Human Security Implications and the Indonesian Diaspora in the Philippines

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Abstract

The present research endeavours to explore the ramifications of the Indonesian diaspora in the Philippines on human security. It scrutinises the encounters of Indonesian migrants and their probable effects on the security dynamics of individuals, communities, and regions. This article employs an interdisciplinary methodology, utilising sources such as policy reports, and academic literature. The present study initiates by examining the underlying determinants that propel Indonesian migration towards the Philippines, including but not limited to economic prospects, social connections, and geopolitical dynamics. The subsequent discussion pertains to the difficulties encountered by the Indonesian diaspora, encompassing issues of assimilation into society, the availability of educational and medical resources, and instances of prejudice. The research subsequently analyses the implications of these challenges on human security, with a specific focus on three dimensions: (1) the security and well-being of individuals; (2) the cohesion of communities and social stability; and (3) the dynamics of regional security. The results underscore the interrelatedness of these aspects and underscore the necessity of a thorough and interdisciplinary strategy in tackling the human security issues that emerge from the existence of the Indonesian diaspora in the Philippines. The article concludes by underscoring the significance of a cooperative endeavour among the governments of Indonesia and the Philippines, civil society organisations, and the global community to alleviate the adverse effects of migration and advance the welfare of the Indonesian diaspora and the communities where they reside.
Keywords: Human Security, Indonesian Diaspora, Social and Political Dimensions

Abstrak

Penelitian ini berupaya untuk mengeksplorasi konsekuensi diaspora Indonesia di Filipina terhadap keamanan manusia. Ini meneliti pertemuan para migran Indonesia dan kemungkinan dampaknya terhadap dinamika keamanan individu, komunitas, dan wilayah. Artikel ini menggunakan metodologi interdisipliner, memanfaatkan sumber-sumber seperti laporan kebijakan, dan literatur akademik. Studi ini dimulai dengan mengkaji faktor-faktor penentu yang mendorong migrasi Indonesia menuju Filipina, termasuk namun tidak terbatas pada prospek ekonomi, hubungan sosial, dan dinamika geopolitik. Pembahasan selanjutnya berkaitan dengan kesulitan yang dihadapi oleh diaspora Indonesia, meliputi masalah asimilasi ke dalam masyarakat, ketersediaan sumber daya pendidikan dan medis, dan contoh prasangka. Penelitian selanjutnya menganalisis implikasi dari tantangan ini terhadap keamanan manusia, dengan fokus khusus pada tiga dimensi: (1) keamanan dan kesejahteraan individu; (2) kohesi komunitas dan stabilitas sosial; dan (3) dinamika keamanan kawasan. Hasilnya menggarisbawahi keterkaitan aspek-aspek tersebut dan menggarisbawahi perlunya strategi yang menyeluruh dan interdisipliner dalam mengatasi masalah keamanan

manusia yang muncul dari keberadaan diaspora Indonesia di Filipina. Artikel ini diakhiri dengan menggarisbawahi pentingnya upaya kerja sama antara pemerintah Indonesia dan Filipina, organisasi masyarakat sipil, dan komunitas global untuk mengurangi dampak buruk migrasi dan memajukan kesejahteraan diaspora Indonesia dan masyarakat di mana mereka tinggal..

Kata Kunci: Keamanan Manusia, Diaspora Indonesia, Dimensi Sosial dan Politik

Introduction

In contemporary times, the act of migration has emerged as a noteworthy worldwide occurrence, exerting a profound influence on the economic, social, and political domains of nations that send and receive migrants (Bohra-Mishra, Oppenheimer, Cai, Feng, & Licker, 2017; Castles, Miller, & Ammendola, 2005; Haas et al., 2019). The Southeast Asian region, known for its heterogeneous economies and cultures, has observed diverse patterns of migration, such as the relocation of the Indonesian diaspora to the Philippines (Hugo, 2007). The scholarly community has paid limited attention to the human security implications of the migration trend, despite its significance (Chamie, 2020; Eversole & Shaw, 2010; Purkayastha, 2018).

Indonesia and the Philippines, which are geographically close together and have culturally intersecting and rich economies, have had a surge in migration between them. Various factors cause the phenomenon to occur, including but not limited to economic prospects, social relations, and geopolitical considerations (Lindquist, Xiang, & Yeoh, 2012). Asis & Batistella (2013) have explained that the Philippines currently hosts the Indonesian diaspora, mainly living in developing countries and facing various difficulties in terms of assimilation into society, obtaining educational and medical services, and experiencing prejudice.

Prioritising the need to protect individuals and communities from various forms of harm is part of contemporary human security concepts (Kaldor, 2014; Shani, 2017; Yousaf, 2018). The dynamics that develop in parliament need to be significantly analysed to create a framework that can become the focus of academics and society.

This article begins by conducting a literature review on the driving factors of Indonesian migration to the Philippines. This study also sheds light on the extent to which economics, social relationships, and regional policies influence migration patterns and their emergence. The discussion then outlines the various opportunities and challenges encountered by the Indonesian diaspora and emphasises the need for a comprehensive understanding of their diaspora experiences. The purpose of this study is to investigate the impact of the Indonesian diaspora in the Philippines on human security, with a focus on inter-societal cohesion, regional security dynamics, and individual well-being.

This research aims to provide an understanding of the need for a joint partnership between the governments of Indonesia and the Philippines, the international community, and the International Non-Governmental Organisation to address human security issues for the Indonesian diaspora in the Philippines. The existence of effective and efficient

policy interventions needs to be based on a nuanced understanding of encounters between Indonesian migrants and the logical effects of migration.

Method

A qualitative methodology is used in this human security research to elaborate on migration towards human security for the Indonesian diaspora in the Philippines. This methodology is also used by integrating an extensive review of the relevant literature with an examination of various data sources. The rationale behind choosing this design lies in its ability to facilitate a comprehensive understanding of the experiences of Indonesian migrants and the potential consequences of migration for the diaspora and local communities.

Result and Discussion

The study findings result in a thorough understanding of the human security consequences associated with the Indonesian diaspora in the Philippines. The economic prospects in the Philippines have emerged as a significant impetus for Indonesian migration, as numerous migrants aspire to secure improved employment prospects and higher remuneration. The present study's findings were corroborated by the literature review and data sourced from the Philippine and Indonesian governments. The aforementioned prospects have enticed Indonesian immigrants to engage in various fields, including but not limited to domestic labour, construction, and the service sector.

Notwithstanding the potential advantages of migration, the Indonesian diaspora encountered several obstacles pertaining to social assimilation within the Philippines. The study utilised data obtained from NGO reports to ascertain that the migrants' access to crucial services, including education and healthcare, was impeded by language barriers, cultural disparities, and discriminatory practises (International Organization for Migration, 2022). Consequently, the migrants experienced a feeling of social exclusion. In addition, the restricted availability of formal support systems and legal safeguards rendered certain Indonesian migrants susceptible to exploitation and mistreatment.

Various human security implications were identified in light of these challenges. The restricted availability of education and healthcare, coupled with instances of discrimination, had an adverse impact on the personal safety and welfare of Indonesian migrants. The data obtained from NGO reports revealed instances of mental health problems, including anxiety and depression, that emerged as a result of these difficulties (International Organization for Migration, 2022).

The security concerns encountered by the Indonesian diaspora had ramifications not only for personal safety but also for the cohesiveness of the community and the stability of society in the Philippines. The formation of segregated Indonesian communities within the host society can be attributed to the challenges encountered in social integration. Intermittent tensions emerged between Indonesian migrants and the local communities, which were driven by misapprehensions, divergent cultural norms, and resource-based rivalries.

Additionally, the existence of the Indonesian diaspora in the Philippines had consequences for regional security dynamics. The possibility of cross-border concerns,

such as the transmission of infectious diseases and human trafficking, arising due to migration flows was indicated by secondary data obtained from international organisations and the governments of Indonesia and the Philippines. Furthermore, the obstacles encountered by Indonesian migrants have the potential to engender social turmoil and instability in the area if not duly addressed.

The research additionally revealed that the encounters of the Indonesian diaspora residing in the Philippines may have an impact on the formulation of migration policies and the bilateral connections between the two nations. The imperative to tackle the human security predicaments encountered by migrants has the potential to stimulate enhanced collaboration and discourse on the management of migration and safeguarding measures.

Table 1. Human Security Implications of the Indonesian Diaspora in the Philippines

Key Themes	Results
Economic Opportunities	- Many Indonesian migrants were attracted by the prospects of better employment opportunities and higher wages in the Philippines.
	- Significant number of Indonesian migrants were employed in sectors such as domestic work, construction, and the service industry.
Social Integration Challenges	- Language barriers, cultural differences, and discrimination were common experiences among Indonesian migrants.
	- Limited access to formal support networks and legal protections left some Indonesian migrants vulnerable to exploitation and abuse.
Human Security Implications	- Challenges faced by Indonesian migrants negatively impacted their individual security and well-being.
	- Difficulties in social integration contributed to the formation of segregated Indonesian communities within the host society.
	- Presence of the Indonesian diaspora in the Philippines had implications for regional security dynamics, with potential cross-border issues such as human trafficking and the spread of infectious diseases emerging.

Table 1 underscore the intricacy of the human security ramifications of the Indonesian diaspora in the Philippines. The study identified significant themes such as economic opportunities, social integration challenges, and human security implications. The tabular representation presents a concise overview of the primary outcomes of the research and emphasises the significance of tackling the obstacles encountered by Indonesian migrants to enhance their welfare as well as that of the host and origin communities.

The study's results indicate that the Indonesian diaspora in the Philippines has intricate and interrelated human security consequences. The aforementioned implications highlight the significance of tackling the obstacles encountered by Indonesian migrants in order to advance their welfare as well as the welfare of the receiving and originating societies. The comprehension of these issues can serve as a basis

for the creation of specific policy interventions and cooperative endeavours among the governments of Indonesia and the Philippines, non-governmental organisations, and the global community aimed at mitigating these challenges to human security.

Discussion

The article offers noteworthy perspectives on the intricate and interrelated human security consequences of the Indonesian diaspora in the Philippines. There are research findings that highlight the dynamics of the diaspora, specifically the findings of the difficulties faced by Indonesian migrants in the Philippines, the impact these difficulties have on their human security, and the logical consequences of these difficulties on the dynamics of individual security, community security, and even regional security. The following discourse outlines the findings mentioned above and their ramifications for future policy interventions and investigations.

The results of studies on the factors that motivate Indonesians to migrate to the Philippines are in line with previous investigations into migration patterns for labour in Southeast Asia (Gerard & Bal, 2020; Kaur, 2010a). The Philippines is one of the destinations for Indonesian migrants due to economic opportunities such as better job prospects, increased wages, and closer distances (Kaur, 2010b). Nonetheless, these findings show that economic prospects alone do not always guarantee the welfare of migrants. The findings of this study underscore the important constraints faced by Indonesian migrants in the Philippines related to their social assimilation, which is constrained. The Indonesian migrant population often faces language and social background barriers, cultural disparities, and discriminatory practises, which have a significant impact on their capacity to receive the best services and create sentiments of marginalisation towards them (Berry, 2001; Rother, 2017).

The results of other studies indicate that there is a need for specific interventions that can effectively address the difficulties faced by Indonesian migrant workers and their descendants in the Philippines. Implementation of cultural and language training programmes, together with awareness-raising campaigns aimed at fostering tolerance and acceptance, is critical to overcoming the social integration barriers faced by Indonesian migrants. In addition, it is very important to implement policies and interventions that enhance legal protection and support services for Indonesian migrants living in the Philippines to protect their human security, especially for the stateless diaspora. The Indonesian government's efforts to improve and expand consular services, as well as the establishment of a migrant resource centre to provide guidance and support, are important interventions that can contribute to realising the increased welfare of the Indonesian diaspora in the Philippines.

The discoveries presented in the article hold noteworthy consequences for the dynamics of security at the individual, community, and regional levels. The findings of the study underscore the adverse effects of the obstacles encountered by Indonesian migrants on their personal safety and welfare. The migrants' restricted access to education and healthcare services exacerbates their sense of insecurity and susceptibility (Guinto, Curran, Suphanchaimat, & Pocock, 2015). The challenges associated with assimilation into the social fabric of the host society have played a role in the emergence

of segregated Indonesian enclaves. This phenomenon has, at times, led to friction between the migrant population and the local communities. The resolution of these difficulties is of utmost importance in advancing the welfare of both migrants and host communities while also fostering the growth of more comprehensive and adaptable societies (Maksum, 2021).

The existence of the Indonesian diaspora in the Philippines has significant implications for regional security dynamics. This is because migration flows can give rise to cross-border concerns such as the propagation of infectious diseases and human trafficking. The findings of the study underscore the necessity for enhanced cooperation and collaboration among the Indonesian and Philippine governments, civil society entities, and the global community to tackle human security predicaments.

The outcomes of the study hold wider significance for the discussion surrounding migration and the safeguarding of human well-being. The article emphasises the necessity of shifting away from a limited emphasis on border security and embracing a more all-encompassing and interconnected strategy that gives precedence to the welfare of both migrants and host communities. The implementation of policies and interventions aimed at enhancing the human security of migrants can contribute to the development of more robust and comprehensive societies that possess the necessary capabilities to tackle the intricate and interrelated issues of the contemporary era.

The results of the study emphasise the necessity for specific policy interventions and cooperative endeavours to tackle the difficulties encountered by Indonesian migrants in the Philippines, enhance their welfare, and aid in the advancement of more comprehensive and robust communities. Subsequent investigations ought to delve further into the intricate and interrelated elements that influence the encounters of migrants in the area and the consequences of migration on human security, social unity, and regional stability.

Conclusion

The issues at hand indicate that although economic prospects serve as a major impetus for Indonesian migration to the Philippines, the process of assimilation into the social fabric of the host country remains a formidable obstacle for migrants. Indonesian migrants may be susceptible to exploitation and abuse due to their restricted access to formal support networks and legal protections. The results of the study carry noteworthy ramifications for the dynamics of security at the individual, community, and regional levels. The resolution of challenges encountered by Indonesian migrants necessitates specific policy interventions and cooperative endeavours that prioritise the welfare of both migrants and host communities.

The implications of the article's findings extend to the wider discourse on migration and human security. The research emphasises the necessity of shifting away from a limited emphasis on border security and towards a more all-encompassing and unified strategy that gives precedence to the welfare of both migrants and host communities. The implementation of policies and interventions aimed at enhancing the human security of migrants can contribute to the development of more robust and all-

encompassing societies that possess the necessary capabilities to tackle the intricate and interrelated issues of the contemporary era.

Subsequent investigations ought to delve further into the intricate and interrelated elements that mould the encounters of migrants within the area and the consequences of migration on human security, social integration, and regional stability. This research has the potential to provide valuable insights for the formulation of policies and interventions aimed at enhancing the welfare of both migrant populations and host communities. Besides that, it can form a resilient and inclusive society. The study's results underscore the necessity for concerted cooperation and focused policy measures that prioritise the human security and welfare of all individuals and populations impacted by migration.

As a result of the increasing environmental problems in both developed and developing countries, the idea of sustainable or environmentally sound development has emerged, which can be translated into international cooperation. The nature of environmental sovereignty from an international environmental perspective can be realised if it has an institutionalist understanding in which international regimes and international organisations form institutions for the earth. International institutions are able to deal with environmental problems by facilitating activities in global environmental protection. There are several international environmental organisations that are active in environmental management, including WWF, UNEP, IPCC, GEF, the Earth System Governance Project, and WNO.WWF is an international non-governmental organisation dealing with environmental conservation, research, and restoration issues. UNEP's role is to coordinate the activities of developing countries in implementing policies related to nature and promoting sustainable development around the world. The IPCC aims to evaluate the risk of climate change due to human activities by conducting research on all aspects based on scientific and technical literature that has been reviewed and published. GEF is a financial organisation that operates independently and helps overcome environmental problems by providing grants for projects related to environmental management. The Earth System Governance Project is an interdisciplinary social science research programme that aims to broaden the global mobilisation of Earth system governance researchers, stimulate and facilitate research collaboration, and effectively communicate and engage with communities. WNO is dedicated to environmental protection on an international level, with a primary focus on energy efficiency, climate protection, sustainable development, and sustainable energy supply.Therefore, in this study, based on an analysis of international environmental institutions that are active in environmental management, UNEP has the most important role in pressing policies and spearheading cooperation to manage the environment globally. UNEP realises the main goal of dealing with world environmental issues by encouraging cooperative relations in caring for the environment, which is carried out through inspiration and information to improve the quality of life.

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