



ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION IOM INDONESIA

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Sekupang Refugee Shelter

"The State's obligation to respect, protect, and promote human rights is not only meant for Indonesian nationals, but also to people of other nationalities within Indonesian territory including those who enter the country regular, or irregularly"

Human Rights Guideline Book for Immigration Detention Centre Officers, Indonesian Ministry of Law and Human Rights (2011)

IOM Indonesia supports the Government of Indonesia in its efforts to accommodate refugees and asylum seekers in shelters, while awaiting durable solutions to their displacement. For the past five years, Indonesia has put more tangible effort into exploring viable alternatives to detention for migrants. Alternatives to detention in Indonesia were initially outlined in the Circular of the Director General of Immigration, providing for accommodation of refugees/asylum seekers outside of detention facilities. Furthermore, Law Number 6/2011 on Immigration and the Standard Operating Procedures for Immigration Detention Centers (IDCs), specify that pregnant women, sick persons, and minors may be accommodated in community housing facilities.

The Directorate General of Immigration (Immigration) operates 13 detention centers (IDCs) in 13 provinces in Indonesia. The primary function of IDCs is to serve as a temporary custodial measure for foreigners with illicit or expired stay permit (Immigration Law No. 6/2011 Article 83). In IDC, migrants are confined, grouped in different blocks, and subject to arbitrary rules as regulated in the Immigration's Standard Operating Procedure for IDC 2013.

Batam is one of the largest islands in the Indonesian Riau archipelago, strategically located close to the Malacca Strait and

Singapore and serves as a critical entry point for irregular migration.

Sekupang Refugee Shelter for refugee families was built by IOM on the grounds of what used to be the Batam Imigrasi Detention Center. Its metamorphosis - from a prison-like facility to one of an apartment complex - provides both symbolic and political nuances of current migration management directions in Indonesia. An MOU signed in 2012 between IOM and the Government established the precedent of taking down a detention facility and rebuilding it into a non-custodial refugee shelter.

The Sekupang Refugee Center has 36 apartment-type units to accommodate approximately 40 families (or a maximum of 159 people).



International Organization for Migration (IOM)
Organisation internationale pour les migrations (OIM)
Organización Internacional para las Migraciones (OIM)



Sekupang Refugee Shelter

Sekupang Refugee Shelter...

The shelter has 24 two-bedroom units and 12 one bedroom units -spread out in 3 residential floors. Each unit has a kitchen, a bathroom, and a living/dining area. The shelter has a number of common areas: a recreation area in each residential floor, indoor and outdoor play areas for children, and a multi-purpose hall and a common room. The facility is designed to be accessible for migrants with disability. In addition to major refurbishment which includes electricity back-up generators, and water reservoirs, it also has a significantly robust social support system - with hospitals, schools, and traditional markets in close proximity to the refugee shelter.



Children Playroom



Common Area



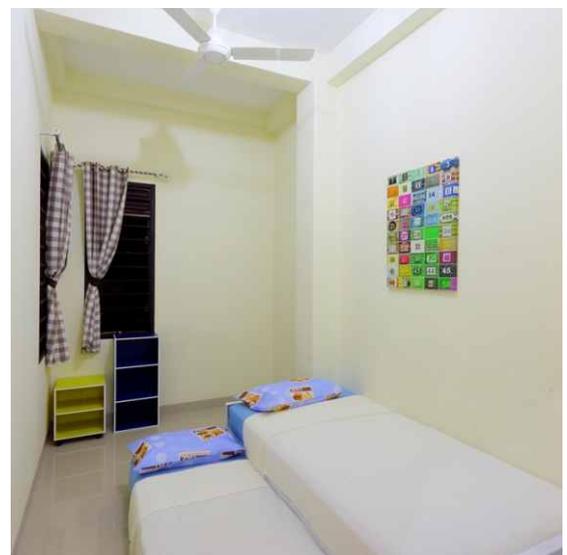
Living/Dining Room



Kitchen



1-Bed Room Unit



2-Bed Room Unit

DINSOS Stabat: A Government Model Shelter for Unaccompanied Minors (UAMs) in Indonesia

IOM has been working closely with the Medan Provincial Social Service agency (Dinsos) to operate Dinsos Stabat – a UAM shelter in Langkat, North Sumatera - since 2013. Fully run and managed by a 10-person team of Dinsos Stabat social workers and mentors, the facility provides basic humanitarian services, age-appropriate counseling, advanced health promotion, recreation programmes, as well as various psychosocial activities covering life skills and non-formal education activities. As of this writing, about 15% of Dinsos Stabat resident UAMs have been resettled.



The Dinsos Stabat complex also contain one building specifically dedicated to house female UAMs.

DINSOS Stabat is about 43 km from the city center, with a main building that consists of 22 sleeping quarters and has the capacity to house 44 UAMs. A separate smaller building inside the shelter compound, can house an additional 4 UAMs. The shelter emits a relaxed atmosphere, with a courtyard, a common lounge, a private counseling room, and several classrooms for activities and learning courses.

Dinsos Stabat is a very clear manifestation of Indonesia's compliance to its obligations as a signatory to the Convention on the Rights of the Child - and as mirrored in Art. 59 of Indonesian Law No. 23 year 2009 on Child Protection which states that "...the government or an authorized state institution shall be responsible and accountable for providing special protection to children in emergency situations as well as children in conflict with the law..."

"... I feel happier living in DinsosStabat. The social workers have been kind to me, especially my guardian mother. I am the only girl in this shelter, so her presence gives me comfort, support, and security ..."

~ Sara (not her real name), 14 yo ~

Women's Shelters in Makassar and Medan

IOM supports 2 shelters for migrant women in Medan (North Sumatra) and Makassar (South Sulawesi) – the cities predominantly hosting migrants under IOM care. With migrant women's safety and security as a primary consideration, IOM, in coordination with the Government, leases 2 privately-owned properties, with a combined capacity for housing 55 migrant women. These shelters have private accommodations, meal preparation areas, and with rooms for counseling and other activities. IOM migrant care support staff conducts regular visits to these facilities to provide vocational workshops, health promotion discussions, and recreational activities

"..Now I can take care of my children well, free from pain, fear, and stress. I am relieved that now my abusive husband is far from me. I have many friends who support me here. We spend many time together and support each other..."

~ Khadija (not her real name), 30 yo ~
Medan Women's Shelter

"...It is a very comfortable and safe place to live. I can go out my room and interact with other women..."

~ Maliha (not her real name), 40 yo ~
Makassar Women Shelter

The male : female ratio among migrants under IOM care in Indonesia is 3 males : 1 female. This data shows that not with standing women/girls' minority in numbers, they possess the highest vulnerability to violence and other protection concerns during and within an environment of continued displacement. As of end-August 2014, and among women/girls under IOM care, vulnerable cases (sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), single migrant women in detention, and single mothers in detention) numbered upwards of 90 cases. Special care and protection arrangements for these women/girl migrants, for accommodations in the women's shelter facilities in Makassar or Medan, are facilitated by IOM, in close coordination with both police and immigration authorities.



Wisma R (left) in Medan and D Guesthouse (Right) in Makassar are used as accommodation facilities for female migrants under IOM care.

Community Housing Facilities in Indonesia

For the past 13 years, IOM Indonesia has been at the forefront in supporting the Indonesian Government's continuing efforts to promote alternatives to detention for refugees and smuggled migrants. The Government's ratification of the Smuggling Protocol in 2009, and prevailing relevant Indonesian national laws and regulations, provide the backdrop for Indonesia's directions, in this regard.

As of end-August 2014, about 2,599 migrants under IOM care reside in 42 community housing facilities, spread out in about 6 provinces, nationwide. These facilities generally house refugees and asylum-seekers, as well as other vulnerable migrants such as women, children, older persons, and persons with disabilities. The ratio between male to female migrants in accommodation is 10 : 3, while adult accounts for 67% of the overall population.



A total of 42 community housing facilities spread out in 6 cities in Indonesia

Community housing facilities range from low-cost housing compounds, low-cost boarding houses, to low-cost hotels. Set up as integrated facilities in local communities, each community house has a range of amenities as well as facility maintenance services for decent basic living conditions. For common areas, there are kitchens and play/lounge areas. These facilities are located within convenient distances to public transport, local markets, and local medical services. In addition, IOM also extends support in facilitating non-formal education and vocational activities for migrants in these facilities.



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The batik fabric design used in the IOM Indonesia newsletter banner is courtesy of Batik Kebon Indah – an IOM livelihood beneficiary under the Java Reconstruction Fund Programme in 2008-2011. Kebon was among 4,300 micro and small enterprises (MSE) in the earthquake-affected provinces of Yogyakarta and Central Java, assisted by IOM Indonesia. The Indonesian Batik is designated by UNESCO as a Masterpiece of Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity. Beyond supporting the revitalization of local economic development in areas of high migration pressure at post-disaster, IOM Indonesia has also contributed to the preservation of Indonesia's greatest cultural heritage.