

# COUNTRY BASELINE UNDER THE ILO DECLARATION ANNUAL REVIEW

Indonesia - 2022

***THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF FORCED OR COMPULSORY LABOUR Protocol of 2014 P029 to the Forced Labour Convention***

## REPORTING

### Fulfilment of Government's reporting obligations

p29 Fulfilment of Government's reporting obligations

yes

### Involvement of Employers' and Workers' organizations in the reporting process

91. When preparing its report, the Government consulted [10.1]

a) The most representative employers organizations, b) The most representative workers organizations, c) The competent authorities?

92. To which employers organizations was the report sent? [12] Please provide the list

Indonesia Employers' Association (DPN APINDO)

93. To which workers organizations was the report sent? [13] Please provide the list

[Confederation of Indonesian Trade Unions--KSPI; Confederation of SOE Workers Union-KSP BUMN; Confederation of All Trade Unions in Indonesia-KSBSI; Confederation of Indonesian Muslim Trade Unions-K Sarbumusi; Confederation of Indonesian Workers' Alliance Congress - K KASBI]

94. Please describe the consultation process(es). [10.2]

The government held a consultation on the preparation of the report by holding a tripartite consultation meeting, inviting representatives of workers' organizations, employers' organization, and related Ministries and Institutions. The government has prepared an initial draft report for consultation with workers' organizations and employers' organizations in the tripartite consultation meeting.

## OBSERVATIONS BY THE SOCIAL PARTNERS

### Employers' organizations

<p>83. Have employers and or or workers organizations been consulted in the development and implementation of adopted measures? [6.1]</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>84. Please provide details and provide any relevant URL(s) [6.2]</p>	<p>1. The Program for the Elimination of Child Labour is a complementary program that involves cross-sectoral ministries, institutions/child observers, and the National Action Committee for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (KAN-PBPTA) in Province/Regency/City involving employers and workers in the National Action Committee. 2. Workplace discrimination elimination program involving tripartite elements in the Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) task force. 3. BP2MI through the Directorate of Directorate of Systems and Strategy for the Placement and Protection of the Americas and the Pacific Region is finalizing an agency regulation on PMI's peers (PMI Volunteer Community). The task of PMI peers is to assist BP2MI in disseminating information, assistance, and prevention of troubled PMI, in the form of work agreements and discussion forums organized by Indonesian representatives held in the country of placement. Employers' organizations (APJATI, ASPATAKI) and Workers' Organizations (LKS Tripnas) were involved by BP2MI in discussing the placement fee waiver program. 4. In the process of discussing the preparation of regulations related to Cost Structure, BP2MI involves employers' organizations (APJATI, ASPATAKI) and Workers' Organizations (SBMI, JBM) in determining the costs that will be included in the Cost Structure. 5. Communication with tripartite elements in the preparation of reports related to the implementation of the ILO labor instruments every year.  APINDO: <a href="https://www.apindo.or.id/">https://www.apindo.or.id/</a> KSPI: <a href="https://www.kspi.or.id/">https://www.kspi.or.id/</a> KSPSI-AGN: <a href="http://dppkspis.com/">http://dppkspis.com/</a> KSBSI: <a href="https://www.ksbsi.org/">https://www.ksbsi.org/</a> atau <a href="https://www.ksbsi.or.id/">https://www.ksbsi.or.id/</a> FSP bun: <a href="https://www.fspbun.org/">https://www.fspbun.org/</a></p>
<p>95. Did employers organizations comment on the report? [11a]</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>97. Please provide URL(s) to the responses and comments of the employers and workers organizations to the above questions, if you have received them</p>	<p><a href="https://docs.google.com/document/d/16bPYqmx7DNg7o_3rLPRuFJDe2ZOG0ad3/edit?usp=sharing&amp;oid=115864211646230664896&amp;rtopf=true&amp;sd=true">https://docs.google.com/document/d/16bPYqmx7DNg7o_3rLPRuFJDe2ZOG0ad3/edit?usp=sharing&amp;oid=115864211646230664896&amp;rtopf=true&amp;sd=true</a></p>

### Workers' organizations

<p>83. Have employers and or or workers organizations been consulted in the development and implementation of adopted measures? [6.1]</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>84. Please provide details and provide any relevant URL(s) [6.2]</p>	<p>1. The Program for the Elimination of Child Labour is a complementary program that involves cross-sectoral ministries, institutions/child observers, and the National Action Committee for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (KAN-PBPTA) in Province/Regency/City involving employers and workers in the National Action Committee. 2. Workplace discrimination elimination program involving tripartite elements in the Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) task force. 3. BP2MI through the Directorate of Directorate of Systems and Strategy for the Placement and Protection of the Americas and the Pacific Region is finalizing an agency regulation on PMI's peers (PMI Volunteer Community). The task of PMI peers is to assist BP2MI in disseminating information, assistance, and prevention of troubled PMI, in the form of work agreements and discussion forums organized by Indonesian representatives held in the country of placement. Employers' organizations (APJATI, ASPATAKI) and Workers' Organizations (LKS Tripnas) were involved by BP2MI in discussing the placement fee waiver program. 4. In the process of discussing the preparation of regulations related to Cost Structure, BP2MI involves employers' organizations (APJATI, ASPATAKI) and Workers' Organizations (SBMI, JBM) in determining the costs that will be included in the Cost Structure. 5. Communication with tripartite elements in the preparation of reports related to the implementation of the ILO labor instruments every year.  APINDO: <a href="https://www.apindo.or.id/">https://www.apindo.or.id/</a> KSPI: <a href="https://www.kspi.or.id/">https://www.kspi.or.id/</a> KSPSI-AGN: <a href="http://dppkspis.com/">http://dppkspis.com/</a> KSBSI: <a href="https://www.ksbsi.org/">https://www.ksbsi.org/</a> atau <a href="https://www.ksbsi.or.id/">https://www.ksbsi.or.id/</a> FSP bun: <a href="https://www.fspbun.org/">https://www.fspbun.org/</a></p>
<p>96. Did workers organizations comment on the report? [11b]</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>97. Please provide URL(s) to the responses and comments of the employers and workers organizations to the above questions, if you have received them</p>	<p><a href="https://docs.google.com/document/d/16bPYqmx7DNg7o_3rLPRuFJDe2ZOG0ad3/edit?usp=sharing&amp;oid=115864211646230664896&amp;rtpof=t rue&amp;sd=true">https://docs.google.com/document/d/16bPYqmx7DNg7o_3rLPRuFJDe2ZOG0ad3/edit?usp=sharing&amp;oid=115864211646230664896&amp;rtpof=t rue&amp;sd=true</a></p>

## EFFORTS AND PROGRESS MADE IN REALIZING MEASURES TARGETED BY THE PROTOCOL

**Ratification**

**Ratification intention**

<p>61. If you have ratified Convention No. 29 but not the 2014 Protocol to Convention No. 29, what are the prospects for ratification of the Protocol?</p>	<p>Unlikely</p>
<p>62. What, if any, are the impediments to the ratification of the 2014 Protocol to Convention No. 29?</p>	<p>The Indonesian government has good regulations in labor inspection and has ratified convention Number 29—hence, there is no need to ratify the 2014 protocol. However, it is necessary to study the ratification of the 2014 Protocol by involving a working team with the trafficking in persons task force consisting of 24 Ministries and Institutions that have been formed to handle trafficking in persons as stated in the Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 22 of 2021 concerning Amendments to Presidential Regulation Number 69 of 2008 concerning the Task Force for Prevention and Handling of the Crime of Trafficking in Persons. For this reason, the collaboration between stakeholders is necessary to determine the main obstacles and root causes as well as how to improve existing regulations, so that Indonesia does not need to ratify this protocol.</p>
<p><b>Existence of a policy and or plan of action for the suppression of forced or compulsory labour</b></p>	
<p>63. Is there a national policy and plan of action aimed at realizing the principle of effective and sustained suppression of all forms of forced or compulsory labour through prevention, victim protection and access to remedies? [1.1]</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>65. Please also indicate the manner in which employers' and workers' organizations have been consulted. [1.3]</p>	<p>In the previous year's report, it was stated that the Government of Indonesia had involved elements of employers and workers in issuing the NAP EWFLC (National Action Plan for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor) towards a child labor-free Indonesia by 2022, as well as in drafting BP2MI (The Indonesian Migrant Workers Protection Board) regulations regarding the release of migrant workers in Indonesia for 10 informal positions that are prone to force labour. Moreover, on the report of 2022 for the application of the ILO Conventions which have been ratified under the mandate of article 22 of the ILO Constitution have been prepared through tripartite consultations. This includes reports on the application of ILO Convention Number 29, Number 105, Number 138, and 182. Also, tripartite consultation has been carried out for the reporting of ILO Conventions that have not been ratified under the mandate of article 19 of the ILO Constitution, including report on the application of ILO Convention Number 149, Number 189, Recommendation Number 157 and Number 201.</p>
<p>68. Is there a national policy and plan of action setting out measures and specific action for combatting trafficking in</p>	<p>Yes</p>

<p>persons for the purposes of forced or compulsory labour? [1.5]</p>	
<p>69. Please describe these measures. [1.5]</p>	<p>Since the 2021 report, there has been development on national policies and action plans to establish specific measures and actions to combat trafficking in persons for the purpose of forced labour, among others: 1. In relation to child labour, a review has been carried out of the Roadmap towards a Child Labour-Free Indonesia. 2. In relation to Indonesian Migrant Workers and trafficking in persons, there are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Law Number 18 of 2017 concerning the Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers;</li> <li>• Government Regulation Number 59 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Protection for Indonesian Migrant Workers, which stipulates protective measures for Indonesian Migrant Workers before work, during work and after work. This protection is provided so that Indonesian Migrant Workers are protected from human trafficking, including slavery and forced labour, victims of violence, arbitrariness, crimes against human dignity, and other acts that violates human rights;</li> <li>• Law Number 21 of 2007 concerning the Eradication of the Crime of Trafficking in Persons, which provides basic protection for victims and witnesses of trafficking in persons—a modern form of human slavery. This law also pays great attention to the suffering of victims as a result of the crime of trafficking in persons in the form of restitution rights which must be paid by the perpetrators of the crime of trafficking in persons as compensation for the victims. This law also regulates the rights of victims to medical and social rehabilitation, repatriation, and reintegration that must be provided by the state, especially for those who experience physical, psychological, and social suffering as a result of the crime of trafficking in persons;</li> <li>• Improvement, prevention, and enforcement of non-procedural Indonesian Migrant Workers placements, in line with the program targets in the 2020-2024 BP2MI Strategic Plan, one of which focuses on trafficking in persons;</li> <li>• Preparation of a draft SOP/flow/protocol for the prevention of nonprocedural Indonesian Migrant Workers placements between BP2MI and related Ministries/Agencies, and socialization of safe migration to work abroad.</li> <li>• Coordinated and integrated services and protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers placements by Central Government and Local Government through the LTSA (One-Stop Integrated Service). Currently, there are about 45 LTSAs spread throughout Indonesia, which aim to: realize effective Indonesian Migrant Workers placement and protection services; provide efficiency and transparency in managing documents placement and protection of Prospective and Actual Indonesian Migrant Workers, and accelerate the improvement of Indonesian Migrant Workers service;</li> <li>• The construction of 503 Productive Migrant Villages (Desmigratif) which is intended to address the problems of Indonesian Migrant Workers and their families directly from their roots or from Indonesian Migrant Worker’s home villages. Desmigrative programs are implemented in, by and for villages to reduce the number of non-procedural Indonesian Migrant Workers and create a productive society and prosperous migrant worker families in their home villages through 4 pillars, namely: (1) Migration services; (2) Nurturing productive business; (3) Community</li> </ul>

	Parenting, and (4) Establishment of cooperative. 3. In the fishing vessel crew sector, the Government through the Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Investment has formed a Fishing Crew Protection Team. This is done to improve the protection of Indonesian fishing vessel crews who work both at home and abroad. This team will focus on 3 work areas, namely Harmonization of National and International Legislations, Joint Supervision, and Education, Recruitment, Placement, Reporting, and Services.
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<b>70. Does the Government collect and analyse statistical data and other information on the nature and extent of forced or compulsory labour? [1.6]</b>	Yes
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<b>71. Please describe these data. [1.6.1]</b>	<p>Statistical data and other information on the nature and extent of forced or compulsory labour: 1. Based on trafficking in persons data compiled by the Online Information System for the Protection of Women and Children (SIMFONI PPA) in June 2022, trafficking in persons cases had increased from year to year, namely 226 cases in 2019, 422 cases in 2020, and 683 cases in 2021, where the majority of victims are women. SIMFONI PPA also recorded that between 2016-2020, 91% or 1287 victims were female and 9% or 134 victims were male (including children). 2. Between 2017 and 2021, the National Police has handled as many as 402 cases throughout Indonesia which consist of several modes/trends of trafficking in persons (prostitution, contract marriages, bride for hire, non-procedural Indonesian Migrant Workers, organ sales, ship crew, apprenticeship programs for vocational students and college students). 3. BP2MI has data related to grievance regarding Indonesian Migrant Workers problems which are published periodically and can be accessed through their website (<a href="http://bp2mi.go.id">bp2mi.go.id</a>) in the placement statistics section. The data contains grievance submitted through various media collected by the crisis center. The data classification consists of destination country, Indonesian Migrant Workers origin up to the district level, and the types of problems, including performing work not in accordance with the employment contract or trafficking in persons. According to these data, there are 215 grievance of unpaid salaries in 2021 and 83 grievance up to September 2022. 4. Based on the data on child labour elimination program ending in 2020, 143,456 children have been withdrawn from labour (2008 –2020).</p>
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## Measures taken or envisaged for systematic and coordinated action

<b>64. Please describe the measures envisaged, the established objectives and the authorities responsible for the implementation, coordination and assessment of these measures. Please provide any relevant URL(s) [1.2]</b>	<p>In the 2021 report, Indonesian regulations at the level of the Law has provided prevention, protection, remedy for victims of forced labor. In the context of Migrant Workers, there is Law Number 18 of 2017, Law Number 6 of 2012, and Government Regulation Number 59 of 2021. In the context of working age for the elimination of the worst child labour, there is Law Number 20 of 1999, Law Number 1 of 2000, Decree of the Minister of Manpower Number 235/MEN/2003, Decree of the Minister of Manpower and Transmigration Number 115/MEN/VII/2004. In the context of</p>
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preventing and handling trafficking in persons, there is the President of the Republic of Indonesia Regulation Number 22 of 2021. Then, in the context of human rights, President Regulation Number 53 of 2021 concerning the 2021-2025 National Action Plan for Human Rights has been submitted and we have ratification the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination convention of 1969. The government also has the following regulations on prevention, victim protection and access to remedy for forced labor: 1. Manpower Law Number 13 of 2003 and Law Number 11 of 2020 as well as its derivatives (conditionally unconstitutional as per the decision of the Supreme Constitutional Court) 2. Law Number 19 of 1999 concerning Ratification of ILO Convention Number 105 on the Abolition of Forced Labor 3. Law Number 12 of 2022 concerning the Crime of Sexual Violence 4. Law Number 21 of 2007 concerning the Eradication of trafficking in persons 5. Government Regulation Number 22 of 2022 concerning the Placement and Protection of Crews of Migrant Trading Vessels and Crews of Migrant Fishing Vessels 6. Government Regulation Number 78 of 2021 concerning Special Protection for Children 7. Presidential Decree Number 59 of 2002 concerning the National Action Plan for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour. Apart from national policies, we can convey several updates from last year's report related to other efforts made by the government, including: 1. Disseminate information on child labor norms to stakeholders through: → Roadmap Towards a Child Labour-Free Indonesia in 2022; → Pocket book "STOP CHILD LABOR"; → Leaflet "Towards a Child Labor Free Indonesia in 2022"; → Handbook for Supervision and Handling of Child Labor; → Pocket book of Supervision of Employer Compliance in the Application of Child Labor Protection Norms. [Binwasnaker 2022] 2. Prepare National Guidelines for Combating Community-Based Child Labor in Villages and Urban Villages; 3. Declaration of Women Friendly and Child Friendly Villages/Urban Villages in 142 villages/Urban Villages from 71 Districts/Cities with one of the indicators being the target of zero child labour; 4. Evaluation of Child-friendly Districts/Cities through the fulfillment of clusters 1, 3 and 4 for prevention of child labor and cluster 5 for remediation of child labor and the Worst Forms of Child Labor. Then, in the context of Coordination and Assessment of the steps that need to be improved, the parties responsible for the implementation, coordination and assessment of the abovementioned Government's efforts are as follows: 1. Ministry of Manpower; 2. Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture; 3. Ministry of Law and Human Rights; 4. Ministry of Foreign Affairs; 5. Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection; 6. Ministry of Social Affairs; 7. Ministry of Health; 8. Indonesian Police; 9. BP2MI; 10. Ministry of Home Affairs; 11. Ministry of Education and Culture; 12. Ministry of Religion; 13. National Development Planning Agency

## Measures taken or envisaged to prevent forms of forced labour

<p>74. Have measures been taken or are measures envisaged for the prevention of all forms of forced or compulsory labour? [2.1]</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>75. If so, please indicate the type of measures, [2.2]</p>	<p>a) Information, education and awareness raising targeting especially people in vulnerable situation and employers,b) Strengthening and broadening of the coverage of legislation, particularly labour law,c) Regulation and supervision of the labour recruitment and placement process,d) Supporting due diligence by the public and private sectors,e) Addressing the root causes that perpetuate forced labour,f) Promotion of safe and regular migration,g) Education/vocational training,h) Capacity building for the competent authorities,i) Promotion of freedom of association and collective bargaining to enable at-risk workers to join workers' organizations,j) Basic social security guarantees,k) Other</p>
<p>75.f. Please provide a description of measures taken or envisaged:</p>	<p>1. Disseminate the prevention of forced labour, human trafficking to vulnerable groups at home and abroad; 2. Provide advocacy services to vulnerable groups or victims that are carried out in an integrated manner both at home and abroad. 3. Development of cooperation with destination countries as well as regional and international organizations in the context of protecting vulnerable workers (informal Indonesian Migrant Workers). 4. Public campaign to prevent illegal Indonesian Migrant Workers. (Public campaign on safe migration) 5. BP2MI together with related ministries/agencies and the House of Representatives (DPR RI) continuously conduct socialization regarding safe migration as a form of protection to PMI before working. 6. On September 11, 2021, the establishment of the Indonesian Migrant Workers School was initiated to create a Regency Free from Illegal Recruitment of Indonesian Migrant Workers and Narcotics (KABARI PMI Bersinar) in the southern Amanatun village, East Nusa Tenggara. This pilot project will be developed and continued in the coming year as an effort and concern of BP2MI to increase awareness and protect Prospective Indonesian Migrant Workers from the dangers of illegal placement syndicates and narcotics abuse.</p>
<p>75.f. Please indicate the population groups benefiting from these measures and the relevant forced labour practices:</p>	<p>All levels of society, especially for Prospective Indonesian Migrant Workers</p>
<p><b>Measures taken or envisaged to protect victims of forced labour</b></p>	
<p>76. Have measures been taken or are measures envisaged for the identification, release, protection, recovery and rehabilitation of victims of all forms of forced or compulsory labour? [3.1]</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>77. If so, please indicate the type of measures [3.2]</p>	<p>a) Training of relevant actors for identification of forced labour practices,b) Legal protection of victims,c) Material assistance for victims,d) Medical and psychological assistance for victims,e) Measures for the rehabilitation and social and</p>



	professional reintegration of victims,f) Protection of privacy and identity,g) Appropriate accommodation,h) Specific measures for children,i) Specific measures for migrants,j) Other
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## Measures taken or envisaged to facilitate access to remedies

<b>78. Have measures been taken or are measures envisaged to provide victims of all forms of forced or compulsory labour with access to remedies? [4.1]</b>	Yes
<b>79. If so, please indicate the type of measures, [4.2]</b>	a) Information and counselling for victims regarding their rights,b) Free legal assistance,c) Cost-free proceedings,e) Access to remedies and compensation,f) Capacity building and enhanced resources for the competent authorities, such as labour inspection, law enforcement, prosecution services and judges,g) Provision for authorities not to prosecute victims for acts which they have been compelled to commit,h) Provision of penalties such as the confiscation of assets and criminal liability of legal persons,i) Other

## Non-prosecution of victims for unlawful acts that they would have been forced to carry out

<b>79.g. Please provide a description of measures taken or envisaged:</b>	1. Trafficking in Persons Victims may not be subject to criminal charges because of the mistakes they made in terms of illegal migration. 2. signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre (PPATK), the Attorney General's Office, and the National Police, some of which cover the prevention of illegal placement and protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers, law enforcement, providing legal assistance, legal considerations, and other legal actions in the civil and state administration fields, communication and coordination in the context of law enforcement, as well as assistance in the implementation of supervision of the illegal placement of Indonesian Migrant Workers.
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## Cooperation with other Member States, international / regional organizations or NGOs

<b>81. Does the Government cooperate with other member States, international and regional organizations, or non-governmental organizations to achieve the effective and sustained suppression of forced or compulsory labour? [5.1]</b>	Yes
<b>82. Please briefly describe the modalities of this cooperation. [5.2]</b>	a) Other member countries: Establishment of a MoU, Joint Working Group (WG)/Joint Task Force (TF) (and other bilateral agreements with Indonesian Migrant Workers (PMI)

placement countries; Technical Arrangement between the Government of Indonesia and the Government of Saudi Arabia regarding the Pilot Project of PMI placement through the One Channel Placement System. This Technical Arrangement adopted the signed MoU with Malaysia; (3) Establishment of a MoU, Joint WG/Joint TF and other Bilateral agreements with PMI placement countries (Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei Darussalam, Taiwan, Hong Kong, UAE, Kuwait, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Germany, etc; Cooperation to improve the protection of PMI and their families with Saudi Arabia, UAE, Qatar, Kuwait, Jordan, Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei Darussalam, Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong; (5) Cooperation Expansion of PMI placements IJEPA, IK-CEPA, IA-CEPA, Japan, Singapore, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Taiwan, Hong Kong, South Korea, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Jordan, UAE; (6) Trade and Investment Framework Agreement with the United States Government which also addresses forced labour. b) International and Regional organizations: (ASEAN High Level Meeting for the Prevention and Eradication of Human Trafficking; Regional consultative process (Bali Process); Regional Commitments through the ASEAN Declaration on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers (Cebu Declaration) – 2007; Regional Commitments through Consensus on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers -2017; (Cooperation in the Colombo Process Forum; Cooperation in the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA); ILO projects; Cooperation with IOM on pre-departure orientation preparation for Prospective Indonesian Migrant Workers; G20 Labour and Employment Ministers' Meeting; Cooperation with ACMW - ASEAN Committee on the Implementation of the ASEAN Declaration on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers; a Cooperation Agreement has been signed between BP2MI and IOM on the protection of PMI which includes cooperation to update Pre-Departure Orientation materials, capacity building, research etc; Cooperation in the Abu Dhabi Dialogue forum which is a meeting forum between sending countries and receiving countries for migrant workers in the domestic sector; GFMD Global Forum on Migration and Development; Cooperation projects with the International Organization for Migration on Trafficking in Persons and Labor Migration; Society stabilization; Disaster Preparedness and Response; Immigration and Border Management; Migration Assistance; Migration and Development; Migration Health; Placement to Third Countries and Voluntary Repatriation; Cooperation with the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) forum regarding the placement and protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers. c) Non-governmental organization: Cooperation with GIZ-Germany, Migrant Care Indonesia, PLAN International. The signing of a cooperation agreement related to the placement and protection of Indonesian workers abroad is expected to provide benefits to 3 elements, namely the government, workers, and also employers and provide a better regulatory umbrella for PMI in domestic sectors that are prone to problems. This placement is through the Triple Win program which is a new opportunity for PMI placement by the government in the European region. Then for bilateral, regional and multilateral cooperation, it is carried out to support the agenda for the Development of the PMI Placement System, State Expansion

PMI Placement, Improving PMI Competency Standards, Improving Indonesian Migrant PMI. The subjects of the cooperation carried out include: Increased protection for PMI and their families; Expansion of PMI placements; Strengthening of Industrial Relations; Strengthening Labor Law Compliance; and Quality improvement of Social Security.

## Promotional activities

90. Please provide URL(s) to any new information on efforts made to respect, to promote and to realize the principle of effective and sustained suppression of forced or compulsory labour through prevention, victim protection and access to remedies. [14]

• Social media and URL for BP2MI instagram: [https://www.instagram.com/bp2mi\\_ri/](https://www.instagram.com/bp2mi_ri/), twitter: [https://twitter.com/bp2mi\\_ri](https://twitter.com/bp2mi_ri), facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/bp2mi.ri>, and youtube: <https://www.youtube.com/c/BP2MIHumas/>) and official website at <https://www.bp2mi.go.id/>. • Related Ministries official websites: <https://kemnaker.go.id/>, <https://www.kemenpppa.go.id>. • URL for New Regulation: [https://jdih.kemnaker.go.id/katalog-2193 - Peraturan%20Pemerintah.html](https://jdih.kemnaker.go.id/katalog-2193-Peraturan%20Pemerintah.html)

## Special initiatives or Progress

85. Please describe any significant changes which have taken place since your last report (for example, changes in the legislative and institutional framework, launching of major programmes, new data, changes in the number of persons in forced labour who have been identified, released and protected, penalties imposed on perpetrators). [7]

Punishment for forced labor in the case of trafficking in persons • In terms of handling the Crime of Trafficking in Persons, especially in the case of Non-procedural PMI it is optimized by the use of Law Number 21 of 2007 in conjunction with Law Number 18 of 2017. This is intended to ensure that perpetrators of trafficking in persons get the maximum punishment according to the act committed . • The government, through The Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection, has provided technical guidance for 140 APH (Law Enforcement Apparatus & Human Resources) Service Providers for trafficking in persons Victims from 34 Provinces in Indonesia in 2021. In addition, through the National Police Education and Training Institute (LEMDIKLAT), Police investigators who are involved in handling trafficking in persons cases receive capacity strengthening through special training which is held every year, while the participants are representatives of investigators at the central and regional levels. • Based on data on the handling of trafficking in persons from the National Police Criminal Investigation Department, from 2015 to 2021, there are a total of 1,162 adult female victims, 25 girls, 91 adult men, and 1 boy. Meanwhile, there are 189 suspects with 2 cases under investigation, 18 cases under study, 78 cases completed (P21/Notice of investigation completion), 3 cases terminated (SP3/Warrant for Termination of Investigation), and 2 cases in Delegation. In terms of victim protection, • The trafficking in persons task force through LPSK (Victim's Witness Protection Agency) provides assistance to victims to obtain their rights in the form of restitution or compensation for losses suffered. There is also an RPTC (Safehouse and Trauma Center) which provides protection to victims who have just returned from abroad. • Then in 2017-2020 the RTPC has performed social rehabilitation for 2,437 victims of trafficking in persons. Also,

	<p>in 2017-2018, there were 350 victims of trafficking in persons who received assistance for Productive Economic Enterprises through Social welfare institutions in the form of social guidance, capacity building and business capital of IDR 5.000.000. Furthermore in 2020, Social Reintegration program has benefited 2,570 Victims of Trafficking spread over 9 regions.</p>
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<p>90. Please provide URL(s) to any new information on efforts made to respect, to promote and to realize the principle of effective and sustained suppression of forced or compulsory labour through prevention, victim protection and access to remedies. [14]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social media and URL for BP2MI instagram: <a href="https://www.instagram.com/bp2mi_ri/">https://www.instagram.com/bp2mi_ri/</a> , twitter: <a href="https://twitter.com/bp2mi_ri">https://twitter.com/bp2mi_ri</a>, facebook: <a href="https://www.facebook.com/bp2mi.ri">https://www.facebook.com/bp2mi.ri</a>, and youtube: <a href="https://www.youtube.com/c/BP2MIHumas/">https://www.youtube.com/c/BP2MIHumas/</a> and official website at <a href="https://www.bp2mi.go.id/">https://www.bp2mi.go.id/</a>. • Related Ministries official websites: <a href="https://kemnaker.go.id/">https://kemnaker.go.id/</a>, <a href="https://www.kemenpppa.go.id">https://www.kemenpppa.go.id</a>. • URL for New Regulation: <a href="https://jdih.kemnaker.go.id/katalog-2193-Peraturan%20Pemerintah.html">https://jdih.kemnaker.go.id/katalog-2193 - Peraturan%20Pemerintah.html</a></li> </ul>
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## CHALLENGES IN REALIZING MEASURES TARGETED BY THE PROTOCOL

### According to the Government and the social partners

<p>86. What are the main obstacles encountered by your country with regard to realizing the principle of effective and sustained suppression of all forms of forced labour through prevention, victim protection and access to remedies? [8]</p>	<p>a) Lack of awareness,b) Lack of information and data,c) Social values, cultural traditions,g) Lack of resources in the institutional framework,h) Challenges linked to the labour recruitment and placement process,i) Challenges linked to migration policies</p>
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## TECHNICAL COOPERATION NEEDS

### Request

<p>87. Does your Government think that it should establish technical cooperation activities with the ILO or pursue those that already exist for the prevention and effective suppression of forced or compulsory labour, victim protection and access to remedies? [9.1]</p>	<p>Yes</p>
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<p>88. If so, please indicate the needs in this area by level of importance (not important, less important, important, most important) [9.2]</p>	<p>b) Awareness-raising and mobilization activities =&gt; Most Important</p> <p>c) Collection and analysis of data and information =&gt; Most Important</p> <p>d) Guidance on the development of the national policy and plan of action =&gt; Most Important</p>
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	<p>e) Strengthening the legal framework =&gt; Most Important</p> <p>f) Capacity building for the competent authorities =&gt; Most Important</p> <p>g) Inter-institutional coordination =&gt; Most Important</p> <p>h) Promotion of fair recruitment and placement practices =&gt; Most Important</p> <p>i) Promotion of fair migration policies =&gt; Most Important</p> <p>j) Vocational training, job-creation and income-generation programmes for at-risk populations =&gt; Most Important</p> <p>k) Basic social security guarantees =&gt; Most Important</p> <p>l) Guidance on supporting due diligence =&gt; Most Important</p> <p>m) Capacity building for employers' and workers' organizations =&gt; Most Important</p> <p>n) Promotion of freedom of association and collective bargaining to enable at-risk workers to join workers' organizations =&gt; Most Important</p> <p>o) Exchange of experiences between countries or regions; international cooperation =&gt; Most Important</p> <p>p) Other =&gt; Most Important</p>
<p><b>89. Please provide additional information on the top three needs that you have identified in the elimination of forced labour or compulsory labour. Please provide URL(s) to any other information you may deem necessary.</b></p>	<p>1. Synergy of Ministries/Agencies in resolving unprocedural PMI at domestic level; 2. Strengthening cooperation with destination countries in protecting PMI; 3. Harmonization of terminology and indicators in the context of the 2014 ILO Protocol; 4. Exchange of data or provision of data from countries that have visas on arrival; 5. Strengthening bilateral policies on the abolition of forced labour; 6. Regarding the existence of overstayer (extended unilaterally by the employer) abroad, preventive measures can be taken through the delivery of diplomatic notes to the country of placement and the network of task forces abroad.</p>