

# Internal Migration in Indonesia



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# Internal Migration in Indonesia

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# Foreword



Indonesia has undergone a shift in patterns of human settlement in recent years, with migration and population mobility playing no small part in these changes. Indonesia's previous policies on migration, and the recent decentralization policy, have influenced regional economic development which in turn has affected population distribution.

Migrants are a key driving force behind Indonesia's socio-economic development at the individual, family, provincial and national levels. However, in addition to the social and economic contributions of migrants

it is important to acknowledge the costs and social hardships related to the movement of people. Large scale rural-urban migration for example can lead to urbanization, which if not managed well, can put considerable pressure on urban infrastructure and social services, such as housing, education, health care, electricity, water and sanitation and transportation.

UNFPA, the United Nations Population Fund, works with partners in Government, the UN system and civil society to advocate for the welfare and sustainability of both sending and receiving communities, as well as the welfare of individual migrants themselves. In Indonesia, women of reproductive age and young people make up large numbers of those migrating each year in search of education or employment opportunities. Such groups require special attention from policymakers to ensure that they retain access to social support systems such as education and healthcare, including reproductive health care.

There are a number of links to sexual and reproductive health and gender equality in migration and population movements. Gender based violence, human trafficking, unwanted pregnancies, and sexually transmitted infections are risks that increase when young women leave the support systems of their families and communities. With the increasing trend towards the migration of young unmarried females, migration policies need to adopt a gender sensitive approach.

UNFPA firmly believes that population and development policies are needed to ensure that social and economic development, as a result of migration, occurs in a way that is socially equitable and environmentally sustainable. Information on internal migration is important for development planning in a number of sectors, particularly housing, labour markets, health, education, transport and communications as well as for ensuring good governance and maintaining security. This is why UNFPA works closely with the Government of Indonesia to increase understanding of internal migration and population mobility issues, advocate for better internal migration data, and promote the incorporation of internal migration into national and sub-national development plans. Empirical data, such as that contained within this monograph, can help shape policy and be integrated into planning for sustainable development.

The monograph on "Internal Migration in Indonesia" is the third in this series. It is part of UNFPA's support provided to the Government of Indonesia to make use of the data from the 2010 Population Census and other authoritative official statistics. It provides policy makers, academicians, and practitioners with the most up-to-date information about Indonesia's migration patterns and the social and economic implications. The monograph also provides

recommendations for development policies that pay more attention to current migration patterns in Indonesia to make sure migration and urbanization contribute in the best way possible to growth and socio-economic development in Indonesia.

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In conclusion, we are honoured to introduce this compendium publication with an in-depth look into internal migration, which is now a topic of interest among policy makers, academicians, development partners and practitioners.

Jakarta, September 2015

**Jose Ferraris**

UNFPA Representative

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