



HIGHLIGHTS

3,743

Identified people with specific needs*

2,257

Individual RSD interviews conducted in 2014*

2,147

Individual RSD decisions finalized in 2014*

528

Refugees resettled to third countries in 2014*

*Statistical information as of 31 August 2014

Population of Concern

A total of **9,581** people of concern (refugees and asylum seekers)

By country of origin

Country	Total Refugees	Total Asylum Seekers
Afghanistan	1,515	3,004
Myanmar	888	69
Somalia	334	310
Sri Lanka	329	247
Iran	294	625
Palestine	243	128
Pakistan	184	286
Iraq	148	283
Others	196	498
Total	4,131	5,450

Funding

USD 8,146,793 requested



UNHCR Presence

Staff:

37 national staff

7 international staff

23 affiliate workforce staff under deployment arrangements with IUNV, UNOPS, ICMC, and IRC

Offices:

1 country office in **Jakarta**, with out-posted staff in Kupang, Makassar, Medan, Pontianak, Surabaya and Tanjung Pinang (based in IOM offices).



WORKING WITH PARTNERS

- UNHCR works closely with government counterparts, particularly the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Coordinating Ministry for Political, Legal and Security Affairs, and the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, as well as with implementing and operational partners, to provide protection and support to UNHCR's persons of concern pending the identification of durable solutions.
- UNHCR engages with its implementing partner, Church World Service (CWS), to provide assistance to the most vulnerable among the refugee population, and coordinates with its operational partners, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS), on detention issues, community housing programs, and travel arrangements for the resettlement and voluntary repatriation of refugees and the assisted voluntary return of asylum seekers and others of concern. UNHCR and its partners work together to ensure the psychosocial needs of refugees and others of concern are met through counseling, home visits, and facilitating self-help group activities.

MAIN ACTIVITIES

Protection

- Indonesia is not a party to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees nor its 1967 Protocol. As a result, the government authorizes UNHCR to carry out its refugee protection mandate in the country as per terms defined in the September 2010 Regulation of the *Director General of Immigration*. This Regulation ensures that while refugees and asylum seekers have no formal legal status they are granted access to UNHCR for registration and allowed to stay temporarily in the country pending the determination of refugee status and the identification of durable solutions.
- The number of **new arrivals** has increased significantly in recent years: **385** in 2008, **3,230** in 2009, **3,905** in 2010, **4,052** in 2011, **7,218** in 2012, **8,332** in 2013, and **3,223** thus far in 2014.

Registration and Refugee Status Determination (RSD)

- As of 31 August 2014, the cumulative number of active persons of concern registered with UNHCR Indonesia stood at 9,581 individuals, including 5,450 asylum seekers and 4,131 refugees. Thus far in 2014, some 3,223 new asylum seekers have been registered by the Office, representing a decrease of 44.1% from the same period last year. The largest numbers of asylum seekers registered by UNHCR were from Afghanistan (55%), Iran (12%), Somalia (6%), Iraq (5%), Sri Lanka (5%), and Pakistan (5%).
- Over the course of 2013 some 2,808 RSD decisions were finalized, while thus far in 2014 a total of 2,257 interviews have been conducted and some 2,147 decisions have been made. At present 3,072 cases of 4,136 individuals remain pending first instance RSD interview, and the average waiting period from registration to first instance interview ranges from 8 to 19 months.

Durable Solutions

- The cases of recognized refugees are submitted to various countries for resettlement consideration as part of the Office's protection strategy. In 2013 a total of 898 refugees were resettled to Australia, New Zealand, Sweden, and the US, and thus far in 2014 some 528 refugees have departed for resettlement while 1,024 others were submitted for consideration.
- When feasible, the Office facilitates voluntary repatriation for refugees and assisted voluntary return for asylum seekers in close cooperation with IOM. Some 253 persons (all but a few being asylum seekers) returned to their countries of origin in 2013, and 179 persons have returned thus far in 2014.

Detention

- The Government of Indonesia uses detention as an immigration tool and as a deterrent to irregular maritime movements, and all persons intercepted while attempting to enter or leave the country illegally are detained. There are 13 detention facilities across Indonesia which house intercepted persons including UNHCR's persons of concern. Detained asylum seekers are allowed access to UNHCR and UNHCR is afforded full and unhindered access to all detention facilities. UNHCR continues to advocate for the release of persons of concern from detention, particularly in the case of recognized refugees, women, children, and other vulnerable persons.
 - At the end of August 2014 there were 1,818 asylum seekers and 538 refugees in detention centres. A total of 1,033 persons of concern in 2013 and some 930 persons thus far in 2014 have been released from detention through the intervention of UNHCR and IOM. UNHCR continues to advocate with the authorities for alternatives to detention, including the expansion of the community housing scheme managed by IOM and the shelters for unaccompanied minors run by CWS.
-

Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance

- Refugees and asylum seekers are not legally permitted to engage in income generation activities in Indonesia. Given limited opportunities to be self-sufficient, and the limited assistance programs provided by UNHCR through our partners CWS, IOM, and JRS, UNHCR endeavors to strengthen community empowerment and self-reliance by enhancing education and skills training for refugees, and through reinforcing community leadership structures. Refugee leaders are elected each year representing the majority of nationalities, and special efforts are made to ensure females take part in leadership roles. These representatives participate in various activities implemented by UNHCR and CWS, such as assisting vulnerable refugees in accessing services, disseminating information among the refugee community, managing community learning centres, providing skills training and education for children and adolescents, and providing interpretation and translation services when required.

Education

- In line with the UNHCR Global Education Strategy (2012-2016), UNHCR continues to implement educational programs through its implementing partner, CWS. Refugee children have access to primary and secondary education in Indonesian public schools. Non-formal education and recreational activities are available for a limited number of children and youths. Non-formal education, vocational, and skills training activities are implemented in collaboration with CWS, refugee communities, and local training providers.
- In 2014 only 44 school-age refugee children are enrolled in public schools. This is less than 10% enrolment in formal education. It is the result of several factors, including limited geographical coverage of UNHCR's implementing partner, limited sources of funding, and the lack of willingness on the part of parents to enroll their children in Indonesian schools.

Health

- UNHCR collaborates with various partners to provide healthcare services to persons of concern to reduce major health risks and ensure access to primary and secondary medical care. Healthcare services are provided to persons of concern through public health systems, such as referrals to community health centres and to hospitals for more complicated illnesses and emergency treatment. The provision of immunization through community maternity and child care centers is ensured, especially compulsory vaccinations for children. UNHCR works with partners to provide information on public health services available to persons of concern and to raise awareness on common illnesses and communicable diseases, including HIV/AIDS.

Statelessness

- Indonesia is not a party to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons or the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness. UNHCR is working to operationalize its statelessness mandate in Indonesia by advocating with the government to identify possible stateless populations as well as any gaps in domestic law that may lead to statelessness. UNHCR promotes the issuance of civil registration documents and the acquisition of citizenship for marginalized groups, and continues to strengthen partnerships with relevant ministries, non-governmental organizations, and international organizations on activities to prevent statelessness in Indonesia through more effective birth registration procedures and through the development of a comprehensive national strategy on birth registration.

Bali Process

- Since 2002 UNHCR Indonesia has actively participated in the **Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime**. The Office's ongoing support to the Bali Process has resulted in a number of tangible results, such as the establishment of the Regional Support Office in Bangkok, co-chaired by Indonesia and Australia (2012), and the successful conclusion of the 5th Bali Process Ministerial Conference (April 2013).
- In addition, the Government of Indonesia and UNHCR convened a Regional **Roundtable on Irregular Movements by Sea** (March 2013) and co-organized a ministerial-level **Special Conference on Irregular Movement of Persons** (August 2013). This latter Conference adopted the *Jakarta Declaration*, which outlines a range of solutions and specific actions to address the growing problem of irregular movements of persons within the Asia-Pacific Region.
- More recently (April 2014) UNHCR, together with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, co-chaired the **International Workshop on the Protection of Irregular Movements of Persons at Sea**, which furthered discussions on the need to promote multilateral arrangements to enhance protection at sea within the region.

UNHCR is grateful for the generous contributions of donors who have given unearmarked and broadly earmarked contributions to UNHCR this year as well as the following donors who have directly contributed to the operation:

| [Australia](#) |

Contacts:

Mitra Suryono, Associate External Relations and Public Information Officer, suryono@unhcr.org, Tel: +62 21 2964 3602

