on migration policies and programmes	0	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		0	
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### 3. Partnerships

All PUNOs have established partnerships and maintained coordination with government and non-government stakeholders during the reporting period. The majority of the partnerships were maintained through regular liaison, technical meetings, and exchanges of letters or e-mails.

Several partnerships that have entered implementation agreements, are as follow:

UNDP			
No	Partners Name	Activity No	Type of Collaboration
1	Serikat Buruh Migran Indonesia (Indonesian Migrant Workers Union)	Activity 1.1.2	Serikat Buruh Migran Indonesia is the implementing partner of activity 1.1.2 at the sub-national level (Central Java, West Nusa Tenggara, and South Sulawesi). Serikat Buruh Migran Indonesia works closely with local governments and migrant workers coming from these 3 targeted areas in organising the assessment through quantitative and qualitative methodology
UN Women			
1	Legal Resource Centre for Gender Justice and Human Rights	1.2.2 and 1.2.3	They are the implementing partners of activities 1.2.2 and 1.2.3 in the provinces of Central Java and West Nusa Tenggara, both of which work closely
2	Legal Aid Institute - Indonesian Women's Association for Justice West Nusa Tenggara	1.2.2 and 1.2.3	

			with local governments in organising consultation meetings for the development of policy briefs and referral mechanisms for services for victims of gender-based violence and trafficking in the two provinces.
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#### i) Role of the government

Recognizing MOFA as the secretariat of the GCM National Action Plan (NAP) and the primary counterpart of the joint programme, all programme activities were coordinated through the Directorate for Socio-Cultural Affairs and International Organization of Developing Countries at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. As the programme also contributes to the implementation of the GCM in the country, MOFA was actively involved in ensuring that all plans, including the review of terms of reference, align with government priorities. In promoting a 'whole-of-government' approach, MOFA supported the coordination with line ministries regarding program activities, co-hosted and provided venues for PSC meetings, collected data, and coordinated with other ministries/agencies on various aspects such as inputs for the Migration Governance Indicators assessments and all related programme activities.

During this reporting period, in collaboration with MOFA, the Indonesia Migrant Workers Protection Agency/BP2MI supported IOM in co-hosting the Workshops on localizing the GCM and 2030 Agenda at sub-national level events along with the rollout of the Joint Migration Development Initiative Training in three targeted provinces. IOM contributed to the logistics and venue of the workshop, while BP2MI ensured the distribution of invitations to participants and resource persons, assigning some committees and moderators for the event.

UN Women with MOFA conducted Training for Consular Officers and Staff on Quality Services for Women Migrant Worker Victims of GBV and Trafficking and to strengthening ICT based platform to prevent violence and trafficking of women migrant workers. MOFA contributed significantly to organizing the said training as the provision of venues for the committee and facilitators, the distribution of invitations to participants and other technical needs were all facilitated the Ministry of Foreign Affairs while UN Women roles to provide training guideline and material, resource persons, and facilitators.

In the meantime, in organising the Safe Migration and Women Economic Empowerment training activities, UN Women collaborated closely with the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection, the Indonesian Migrant Workers Protection Agency and the Government Investment



Centre. Such activity was initially planned for six East Lombok and Cilacap districts villages. However, the Government Investment Center embraced the initiative and enabled the implementation of similar activities in four additional villages. These additional villages were explicitly targeted to be former migrant women who had become debtors of the ultra-microfinance and savings Mitra Dhuafa Cooperative supported by the Government Investment Centre. With the addition of the Cirebon district, the total area eventually grew to ten villages spread across three districts.

UNDP maintain a good and strategic coordination with the Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA) as UNDP' component in this project implemented are more at the sub-national level. This collaboration is essential to ensure the project activities are implemented on time and provide positive and high-quality impacts to the Indonesian migrant workers. Together with MOHA, UNDP organized six Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) on Assessment on Migration Policy Gaps at Sub-National Level conducted in three target provinces (South Sulawesi, West Nusa Tenggara, and Central Java) and three target regencies (Maros Regency, East Lombok Regency, and Grobogan Regency). MOHA contributed to providing of direction to the Local Government by facilitating the liaison between UNDP and SBMI with target provinces and regencies regarding the assessment of migration policy gaps activities, as well as capturing the content of discussions and inputs to be formulated into policies at the national level.

In several project activities at the national level, UNDP also collaborated with MOFA to co-host and co-publish the final study report, reviewing the terms of reference for activities, designing program flow, and addressing technical matters collaboratively. Once the feasibility study on innovative financing mechanism on migration has been finalized, UNDP in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) of Republic of Indonesia intends to further disseminate the knowledge and recommendations to the key stakeholders relevant for the research through a dissemination workshop. UNDP and MOFA agreed to co-publish the report and to co-host the national dissemination workshop by inviting relevant stakeholders from government agencies, private sector, non-profit organizations, CSOs, financial institutions (e.g., banks, financial technology startups, impact investors, etc.), philanthropy organisations, and faith-based institutions. MOFA supported with the invitation of participants on behalf of the Directorate of Socio-Cultural Affairs and International Organizations of Development Countries. UNDP and MOFA together ensured the substantive inputs of the final study report.

## **ii) Strategic contributions from local government and civil society**

In the spirit of a whole-of-society approach for GCM implementation, IOM and the government have been inviting and closely engaging with CSOs, academia, migrant worker organizations, and media to implement programme activities. For instance, during the MGI assessment implementation, it was notable that many of the migration gaps identified by the government have been addressed by the work of local NGOs and migrant workers' unions. In training on Human Rights-Based and Gender Responsive Implementation of the Global Compact for Migration, local government and civil society were engaged as participants. The activity was divided into two batches: batch 1, consisting of national and sub-national governments and batch 2, consisting of CSOs at the national and sub-national levels. The distinction between government and CSO batches aims to make the learning process and mutual discussion in accordance with the roles and responsibilities of each party in the implementation of the GCM.

UN Women has been partnering with Legal Resource Centre for Gender Justice and Human Rights (LRC-KJHAM) and Legal Aid Institute - Indonesian Women's Association for Justice (LBH-APIK) West Nusa Tenggara to advocate for the integrated criminal justice system for women migrant workers victims of GBV and trafficking. These two CSOs have close coordination with women and children protection department at local level (UPTD PPA) to engage other key stakeholders from government and non-government organisations in facilitating a series of consultation meetings and public dialog. Additionally, community-based organisations and local technical unit of Indonesian migrant worker protection (BP3MI) in Lombok, Cilacap and Cirebon have played significant roles during the implementation of economic empowerment training for women migrant workers and their partners. The community-based organisations supported the project with event arrangement in the field and by coordinating with participants and other relevant key stakeholders at local level. Whilst BP3MI contributed to serve as resource person in Safe Migration session, sharing important information on how to migrate in a safe and regular way, and trafficking prevention.

UNDP has maintained strong and strategic coordination with one of the implementing partners of this joint project, Serikat Buruh Migran Indonesia (Indonesian Migrant Workers Union), to ensure the activity is implemented on time and provided positive and high-quality impacts to the Indonesian migrant workers. SBMI possesses a strong network to connect with various stakeholders both at national and sub-national levels including South Sulawesi, Central Java and West Nusa Tenggara as the three target areas of UNDP's Assessment on Migration Policy Gaps at Sub-National Level Activity. SBMI BMI is well-regarded for its extensive experience in working with migrant workers, and its members have substantial knowledge in formulating evidence-based policy analysis and promoting Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI).

Throughout the assessment of migration policy gaps at the sub-national level, most of the local governments in the targeted area have been highly supportive, particularly in providing inputs to this project. The East Lombok regency expressed appreciation for the effort made by SBMI and UNDP in protecting Indonesian Migrant Workers in East Lombok through this assessment. The East Lombok government is also committed to protecting migrant workers from East Lombok. Additionally, the Maros Regency Government has acted upon the results of this assessment, recognize the need to regulate the protection of migrant workers through coordination the Central Government with coordination alongside with the Provincial Government, Local Government, and with the Village apparatus.

**iii) Other stakeholders (in particular, migrants and migration affected communities) are involved, including methods for participatory dialogue, co-design, and co-delivery.**

In one of the training sessions on Human Rights-Based and Gender Responsive Implementation of the Global Compact for Migration in batch 2, held by UN Women, the CSO participant group, a representative of migrant workers' organizations conveyed her experience when participating in the International Migration Review Forum 2022, where she had a chance to make a spotlight report and provided interventions at the multi-stakeholder forum session.

It reflects that implementing the GCM and all its processes prioritizes meaningful participation of migrant workers' organizations. It also provides examples and inspiration to other CSOs who

participated, mainly migrant workers' organizations, to actively participate in any discussions on programs and policies related to the GCM at the national and global levels.

UN Women has also been involving women migrant workers in communities in the country and abroad to provide their opinion during the assessment of the Safe Travel Mobile app. They were involved in completing the survey circulated by MOFA and engaged in FGD and interviews. In Central Java and NTB, women migrant workers' voices, particularly those of those victims of heard and accommodated during mapping and analysis study on the implementation of integrated criminal justice system for women migrant worker victims of GBV and trafficking. Their inputs are reflected in recommendations, outlined in the policy brief that is being finalized. UNDP through the Roundtable Discussion series (NAP of Implementation of GCM, Prevention of Gender-based Violence, and Collecting Evidence-Based Data to Shape Inclusive Migration Policy) facilitated a whole-of-society dialogue with civil society organizations to identify and map ongoing migration management initiatives and contribute towards implementing a National Action Plan for the government-led priorities of the GCM.

UNDP has listened to the feedback and inputs of 17 civil society organizations, 5 universities, 7 ministries, and agencies, including 6 UN agencies and development partners which worked in migration area. During the Roundtable Discussion series, CSOs were able to have discussion with Government Stakeholders through participatory dialogue regarding possible interventions to better support the implementation of GCM. Those CSOs also able to form strong networks using a "whole society approach" related to migration issues in Indonesia.

#### **4. Innovation, Sustainability, and Exit Strategy**

##### **4a) Innovation:**

In terms of innovation, UNDP under Migration Governance Project has started collaboration with Innovative Financing Lab since January 2023 to prepare for collaboration under "Feasibility study on innovative finance mechanism on migration in Indonesia and consultation with stakeholders". The feasibility study outlined the best innovative financing modality for migrant workers during all stages of migration: pre-migration, during migration, and post-migration. The outcome of the feasibility study will support the Government of Indonesia in protecting migrant workers in terms of economic empowerment, and in the long term, the innovative financing proposed will also contribute positively to the GDP of Indonesia and incorporating gender analysis as well.

##### **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.
- In conducting Safe Migration and Women Economic Empowerment training UN Women also worked with migrant communities/organisations and their families at the village level. Their involvement in organising trainings and facilitating economic empowerment assistance has an indirect impact on strengthening the organisation and capacity of the community.
- UNDP has conducted the Roundtable Discussion series 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 programme 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 programme 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 programmes. It will do so by linking communities with existing government programmes and microfinance programmes. It will provide access to capital and other resources to empower communities to build and strengthen project outcomes.

## **(3) Institutional sustainability**

- IOM's 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, 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 partnered with a CSO that has worked with key local government partners in 3 targeted provinces in Indonesia that created 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, 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.

Although this period none was reported under the child-sensitive principle, but in the future the programme will have activity that target youth (university students) and has an activity for children left behind such as Stunting Prevention Programme.

## 6. Constraints, Adjustments, Lessons, and Good Practices

### Constraints and Adjustments

#### *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 programme 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 programme 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

- IOM staff received Training of Trainers or self-equipped by participated on online training such as Essential of Migration management 2.0 training, Leveraging Global Framework Basic training, Joint Migration Development Initiative training and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation, Assault and Harassment (PSEAH) training.
- 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 2023, 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 Government of Indonesia has demonstrated significant advancements in migration management through comprehensive assessments conducted at both national and provincial levels, focusing on migrant governance, migrant worker protection and gender sensitivities. It has also shown significant progress through strengthened coordination mechanisms in several migration areas such as data and trafficking in persons. Efforts are being made towards commitment to mainstream gender and human rights approaches, with a focus on migrant rights and protection for the implementation of GCM. Access to ICT platforms, including the Safe Travel App and Teman Merpati AI Chatbot, has been expanded to improve access for women migrant workers and enhance safety measures. These efforts collectively underscore Indonesia's commitment to strengthening migration governance in alignment with the GCM objectives, thereby contributing 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 joint programme has showcased Indonesia's positive achievements in migration management through the MGI assessment at the national and local levels. And the programme has successfully enhanced awareness and capacity on GCM and how to mainstream migration into sub-national and local planning through collaborative actions.

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 has increased awareness of challenges faced by women migrant workers and the development of an action plan contribute to addressing gender-based violence, aligning with GCM objectives related to the protection and empowerment of vulnerable migrant groups. The programme also echoed the importance of applying GCM principles, such as applying a gender-responsive approach in management supports GCM objectives, ensuring a supportive and safe environment for migrants, with a focus on gender-specific needs and a whole-of-society approach through roundtable discussions to address migration issues with the civil society network and other stakeholders by utilizing evidence-based data to support inclusive migration policies. The programme also has tried to improved access to the Safe Travel App in the efforts to improve access for women migrant workers by enhancing safety measures and addressing violence against women within the migration context.

Several key results towards enhancing migration governance at the sub-national level in line with GCM objectives, contributing to sustainable development outcomes during this period include the

identification of localized Migration Governance Priorities, various initiatives and sub-national progresses, feasible models for innovative financing with gender sensitivity for migration, and capacity building and training on GCM and Agenda 2030. Joint Migration Development Initiatives, financial literacy, and handling violence and trafficking cases have enhanced capabilities in providing gender-responsive public services and support to women migrant workers for government and non-government stakeholders.

The programme result also evident as provincial government has demonstrated a commitment to addressing key issues in migration governance, especially through a dedicated Regional Work Plan (2018-2023) prioritizing programmes for survivors of human trafficking among migrants. And they also have committed to allocating funding for the protection and repatriation of Indonesian Migrant Workers and to mainstreaming migration in the draft Regional Medium-Term Development Plan for 2024.

Looking ahead, the joint programme needs to enhance local government capacities in migrant-sending areas, migration hotspots, and border areas, addressing migrant worker issues, and ensuring sustainable, cross-ministry perspectives in migration governance. Stakeholders also emphasized the importance of continued collaboration, capacity-building endeavours, and targeted socialization efforts to overcome challenges such as low awareness, resource constraints (budgeting), and gender-based local planning.

## ANNEX

Link to annexes is available under each related activity.