IOM in Indonesia

The Timeline

IOM first established its operational presence in Indonesia in 1979. In 1991, the Government of Indonesia received its Observer Status in IOM.

In 2000, IOM and the Government signed a cooperation agreement on combatting people smuggling in Indonesia.


In 2004, the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the UNTOC entered into force.

In 2009, the Government endorsed the UNTOC and the Protocol into national law, respectively, Law no 6/2009 and Law 15/2009.

In 2011, the Government enacted their new Immigration Law Number 6/2011.

The Operational Context

GEOGRAPHY

Indonesia is the largest country in Southeast Asia. It is an archipelago comprised of more than 17,000 islands, with a total land area of almost 2 million sq m, and 93,000 sq m of inland seas. The additional surrounding sea areas bring Indonesia’s land/sea territory to about 5 million sq m, with a porous coastline of about 55,000 kms.

MIGRATION REALITY

There are 2 long-standing realities in Indonesia – relevant to people smuggling:
(a) it is a key transit country for irregular migrant movements – where majority of these movements start from countries of origin (either flying directly to Indonesia, or by first flying to a neighboring country and onwards by sea or air to Indonesia); and (b) Indonesia hosts protracted displaced populations.

GOVERNMENT INTERCEPTION RATE

The Government interception data for 2013 recorded 439 interceptions, and over 9,000 migrants intercepted. On the average, this indicates about 37 interceptions per month, and averaging about 21 migrants per interception.

The IOM-Government of Indonesia Response to People Smuggling

- Migrant Care
- Technical Cooperation and Assistance
- Capacity Building
- Inter-agency Coordination Support
- Assisted Voluntary Returns
- Migrant Resettlements
- Public Information
- Regional and International Cooperation

THE YEAR THAT WAS

Combatting People Smuggling in 2013

- Migrant Care under the Regional Cooperation Arrangements (RCA)
- Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR)
- Reinforcing Management for Irregular Migrants (RMMI) Phase 1 and 2
- Imigrasi Quarantine Support (IQS) Phase 1 and 2
- Community Liaison Team Project (CLT)
- Public Information Campaigns (PIC)
- Migrant Outreach and Messaging Indonesia (MOMI)
- Community Liaison Officer (CLO)
- Frontline Officers’ Awareness Training on People Smuggling (FLOAT)
- IOM Circle of Care for Displaced Persons in Indonesia (I-CARE)
- Management of Intercepted Irregular Migrants (MCIP) Phase 1 and 2
- Coordination and Outreach Migration Management Support through IOM Satellite Site (COMMSAT)

IOM Indonesia’s concerted endeavors to combat people smuggling have expanded significantly since its inception in 2000.

With funding support from various donors such as Australia and Canada, a number of projects have been launched to support the Government of Indonesia’s continuing efforts in the area of migration management, and combatting people smuggling. All project interventions were designed to directly support the Government’s policies and priorities.

Far from standing on its own, all projects were programatically designed to reinforce and leverage on each other to ensure a coordinated and sustainable response to the challenges of people smuggling.

The contents of this e-newsletter will not outline each project in detail, rather, focus on IOM Indonesia and its strategic partnership with the Government, as well as, the various interlocking and multi-layered approaches in combatting people smuggling in Indonesia.
**Migrant Care**

The first IOM – Government of Indonesia collaborative activity in combatting people smuggling started in 2000, with the funding support of the Australian Government, and focused on care services for smuggled migrants intercepted in Indonesia. The Government remains to be the primary caregiver, with IOM giving support only upon request. Since 2000, IOM’s migrant care menu of services consisted of: counseling, primary medical care, and basic humanitarian needs.

For 2013, on a monthly cumulative basis – the Government has migrant care assistance for about 3,500 migrants.

Considering the number and diversity of migrants and corresponding respected needs, IOM Indonesia’s overall migrant care strategy was anchored on a multi-layered approach consisting of tiered complementary care services that meet the needs of different migrant sub-groups. Below is IOM Indonesia’s centerpiece work in migrant care for 3,500 smuggled migrants under the protection of the Government.

**Technical Cooperation and Assistance**

IOMs technical cooperation and assistance directions for 2013 were based on the following objectives:

1. Identify the range of technical assistance required by the Government of Indonesia to improve migration management.
2. Provide comprehensive trainings, designed to build skills required to combat people smuggling, and the protection of migrants’ rights.
3. Facilitate regional cooperation efforts towards the combat of people smuggling, among countries of origin, transit and destination.

Years of negotiations resulted in major partnerships from 2010 – 2013 with –

- **POLHUKAM**
  - Office of the Coordination Ministry of Politics, Law, and Security acts as the coordinating body of the Indonesian Government overall operational and national guidelines on people smuggling.

- **POLRI**
  - Indonesian National Police
  - As law enforcement agency, INP is at the forefront of both policy and operational conduct of people smuggling and other transnational crimes. INP role is very vital since they are investigators, prosecutors, and first responders to groups being smuggled into, through or out of Indonesia.

- **Ministry of Foreign Affairs**
  - The Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs handle inter-governmental coordination with other countries in the region in regards to people smuggling. It is very instrumental in driving the Bali Process – the main regional cooperation mechanism on people smuggling – forward.

- **BAHARKAM POLRI**
  - The Indonesian National Police Security Maintenance Division is IOM’s main project partner within INP. The Division supervises 6 Dictorates, 4 among which are in direct encounter with people smuggling cases.

- **BARESKRIM POLRI**
  - The Indonesian National Police Criminal Investigation Division established People Smuggling Task Force in 2009 to investigate and prosecute people smuggling under Indonesian jurisdiction. To undertake such responsibilities, a total of 12 representative offices are present across Indonesia.

- **Directorate General of Immigration**
  - The Indonesian National Police Security Maintenance Division of Bareskrim established People Smuggling Task Force in 2009 to investigate and prosecute people smuggling under Indonesian jurisdiction. To undertake such responsibilities, a total of 12 representative offices are present across Indonesia.

- **Local Social Agency**
  - Figures as a major Government partner in terms of care and guardianship for unaccompanied minors migrants under 18 years old.
Capacity Building

Combatting people smuggling in Indonesia is coordinated through a network of agencies. The Coordinating body is the Office of Coordination Ministry for Political, Legal, and Security Affairs. Through the People Smuggling Desk – the national inter-department body for Refugees, Asylum Seekers, and People Smuggling – the Ministry works closely with Indonesian National Police, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Immigration. The following is a brief description of some of the stakeholders involved in combating people smuggling.

IOM supports the Government by organizing capacity building activities such as trainings and outreach activities for relevant officials.

Stakeholders’ trainings were carried out upon the Government’s request and under their guidance, and were only made possible with their full engagement. Below is a snapshot of IOM-Government training results as of 2013 –

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Themes</th>
<th>Partner Institution</th>
<th># Persons trained</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management and Handling of Irregular Migrants in Indonesia</td>
<td>Police</td>
<td>2,048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Immigration</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enhancing the role of Baharkam on PS Prevention</td>
<td>Police</td>
<td>4,609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Immigration</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Local Government</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Army</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People Smuggling Investigation and Prosecution</td>
<td>Police</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Immigration</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Army</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prosecutors</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Document examination training</td>
<td>Police</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frontline Police Officer Outreach Activities on People Smuggling</td>
<td>Police</td>
<td>3,168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Outreach Activities</td>
<td>Police, Immigration and Local Community</td>
<td>21,087</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Persons Trained</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>31,343</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IOM have been acknowledged by many institutions in Indonesia as a source of knowledge and practical experience on migration issues. Below is a snapshot of our participation as resource agency in several cooperation programs as of 2013 –

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Program Title</th>
<th># Sessions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jakarta Centre For Law Enforcement Cooperation</td>
<td>Investigation Skills Training for People Smuggling</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Directorate General of Immigration, UNHCR</td>
<td>People Smuggling and Statelessness in Indonesia</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>Inter-Agency Workshop on International Refugee Law and the Role of UNHCR in Indonesia</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesian National Police Education Centre</td>
<td>Course for People Smuggling Investigators-study visit to IOM</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>International Migration Law for Junior Diplomats</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Centre for Education and HR of the Minister of Human Rights and Law</td>
<td>Training for Immigration Detention Centre Staffs</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Centre for Education and Training – Marine Police</td>
<td>Regular Course for Marine Police Officers</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The College for Police Officer Leader – Police</td>
<td>Regular Course for INP Leaders</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Inter – Agency Coordination Support

IOM Indonesia’s coordination support to the Government was anchored on the following: (a) commonality of goals in combat against people smuggling; and (b) predictability of IOM response to government requests. In this regard, IOM Indonesia established 14 IOM coordination sub-offices, strategically spread out in order to facilitate better coordination for migrant care and assistance activities throughout Indonesia.

IOM Indonesia also supported the Government in internal inter-agency meetings – specifically the Annual National Technical Coordination Meeting of the uniformed police. This support has been ongoing since 2010 – where IOM Indonesia sponsors about 250 mid to high-ranking police officers annually – towards their effective participation in internal Government discussions on strategic security issues, such as policy and operational directions on combatting people smuggling.

To promote and establish an effective coordination mechanism between responsible law enforcement agencies, as of 2013, IOM organized 40 inter-agency coordination workshops with 6 strategic government institutions. The workshops covered the following topics: (1) IOM and Government Cooperation on People smuggling Projects; (2) Indonesian National Policy on Irregular Migrants; (3) People Smuggling versus Human Trafficking; (4) International Convention on Transnational Crime, and Investigation Updates on People Smuggling cases in Indonesia. The workshops were held in 21 provinces, with 1,488 officers attending from the Indonesian National Police, the Immigration, the Local Government, Army, Prosecutor Office, and the Transportation Department.

Assisted Voluntary Returns

IOM Indonesia’ migrant care interventions have contributed to the enabling of smuggled migrants’ voluntary decisions to return to their countries of origin. IOM Indonesia maintains a pool of multi-lingual staffs (such as Dari, Farsi, Pashtu, Tamil, Arabic, Somali, Rohingya, Bangladeshi and Urdu) in order to better communicate with migrants regarding the range of options they have, including voluntary return. The staffs also act as community liaison officers that work to deliver the messages from the Government on the danger and risk of smuggling.

IOM Indonesia’s AVR assistance has been in the arena of pre-departure arrangements/costs and reintegration allowances. The top five (5) countries of AVR returns were: Afghanistan, Iran, Sri Lanka, Iraq and Pakistan.

Assisted Voluntary Returns 2010 - 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Afghanistan</th>
<th>Sri Lanka</th>
<th>Iraq</th>
<th>Iran</th>
<th>Pakistan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Migrant Resettlement

Article 1 of the IOM Constitution mandates the organization to “... concern itself with the organized transfer of refugees, displaced persons and other individuals in need of international migration services for whom arrangement may be made between the Organization and the States concerned, including those States undertaking to receive them.” Since the year 2000, IOM Indonesia has played a vital role in resettling refugees mainly to Australia and New Zealand. In this regard, IOM continues to work closely with UNHCR. IOM Indonesia’s resettlement services cover health assessments and movement assistance.

As of 2013, IOM has assisted in the resettlement of 2,941 refugees, 900 of these refugees were resettled in 2013.

Resettlements 2010 - 2013

2010  2011  2012  2013

Resettlement Countries

Afganishtan  Iran  Iraq  Sri Lanka  Myanmar  China  Somalia

Public Information

Knowledge dissemination to the general public, to government partners and counterparts, and to other stakeholders – proved to be key towards a shared understanding and collaborative action against people smuggling.

Around 6,300 copies of the following publications were disseminated to all key players in combatting people smuggling.

Manual for Officers in Handling People Smuggling and other Related Crimes

A comprehensive technical reference, covering interception, investigation, and prosecution of people smuggling cases, designed for relevant Government directors at the national, regional, and provincial levels.

Operational Booklet for Handling People Smuggling

Step-by-step guide on handling people smuggling cases, designed for relevant Government personnel at the city and district levels.

Pocketbook for Handling People Smuggling Interceptions

Pocket-sized quick reference tool on the process and coordination of people smuggling cases, designed for front-line officers and first-responders.

A Trainer’s Notebook on Conducting People Smuggling Workshops in Indonesia

A compilation of all resource materials designed for the FLOAT leadership awareness workshops.

IOM Indonesia utilized tri-media public information campaign series to reach far-flung fishing communities, as well as communities of displaced populations in Indonesia: film, radio, and printed materials – with the catchy campaign slogan “I Know Smuggling Migrants Is WRONG” (Aku Tahu Penyelundupan Imigran Ilegal Itu Salah). This campaign was also used to disseminate information on migration policies, irregular migration and its implications.
Regional and International Cooperation

Being at the forefront of Indonesia’s distinct set of migration challenges, it is essential that both IOM Indonesia and the Government keep abreast with the latest regional and international developments on strategies and directions related to combating people smuggling. As of the end 2013, IOM Indonesia and the Government were active participants in the following.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Participants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bilateral high-level meeting between Indonesia Immigration – Malaysia Immigration Department</td>
<td>Kuala Lumpur</td>
<td>Indonesian Immigration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-Level Dialogue / Comparative Study to Canadian Immigration Detention facility and Headquarter of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police</td>
<td>Ottawa</td>
<td>Coordination Ministry of Politics, Legal, and Security, IOM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparative Study on Unaccompanied Minor Care</td>
<td>Canberra</td>
<td>Social Services Agency, IOM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study Visit to IOM Regional Support Office and Immigration Detention Facility</td>
<td>Bangkok</td>
<td>Immigration, IOM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilateral high-level meeting Indonesian – Korean Immigration Service and Study visit to Detention Centre, and IOM MRTC</td>
<td>Seoul</td>
<td>Immigration, IOM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Workshop on Combating People Smuggling in Southeast Asia: Project Outcomes and Future Direction</td>
<td>Hanoi</td>
<td>Coordination Ministry of Politics, Legal, and Security, Indonesian National Police, IOM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilateral high level Meeting Indonesia - Thailand Immigration Bureau, Study Visit to IOM Regional Support Office and Immigration Detention Facility</td>
<td>Bangkok</td>
<td>Indonesian Immigration, IOM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study Visit to IOM Regional Support Office</td>
<td>Bangkok</td>
<td>Indonesian Immigration, IOM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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