



Regional Peer-Learning Platform and Program of Action on Alternative Care Arrangements for Children in the Context of International Migration in the Asia Pacific

28-29 February 2024

Grandhika Iskandarsyah Hotel, Jakarta, Indonesia



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Regional Peer-Learning Platform Roundtable on Alternative Care Arrangements for Children in the Context of International Migration in the Asia Pacific

Jakarta, Indonesia | 28-29 February 2024

Background

The International Detention Coalition (IDC) and Secretariat of the Asia Dialogue on Forced Migration (ADFM) are pleased to progress the Regional Peer Learning Platform and Program of Action on Alternatives to the Detention of Children in the Context of Migration in Asia Pacific (the Peer-Learning Platform).

This Peer-Learning Platform brings together individuals from policy and implementing agencies in the governments of Australia, Indonesia, Malaysia, New Zealand and Thailand, as well as civil society and international organisations. The purpose of the platform is to share positive practice and concrete examples of what is working across regions towards immigration policy reform and ending immigration detention. In addition to knowledge and experience sharing, the Platform can also facilitate bilateral engagement or technical assistance to solve national and regional challenges, and conducts benchmarking to inspire change.

The Platform met for the first time in November 2019 in Bangkok, Thailand, on the anniversary of the Convention of the Rights of the Child. Since then we have convened four regional meetings virtually: December 2020 on mainstreaming child protection, May 2021 on case management, September 2021 on access to education and April 2022 on effective collaboration between government and civil society. In November 2022 we were pleased to convene our first post-pandemic meeting in person in Putrajaya, Malaysia, and now we are delighted to be convening in Jakarta for the first time.

Objectives

- Exchange regional positive practice and latest developments in alternative care arrangements for children in the context of international migration, and respond to challenges states are facing.
- Build momentum for continued progress on implementing effective alternative care arrangements, involving government, inter-governmental, civil society & faith-based organisations.

Roundtable Format

- The meeting will bring together policy and practice level officials from Australia, Indonesia, Malaysia, New Zealand and Thailand, as well as implementing civil society agencies and experts to discuss good practice, progress made and common challenges in the implementation of effective alternatives to detention programs.
- The conversations will be closed door and conducted under the Chatham House Rule.
- Observers will be kept to a minimum to ensure free and frank conversation and the meeting will not be recorded.
- Simultaneous interpretation will be provided in Thai and Bahasa Indonesia.

Provisional agenda:

Venue: Room Gunawarman, Level 6, Grandhika Iskandarsyah Hotel

Day 1 – February 28	
8.30-9:00	Arrival and registration
9:00-10:00	Session 1: Welcoming remarks, introduction, housekeeping
10:00-1:30	Site visit: Roshan Learning Centre <ul style="list-style-type: none">● 10.00-10.35 Bus from hotel to Roshan Learning Centre● 10:35- 11:15 Hear from Roshan Learning Centre’s leaders about their experience, challenges and lessons learned● 11:15-12:00 Guided visit of Learning Centre● 12:00-13:00 Discussion and Q&A● 13.00-13.30 Bus back to the hotel
1:30-2:30	Lunch
2:30-3:45	Session 2: Reflections from site visit and learnings from Indonesia In plenary, discuss the following questions: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● What can be taken forward in your own ATD framework and country contexts from the site visit?
3:45-4:15	Afternoon tea break
4:15-5:30	Session 3: National level brainstorming: In country groups discuss: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Thinking about challenges and opportunities for community-based ATD. What has worked, what has not, and why?● Who are the key actors/ stakeholders in progressing community right based ATD (including those not present in the room) and what is their role/ support required?● Systems analysis, looking at what can be done when there are so many blockages Prepare to present the outcomes of these discussions to the group tomorrow morning
5:30-6:30	Break
6:30-9:00	Dinner (Daun Muda Restaurant, South Jakarta)

Day 2 – February 29	
8:30-9:00	Welcoming remarks & recap of yesterday
9:00-11:00	Session 4: Country updates <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Representatives from country groups share the results of their discussions in the final session yesterday ● Focus on what has changed since the last Platform meeting, any new challenges or lessons to share with the group ● Moderated Q&A with participants
11:00-11:30	Morning tea
11:30-1:00	Session 5: Whole of government and whole of society approach Discussion questions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Who should be part of this work and why? ● How best to engage? ● When you work in collaboration, what are the benefits and what are the challenges? ● What role do you have yourself and how can you make change?
1:00-2:00	Lunch [check out for those staying in the hotel]
2:00-3:30	Session 6: Forward engagement plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Think through next steps to engage these stakeholder collaboratively ● Report back to the group, including on how the Peer-Learning Platform can support your engagement going forward.
3:30 - 4:00	Closing remarks and next steps going forward

Please note simultaneous translation will be available in Thai and Bahasa Indonesia

Provisional Participant List:

Name	Position and organisation	Country
Agung Sampurno	Deputy Director for Immigration Cooperation with International Organisations, Directorate General of Immigration	Indonesia
Anan Insai	Inspector of Sub-Division 3, Investigation Division, Immigration Bureau	Thailand
Caitlin McCaffrie	International Program Director, Centre for Policy Development	Australia
Carolina Gottardo	Executive Director, International Detention Coalition	International
Celia Finch	Asia Pacific Regional Coordinator, International Detention Coalition	International
Chalisa Boon-Long	Plan and Policy Analyst, National Security Council	Thailand
Christy Kumesan	Project Coordinator, Centre for Policy Development	International
Enzo Quadraccia	Counsellor, Australian Embassy Jakarta	Australia
Fahrel Yusri Rahmat	Diplomat (Attache), Directorate of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Indonesia
Farah Nini Dusuki	Children's Commissioner, Human Rights Commission of Malaysia (SUHAKAM)	Malaysia
Farida Wahid	Policy Expert Analyst, Directorate General of Human Rights, Ministry of Law and Human Rights	Indonesia
Gading Gumilang Putra	National Information and Advocacy Officer, Jesuit Refugee Service	Indonesia
Hannah Jambunathan	Asia Pacific Programme Officer, International Detention Coalition	International
Hartini Zainuddin	Co-Founder, Yayasan Chow Kit	Malaysia
Haryono Susilo	Person in Charge of Immigration Detention, Directorate General of Immigration	Indonesia
Hendrik Therik	Assistant Protection Officer, UNHCR Indonesia	International
Kanita Sapphaisal	Counsellor, Department of International Organisations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Thailand

Kanokwan Chaovakit	Plan and Policy Analyst, National Security Council	Thailand
Lauren Richardson	Minister-Counsellor Home Affairs, Regional Director Southeast Asia, Department of Home Affairs	Australia
Mic Chawaratt Chawarangkul	Southeast Asia Programme Manager, International Detention Coalition	International
Mohd Azri Mat Yussof	Assistant Director (Human Security), National Security Council	Malaysia
Mohd Fadhley bin Ali	Principal Assistant Secretary, National Strategic Office to the Council for Anti-Trafficking in Persons and Anti-Smuggling of Migrants (NSO MAPO), Ministry Of Home Affairs	Malaysia
Noparat Jongcherdchootrakul	Deputy Superintendent, Sub-Division 4, Investigation Division, Immigration Bureau	Thailand
Parinya (Ann) Boonridrerthaikul	Child Protection Officer (Children Affected by Migration), UNICEF Thailand	Thailand
Samantha Bradley	First Secretary (Political), Australian Embassy Jakarta, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Australia
Son Ha Dinh	Field Coordinator, IOM Indonesia	Indonesia
Sriprapha Petcharamesree	Senior Researcher, Faculty of Law, Chulalongkorn University	Thailand
Su-Anne Lee	Child Protection Specialist, UNICEF Malaysia	Malaysia
Temme Lee	ATD Coordinator, SUKA Society	Malaysia
Thienthong Prasarnpanich	Director of the Child and Youth Protection Division, Department of Children and Youth, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security	Thailand
Tri Nuke Pudjiastuti	Research Professor, Research Center for Politics, National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN)	Indonesia
Yanti Kusumawardani	Indonesian Representative on Child's Rights, ASEAN Commission on Promotion and Protection of the Right of Women and Children	Indonesia
Yuhanee Jehka	Regional Manager, HOST International	Thailand
Zcongklod Khawjang	Foreign Relations Officer, Operation Center for Displaced Persons, Department of Provincial Division, Ministry of Interior	Thailand

Session Pre-Reading Material

The following pages outline what to expect in each session. We recommend before the meeting you:

1. **Read** the briefing pack below
2. **Consider** the discussion questions
3. **Prepare** to attend the site visit

Session 1: Welcoming remarks, introductions and housekeeping

9:00 - 10:00am, February 28

Participants are invited to:

- **Read and reflect** on the background and objectives of the platform and progress made since it began in 2019 (see below background information)
- **Refresh** knowledge on international agreements for ending immigration detention for children and promoting rights based ATD.

Context:

It is well known that immigration detention, even for short periods of time, **causes significant harm to a child's physical, mental, and psychosocial well-being**. Well established evidence shows detention is both harmful to individuals and their families,¹ and does not work as a deterrent to irregular movement.² Children who are detained are particularly at risk. Even short periods of detention can have lifelong impacts on a child's mental and physical health due to the fact that they are still growing and developing.³

Increasing awareness of these negative impacts has led to growing momentum globally to end child immigration detention and implement community-based alternatives ("alternatives") that provide appropriate care, protection and support to children and their families.

¹ Dudley, M., et al. (2012) "Children and Young People in Immigration Detention." *Current Opinion in Psychiatry*, 25(4): 284-292.

² International Detention Coalition, "Reframing Immigration Detention in Response to Irregular Migration: Does Detention Deter?" April 2015, No. 1, available at https://idcoalition.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Briefing-Paper_Does-Detention-Deter_April-2015-A4_web.pdf

³ No Child in Detention Coalition (2014), Dad, have we done something wrong? Children and parents in immigration detention. No Child in Detention Coalition. See also Cleveland, J. and C. Rousseau (2013) "Psychiatric symptoms associated with brief detention of adult asylum seekers in Canada." *Can J Psychiatry* 58(7): 409-416

In the Asia-Pacific region, thousands of children are held in immigration detention every year. There is also increasing discomfort amongst many governments and stakeholders in this region about the ongoing immigration detention of children. This has led to some positive developments including high-level political commitments to end child detention, the release of children and their families from detention into community-based alternatives, and improved systems that prevent child detention in the first instance.

The piloting and expansion of alternatives - including shelters, foster care, and kinship care - has grown, boosting confidence in the ability of non-custodial policies to achieve the legitimate government aim of resolving the migration status of non-citizens while meeting community expectations regarding the treatment of children.

Background to the Platform

The International Detention Coalition (IDC) and Secretariat of the Asia Dialogue on Forced Migration (ADFM) are pleased to progress the Regional Peer Learning Platform and Program of Action on Alternatives to the Detention of Children in the Context of Migration in Asia Pacific (the Peer-Learning Platform).

The idea for this Platform was first discussed at the seventh Asia Dialogue on Forced Migration meeting in Bangkok, Thailand, in November 2018, and further progressed at the eighth meeting in June 2019 in Jakarta, Indonesia. At that time participants agreed that establishing a regional platform and program of learning and action on alternatives to detention would help to sustain progress on this issue.

Together, through this platform we aim to support states to manage irregular migration flows without the use of immigration detention for children.

This Peer-Learning Platform brings together individuals from policy and implementing agencies in the governments of Australia, Indonesia, Malaysia, New Zealand and Thailand, as well as civil society and international organisations. The purpose of the platform is to share positive practice and concrete examples of what is working across regions towards immigration policy reform and ending immigration detention. In addition to knowledge and experience sharing, the Platform can also facilitate bilateral engagement or technical assistance to solve national and regional challenges, and conducts benchmarking to inspire change.

The **objectives** of the Platform are:

- 1) To exchange regional positive practice and latest developments in alternative care arrangements for children in the context of international migration, and respond to challenges states are facing, and
- 2) To build momentum for continued progress on implementing effective alternative care arrangements, involving government, inter-governmental, civil society & faith-based

organisations.

The Platform has met regularly since November 2019:

- **November 2019:** Kick off meeting in Bangkok on the anniversary of the Convention of the Rights of the Child.
- **December 2020** virtually on mainstreaming child protection,
- **May 2021** virtually on case management
- **September 2021** virtually on access to education
- **April 2022** virtually on effective collaboration between government and civil society.
- **November 2022:** In person in Putrajaya, Malaysia



We are delighted to be meeting in Jakarta, Indonesia for the first time with this group, to continue the momentum from previous sessions and to learn more about the Indonesian context.

We know that each state in this Platform has a unique context and is on its own journey away from held detention of children, and no one country has all the answers. Nevertheless there is still much we can each learn from each other's experiences, particularly when we share frankly and openly with each other and involve a wide range of stakeholders in the discussion.

Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, Australia and New Zealand have each demonstrated commitment to end immigration detention for children

This is evident in International agreements, conventions compacts and declarations calling for an end immigration detention for children and promoting community and rights based alternatives:

- **Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)** which emphasises that the best interests of the child should be a primary consideration in all decisions that affect them. The provisions on detention of children (as a 'measure of last resort') in the CRC may apply to children in conflict with the law, but are not applicable to immigration proceedings and therefore cannot be used to justify immigration detention of children.
- **Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)** underscores the importance of protecting the rights and dignity of women and children, including those who may be subject to detention as a result of immigration-related issues.
- **The Global Compact on Refugees (GCR)** urges states to commit to supporting "the development of non-custodial and community-based alternatives to detention, particularly for children (...)" (para. 60).. At the recent Global Refugee Forum, Australia and Thailand supported the *Multistakeholder Pledge: Developing alternatives to immigration detention and ending immigration detention of asylum-seeking, refugee, stateless and migrant children and their families*
- All ASEAN members of the Platform and New Zealand have agreed to **the Global Compact on Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM)** Objective 13, paragraph 29(h) to "*Protect and respect the rights and best interests of the child at all times, regardless of their migration status, by ensuring availability and accessibility of a viable range of alternatives to detention in non-custodial contexts, favouring community-based care arrangements, that ensure*

access to education and healthcare, and respect their right to family life and family unity, and by working to end the practice of child detention in the context of international migration.”⁴

- **The ASEAN Declaration on the Rights of Children in the Context of Migration** says states *“AGREE that in order to promote the best interests of the child, States should work to develop effective procedures and alternatives to child immigration detention to reduce its impact, and ensure that, where possible, children are kept together with their families in a non-custodial, and clean and safe environment.”⁵*
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⁴ Global Compact on Migration

⁵ ASEAN Declaration on the Rights of Children in the Context of Migration

Site Visit and Session 2: Learning from Indonesia

10:00am - 3:45pm, February 28

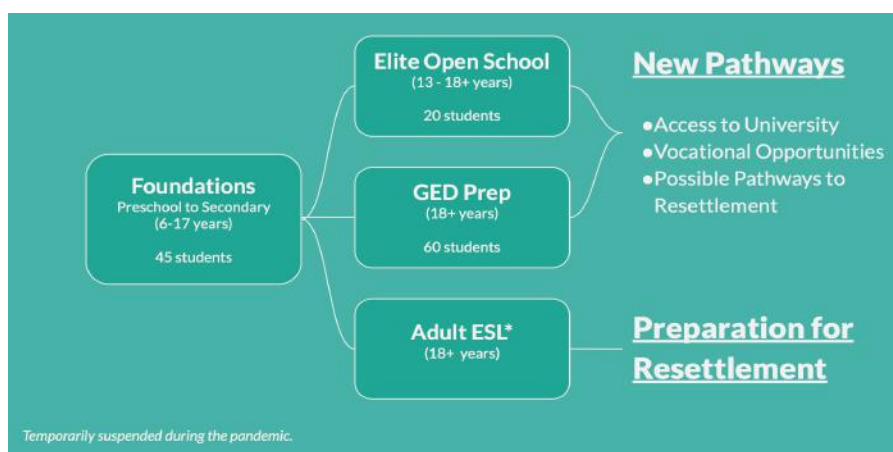
Participants are invited to:

- **Visit** Roshan Learning Centre and hear from leaders about their experience, challenges and lessons learned
- **Engage with leaders and learn** about how different stakeholders can be engaged, including Refugee Led Organisations
- **Reflect** on learnings from the site visit and parallels in your context
- **Learn** about the policy and practices of Indonesia

Roshan Learning Centre:

We are delighted to be holding our third in-person meeting in Jakarta. Roshan is a program of Yayasan International Cahaya Fajar (YICF), a non-profit organisation that transforms lives through education, vocation, and community. Roshan is a diverse learning community of about 150 students of all ages and over 50 volunteers and staff members. Roshan members are refugees, Indonesians, and other foreign nationals who find joy and purpose in learning and serving together. Since opening in December 2014, more than 500 students have learnt at Roshan and more than 200 volunteers and staff have worked with the students to help them pursue brighter futures.

Roshan focusing on (1) providing quality learning experiences in a safe environment for refugee children and youth, (2) empowering refugee adults with service opportunities, language learning, and professional skills, and (3) building a supportive community in which refugees, Indonesians, and other foreign nationals encourage, serve, and learn together. There are four academic programs at Roshan, including: Foundations, Elite Open School, GED Prep, and Adult ESL. Please find more information at the end of this pack.



Other than Roshan, Indonesia also has many varied refugee-led initiatives. Many refugees living in Indonesia have been proactive in creating and managing community initiatives to address gaps in assistance and support, supplementing efforts by both the Indonesian Government and the international community. These initiatives provide a range of services to the diverse refugee communities in the country — including primary and secondary education, mental health support and livelihood activities. These services actively involve their communities to enrich their services and tailor them to local needs. As with many non-government organisations, their ability to cater to their communities is hampered by limited resources, bureaucratic and organisational hurdles, and a lack of durable solutions.⁶

⁶ Bayani, M.B., et.al, In Endless Transit: Contributions and Challenges for Refugee-led Initiatives in Indonesia (Act for Peace, July 2023, <http://doi.org/10.26190/en5n-g471>)

Session 3: National level brainstorming

4:15 - 5:30pm, February 28

Participants are invited to:

- **Discuss** amongst country groups:
 - Challenges and opportunities: What has worked, what has not, and why?
 - Who are the key actors/stakeholders in progressing community right based ATD (including those not present in the room) and what is their role/ support required?
 - Systems analysis, looking at what can be done when there are so many blockages
- **Prepare** a brief 15 minute presentation with country colleagues on national updates (*please note, this preparation is to take place during the platform meeting and does not require work before the platform meeting*)

Session 4: Country updates

9:00 - 11:00am, February 29

Participants are invited to:

- **Share** the results of their discussions in the final session yesterday with a focus on what has changed since the last Platform meeting, any new challenges or lessons to share with the group (~15 minutes each country)
- **Participate** in a moderated Question & Answer session (~15 mins per group)

Indonesia country context:

Indonesia has effectively stopped the practice of immigration detention for people who have irregular migration status since a 2018 circular note from the Directorate General of Immigration (DGI) stated that refugees and people seeking asylum are exempt from immigration detention.

In July 2019, a Second Circular Letter from the Secretary General of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology enabled formal access to education for refugee children in Indonesia.

Pursuant to the Presidential Regulation No.125 of 2016 on the Treatment of Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Indonesia, the responsibility for managing refugees is delegated to local governments.

These Presidential Regulations are currently being reviewed and updated.

Indonesia currently hosts roughly 12,000 refugees, half of whom live in IOM administered accommodation and half of whom live in the community with support from local NGOs and refugee-led organisations. Refugee and asylum seeking populations are primarily from Afghanistan, Somalia, Myanmar, Iraq and Sudan. Almost 30% are children.

Indonesia is primarily a country of origin for migrant workers. Populations of migrants with irregular status are not believed to be significant

Malaysia country context

As of 4 September 2023, there were 1,382 children held in immigration detention centres in Malaysia. According to data from 12 April, 679 of 1030 children were unaccompanied and/or separated from their parents/guardians.

In September 2023, the Home Ministry launched 'Baitul Mahabbah', a child-friendly detention centre for detained children under 10 years old and their mothers. Conditions seem to be improved, and select NGOs are allowed access to provide activities, which include basic literacy classes, group therapeutic activities and sewing classes for women. The Home Ministry opened a second Baitul Mahabbah centre in Sabah (East Malaysia) in December 2023, and has announced plans to open 2-3 more.

Despite taking steps to provide a more humane environment for children, there is no processes for release, case management, family tracing and reunification, and placement of children in community or family based care. The centre is gazetted under the Immigration Act as a detention centre, and the current exit plan for children remains in line with other immigration detention centres as deportation.

The establishment of these centres follows several public statements of intent from the Home Minister from February - May 2023. He indicated that children should not be detained in immigration

detention centres, and his commitment to release children from detention into the care of child protection NGOs. The Malaysian Government initially approved an ATD pilot which sought to release unaccompanied and separated children from detention into NGO care in 2021, and launched the pilot in 2022. However, to date, no children have been released under this programme.

The National Security Council Directive 23 (Refugee and Asylum Seeker Management Policy and Mechanism) was revised in 2023. The contents of the directive and the amendments are not publicly available, although it is said to include provisions on legal status, and improving refugees' access to services. The National Security Council has identified four key clusters to strengthen the Government's role in refugee and asylum seeker management: 1) Refugee and Asylum Seeker Management Mechanism; 2) Refugee Status Determination; 3) Law Enforcement To Refugees and Asylum Seekers; and 4) Social Support Systems.

Thailand country context

In Thailand, there are an estimated four to five million migrants with regular status, and one million with irregular migration status; the vast majority from Myanmar, Laos, Cambodia. As of September 2023 there were 90,801 Myanmar and 4,998 urban refugees and asylum-seekers registered with UNHCR Thailand. The urban refugees and people seeking asylum come from different parts of the world.

There are eight ATD policies in Thailand including the Memorandum of Understanding on the Determination of Measures and Approaches to Alternatives to the Detention of Children in Immigration Detention Centres (MOU-ATD), the National Screening Mechanism (NSM), the National Referral Mechanism (NRM), the Regularisation of Undocumented Migrant Workers, Civil Registration, Temporary Shelters, Temporary Safety Areas (TSAs) and Bail and Reporting.

Recent developments in Thailand:

- Thailand has launched the implementation of the National Screening Mechanism (NSM) on 25 September 2023. The NSM, according to the Regulation of the Office of the Prime Minister on the Screening of Aliens who Enter into The Kingdom and are Unable to Return to the Country of Origin B.E. 2562 (2019). The Immigration Bureau continues to work in partnership with UNHCR and CSOs via NSM Task Force to fully implement the NSM and address critical gaps related to its operationalisation.
- Thailand is making progress in the use of alternative care for migrant and refugee children with MOU-ATD established in 2019. In 2022, the Thai government adopted the MOU-ATD Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Framework and subsequently conducted an evaluation in 2023. This systematic assessment produced evidence for MOU-ATD review and lessons learned. The evaluation also supports strategic decision-making of RTG to improve MOU-ATD policy and practices.
- Thailand's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and IOM Thailand co-hosted a public forum on "Shaping Public Perceptions towards Migrants". This public forum is part of a 2-year project to foster evidence-based migration discourse and media reporting. The public forum will be followed by a series of capacity-building sessions for journalists, journalism students and government officials, as well as journalism grants and international exchanges.
- Two Parliamentary House Sub-Committees focus on refugees and irregular migration, were established to study and provide recommendations to the legislative process on the reform of Thailand's migration governance framework.

Australia country context

Australian law requires the detention of all non-citizens who are in Australia without a valid visa (unlawful non-citizens). This means that people who arrive without a valid visa, or those who arrive with a visa that subsequently expires or is cancelled, will be subject to mandatory immigration detention. Children are also at risk of immigration detention, though their detention must only be used as a last resort.

Under the Migration Act 1958, Australia's position on detention and alternatives to held detention propose that immigration detention should be used as a last resort, for the shortest practicable time and where necessary, reasonable, and proportionate to a legitimate purpose under the Act. Community placements are the preferred alternative while status resolution is pursued.

Children in onshore detention in Australia usually reside either in a residence determination placement in the community, or in places classified as "Alternative Places of Detention (APODs)" which can include hotels or hospitals. The government has gradually phased out the detention of children in Australia's onshore detention facilities; in the past, thousands of children were detained but in recent years the number of detained children has significantly decreased. According to the Department of Home Affairs, as of 30 June 2023, there are no children in closed detention.

Australia made a number of relevant pledges at the 2023 Global Refugee Forum:

- The Australian Government pledges to continue to share practice and policy lessons from Australia's journey away from held detention of children, especially within the Asia-Pacific
- The Australian Government also reaffirms its continued commitment to ensuring that held detention is only used for the shortest practical time and where necessary, reasonable and proportionate under the Migration Act 1958; and further pledges to progress initiatives under the Alternatives to Held Detention Program, in support of expanding alternatives to immigration detention that are community-based and non-custodial.
- To support comprehensive protection and solutions strategies in the Asia-Pacific, and supporting States, including those who are smaller and emerging, to develop and strengthen their asylum systems and protection capacity.

New Zealand country context

New Zealand is geographically unique in the region; an island far from other land masses without border countries. The only means of entry is through air and airports. Between 2015-2020 there were 2,655 asylum seekers in New Zealand, of whom 86 were detained. The Department of Immigration Operational Manual states the detention of children should only be used as a last resort and very rarely happens in practice.

There is not a mandatory detention policy for asylum seekers, refugees or immigrants in irregular situations in New Zealand. The exception to this is an amendment to the Immigration Act 2013 which provides for the detention of minors in the case of a "mass arrival group," which has never happened. In these circumstances there are various protections guaranteed, including that the child must have a responsible adult appointed to represent their interests, and they must be able to express their views on detention and have those views considered.

Children with irregular immigration status in New Zealand can attend school, obtain free vaccinations and have their birth registered (if born in New Zealand to parents with irregular status).

In June 2021, Immigration New Zealand commissioned an independent review of the processes and procedures relating to the detention of asylum seekers in New Zealand. The review was released in May 2022 and made 11 recommendations. In responding to the recommendations the government particularly committed to “review and change our operational guidance and decision-making framework relating to restricting the movement of asylum seekers, to ensure it complies with our human rights obligations” and establishing a decision making panel to consider any recommendations to detain asylum seekers or restrict their movements, consistent with 20112 UNHCR Detention Guidelines.

Alongside Australia at the recent Global Refugee Forum, New Zealand committed to supporting comprehensive protection and solutions strategies in the Asia-Pacific, and supporting States, including those who are smaller and emerging, to develop and strengthen their asylum systems and protection capacity.

Session 5: Whole of government and society approach

11:30am - 1:00pm, February 29

Participants are invited to:

- **Develop** a list of indicators of success for a successful ATD
- **Discuss**
 - Who should be part of this work and why?
 - How best to engage them?
 - When you work in collaboration, what are the benefits and what are the challenges?
 - What role do you have yourself and how can you make change?
- **Brainstorm** the role of various actors in a whole of government whole of society approach to developing policy and programmes related to ATDs, and how do we best engage them?

Whole-Of-Government & Whole-Of-Society

The 'whole-of-government' and 'whole-of-society' approach are two of the key guiding principles underpinning the Global Compact on Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM), which Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, and New Zealand have agreed to.

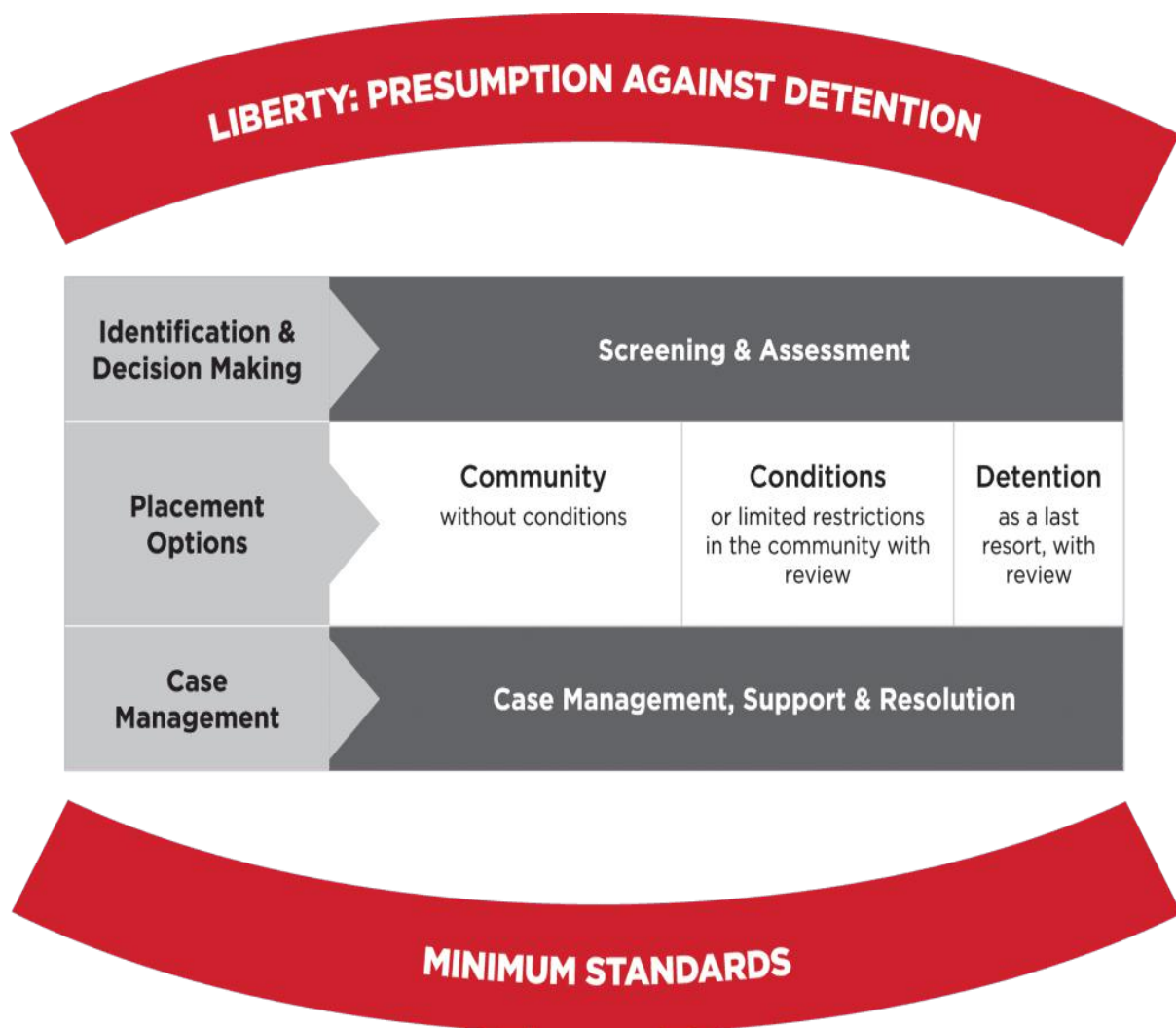
The 'whole-of-government' approach recognises that "migration is a multidimensional reality that cannot be addressed by one government policy sector alone, [...] and is needed to ensure horizontal and vertical policy coherence across all sectors and levels of government" (GCM, 2018: para. 15)

Whereas the 'whole-of-society' approach was intended to ensure "broad multi-stakeholder partnerships to address migration in all its dimensions by including migrants, diasporas, local communities, civil society, academia, the private sector, parliamentarians, trade unions, national human rights institutions, the media and other relevant stakeholders in migration governance." (GCM, 2018: para. 15)

These principles acknowledge that to ensure that migration governance is efficient, successful and sustainable, it needs to be addressed as a cross-cutting issue, one that is underpinned by coordination between all sectors and levels of Government, and in collaboration with civil society organisations, refugee and migrant led organisations, UN agencies, regional and international organisations and people with lived experience. Investing in whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches builds mechanisms for support and accountability, and ensures coherence in policy making, and implementation.

Community Assessment & Placement Model (CAP model)

Following a program of research which identified alternatives across a range of countries, IDC identified critical elements of a successful ATD, and incorporated these into one framework - the Revised Community Assessment and Placement Model (CAP model). The CAP model can be used as a tool for governments, civil society and other stakeholders to develop successful and sustainable ATD programmes



Sampson, R., Chew, V., Mitchell, G., and Bowring, L. There Are Alternatives: A Handbook for Preventing Unnecessary Immigration Detention (Revised), (Melbourne: International Detention Coalition, 2015).

Developing and implementing a successful ATD is a crucial step towards creating systems of migration governance based on values of human rights, agency and freedom - systems that work better for individuals, communities and governments.

Session 6: Forward engagement plan & closing remarks

2:00 - 4:00pm, February 29

Participants are invited to:

- **Share** lessons across countries of models engaging with a broad range of stakeholders to progress rights based ATD goals
- **Develop** a plan and next steps to collaboratively engage stakeholders identified in Session 5
- **Support** each other to navigate the complex system of national led whole of government whole of society approach

LOGISTICAL NOTES

We look forward to seeing you in Jakarta for the Regional Peer-Learning Platform on Alternative Care Arrangements for Children in the Context of International Migration in the Asia Pacific.

Please note organisers **can cover the economy class flights and up to two nights accommodation** for those who are unable to cover their own expenses. We are very grateful to any participants who are able to contribute to their own costs. Please also note that **organisers are not able to cover travel insurance** for participants, and **participants are strongly encouraged to look into this option themselves.**

Further information about logistics and travel are outlined below. If you have any questions please don't hesitate to contact us at adfm@cpd.org.au.

Venue

The venue of the Regional Peer-Learning Meeting is the Grandhika Iskandarsyah Hotel in Jakarta, Indonesia.

Grandhika Iskandarsyah Hotel

Jl. Iskandarsyah Raya No. 65 Jakarta 12160

Telp: (+62 21) 29127788

WhatsApp: (+62) 8111090802 - CHAT ONLY

The meeting venue will be in the **Gunawarman room on Level 6.**

Accommodation

Accommodation for most participants during the event will be arranged at the roundtable venue: Grandhika Iskandarsyah Jakarta.

Organisers can arrange accommodation for up to two nights (including breakfast) for those who were covered by the organisers. For those who are self-funding, please let us know if you would also like to stay at the Grandhika Iskandarsyah Jakarta and we will ensure you get our group discount rate.

Participants will be responsible for any additional expenses (i.e. minibar, phone charges, etc.)

Check-in time is 2pm, however you are welcome to drop your baggage off at any time. The check-out time is 12pm.

Airfares

Should you require assistance booking your flights please confirm this with organisers. The Centre for Policy Development (CPD) will be responsible for arranging flights for participants who need assistance.

Airport Transfers

The hotel is about a 45 minute car journey from Jakarta's main airport: Soekarno-Hatta International Airport (CGK).

Airport taxis are the fastest and most convenient way to get from the airport to the venue and will cost around IDR 200,000-250,000. The airport taxi is outside the arrival terminal, you can follow the sign at the airport. Blue Bird is one of the most reliable taxi companies in Jakarta. Be careful as some other taxis have a similar blue colour. Blue Bird taxi has 'BLUE BIRD GROUP' written on the front window.

The ride-hailing apps Grab and Gojek are also available at the airport. You will have to download this app from the App Store/Google Play Store and register an account in advance to book a ride.

To avoid the traffic, another option to get from CGK to the venue is by taking the RAILink (KAI Airport Train). The train service will take 47 minutes from **CGK to Sudirman Baru (BNI City) station then take MRT to Blok M station** (10 min walk to the venue). You can visit the [RAILink website](#) for the full fares and schedule.

When returning, it is advised to be at the airport about 1.5 hours before your departure time. Factoring in a 40-70 minute journey from the hotel to the airport, aim to leave the hotel 3 hours before your flight's departure.

Please note that participants are requested to organise their own transport to and from the airport and hotel. Transport expenses can be reimbursed (if required) at a flat rate of IDR 200,000 per trip.

Meals

Breakfast is included in your accommodation booking on 28-29 February 2024 at the Kalandara Restaurant at ground level of the hotel, starting at 6.00am until 10.00am.

During the meeting on 28-29 February 2024, lunch, coffee and refreshments will be provided.

A welcome dinner will also be provided on 28 February 2024. The venue will be confirmed in due course.

Facilities at/around the Venue

At the venue

Hotel guests can enjoy an outdoor pool and gym.

Local Attractions

- Little Tokyo

Located in the Blok M Square complex, “Little Tokyo” is a nickname for the area because of the many Japanese style restaurants and entertainment venues nearby. Every year Jakarta’s Little Tokyo also hosts Ennichisai’s Japanese culinary and cultural events.

- **Blok M Culinary Area**

In addition to Little Tokyo, it is also recommended to enjoy the food in the Blok M area. At night, visitors can enjoy a wide variety of traditional culinary delights sold in and around Blok M Square.

- **M Bloc Space**

M Bloc Space Jakarta is a vibrant creative hub located in South Jakarta. It serves as a collaborative space for artists, designers, entrepreneurs, and innovators to showcase their work and hold events. It has a diverse range of facilities, including restaurants, studios, galleries, and co-working spaces.

- **Pasaraya**

Pasaraya is a renowned department store in Jakarta known for its wide array of high-quality goods ranging from fashion and cosmetics to home decor and specialty Indonesian products. It’s a popular destination offering a blend of local and international brands, catering to diverse consumer preferences.

- **Plaza Blok M**

Plaza Blok M in Jakarta is a multifunctional complex encompassing a shopping mall, office spaces, and a hotel. It houses various retail outlets, dining options, and entertainment facilities, making it a bustling hub for shopping, leisure, and business activities in the Blok M area of Jakarta.

Visas

A visa is **not required** for a stay of less than one (1) month for **ASEAN and Timor-Leste nationals**.

All other foreign travellers are allowed to enter the territory of Indonesia with one of these criteria:

- Obtain a visa ([Visa on Arrival](#) or [Electronic Visa on Arrival](#))
- Foreign nationals who enter Indonesia under the Travel Corridor Arrangement scheme (United Arab Emirates, China, South Korea, Singapore);
- Hold a written permit from a related Ministry or Institution.

Participant Profiles

Agung Sampurno **Indonesia**

Agung Sampurno is the Deputy Director for Immigration Cooperation with International Organisations at the Directorate General of Immigration of the Republic of Indonesia. He joined the Directorate General of Immigration in 1992 and previously held strategic positions in Immigration, namely Head of Public Relations Division, Immigration Technical Staff at the Indonesian Consulate General in Davao, the Philippines, and Head of Bengkalis Immigration Office in Riau Province.

He is currently active as the Chairman at Various Immigration Working Groups on several issues, such as Transnational Organized Crime, Borders and Migration.



Anan Insai **Thailand**

Pol. Maj. Anan Insai is an Inspector of the Sub-Division 3, Investigation Division, Immigration Bureau in Thailand. He supervises and provides care for mother and child detainees awaiting deportation at the Suan Plu Detention Center and Bangkhen Mother and Children Center.

Pol. Maj Anan is working in coordination with government agencies, United Nations agencies, and non-governmental organisations concerning the protection of mother and child detainees.



Caitlin McCaffrie **Australia**

Caitlin McCaffrie is International Program Director at the Centre for Policy Development (CPD) where she coordinates CPD's international work, including the Asia Dialogue on Forced Migration (ADFM), providing policy analysis, advice and research on topics including migration governance, human trafficking, forced migration and refugee resettlement.

Caitlin previously spent three years working in Phnom Penh, including for Stanford University's WSD Handa Center for Human Rights and International Justice, managing programs on research, education, outreach and trial monitoring of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia. Caitlin holds a Masters of Public Policy and Management Degree from the University of Melbourne and a first class Honours degree in International Studies from the University of Adelaide.



Carolina Gottardo

International

Carolina Gottardo is a migrant lawyer and economist who has worked on human rights issues for more than 20 years in different countries and contexts. Her areas of specialisation are migration, asylum and gender. Carolina started as Executive Director of the International Detention Coalition (IDC) in November 2020. Before joining IDC, she was the director of the Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS) Australia for almost 4 years, and the director of the Latin American Women's Rights Service (LAWRS), a UK women's rights organisation working with refugee and migrant women for almost 6 years.



Carolina is currently a member of the board of the Asia Pacific Refugee Rights Network (APRRN) and the Global Coalition for Migration (GCM). She is also a member of the Global UN Women Expert Working Group to address the human rights of women in the Global Compact for Migration, and a co-lead of the UN Migration Network working group on regularisation pathways

Celia Finch

International

Celia Finch is a policy and strategy advisor, project manager, researcher, social innovator and evaluator committed to working alongside communities impacted by forced displacement to influence decisions that affect them. Celia joined the International Detention Coalition (IDC) team as the Asia Pacific Regional Manager in 2023. Prior to that, Celia held senior policy roles in the Australian public service for more than five years, including coordinating settlement policy and working on Aboriginal Affairs.



Celia previously worked as a monitoring and evaluation consultant for the International Organisation for Migration Indonesia mission where she designed, implemented and evaluated migration and community stabilisation projects across Aceh, Jakarta, Papua, West Papua and Maluku. Celia was also a co-founder of Lighthouse Partnerships, an organisation that conducts evaluations, business development, and strategic planning with organisations working on forced migration programs. Celia has a Bachelor of International and Global Studies and Masters of International Security from the University of Sydney.

Chalisa Boon-long

Thailand

Chalisa Boon-long is a Plan and Policy Analyst (Practical Level) at the Division of Internal Security Affairs in the Office of National Security Council, Thailand. Her responsibilities include issues related to irregular migration, and she is in charge of drafting policy recommendations to resolve issues of statelessness and irregular migration.

Previously Chalisa worked as a Social Development Worker at Child Online Protection Action Thailand (COPAT), in the Department of Children and Youth, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security Thailand.



Christy Kumesan

Indonesia

Christy Kumesan is a humanitarian and international development professional with a demonstrated history working for non-profit organisations. Christy is skilled in humanitarian diplomacy, multilateral affairs and policy, project management, organisational development, international relations, partnership development, as well as community engagement. Her professional goals include promoting peace through multi-tracks diplomacy and strengthening multinational collaboration to reach world prosperity and equality.



Christy has a decade of experience working in this sector including with GIZ, ICRC, RedR Indonesia, Humanitarian Benchmark Consulting, and Kompas Gramedia Group. She has a Masters Degree in Global Humanitarian Diplomacy from Universitas Gadjah Mada and a Bachelor of Political Science from the same university.

Farah Nini Dusuki

Malaysia

Dr Farah Nini Dusuki is a senior lecturer at the Universiti Malaya's Law Faculty, and was appointed as the Children's Commissioner to the Human Rights Commission of Malaysia (SUHAKAM) for a three-year term effective from 8 March 2023.

Prior to taking on this role, Dr Farah served at the Ahmad Ibrahim Kulliyah of Laws, the faculty at the International Islamic University (IIUM), for 15 years. She has over 30 years of experience in human rights and child law, obtaining her doctorate from Cardiff University, Wales, UK in 2002 with a thesis that analysed socio-legal issues to protect children from abuse and neglect.

Her research areas include legislation on criminal justice, child law, adolescent protection in sexual reproductive health issues, and the implementation and enforcement of children's rights in Malaysia.



Farida Wahid

Indonesia

Farida Wahid is the Policy Expert Analyst, Directorate General of Human Rights within the Indonesian Ministry of Law and Human Rights. She first joined the Ministry in 2000, after working for the State Minister of Human Rights Affairs for the Republic of Indonesia.

Farida has previously held other roles within the Ministry including Head of the Evaluation and Reporting Section for the Rights of Vulnerable Groups, particularly issues of children, women and persons with disabilities. She was actively involved in the drafting process of the Law No. 8 of Persons with Disabilities (2018) and has also worked in the Directorate of Human Rights Cooperation in the Ministry of Law and Human Rights.



Gading Gumilang Putra

Indonesia

Gading Gumilang Putra is the National Information and Advocacy Officer at Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS) Indonesia. JRS Indonesia has assisted refugees and asylum seekers since 2009: initially by accompanying Rohingya asylum seekers in Aceh and North Sumatra before developing assistance for refugees in Medan immigration detention centers (2012-2013 and 2018), Surabaya (2012-2015) and Manado (2015-2018), as well as assistance for urban refugees in Cisarua (2010 - present) and Jakarta (2018 - present). JRS Indonesia provides accompaniment, health services, cash-based assistance for food and housing, psychosocial, informal education, livelihood, protection and advocacy.



Gading graduated from the Faculty of Law, Universitas Gadjah Mada in 2013, specialising in International Law and passed his bar exam in 2017. Currently his work involves coordination and capacity building among refugee communities, the government, non-government organisations, and private sector for stronger collaboration in realising refugee rights in Indonesia and in the wider region.

Hannah Jambunathan

International

Hannah Reshma Jambunathan is the Asia Pacific Programme Officer at IDC, where she works closely with governments, civil society, and other stakeholders across the region to promote alternatives to detention and broader immigration reform. In Malaysia, Hannah is also the coordinator of the End Detention Network (EDN), and works in close partnership with civil society and Government stakeholders to mobilise communities and decision-makers towards creating a more open social and political environment towards migrants and refugees.



Hannah has recently co-authored a research report on the impacts of immigration detention on refugee communities in Malaysia, and has contributed to reports and policy briefs on immigration detention, Alternatives to Detention, and sexual and gender-based violence among refugee communities in Malaysia. She has also conducted a pioneering study on street harassment in Malaysia. Prior to joining IDC, Hannah worked on women's rights and child rights in the areas of capacity building, grassroots community mobilisation, advocacy, research, and youth empowerment.

Hartini Zainuddin

Malaysia

Dato Dr. Hartini Zainudin is co-founder of Yayasan Chow Kit (formerly known as NurSalam) and a children's activist in Malaysia, who currently works for a local humanitarian organisation as their fundraising and resource mobilisation consultant and strategist. She was also South-East Asia's focal person for the United Nations Relief Work Agency (UNRWA), working on the plight of Palestinian refugees. She had previously worked for the Asia School of Business and UNICEF Malaysia and conducted fundraising training with UNHCR Global. Prior to these two positions, she served as the CEO of Yayasan Siti Sapura Husin. She is also the Vice President of Voice of the Children (founded in 2008) a local organisation that does advocacy work, law and policy reforms and training on children's issues.



Hartini has been a member of the Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development's National Advisory Council on the Welfare and Protection of Children and is a member of a number of national task forces including Child Protection Policy Training, Child Trafficking, Stateless Children, Alternative to Detention of Children and the review of the Malaysian Adoption System. She has done training here in Malaysia for the United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Agency on the issue of baby selling and child trafficking.

Hendrik Therik

International

Hendrik Therik works at the UNHCR Indonesia as an Assistant Protection Officer. He has worked with the UNHCR for 13 years, 11 of them in the field covering NTT, Bali and East Java Provinces. Previously he worked at the UN OCHA (Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance) mainly dealing with refugees from East Timor and survivors of Aceh Nias Earthquake and Tsunami. He also worked with Oxfam GB, an International NGO focusing on Water, Sanitation and Health. He completed his Bachelor study in Indonesia followed by Masters study in Australia.



Kanita Sapphaisal

Thailand

Kanita Sapphaisal is a diplomat (counsellor) currently holding the position as Head of Human Migration Section, under the Social Division within the Department of International Organisations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) of Thailand.

Her scope of responsibility covers all issues relating to migration in Thailand, in both regular and irregular contexts, as well as trafficking in persons. Before joining the Social Division, she worked in various units of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs including the Department of ASEAN Affairs, the Department of Treaty and Legal Affairs, the Office of the Permanent Representative of Thailand to the United Nations Offices in Geneva, and the Royal Thai Embassy in Manama.



Kanokwan Chaovakit

Thailand

Kanokwan Chaovakit works as a Plan and Policy Analyst, Professional Level at the Office of the National Security Council Thailand. From 2022 to the present Ms Chaovakit has worked on issues related to migration and refugees in Thailand.

Previously, as a Plan and Policy Analyst, Practitioner level, Ms Chaovakit focused on transnational threats and related issues, especially transnational crime such as drugs, human trafficking and people smuggling. Ms Chaovakit has a Masters Degree in Political Science from Chulalongkorn University



Lauren Richardson

Australia

In June 2023, Commander Lauren Richardson commenced duties as the Regional Director of the Department of Home Affairs of Southeast Asia. This role is for three years and will be responsible for the portfolio's remit including Australian Border Force (ABF) activities in Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, The Philippines, Singapore and Timor Leste.



Lauren joined the Australian Border Force (ABF) in January 2022 from the Department of Home Affairs. In 2020 Lauren led the Department's engagement team working with the Prime Minister's Envoy, for attracting the 'brightest and best' to Australia through the Global Talent Visa Scheme. Lauren then continued in a policy role advising on resolving immigration status matters and leading research into alternatives to detention.

Mic Chawaratt

International

Mic Chawaratt is the IDC Southeast Asia Programme Manager. He has worked in a wide range of roles within humanitarian, human rights, and development fields in Asia and Africa. Mic facilitated the development of the Thai policy to end immigration detention of children and foster the development of the national screening mechanism for refugees in Thailand. Currently, he is a member of two Parliamentary House Sub-Committees on refugees and irregular migration that look for a structural change in Thailand's migration governance.



Mohd Azri Mat Yussof

Malaysia

Mohd Azri mat Yussof is the Deputy Director of the Intelligence and Crisis Management Division of Malaysia's National Security Council. He previously served in the Integrity and Standards Compliance Department of the Royal Malaysian Police Force Headquarters. He holds a Master of Education (Education Psychology).



Mohd Fadhley bin Ali

Malaysia

Mohd Fadhley bin Ali is Principal Assistant Secretary in the National Strategic Office to the Council for Anti-Trafficking in Persons and Anti-Smuggling of Migrants (NSO MAPO) in the Ministry of Home Affairs. He holds a Master in Science and Bachelor of Technology from Universiti Sains Malaysia.

With over 17 years of experience in the public sector, Mr Mohd Fadhley has been working in areas like development planning, public management and public policy. In his current role he is responsible for identifying areas for improvement in the Malaysian government's counter-trafficking efforts, especially in the prevention and protection of the victims of trafficking. He was also involved in the development of the National Action Plan on Anti-Trafficking in Persons 2021-2025 (NAPTIP 3.0) and the National Guidelines on Human Trafficking Indicators (NGHTI). As for Alternative To Detention (ATD) initiatives, NSO MAPO had been assigned to work hand in hand with the NGOs in Malaysia to look into activities and programmes for the children placed at the Baitul Mahabbah.



Noparat Jongcherdchootrakul

Thailand

Pol. Lt. Col. Noparat Jongcherdchootrakul is a Deputy Superintendent of Sub-Division 4, Investigation Division at the Immigration Bureau of Thailand. He received his Bachelor's degree in Public Administration from Police Cadet Academy, Bachelor's degree in Law from Sukhothai Thammathirat University, and Barrister-at-Law from the Bar Association of Thailand.

Pol. Lt. Col. Noparat facilitated the development of the Regulation of the Office of the Prime Minister on the Screening of Aliens who Enter into the Kingdom and are unable to Return to the Country of Origin B.E. 2562. Currently, he is preparing a social services and protection system for persons who are granted protected status, including healthcare, education, and resettlement to a third country.



Parinya (Ann) Boonridrerthaikul

Thailand

Parinya Boonridrerthaikul (Ann) is a Child Protection Officer with UNICEF Thailand. Ann is responsible for programme development, planning, management, monitoring, technical and operational support to the children affected by the migration programme, as well as networking and partnership building with UNICEF Thailand.

Ann has worked on civil and political rights and economic, social and cultural rights issues over the past twenty years, with experience in both program and management functions. Ann coordinated the Thai Civil Society Organisation (CSO) Coalition for the United Nations Universal Periodic Review, during Thailand's second review in 2016. In 2015 and since then, Ann has worked on advocacy campaigns for rights-based migration management for urban refugees and stateless persons, by helping to establish the Coalition for the rights of Refugees and Stateless Persons (CRSP).



Samantha Bradley

Australia

Samantha Bradley is currently a First Secretary at Australia's Embassy in Jakarta. She has a background across international legal and policy roles, including as a trade negotiator. She holds a Master of Laws from the University of Melbourne and a Bachelor of International Relations (Honours) and Bachelor of Laws from the Australian National University.



Son Ha Dinh

International

Son Ha Dinh is the Field Coordinator for IOM Indonesia, based in Jakarta, and coordinates IOM's refugee assistance program in 8 field offices located in Sumatra, Riau, Java, Sulawesi and West Timor. The assistance program covers monthly stipends for approximately 5,800 refugees, basic medical services and care, psychosocial support for adults and children, support for formal education for children, protection services for certain vulnerable refugees, and skill training for adults.



Prior to IOM Indonesia, Son Ha was with IOM Tanzania as the Head of Sub-Office in Kigoma. There he recruited and developed the staffing and logistical infrastructures in Kigoma, Kasulu and Makere necessary in order to support the resettlement processing of Congolese refugees from Nyarugusu Camp. While in Kigoma, he also coordinated IOM Tanzania's humanitarian transport response to the massive influx of asylum seekers from Burundi to Tanzania from 2015 to 2016.

Sriprapha Petcharamesree

Thailand

Dr Sriprapha Petcharamesree is currently Senior Researcher in the Faculty of Law at Chulalongkorn University, and was previously Senior Lecturer in the International PhD Program at the Institute of Human Rights and Peace Studies, Mahidol University, Thailand. She is part of the Secretariat of the Asia Dialogue on Forced Migration (ADFM).

Dr Petcharamesree was appointed by the Thai Government as the Thai representative to the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR) where she served between October 2009 to December 2012. Her research and expertise focuses on human rights, ASEAN and Southeast Asian studies, migration, including statelessness and citizenship, business and human rights, and international relations. She has spoken and written extensively about all of these issues. Dr Petcharamesree has a Bachelor of Arts in Political Science from Thammasat University, Thailand and received her PhD from the University of Paris-X Nanterre in France.



Su-Anne Lee

International

Su-Anne Lee is a Child Protection Specialist with UNICEF Malaysia, focusing on children affected by migration. Prior to UNICEF, she worked on governance for development and institutional reform with the United Nations Development Programme and refugee protection with UNHCR in Malaysia.



Su-Anne has also worked in the areas of migration, anti-trafficking, and business and human rights in the international nonprofit sector in Hong Kong and Tokyo. She holds an LLB from the University of Sheffield and an LLM from Columbia Law School.

Temme Lee

Malaysia

Temme Lee is the ATD Coordinator at SUKA Society, where she works with the government to implement an alternative to detention for unaccompanied and separated minors pilot program in Malaysia.

Temme has more than 10 years' experience in human rights advocacy, with a primary focus on refugee protection. She also has four years' experience working on refugee child protection case management. Prior to joining SUKA Society, Temme worked at the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Asia Pacific Refugee Rights Network (APRRN). She holds a Bachelor of Arts, majoring in International Studies and Writing, from Monash University Malaysia.



Thientong Prasanpanich

Thailand

Thientong Prasanpanich is the Director of the Children and Youth Protection Division, Department of Children and Youth, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security with oversight over the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, Child Protection Act of 2003, and children and youth development and protection. She also serves on the secretariat to the National Child Protection Commission. She is involved in programmes relating to developing policies and strategies for vulnerable children including children affected from migration.

Currently, Thientong is working to develop cross-border child protection systems and to implement the Memorandum of Understanding on the Determination of Measures and Approaches Alternative to Detention of Children in Immigration Detention Centers, including case management in child protection.



Tri Nuke Pudjiastuti

Indonesia

Dr Tri Nuke Pudjiastuti is Research Professor, Research Centre for Politics, at the National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN) in Jakarta. She graduated with a Master of Arts in Geography and Environmental Studies from the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Adelaide, with a focus on international migration. She completed her PhD in the Department of Criminology, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Indonesia, with a dissertation focusing on people smuggling from Indonesia to Australia. For more than five years, she was a part of the ASEAN Research Team.

Dr Pudjiastuti's experience in trafficking and smuggling issues has also given her an insight into irregular migration. Although her research focuses upon Indonesia, it also notes regional mobility, particularly at the level of ASEAN. She has also produced position and policy papers for the Indonesian government. She is also part of the Secretariat of the Asia Dialogue on Forced Migration.



Yanti Kusumawardhani

Indonesia

In 2021, Ms Yanti Kusumawardhani was appointed as Indonesia Representative on Children Rights to the ASEAN Commission on The Promotion and Protection of The Right of The Women and The Children (ACWC). From 2023 to March 2024, she is taking the leadership as the chair of ACWC. She is dedicated to work on Child Right, Child Protection, Disability Inclusion and social work practice for more than 15 years.

In 2005, Ms Yanti received her Master of Social Work (MSW) degree from the University of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, US. Along with her master's degree, she obtained certification of social work in Child Welfare. She holds her international accreditation on child protection from NCFE-UK. She has experience as national and regional trainer on case management and positive parenting with her 11 years of work for Save the Children Indonesia.



Yuhanee Jehka

Thailand

Yuhanee Jehka is Regional Manager for HOST International Foundation Thailand. She joined HOST International in 2021 to develop the community-based case management program for refugees and asylum seeker children and their families who are released from immigration detention in Thailand.

Yuhanee has a wealth of experience, having worked with refugee communities in both urban and camp contexts. After graduating from law school, she worked as a human rights lawyer and has been working in refugee protection and legal advocacy for the past nine years. In this role, she has assisted urban refugees and asylum seekers with their refugee status and resettlement to a third country in accordance with the refugee status determination processes.



Zconglod Khawjang

Thailand

Zconglod Khawjang is a Foreign Relations Officer at the Operation Centre for Displaced Persons, Ministry of Interior in Bangkok, Thailand. He has six years of experience in this space, focusing on forced displacement, statelessness, and labour migration issues since early 2018.

Zconglod recently attended the second Global Refugee Forum in Geneva, Switzerland as a part of the Royal Thai Government's delegation. He holds a Master's Degree in Migration Studies from the University of Sussex, United Kingdom,



About the Organisers

The Asia Dialogue on Forced Migration (ADFM) is a Track II process established in August 2015 to pursue more effective, durable and dignified approaches to forced migration in the Asia-Pacific. It has become a leading expert group on issues of forced migration in the region, trusted by the Bali Process and ASEAN for independent and credible advice. The ADFM Secretariat comprises policy institutes in four countries: the Centre for Policy Development in Australia, the National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN) in Indonesia, the Institute of Human Rights and Peace Studies, Mahidol University Thailand, and the Institute of Strategic and International Studies Malaysia.



International Detention Coalition is the world's leading movement dedicated to ending immigration detention. We are a migrant-led coalition, uniting civil society organisations, community groups and individuals behind a clear purpose: to end immigration detention and promote alternatives. There are fairer, cheaper and more effective ways to approach migration governance. We believe people should be able to live freely while they await the outcome of their immigration case, and we advocate for the human rights and dignity of everyone impacted by immigration detention. IDC works on multiple fronts to end immigration detention – we strengthen the global movement, generate evidence, work to change laws and policies, and promote practical alternatives to detention. Ultimately, we want to get people out of immigration detention and into a life within the community, where they can be with loved ones, contribute to society and benefit from education, healthcare, employment and more.



Roshan

About Roshan

Roshan is a safe learning space where refugees find hope in community and pursue brighter futures through education.

Based in Jakarta, Indonesia, we are a diverse learning community of almost 200 students of all ages and over 80 volunteers and staff members. We are refugees, Indonesians, and other foreign nationals working together to create a place where people from all walks of life find hope, kindness, and life-changing relationships.





ROSHAN is a program of Yayasan Internasional Cahaya Fajar (YICF), a non-profit organization that transforms lives in through education, vocation, and community.

Joy of Learning | Dignity of Vocation | Strength through Community



Roshan meets **a critical gap as nearly 12,000 refugees in Indonesia wait indefinitely for resettlement in another country,** without access to formal education in Indonesia, due to documentation and legal barriers.



Roshan by the Numbers

(as of June 2023)



around
110

Students Enrolled

55

Children
(Students under 18)

9

Nationalities Represented

83

Active Volunteers Serving approx 300
hours on Average per Week

9

Program Leaders and Managers

18

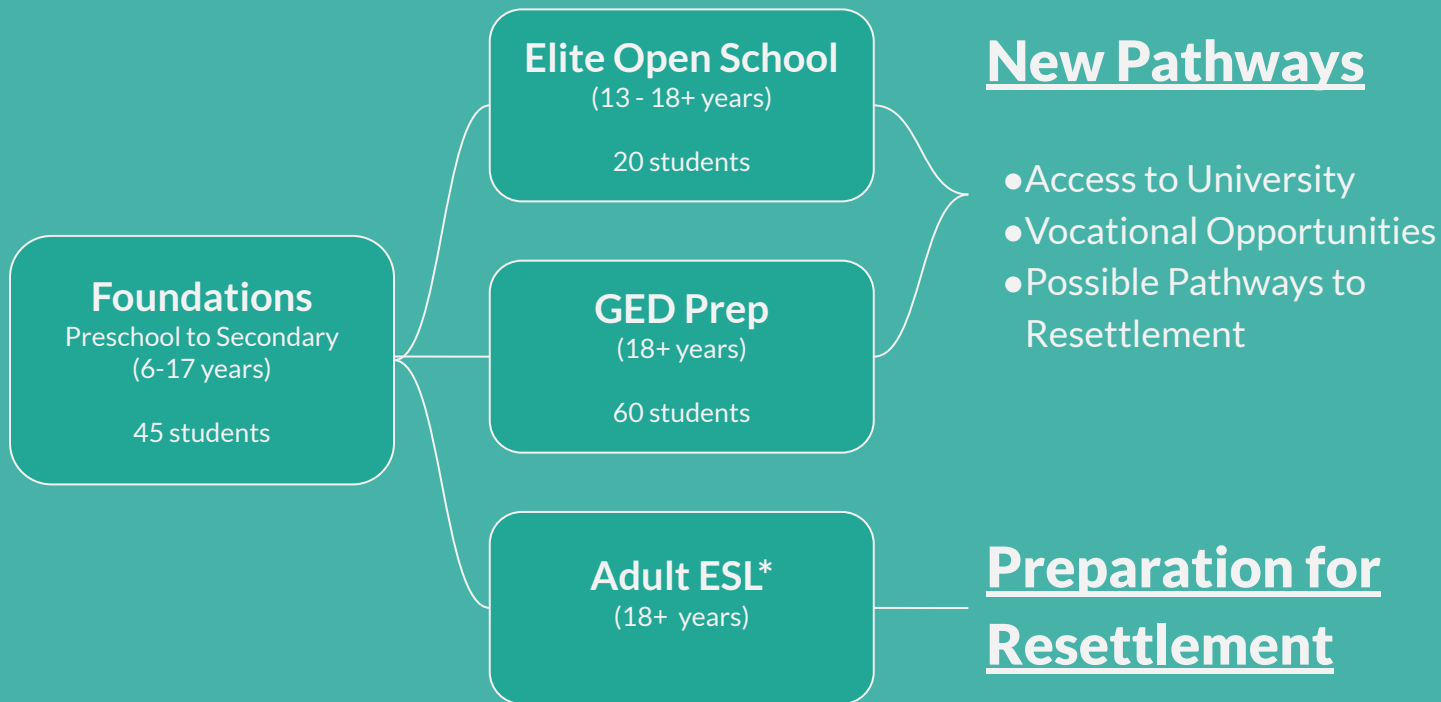
Refugee Apprentices in teaching,
administrative, and marketing roles





Academic Programs at Roshan





Temporarily suspended during the pandemic.

Foundations

Preschool to Secondary
(6-18 years old)

Daily informal classes for children in numeracy
and literacy (Math and English)

Goal: To equip children with foundational
literacy, numeracy, and social emotional skills
through a joyful learning experience

Roshan
FOUNDATIONS

Elite Open School

(13 - 18+ years)

An accredited blended learning school for grades 6-12, leading to a U.S. high school diploma.

Goal: To provide a quality, formal education path for students with advanced English.



ELITE OPEN
SCHOOL AT
ROSHAN



GED Prep

(18+ years)

A test preparation program for adult students, leading to a U.S. GED high school equivalency diploma.

Goal: Open access to higher education and vocational opportunities through an internationally recognized high school certificate.

Roshan
GED PREP



What community members say...

Rohullah Mohammadi, Volunteer & Roshan GED Graduate



“Because I have done GED, I am now able to pursue my education to higher level such as applying for an online universities.

GED diploma will help me to go to university when I arrive in third country. GED diploma has helped me to improve my reading comprehension and writing structure. GED diploma has opened the door for me to higher stage of education and knowledge. It helps to stay motivated and optimistic in this hard situation.”

Anastasia, Former Volunteer



“What I quickly learned is that in the heart of Roshan lies diversity and inclusion. The Center welcomes and accepts people of different backgrounds: and that is true not only for students, but also for teachers, staff, and volunteers. As a volunteer, I contribute to the development of Roshan Roast coffee line. While working on this project, I met amazing people who helped me keep my morale high during the months of quarantine and self-isolation. I'm so happy I can consider myself part of Roshan Learning Center.”

Farida, GED Graduate & Former Volunteer



“Sometimes there are no words to describe one’s feelings about something. And that is OK. That’s how I feel about Roshan. I am unsure how to put it in words of how Roshan has brought joy in my life. Roshan was merely a Dari word I knew of; I did not think more of it. Now, it has become so much more than a word. It has become people, school, lessons, experiences, joy, and a long list of many things. I feel happiness and gratitude when I realize I am a part of a community that is helping. I think I found a little home at Roshan, and that’s how it brought joy in my life.”



Mozhdeh, Former Volunteer GED Teacher



“Being part of a community where everybody tries to help each other without any expectation or an unhealthy competition is the dream of every teacher and student, or we can say every person! In Persian we have an expression that we say school is our second house, I had not experienced it until I joined Roshan, now I know what that sentence actually means!

Currently I am a math and a GED science teacher and I want to make sure that all of the Roshan students graduate from GED and my plan for the rest of 2020 and 2021 is to help them as much as I can.”

Emad Said Yassin, Roshan GED Student



“I would like to thank each one of you in Roshan for your hard work and effort and for the time and support that you had spared for us, that had hugely impacted my progress which will help to graduate soon from the GED program. Also, I would like to [say] thanks to all your kind donors and really appreciate their support.”

Hajar, Student



“When I moved to Jakarta, there wasn't any opportunity for me to study, so I felt like I was in a cage, and I felt hopeless, and that every door was closed. I felt like a bird in a cage. But Roshan fixed a little part of this problem, because I got to study and improve my knowledge. Roshan brought light to my life and I am happy for this opportunity.”

Mohammad Ibrahim, Roshan GED Student



“I would like to express my gratitude and appreciation to all Roshan team for giving me the opportunity to be part of the GED program and here I'm halfway through my GED journey. My next step is preparing myself for the other half of my journey through Roshan supports and mentors help.

Also, thanks to all donor who are supporting the GED program at Roshan and it means a lot for us.”



Learn More, Support, Follow Us



Roshan Learning Center



@roshanlearning



RoshanLearning

How to get involved

www.roshanlearning.org/getinvolved

Read our stories

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About Refugees in Indonesia



Definitions

Asylum seeker

An **asylum seeker** is someone who is requesting protection from another country. Every refugee is initially an asylum seeker until their application for refugee status is accepted by the country.

Refugee

A **refugee** is someone who has fled their home country due to danger and/or persecution and whose claim for refugee status and protection has been accepted.

Migrant

A migrant is someone who moves from one place to another, especially in order to find work or better living conditions.

There are

12,199*

individual refugees in
Indonesia

(7008 cases)

More than half,
are in Jakarta &
surrounding areas.



Source:
UNHCR Monthly Statistical Report June 2023



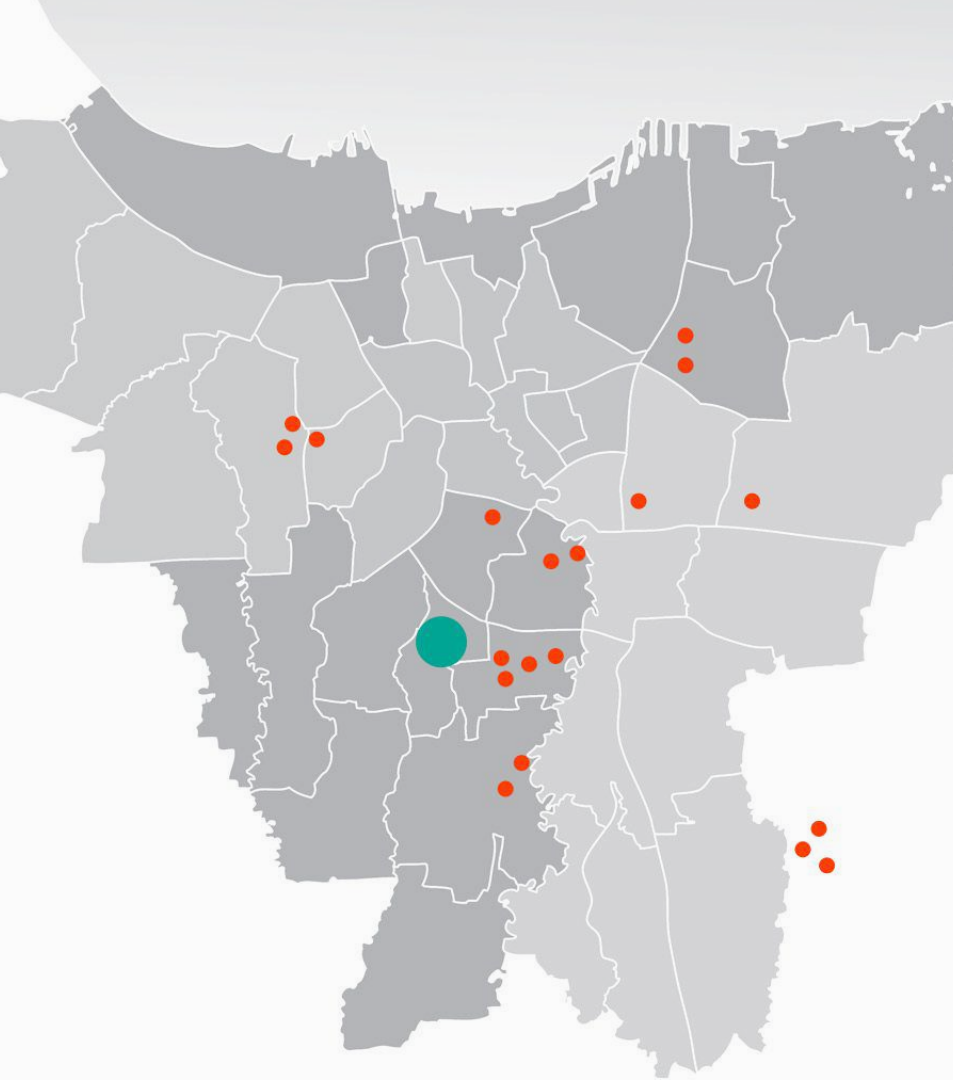
**No legal right
to employment**



**No formal
education**

Refugees in Indonesia do not have the legal right to employment, and their children have limited access to formal education.

A significant number of refugees (nearly 2000) therefore rely on community -led education programs such as Roshan Learning Center while others remain out of school.



Refugee context in Jakarta

- Why Indonesia?
 - Proximity to Australia
 - Pre-2014 onward travel by boat
- Waiting for resettlement for 10 or more years
- Unable to work
- Limited access to school
- Refugee-led initiatives

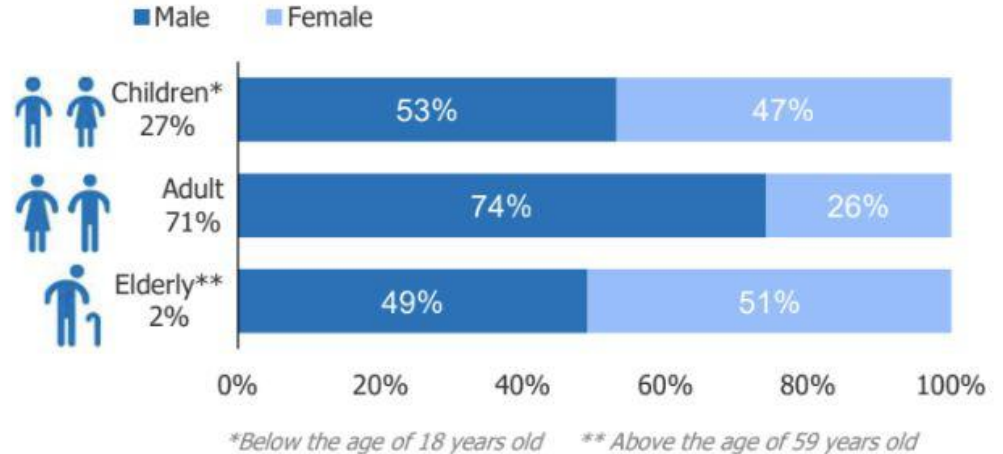
Refugees in Indonesia: Demographics



**Total Population:
12,199 Individuals
(7,008 Cases)**

The total number of persons registered with UNHCR in Indonesia includes 9,236 refugees and 2,963 asylum-seekers, all of whom are defined as refugees under Indonesian law.

Population based on Age Category and Gender



Refugees in Indonesia: Demographics

Locations of Persons Registered with UNHCR



1,883 individuals are in community-organized education programs like Roshan.



Around **3,295** of refugees and asylum seekers in Indonesia are children.





More information about refugees in Indonesia

[roshanlearning.org/
refugees-in-indonesia](https://roshanlearning.org/refugees-in-indonesia)



Other Helpful Resources

[UNHCR in Indonesia](#)

[Teaching about refugees resources](#)

[Know Your Rights Handbook](#)



Roshan

Roshan Visitor Guide

Welcome to Roshan!

Over 12,000 refugees and asylum-seekers in Indonesia – including over 3,000 children – have limited access to formal education while they wait indefinitely for resettlement to another country.

In 2014, a group of refugee families and local friends living in Jakarta, the capital city of Indonesia, launched Roshan Learning Center to solve this problem. Today, Roshan is a diverse learning community of about 150 students ages 7 to adults and over 50 volunteers and staff members. We are refugees, Indonesians, and other foreign nationals who find joy and purpose in learning and serving together.

Our Mission : to provide a safe learning space where refugees find hope in community and pursue brighter futures through education.

Helpful Do's and Don'ts

These guidelines have been developed with the input of refugee community members. Please bear in mind that Roshan is a diverse community of people from different cultural and religious backgrounds. Please help us maintain a safe and welcoming space for all by noting the following:

Please Don't...	Please Do...
Ask for personal information or history. <i>Questions not to ask:</i> Where have you lived? Where are your parents? Why did you leave your home country? How many years have you been in Indonesia? How did you come to Indonesia?	Ask about Roshan and our work/community. Ask about the refugee situation in Indonesia (in general).
Insist on getting your question answered. Avoid pressing for an answer if the staff/student/volunteer seems hesitant or does not share much detail.	Ask students positive questions about their experience with Roshan. For example: What are you studying at Roshan? What are you enjoying most?
Make insensitive, dismissive, or over-sympathizing comments. <i>Unhelpful comments:</i> “I am so grateful I am not a refugee”, “It is so sad”, “I am so sorry you are suffering”, “But you should be grateful that...”	Make positive and affirming comments. Learn about what would be helpful for the community.
Take photos/videos without consent and share on social media. Guests are asked not to take photos/videos or to share photos/videos on social media without prior consent from Roshan.	Ask staff for permission to take photos/videos or the best way to share something on social media. We will usually provide visiting groups with share-able

	photos or tag your group in our own postings.
<p>Make promises or guarantees to help that are unrealistic or not discussed/confirmed</p> <p><i>Unhelpful comments:</i> "I will make sure students can get into university," "I will donate XX [amount]", "I will help you [to specific individual]"</p>	<p>Follow up with staff after the visit if you would like to help in a specific way.</p>

Parking

Roshan is in a neighborhood with narrow roads with very limited parking space available. **Visitors are encouraged to come by taxi or ride-share.** If parking will be needed, please inform Roshan staff ahead of time so that we can provide info on where to park.

Gifts/Souvenirs Available

In partnership with Indonesian vendors and coffee roasters, "Roshan Goods" are sold to raise funds and awareness in the local community. The Roshan Goods project started with our beloved Roshan Roast coffee and has evolved into a wider range of branded merchandise and products such as journals and notebooks.. **All proceeds from merchandise sales support Roshan operations.**

Payment options include: cash, bank transfer, QRIS, or e-wallets (via Xendit)

5 facts about Roshan

- 117 students from 9 nationalities (as of April 2023), with roughly 60% children under 18 and 40% adults.
- 57 staff and volunteers, including 28 refugee volunteers (as of Jan 2023).
- Roshan has 3 main academic programs: Foundations, ELITE Open School, GED Prep.
- Roshan is funded primarily by individuals/families, partnering communities, and private foundations. Roshan does not receive public funding or large grants from international/intergovernmental organizations.
- Roshan is a program of [Yayasan Internasional Cahaya Fajar](#) or YICF, a social (non-profit) foundation registered in Jakarta, Indonesia. As a part of the YICF umbrella, Roshan is connected to a wider organization that transforms lives through education, vocation, and community.

5 facts about Refugees in Indonesia

- As of January 2024, there are a total of 12,295 refugees in Indonesia and 5,956 live in greater Jakarta.
- 29% (3,555) of refugees in Indonesia are children (below 18 years old).
- Top 5 primary countries of origin:
 - Afghanistan (48%)
 - Myanmar (16%)
 - Somalia (9%)
 - Iraq (4%)
 - Sudan and Yemen (7%)
- Because Indonesia is not a signatory of the 1951 UN Refugee Convention, refugees are only allowed to transit in Indonesia. While waiting for resettlement to a third country, they have limited rights to work or enroll in formal education.
- 1,830 (14%) refugees are studying in community-organized educational programs in Indonesia.

For more info, please check out our website (roshanlearning.org) and follow us on Instagram @RoshanLearning.