



INDONESIA

Disaster Management Reference Handbook

June 2018

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Welcome - Note from the Director

Disasters, including recent volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, flooding, forest fires, and previous disasters including the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami, have claimed lives and devastated communities in Indonesia. As a result of preparedness and disaster risk reduction (DRR) efforts, Indonesians are better prepared to respond to disasters. The international humanitarian community makes significant contributions in saving lives and alleviating suffering of those affected by disasters. Recent disasters have been met with assistance from regional partnerships. In addition to disaster response, the civil-military community helps build local response capacity and reduce risks associated with natural hazards.¹

The United States (U.S.) and Indonesian navies have worked together annually through training engagements and various exercises. Training events enhance regional partnerships, improves interoperability between partnering nations and allows them to evaluate capabilities in the event of a disaster. U.S. military forces worked together with their partners from the Indonesian military and Indonesian disaster management agencies in a disaster relief seminar during Pacific Partnership 2018. The humanitarian assistance and disaster relief (HADR) exchange united partners to enhance regional stability and disaster relief preparedness.²

Indonesia has emerged as a valued regional leader over the past 15 years. The country's political coordination in regional multilateral institutions such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and processes are valuable.

This Indonesia Disaster Management Reference Handbook provides the reader a baseline of understanding of regional-specific factors, which influence disaster management. The Center for Excellence in Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance (CFE-DM) provides education, training and research about disaster management and humanitarian assistance, particularly in international settings that require coordination between the Department of Defense (DOD) and civilian agencies.



Sincerely,

Joseph D. Martin, SES
Director

Information about the Center for Excellence in Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance

Overview

The Center for Excellence in Disaster Management & Humanitarian Assistance (CFE-DM) is a United States (U.S.) Department of Defense (DOD) organization that was established by U.S. Congress in 1994. The Center is a direct reporting unit to U.S. Pacific Command and is located on Ford Island, Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam, Hawaii.

CFE-DM was founded as part of the late Senator Daniel K. Inouye's vision. The Senator had witnessed the effects of Hurricane Iniki that struck the Hawaiian Islands in 1992, and felt the civil-military coordination in the response could have been more effective. He set about to establish CFE-DM to help bridge understanding between civil and military responders, and to provide a DOD platform for building Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance (DMHA) awareness and expertise in U.S. forces, and with partner nations in the Asia-Pacific. While maintaining a global mandate, the Asia-Pacific region is our priority of effort and collaboration is the cornerstone of our operational practice.

Mission

The Center's mission is to advise U.S. Pacific Command leaders; enable focused engagements, education and training; and increase knowledge of best practices and information to enhance U.S. and international civil-military preparedness for disaster management and humanitarian assistance.

Vision

CFE-DM exists to save lives and alleviate human suffering by connecting people, improving coordination, and building capacity.

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Disaster Management Reference Handbook Series Overview

The Disaster Management Reference Handbook Series is intended to provide decision makers, planners, responders and disaster management practitioners with an overview of the disaster management structure, policies, laws, and plans for each country covered in the series. Natural and man-made threats most likely to affect the country are discussed. The handbooks also provide basic country background information, including cultural, demographic, geographic, infrastructure, and other relevant data.

Conditions such as poverty, water and sanitation, vulnerable groups, and other humanitarian issues are included. A basic overview of the health situation in the country and disease surveillance is also covered. The handbooks include information on key national entities involved in disaster management, disaster response and preparation, and the military's role in disaster relief. Information on United Nation agencies, international Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), major local NGOs, and key U.S. agencies and programs in the country, are also provided.

The overall aim is to offer a guide that brings together important information about disaster management and response for each country in an effort to provide a basic understanding for the reader. Information in the handbooks are compiled and based primarily on trusted, reliable, publicly available sources. Much of the information used is from open source websites including but not limited to ReliefWeb, PreventionWeb, the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) Fact Book, the United Nations (UN), The World Bank, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), government sources, NGO websites, various media sources, U.S. Department of State (DOS), and foreign governments' web pages. Where possible, a link to the original electronic source is provided in the endnote (reference) section at the end of the document. Other resources are provided by subject matter experts (SMEs).

Each handbook is a working document and will be updated periodically as new, significant information becomes available. We hope that you find these handbooks informative, relevant, reliable, and useful in understanding disaster management and response for this country. We welcome and appreciate your feedback to improve this document and help fill any gaps to enhance its future utility. Feedback, comments, or questions can be emailed to cfe.dmha.fct@pacom.mil. You may also contact the Center at: (808) 472-0518. Please visit our website (<https://www.cfe-dmha.org>) to view the latest electronic versions available or to request a hard copy of a disaster management reference handbook.

This report has been prepared in good faith based primarily on information gathered from open-source material available at the date of publication. While making every attempt to ensure the information is relevant and accurate, CFE-DM does not guarantee or warrant the accuracy, reliability, completeness or currency of the information in this publication.

Executive Summary

Indonesia is located along the Pacific Ring of Fire and faces many natural threats including earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, flooding, and droughts. The country has experienced an average of 290 significant natural disasters annually over the last 30 years.³ This includes the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami which killed approximately 220,000 people across four countries, 167,000 in Indonesia alone, and cost an estimated \$10 billion in damages.⁴

Indonesia has experienced an unusually high number of floods and landslides since May 2016 which strains the coping capacity of the affected population, and has an effect on their ability to respond to the potential disasters in the near future. Eastern parts of Indonesia received double the normal rainfall levels as compared to the same time the previous year.⁵ While the Government of Indonesia is likely to announce that they have the capacity to respond to short and long term needs created disasters, they do welcome technical assistance from the international community, particularly for relief aid and logistics management, as they did in the November 2013 flooding that affected over 100 villages.⁶

The Indonesian government has reformed its laws, policies, and institutions to better manage disaster risk since the significant 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami.⁷ The Government of Indonesia now has contingency plans for every disaster-prone city which identifies its vulnerabilities, outlines the relief response, and builds overall preparedness.⁸ In 2007, the government introduced a disaster management bill that incorporated disaster management prevention into disaster management response.⁹ In 2008, Indonesia created the National Disaster Management Agency (Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana, BNPB).¹⁰ The new shift led to the strengthening of the country's

disaster management agency, and the addition of district branches and representatives. Despite the progress made, more work is needed at the local level as well as integration of disaster risk reduction in government departments.¹¹ Under Indonesia's 2007 Disaster Management law, provincial and district administrations are mandated to head disaster management during a crisis. However, the BNPB and the military are prepared to step in when requested.¹²

In addition to national response to the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami, there are regional responses. The region, assisted by international donors established a Tsunami Early Warning System and it provides alerts through three regional watch centers in Indonesia, India, and Australia. There is also a network of 26 national tsunami information centers in place.¹³

Indonesia has been experiencing steady economic development and a rising Gross Domestic Product (GDP), which has made it possible for the Government of Indonesia to fund most health services in the country and it is in a position where it no longer needs the financial support of development banks and partners. The health of Indonesians has improved substantially over the last few decades. Indonesia has lower-middle-income (LMIC) country status.¹⁴ However, while the country has reduced poverty over the last 20 years, many residents hover just above the poverty line. Recovery from a disaster can easily put them and the country back below the poverty line. The Indonesian government spends between \$300 million-\$500 million annually on recovery efforts following natural disasters.¹⁵



INDONESIA

Country Overview

Country Overview

Indonesia, officially known as the Republic of Indonesia, is an archipelago of more than 17,000 islands.¹⁶ The country bridges two continents, Asia and Australia.¹⁷ Indonesia is located south of Malaysia, west of Papua New Guinea and north above Australia as seen in Figure 1.¹⁸ Indonesia is the area in white on the map.

Indonesia has a population of 258.7 million, with 148 million people (more than 60 percent) living in areas prone to natural disasters because it is situated in the Pacific Ring of Fire.¹⁹ Indonesia is prone to earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, flooding, and droughts.²⁰

Indonesia was first colonized by the Dutch in the early 1600s. This colonization coined Indonesia “Dutch East Indies” and the territory was controlled by the Dutch East India Company. They had a monopoly over trade and colonial activities during this time.²¹ Japan occupied the islands from 1942 to 1945.²² Indonesia then declared independence in August 1945, shortly before Japan’s surrender.²³ A period of unruly parliamentary democracy ended in 1957 when President Soekarno declared martial law and instituted a guided democracy. President Soekarno was gradually eased from power after a coup in 1965. President Suharto then ruled from 1967 to 1998 until it was protested, after which free and fair legislative elections took place in 1999.²⁴

Culture

Indonesia is a culturally diverse country in part because of its history as a major trading hub. Several centuries of trade has passed through Indonesia bringing various cultural interactions with it.²⁵ Indonesian family structure dictates birth order which is important in determining

levels of obligation, and reflects hierarchies of responsibility. Over the years in Indonesia, there has been a gradual transformation from an extended family expectation with responsibilities to care for one’s parents and generations of family living under one roof, to having a nuclear family with spouse and children as the main responsibility.²⁶

Demographics

Understanding the demographic context of Indonesia provides insight into socio-cultural factors that will affect disaster management effectiveness, disaster vulnerabilities, and country response capabilities.

Ethnic Makeup

Fifteen of the largest ethnic groups make up approximately 85 percent of the total number of Indonesian citizens. The remaining fifteen percent consists of 619 very small ethnic groups and subgroups. The largest ethnic group in



Map Sources: ESRI, UNCS. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official

Figure 1: Map of Indonesia

Indonesia is the Javanese, who make up 40 percent of the total population. The Sundanese, Malay, Batak, and Madurese are the next largest groups. The many small groups originated from Eastern Indonesia.²⁷

Key Population Centers

Indonesia is the world's fourth most populous country with a population of 258.7 million.²⁸ Approximately 80 percent of the population occupies the Greater Sunda Islands (Java, Sumatra, Borneo (Kalimantan), and Sulawesi (Celebs)). The Lesser Sunda Islands include Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, Sumba, Flores, and the western part of Timor.²⁹

There has been uneven population growth between the islands and provinces. The population living on Java Island is gradually decreasing. Approximately 50 percent of the population is living in urban areas while the remainder is living in rural areas. The population density is 126.4 people per square kilometer (km) (48.8 per sq. mile).³⁰

Language

The population includes numerous linguistic groups, speaking 724 distinct languages and dialects. The national language, Indonesian, has been used in most written communication, education, government and business affairs.³¹

Religion

Approximately 87 percent of Indonesians identify themselves as Muslim, seven percent as Protestant, three percent Catholic, two percent Hindu, and the remaining Buddhist, or other religions.³² Photo 1 is an image of Borobudur, or Barabudur which is a 9th-century Mahayana Buddhist temple in Magelang, Central Java, Indonesia, and the world's largest Buddhist temple.³³

Vulnerable Groups

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), vulnerability is “the degree to which a population, individual or organization is unable to anticipate, cope with, resist and recover from



Photo 1: Borobudur, Buddhist Temple in Magelang, Central Java, Indonesia

the impacts of disasters”.³⁴ In Indonesia, children, women and mothers, people with disabilities, the elderly, and migrants are some of the most vulnerable groups. Populations which live in coastal or isolated areas of the country are also vulnerable, especially during natural disasters. Indonesia has identified vulnerable groups as defined in their Disaster Management Law 2007 (also known as Law No 24/2007) as the following groups:³⁵

- Infants and children;
- Mothers who are pregnant or breast feeding;
- People with disabilities; and
- The elderly (above 60 years of age).

Children

During emergencies and evacuation processes, children are often separated from their families.³⁶ Children are also at risk for premature death in Indonesia due to being underweight.³⁷ Children in Indonesia face a broad range of child-protection risks. Indonesia has the third-largest child population in the world, yet the government is only spending US\$ 0.72 per child on child protection at the national level (2013 & 2014).³⁸ Children in Indonesia are also at risk of exploitation for domestic servitude and sex trafficking.³⁹

Women

Women and girls are most vulnerable in emergencies and natural disasters because they have specific needs which are often not met during a humanitarian emergency. Sexual and reproductive health issues for women are also important to consider. The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, which was adopted in March 2015, states the importance of access to sexual and reproductive health in disaster situations. Women and children face greater risks of abuse, sexual violence, reproductive health-related illnesses, forced marriage and death due to the lack of protection and an absence of aid delivery to address their needs. The risk of gender-based violence and sexual violence increases during emergency operations such as displacement and conflicts. During natural disasters, forced displacement, unhygienic conditions, and lack of access to medical services place women and girls at increased risk from both gynecologic emergencies and obstetric complications.⁴⁰

People with Disabilities

The disabled population is especially

vulnerable in disaster and crisis situations. To guarantee the rights of disabled persons, there are regulations on accessibility to enable physical access to health facilities for the disabled. This includes hospitals and other health service facilities (Government of Indonesia, 1997; Ministry of Public Works, 1998). The regulation provides detailed guidelines of accessibility requirements which include pathways, parking spaces, doors, ramps, toilets, stairs and elevators. However, these guidelines are not implemented fully in hospitals, health centers, and clinics and no sanctions have been enforced.⁴¹

Elderly

Following a natural disaster, the elderly become vulnerable because they are often unable to advocate for their own interests because of physical impairments, and/or cognitive limitations. Sudden loss of medication or loss of access to pharmacies can severely jeopardize the life of the elderly. They often need extra assistance such as supplemental oxygen or other electrical devices such as a wheel chair. The loss of power during an emergency can be life-threatening.⁴² It is part of Indonesian culture that family members become informal caregivers of the elderly and other family members with special needs.⁴³

Refugees

Indonesia has a long tradition of hosting refugees, asylum-seekers, and people in need of international protection. Though the country has not ratified the 1951 Refugee Convention on Refugees, there are approximately 13,800 refugees and asylum-seekers registered with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) office in Indonesia. Of the total number of people registered in UNHCR, 25 percent of them are children.⁴⁴ Most of the refugees and asylum-seekers that came to Indonesia are from Afghanistan (6,915), Myanmar (1,039), and Somalia (1,221).⁴⁵

Economics

Indonesia is a lower-middle-income economy and is economically strong, which is different from a decade ago.⁴⁶ It has the largest economy in Southeast Asia and has had a steady economic growth between 5-6 percent over the past decade. Soon after the Asian financial crisis in 1999, the Government of Indonesia lowered its debt-to-GDP ratio by approximately 75 percent.⁴⁷

Indonesia is a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).⁴⁸

Oil and gas is Indonesia's single-largest export industry. The country has roughly US\$ 50-billion in annual exports. Tourism is also a key sector for the country. Timber also remains one of Indonesia's greatest exports, although environmental concerns have reduced exports recently. Indonesia also exports significant quantities of cocoa, coffee, tin, copper, and nickel. Manufactured goods such as textiles, electronics, machinery, and equipment are also exported.⁴⁹

Approximately US\$ 10 million in U.S. military aid is provided to Indonesia under the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program. The funding is used to promote defense reform, to improve maritime security, counterterrorism, mobility, and disaster-relief capabilities.⁵⁰

The poverty rates have been declining steadily in rural and urban areas of Indonesia. Despite this improvement, approximately 31 million people still live below the poverty line and 40 percent live just above the national poverty line of US\$ 21 a month. In addition, the number of urban and poor cities is increasing due to rapid industrialization.⁵¹

Government

Indonesia is a republic with a constitution and the government has executive, legislative, and judicial branches of power. Executive power rests with the president. The president is head of the state, head of government, and supreme commander-in-chief of the armed forces. The president was directly elected to a five-year term in the last election held in 2014. The current president is Joko Widodo of the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P). There is an upcoming 2019 presidential election. Legislative power rests with parliament (People's Representative Council, the People's Consultative Assembly, and the Council of Representatives of the Regions). Judicial power is vested in the Supreme and Constitutional courts, which are independent of each other and the executive.⁵² The president is elected in a separate presidential election that is held after the parliamentary elections.⁵³

The constitution that governs Indonesia was created in 1945 and is based largely on a Buddhist code of ethics. It includes the five

principles of monotheism, humanitarianism, national unity, representative democracy by consensus, and social justice. The constitution was then amended in 2002 which included reform and amendments. Indonesia's political system was organized around a presidential executive, multi-layered-legislative and judicial branches of government.⁵⁴

The Government of Indonesia has focused on expanding infrastructure, reducing red tape, and working with foreign investors.⁵⁵ Table 1 on page 16 lists the current government leadership in Indonesia (as of April 25, 2018).⁵⁶

Environment

Environmental factors influence disaster management in important ways, from the types of risks or disasters a country is prone to, to the location of the country. This section outlines some key environmental factors that contribute to Indonesia's disaster hazards and affect potential response operations.

Geography

Indonesia is mostly made up of coastal lowlands. Many of the larger islands are mountainous. Half of its landmass is made up of forest. It is made up of archipelagos between the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean in Southeastern Asia.⁵⁷ Indonesia is located along the Pacific Ring of Fire and faces many natural threats including earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, flooding, and droughts.⁵⁸

Borders

Indonesia shares land borders with Papua New Guinea (PNG), East Timor, and Malaysia. These borders are mostly stable, although they are not officially established as fixed.⁵⁹ Tension does remain with Indonesian migrants working within Malaysia as domestic helpers. Relations between PNG do arise but the relations between them are generally strong. There are border demarcation issues between Indonesia and East Timor but they are likely to be settled through peaceful negotiations.⁶⁰ Indonesia has porous borders and has suffered terrorist attacks in Jakarta in 2003, 2005, and 2009. Ethnic tensions throughout the region have increased political response. Weak border security can often provide safe havens for terrorist organizations. Trafficked goods are also moved along Indonesia's borders via land and by sea.⁶¹

Title	Name	Date Appointed
President	Joko Widodo	20 Oct 2014
Vice President	Jusuf Kalla	20 Oct 2014
Minister of Finance	Sri Mulyani Indrawati	27 Jul 2016
Head of Investment Coordinating Board	Thomas Lembong	27 Jul 2016
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Retno Lestari Priansari Marsudi	27 Oct 2014
Minister of Defense	Gen. (retired) Ryamizard Ryacudu	27 Oct 2014
Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs	Darmin Nasution	12 Aug 2015
Minister of Law and Human Rights	Yasona H. Laoly	27 Oct 2014
Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal and Security Affairs	Gen. (retired) Wiranto	27 Jul 2016
Minister of Home Affairs	Tjahjo Kumolo	27 Oct 2014
Minister of Transportation	Budi Karya Sumadi	27 Jul 2016
Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources	Ignatius Jonan	14 Oct 2016
Minister of Health	Nila Moeloek	27 Oct 2014
Minister of Culture and Elementary and Secondary Education	Muhajir Effendi	27 Jul 2016
Minister of Trade	Enggartiaso Lukita	27 Jul 2016
Minister of Agriculture	Amran Sulaiman	27 Oct 2014
Minister of Agrarian and Spatial Planning	Sofyan Djalil	27 Jul 2016
Cabinet Secretary	Pramono Anung	12 Aug 2015
Minister of Industry	Airlangga Hartarto	27 Jul 2016
Coordinating Minister for Maritime Affairs	Gen. (retired) Luhut Panjaitan	27 Jul 2016

Table 1: Government Leadership in Indonesia

Climate

Indonesia has a tropical climate that is variable. It is hot and humid but is more moderate in the highlands.⁶² Rainfall is heavy throughout the year, but the south-facing coasts and southern islands tend to be more affected during the south monsoon season from May to September. Northward-facing coasts and northern islands receive heavy rain during the north monsoon season from November to March.⁶³

Climate Change

Indonesia is a large archipelago that is very vulnerable to the impacts of climate change due to industrialization and burning of timber. The country has experienced increased frequency of flooding as well as critically low yields of crops.

Indonesia is one of the major global emitters of greenhouse gases (GHG).⁶⁴ The Government of Indonesia recognizes climate change threats to Indonesia and the region and is committed to making targets of reductions in GHG emissions by 2020. The target of 26 percent GHG emissions reduction was translated into the Presidential Regulation on National Action Plan for the Reduction of GHG Emissions (RAN-GRK), setting out 50 mitigation actions across 5 broad sectors between 2011-2020, and targeting Carbon Dioxide reduction in 2020.⁶⁵ The action plan sectors covers forestry and peat land, energy and transportation, agriculture, industry, and waste management.⁶⁶



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Disaster Overview

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Disaster Overview

Indonesia faces many natural threats including earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, flooding, and droughts.⁶⁷ Based on historical events and risk analysis, Indonesia is highly exposed to tsunamis.⁶⁸ The most notable disaster to affect the country was the 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami which affected over half a million people and left 167,000 Indonesians dead.⁶⁹ Photo 2 is an image of the aftermath of the 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami.⁷⁰



Photo 2: Damage Caused by 2004 Indian Ocean Earthquake and Tsunami

In 2015/16, Indonesia was impacted initially by El Niño which caused drier than normal conditions and affected agriculture and food security, and thereafter by La Niña which caused higher than average precipitation in the later part of 2016. Indonesia continues to build on its relatively strong capacity to respond to rapid-onset natural disasters.⁷¹ There has been increasing numbers of rainfall which in turn causes more flooding and more landslides. Figure 2 shows monthly rainfall across Java, Indonesia in November 2015-2017, compared to the long-term average. The figure shows the amount of rainfall in (mm).⁷²

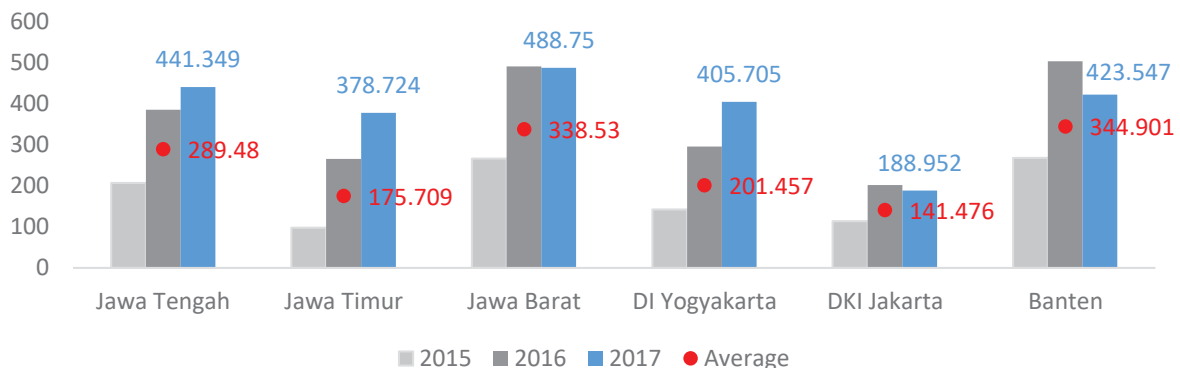


Figure 2: Increased Rainfall in Indonesia 2015-2017

Hazards

Flooding and Landslides

La Niña conditions increase the risk of more frequent and intense flood events and landslides. This may result in more casualties and damage, and impact to food access storage because travel networks may get disrupted. In addition, health and nutrition status may be affected due to a higher risk of waterborne disease. La Niña weather events start in August or September and continue into December. These occurrences cause wetter than normal weather conditions. Often rainfall levels in certain parts of Indonesia may increase significantly by up to 200 percent during this season.⁷³

Volcanoes

Indonesia has many active volcanoes due to its location along the Pacific Ring of Fire. On December 26, 2004, a massive 9.3 magnitude earthquake triggered the Indian Ocean tsunami wave that killed 167,000 Indonesians, and more than 220,000 people in total from four countries.⁷⁴

Earthquakes

Indonesia borders the Pacific, Eurasian, and Australian tectonic plates and experiences frequent earthquakes, including the 2004 Indian Ocean Earthquake that triggered a Tsunami.⁷⁵ From 1970-2015, Indonesia has experienced 97 earthquakes, causing 181,000 fatalities, and costing US\$11.7 billion in economic loss and damages. Indonesia was also affected in May, 2006 by the Yogyakarta Earthquake causing 5,778 deaths, affected 3.1 million people, and caused US\$ 3.1 billion in economic damages. In July 2006, the Pangandaran Earthquake caused 802 deaths, affected 35,500 people, and caused US\$ 55 million in damages. In September 2009, the West Sumatra Earthquake caused 1,195 deaths,

affected 2.5 million people, and caused US\$ 2.2 billion in economic damages. The triple disaster-Mentawai earthquake and tsunami, and Mt. Merapi eruption in October 2010 caused 800 deaths, affected 164,000 people, and caused US\$ 24 billion in damages.⁷⁶ In July 2013, a magnitude 6.1 earthquake struck the Aceh Tengah and Bener Meriah districts of Aceh province resulting in 42 deaths, 2,500 injuries, and the displacement of 53,000 people.⁷⁷

Droughts

Large parts of Indonesia normally experience long dry periods, particularly in Nusa Tenggara Barat and Nusa Tenggara Timur. During El Niño events, these dry periods cause significant impacts on agriculture and livelihoods. A key concern for populations affected by drought is reduced access to food. The Government with NGOs (international or local) assistance has provided drought relief in the forms of food, cash, water, and agricultural assistance.⁷⁸ Many parts of eastern Indonesia faced drought conditions beginning in December 2015 and lasting through 2017 causing food insecurity.⁷⁹

Recent History of Natural Disasters

Cyclone Cempaka-November 2017

Cyclone Cempaka hit south-eastern parts of Java Island, in November 2017, and brought strong winds and heavy rainfall. In East Java and Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta provinces, the rainfall was more than double the normal amounts received during the same time in 2016. The cyclone caused widespread floods, localized landslides, and caused damages.⁸⁰

Volcanic Eruption-August 2017

An eruption of Mt. Agung in Bali, Indonesia

began on August 10, 2017. This eruption resulted in explosive eruptions, pyroclastic flows, lahars, and lava flows. Dozens of mild eruptions and approximately fifty shallow earthquakes have been recorded since then. A month later, on September 29, 2017, Indonesia's Volcanology and Geological Disaster Mitigation Centre (PVMBG) increased the status of Mt. Agung to Level Four (Red Alert/Danger) and approximately 143,000 persons were displaced at evacuation centers living close to the volcano. Prior to this, the last eruption of Mt. Agung was in 1963, which lasted for almost one year, caused approximately 1,600 deaths.⁸¹

Earthquake-December 2016

In the Pidie Jaya District, province Aceh in Sumatra Island, a 6.4 magnitude earthquake struck on December 7, 2016. Sixty people died, and 89 villages were affected.⁸² The Indonesia Red Cross or Palang Merah Indonesia (PMI) provided disaster emergency response and early recovery operations affected by the earthquake.⁸³

Floods and Landslides-May-July 2016

Floods and flash floods occurred between May 10-13, 2016 in the provinces of Kalimantan (South, West, and Central), Bengkulu and Gorontalo. Heavy rainfall also caused flash floods in the Subang District, West Java later that month on May 22, which killed six people. An emergency response was declared by the local government for a week and basic relief assistance was provided. According to the BNPB heavy rainfall caused floods and landslides in June in parts of Sumatra, Java, Bali, and East Nusa Tenggara and in the Central Java approximately 60 people died. Figure 3 depicts the location of Central Java on the Indonesian map.⁸⁴

The Indonesian Agency for Meteorological, Climatological, and Geophysics (BMKG) issued



Figure 3: Map of Indonesia Showing the Central Java Province

heavy rainfall and tide warnings, and search and rescue operations ended on June 24th. Heavy rainfall from July 14-16 triggered flooding in the North Konawe district, North Sulawesi province. Approximately 1,350 people were displaced and 730 homes were submerged under water. On July 19, over 100 homes were underwater in Sorong city, West Papua province, and a few days later on July 22- 23, approximately 200 homes were flooded in Jakarta.⁸⁵

Floods and Landslides-August-October 2016

From August 1-7, approximately 45 houses were flooded in Ende, East Nusa Tenggara Province. The local authority evacuated 231 people to an evacuation center. From August 8-14, floods inundated 250 houses in Ciamis, in West Java Province. From August 15-21, heavy rains triggered floods and flash floods in several districts in East Java Province. In West Java (Sukabumi district), landslides affected 386 families and damaged rice fields and infrastructure. The flooding and landslides affected 19,964 people and damaged 4,991 houses and 48 hectares of agricultural land. From August 22-28, heavy rain caused flooding in Jakarta, impacting almost 33,000 people. Also affected were parts of Aceh Jaya (Aceh Province), which had 4,000 houses flooded with water and 15,000 people affected. In West Aceh, the flooding affected almost 9,500 people and submerged approximately 2,500 homes. From August 29-4 September four floods affected approximately 750 people in Cianjur, West Java Province and approximately 600 people were evacuated in Deli Serdang, north Sumatra Province. On September 21, flash floods in Garut, West Java caused 33 deaths and 6,000 people to be displaced. From October 3-9, heavy rains triggered floods and landslides in Banjar City, West Java Province and Central Java's Surakarta. From October 21-22, torrential rainfall and high tides caused flooding in 1,000 homes in coastal areas of Palopo City, South Sulawesi province affecting 3,000 people. Rice fields and farm land was also damaged. Heavy rains from October 25-26, caused eleven deaths in the Merangin district (Jambi Province, Sumatra Island) and 1,500 homes in Gorontalo were damaged. From October 29-31 flooding affected 15,700 people causing flooding to 5,000 houses and resulting in three deaths. Local governments provided temporary shelter, food, water and health services.⁸⁶

Floods and Landslides-November 2015

From November 12-16, 2015 heavy rains caused flooding in several locations in West Java, Central Java, West Sumatra and Jakarta. Thousands of houses were inundated with water in the Bogor region.⁸⁷

Drought-2015-2017

Many parts of eastern Indonesia faced drought conditions from 2015-2017. The rainy season did not start in December 2015 as expected. Late rains and subsequent delays in planting caused additional domino effects. The extension of the lean season and increased exposure of the second rice planting to peak dry season increased the probability of crop damage or failure.⁸⁸

Floods and Landslides-November-December 2014

In November and December 2014, multiple parts of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam were affected by flooding. The Governor of Aceh declared a provincial flooding emergency for ten days. Approximately 120,000 people were temporarily displaced and fishponds and agricultural land was damaged. In December, a landslide killed 97 people and displaced 1,400 in the Banjarnegara District of Central Java. Between October and December, 2014, landslides killed approximately 170 people.⁸⁹

Mt. Kelud Volcano Eruption-February 2014

On February 13, 2014, Mt. Kelud Volcano erupted causing volcanic ash to fall in Java. The eruption affected approximately 200,000 people from 35 villages in Blitar, Kediri, and Malang districts over the first few days of the eruption. The Governor of East Java declared a state of emergency and seven deaths were recorded.⁹⁰

Mt. Sinabung Volcano Eruptions-September 2013-November 2015

Mt. Sinabung Volcano in Karo District, North Sumatra became active and erupted periodically from September 2013 to November 2015. Volcanic eruptions triggered the government to increase the volcano's alert status to Level 4 (highest alert level) on November 24, 2013. On February 1, 2014, the volcano erupted killing 15 people. This caused many people to be displaced and living in Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) shelters. Recovery efforts began on February 13, 2014 and the National Task Force facilitated the return of IDPS to return to their home. By the end of December 2014, eruptions continued

and 2,400 people were still displaced in seven shelters. In November 2015, Mount Sinabung erupted, spewing volcanic ash and lava to flow down southeastern slopes forcing 9,300 people to remain temporarily displaced.⁹¹

Floods and Landslides-November 2013-January 2014

A prolonged wet season in 2012-2013 caused floods and landslides that killed 35 people in November 2013. In Jakarta, by January 2014, approximate 135,000 people and 100 villages were directly affected by the floods. National response was mobilized by the Government of Indonesia announcing that they had the capacity to respond to short and long-term needs created by the floods. However, the Government of Indonesia welcomed technical assistance from the international community in the country, particularly for relief aid logistic management.⁹²

Floods-January 2013

Starting on January 16, 2013 heavy rains triggered extensive flooding in Jakarta, Indonesia. As a result of the flooding, 29 people had been killed and over 37,000 people had been displaced.⁹³ Photo 3 shows an image of how rescuers were underway in Jakarta.⁹⁴



Photo 3: Flooding in Jakarta, Indonesia

Country Risks

Environmental Degradation

Indonesia has the third-largest area of tropical rainforest; approximately 68 percent of its landmass is covered by forests. Unfortunately, Indonesia is considered one of the world's top greenhouse gas emitters due to the nations' land use activities and peat fires. The U.S. has

assistance programs with Indonesia which supports the goals of reducing greenhouse gas emissions through improved land use practices and increasing the amount of renewable energy generated as a proportion of its overall energy production.⁹⁵ A combination of technology and demand for land and timber is steadily eroding Indonesia's ecosystem. Indonesians suffer from haze which is a result of burning trees. The rural environment has been badly damaged by population pressure on existing agricultural land, the demand for more land to grow crops and the market for timber. The haze causes widespread health problem in the country as well as the air quality to neighboring countries.⁹⁶

Forest fires in 2015 cost Indonesia US\$ 16.1 billion in five months. This is estimated to be twice the reconstruction costs of the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami according to the World Bank. Forest fires are not a stand-alone disaster event. Fires occur annually as a result of the slashing and burning of forests primarily for the production of palm oil. The forest fires in 2015 were made worse by the drier conditions caused by the El Niño weather events. Other problems that exacerbate the problem is the number of permits issued for land clearing.⁹⁷

In 2015, USAID launched a US\$ 47 million forest management program called LESTARI which helps address the long-term causes of peatland fires by promoting better land use management. LESTARI has helped to restore peatlands by filling in drainage canals and letting the areas revert back to natural vegetation in addition to providing alternative sustainable land use such as rubber trees.⁹⁸

Internal Conflict

Internal conflicts which occur in some parts of Indonesia such as Aceh, Maluku, Poso and Papua have caused many deaths and are a risk to the regional security of the country. These internal conflicts lead to humanitarian problems. Indonesia is diverse both in terms of ethnicity, religion, language, customs and race because it consists of thousands of small and large islands with resources scattered throughout. This has caused conflicts between different ethnic groups and has resulted in protests, statements, discourses, demands for independence or separatism, attacks and deaths. Local dissatisfaction with central government has also caused conflict and tension.⁹⁹

Food Security

Indonesia has had many instances of food insecurity due to flooding and drought conditions in its history. In the mid-1980s, the country was self-sufficient in rice production and they even exported surplus rice. However, this ended in 1994 after Indonesia faced a major drought. Then in 1997-1998, the country experienced the worst drought in more than 50 years. Rice imports began to grow to accommodate. In 2004, the Government of Indonesia announced that the country was self-sufficient again in its rice production; however, the incidence of malnutrition among children is still existent in small and remote regions where seasonal factors such as drought affect food production and hunger.¹⁰⁰

Country Risk Profile

Risk involves exposure to hazards, vulnerability, as well as lack of coping capacity is important factors in Disaster Risk Management. Figure 4 shows INFORM's risk profile for Indonesia. INFORM is a global, objective, and transparent tool for understanding the risk of humanitarian crises. INFORM is a composite

indicator, developed by the Joint Research Center, combining 53 indicators into three dimensions of risk: hazards (events that could occur) and exposure to them, vulnerability (the susceptibility of communities to those hazards) and the lack of coping capacity (lack of resources that can alleviate the impact). It is a collaboration of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Reference Group on Risk, Early Warning and Preparedness and the European Commission. The index results are published once every year.

INFORM gives each country a risk score of 1-10 (1 being the lowest and 10 the highest) for each of the dimensions, categories, and components of risk, as well as an overall risk score. The higher the score the more vulnerable a country is. The purpose of INFORM is to provide an open, transparent, consensus-based methodology for analyzing crisis risk at global, regional or national level. Indonesia has a 2018 Natural Hazard and Exposure risk of 7.3/10; a Vulnerability score of 2.5/10; and a Lack of Coping Capacity score of 4.8/10. Physical exposures to tsunamis (9.6) and earthquakes (8.4) are the highest.¹⁰¹

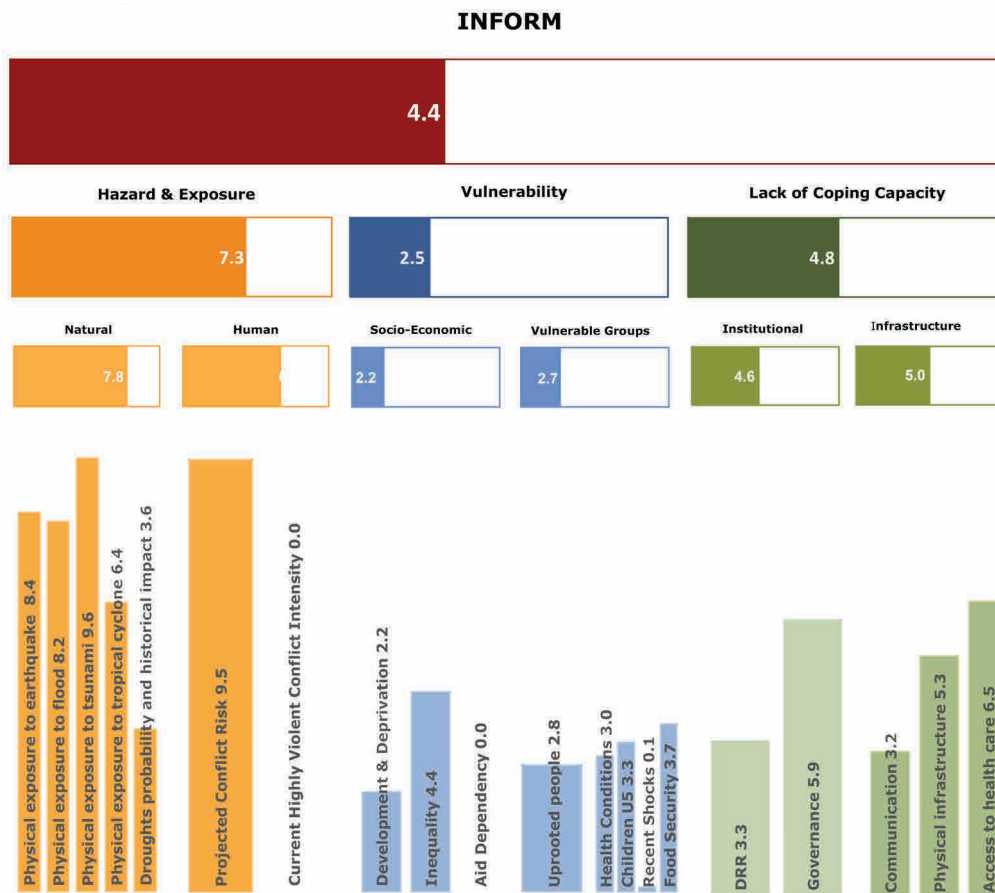


Figure 4: INFORM's Country Risk Profile for Indonesia



INDONESIA

Organizational Structure

Organizational Structure for Disaster Management

In Indonesia, the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) (Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana) is the primary agency responsible for coordinating preparedness, response, prevention and mitigation, and rehabilitation and recovery. BNPB is the lead coordinating agency in disaster response; it is responsible for preparing for, directing and managing all aspects of disaster management efforts. Under the umbrella of the BNPB, they are also responsible for the mobilization of equipment in disaster response that may be provided by international assistance. The Chief of BNPB reports directly to the President. Figure 5 depicts the structure of the BNPB.¹⁰²

Lead Government Agencies in Disaster Response

National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB)

The BNPB provides regulations on disaster management and emergency response; it is also the lead in preparedness and response. The BNPB is run by the BNPB Chief and it has four deputies; Deputy for Prevention and Preparedness, Deputy for Emergency Response, Deputy for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction, and the Deputy for Logistics and Equipment. The BNPB consists of a Disaster Management Steering Committee and a Disaster Management Executive Committee. The Disaster Management Executive Committee comprises the Chief Secretariat; deputies for prevention and preparedness, emergency response, rehabilitation and reconstruction, and logistics and equipment; a chief inspectorate; and a technical implementing unit. The Disaster Management Steering Committee is appointed by parliament, and consists of 18 members including officials

DISASTER MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

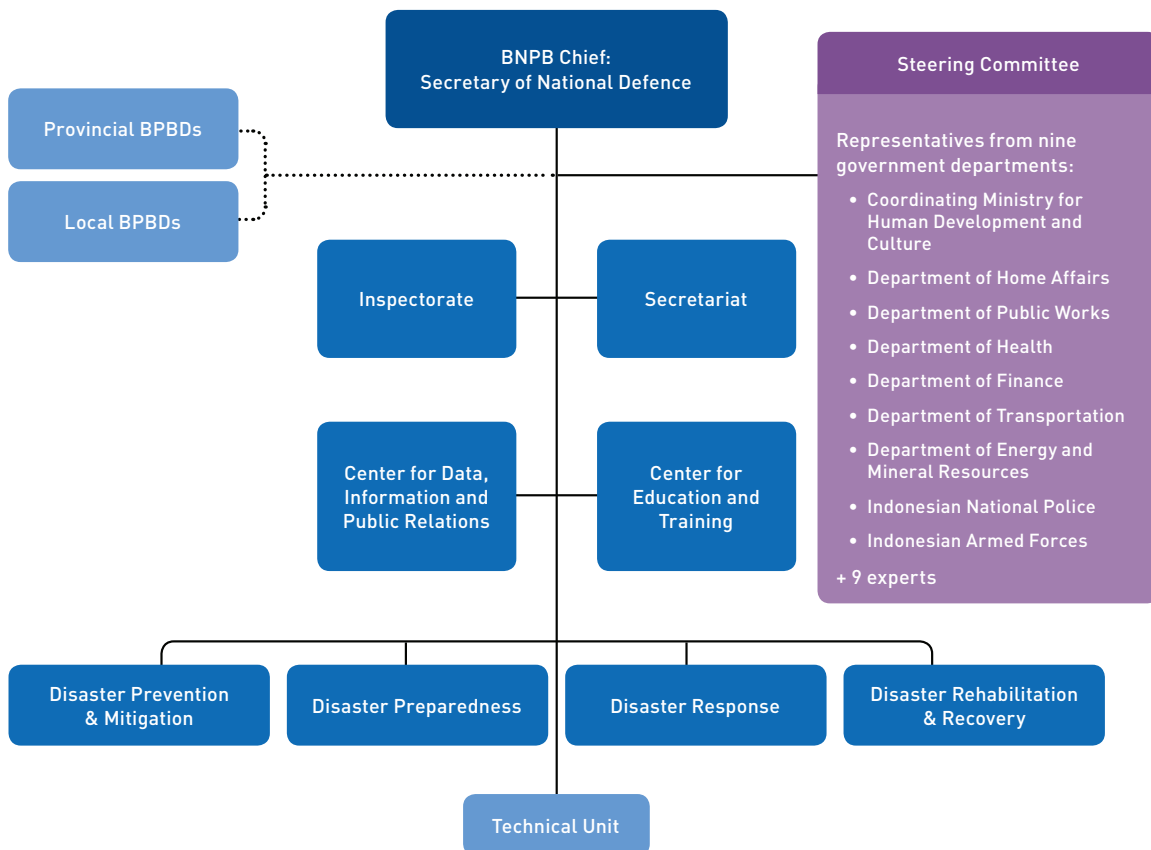


Figure 5: Organizational Structure for Disaster Management in Indonesia

from seven government departments and ministries, TNI, the Indonesian National Police (POLRI) and nine expert members.¹⁰³

Indonesian National Armed Forces (Tentara Nasional Indonesia) (TNI) and Indonesian National Police (Kepolisian Negara Republik Indonesia) (POLRI)

The TNI and the POLRI are both represented during a disaster response on the Disaster Management Steering Committee. However, the BNPB is the key coordinating agency in disaster response. The BNPB can request human resources, equipment, and logistics from TNI and POLRI.¹⁰⁴

Regional and Provincial Agencies (Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah) (BPBDs)

Indonesia has structured their disaster management agencies to be decentralized to the district, municipal, and provincial government levels, while being supported by the BNPB. BPBDs are a system of regional disaster management agencies, and they have a similar composition to the national agency. They are convened at the provincial and district or municipality levels.¹⁰⁵

Ministry of Social Welfare

The Ministry of Social Welfare supports the BNPB during a disaster response by having central warehouses where relief supplies, such as preserved food and tents, are kept in case of emergency. When there is an emergency, the Ministry of Social Welfare establishes temporary distribution points for areas affected by the disaster.¹⁰⁶

Ministry of Health

The Ministry of Health provides health and medical services in the aftermath of a disaster. It has a strong response capacity and tends to be the first organization on the ground. It has nine regional crisis centers coordinated by a national crisis center in Jakarta. The Ministry of Health and the World Health Organization (WHO) have established a joint warehouse that has capacity to rapidly supply materials to disaster zones.¹⁰⁷

Ministry of Defence:

The Ministry of Defence has a key role in coordinating international humanitarian and military assistance. Member States providing international military assistance must obtain written approval from the Ministry of Defence and TNI in coordination with BNPB.¹⁰⁸

Key Disaster Management Partners in Indonesia

	<p>ADRA Indonesia works with people in poverty and distress to create just and positive changes through empowering partnerships and responsible actions. ADRA Indonesia is committed to working through equitable partnerships with those in need to achieve positive and sustainable change in communities by building networks which develop indigenous capacity, appropriate technology, and skills.¹⁰⁹ Website: http://adraindonesia.org</p>
	<p>ADB adapts its support for Indonesia to reflect the complex development needs of a rapidly evolving middle-income country. The focus of assistance has moved from an emphasis on agriculture in the 1970s, to energy, urban infrastructure, and education in the 1980s, to finance sector reform and resilience in the late 1990s. With Indonesia having built much stronger systems and capacity, ADB now provides results-based forms of financing, enabling the country to use its internal systems and principle-based approaches.¹¹⁰ Website: https://www.adb.org/</p>
	<p>Through the Australia–Indonesia Facility for Disaster Reduction (AIFDR), Australia provides international best practice disaster science with Australia’s robust disaster preparedness systems and experience in community based disaster risk management. In partnership with Indonesia’s National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB), this has produced world-class technological tools for disaster managers, helped to develop national policy and DRM systems, and supported innovative programs for safer communities.¹¹¹ Website: https://australianaid.org</p>

Table 2: Key Disaster Management Partners in Indonesia










	<p>CARE has been operating in Indonesia since 1967, initially working in food distribution, small infrastructure projects, health, environment, and water and sanitation. In the wake of a series of shocks in the late 1990s that included the 1997 financial crisis and widespread drought, CARE Indonesia redirected its focus towards emergency programming.¹¹² Website: http://www.care.org/country/indonesia</p>
	<p>Indonesia became a member of FAO in 1948 and established the FAO Representation in 1979. By now, over 650 programs and projects have been implemented by FAO throughout Indonesia with the assistance of more than 1600 experts and consultants (national and international).¹¹³ Website: http://www.fao.org</p>
	<p>GFDRR provides analytical work, technical assistance, and capacity building to help vulnerable nations improve resilience and reduce risk. GFDRR supports activities to strengthen disaster and climate resilience in Indonesia.¹¹⁴ Website: https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/352.html</p>
	<p>The Indonesia Red Cross provides six major services: Blood Services, Disaster Management Services, Safety Services, Health Services, Social Services, Red Cross Youth and Volunteer Services. There are 7 branch offices throughout the country.¹¹⁵ Website: www.pmi.or.id</p>
	<p>The ILO Country Office for Indonesia (CO-Jakarta) is responsible for the ILO's programs and activities in Indonesia and Timor-Leste. Labor and employment issues are at the top of the development agenda in both countries, calling for substantive ILO support.¹¹⁶ Website: http://www.ilo.org/jakarta/lang--en/index.htm</p>
	<p>The IMF maintains a country office in Indonesia, but has no current loans. Instead, the organization provides consultation.¹¹⁷ Website: http://www.imf.org</p>
	<p>IOM operations in Indonesia date back to 1979 with the processing of Vietnamese boat people arriving in Tanjung Pinang, Riau. Since then, IOM activities in Indonesia have expanded significantly both in terms of their geographic reach and target populations. Today, IOM Indonesia is one of the largest IOM missions worldwide, with 20 field-offices.¹¹⁸ Website: https://indonesia.iom.int/</p>
	<p>JICA in Indonesia provides cooperation in economic growth, poverty reduction, disaster mitigation, other development issues such as health and governance.¹¹⁹ Website: https://www.jica.go.jp/indonesia/english/office/index.html</p>
	<p>OCHA is working closely with the National Coordinating Agency for Disaster Management (BNPB), tightening overall coordination, and supporting contingency planning at the district and provincial levels. At the regional level, OCHA is collaborating with the ASEAN, which is undertaking a new role in the promotion of disaster risk reduction in the region, enhancing response capacities of its member countries and consolidating efforts to achieve development goals.¹²⁰ Website: http://www.unocha.org/legacy/asia-and-pacific/country-profiles/indonesia</p>

Table 2: Key Disaster Management Partners in Indonesia









 <p>Save the Children</p>	<p>Save the Children has worked in Indonesia since 1976 and quickly delivers humanitarian relief after the nation's disasters. Their work is focused on: education, child protection, child rights governance, health and nutrition, livelihoods and food security. Save the Children have 14 satellite offices in Indonesia.¹²¹ Website: https://www.savethechildren.org/us/what-we-do/where-we-work/asia/indonesia</p>
	<p>In Indonesia, UNICEF looks back at a history of more than 50 years of partnering with government and other institutions, reaching millions of children with development and humanitarian assistance. In response to the country's increasing capacities and economic growth, the areas of collaboration have gradually shifted from service delivery at community level towards more strategic policy engagement with government partners, both at national and subnational level.¹²² Website: www.unicef.org/indonesia/</p>
	<p>UNDP works to support Indonesia's fight against poverty, promote inclusive economic growth, reduce inequalities between groups and regions, and help achieve the eight Millennium Development Goals by 2015 across the country.¹²³ Website: http://www.id.undp.org/content/indonesia/en/home.html</p>
	<p>Surrounded by countries hosting large numbers of asylum-seekers and refugees, such as Malaysia, Thailand and Australia, Indonesia is impacted regularly by mixed population movements. UNHCR is working to identify a range of other solutions, including: temporary stay measures that allow refugees access to self-reliance opportunities until a longer-term solution can be found.¹²⁴ Website: http://www.unhcr.org/id/en/unhcr-in-indonesia</p>
	<p>The UNISDR Regional office for that covers Indonesia is located in Thailand. The regional office focuses on disaster risk reduction and the Hyogo Framework for Action. Moving the Asian Partnership on Disaster Reduction forward is a priority for the office.¹²⁵ Website: https://www.unisdr.org/asiapacific</p>
	<p>UNFPA began its partnership with Indonesia in 1972 to deliver strengthened family planning services, demographic research, and population education programs at schools. Today, UNFPA is one of Indonesia's most important partners in addressing reproductive health, gender and population issues.¹²⁶ Website: http://indonesia.unfpa.org/en</p>
	<p>USAID works with the Indonesian government, local leaders, academia, the private sector, civil society and development partners to help Indonesia realize its national development goals and emerge as a stronger partner in addressing fundamental global challenges. The close bilateral relationship is reflected in the U.S.-Indonesia Comprehensive Partnership signed in 2010 to deepen ties between the two nations.¹²⁷ Website: https://www.usaid.gov/indonesia</p>
	<p>WFP supports the Indonesian Government in improving its food security early warning and monitoring systems, enabling policy-makers to base their decisions on up-to-date evidence and enhanced analysis.¹²⁸ Website: http://www1.wfp.org/countries/indonesia</p>

Table 2: Key Disaster Management Partners in Indonesia (cont.)



 <p>World Health Organization</p>	<p>WHO and the Indonesian government have been working together to improve the health of people. The Country Cooperation Strategy provides an in-depth analysis of the key challenges and key strengths, and takes into account the objectives of the MOH while detailing how WHO will support the national health development strategies.¹²⁹ Website: http://www.who.int/countries/idn/en/</p>
 <p>World Vision</p>	<p>World Vision provides emergency assistance to children and families affected by natural disasters and civil conflicts, work with communities to develop long-term solutions to alleviate poverty and advocates for justice on behalf of the poor.¹³⁰ Website: https://www.wvi.org/indonesia</p>

Table 2: Key Disaster Management Partners in Indonesia (cont.)

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is a humanitarian organization that provides assistance and promotes humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering. It was founded in 1919, and includes 190 Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies. The IFRC carries out relief operations to assist victims of disasters, and combines this with development work to strengthen the capacities of its member National Societies.¹³¹

The Indonesian Red Cross

In 1873 the Dutch colonial government established the Indonesian Red Cross or Palang Merah Indonesia (PMI). It was one month after Indonesia's independence in 1945 that an independent PMI was established. The PMI provides effective and timely Red Cross services, particularly to the most needy in the spirit of neutrality and independence. After the 2004 tsunami, Indonesia has been at the forefront of developing and promoting the integration of disaster preparedness into national and international laws.¹³²

U.S. Government Agencies in Indonesia

USAID

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) works with the government of Indonesia in assisting the development of the country's infrastructure and economy. USAID helps tackle widespread problems of poverty, unstable food supplies, and rampant infectious disease. In Indonesia,

USAID has also supported the efforts to improve maternal and child health, and increase agricultural output. USAID also provided relief after several natural disasters, such as earthquakes, or catastrophic events, like the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami.¹³³

USAID in Indonesia is headed by the Mission Director and Deputy Mission Director. USAID works with the Indonesian government, development partners, civil society, local lenders, and the private sector to help Indonesia with national development and global issues.¹³⁴ In addition, USAID has forest fire prevention activities in Indonesia. This includes support to the LESTARI Forestry Program, U.S. Forest Service Technical Assistance, support for the Incident Command Systems, support to the Peat Fire Mitigation Project, the National Forest Policy and Advocacy Program, and support for smallholder palm oil farmers.¹³⁵

Contact information for the USAID office is Jakarta is located below.¹³⁶

USAID Mission Contact:
 U.S. Embassy Annex Gedung Sarana Jaya Jl. Budi Kemuliaan I/1
 Jakarta, Indonesia 10110
 Phone: +62 (21) 3435 9000
 Fax: +62 (21) 380 6694
 Email: jinfo@usaid.gov

U.S. Embassy

The U.S. Mission partners with Indonesia to promote and protect democracy, security, and sustainable prosperity for Indonesia, the U.S., and the region. The U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps all have personnel assigned to the Defense Attaché Office (DAO). DAO personnel maintain military-to-military contact with their counterparts in Indonesia and also assist the country in the modernization of its armed forces conducting military exchange programs

that enable some of Indonesia's military officers to study temporarily at U.S. military schools in addition to getting U.S. military equipment.¹³⁷

Contact information for the U.S. Embassy Jakarta is located below.¹³⁸

U.S. EMBASSY
U.S. Embassy Jakarta
Jl. Medan Merdeka Selatan No. 3 - 5
Jakarta 10110, Indonesia
Telephone: (62) (21) 3435-9000
Fax: (62) (21) 386-2259

Participation in International Organizations

Indonesia participates in the following international organizations:

Asian Development Bank (ADB), Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Bank for International Settlements (BIS), Community of Democrats (CD), Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia (CICA -observer), Colombo Plan (CP), D-8 Organization for Economic Cooperation (D-8), East Asia Summit (EAS), Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (compliant country) (EITI), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Group of 11 (G11), Group of 15 (G-15), Group of 20 (G-20), Group of 77 (G-77), International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) (national committees), Institute of Catastrophe Risk Management (ICRM), International Development Association (IDA), Islamic Development Bank (IDB), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), International Finance Corporation (IFC), International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRCs), International Hydrographic Organization (IHO), International Labour Organization (ILO), International Monetary Fund (IMF), International Maritime Organization (IMO), International Mobil Satellite Organization (IMSO), Interpol, International Olympic Committee (IOC), International Organization for Migration (IOM)

(observer), Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA), Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), International Organization for Standardization (ISO), International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (ITSO), International Telecommunication Union (ITU), International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC), Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO), United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), United Nations Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), Melanesian Spearhead Group (MSG) (associate member), Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (enhanced engagement), Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), Pacific Island Forum (PIF) (partner), United Nations (UN), African Union/ United Nations Hybrid operation in Darfur (UNAMID), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), United Nations Interim Security Forces for Abyei (UNISFA), United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), Universal Postal Union (UPU), World Customs Organization (WCO), World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) (NGOs), World Health Organization (WHO), World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), World Meteorological Organization (WMO), and the World Trade Organization (WTO).¹³⁹

Foreign Disaster Relief and Emergency Response

Traditionally, international military foreign assistance in Indonesia is based on existing agreements between Indonesia and other ASEAN Member States, or provided multi-laterally. The Government of Indonesia is able to request Foreign Military Assets (FMAs) and the need for foreign military assistance will be communicated to the international community by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and BNPB. BNPB, TNI and the Ministry of Defence (MoD) are responsible for approving entry and providing security

clearances. TNI is responsible for establishing the Multi-National Coordination Center (MNCC). Figure 6 depicts the coordination of international assistance and military assistance in Indonesia.¹⁴⁰

Laws, Policies, and Plans on Disaster Management

Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2002 on National Defence

The law outlines the role of TNI in military operations other than war (MOOTW).

Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 34 of 2004 Concerning the National Armed Forces

The law delineates the main tasks of TNI in MOOTW, including supporting disaster response through facilitating humanitarian relief, and management of internally displaced persons.

Law of the Republic of Indonesia, Number 24 of 2007 Concerning Disaster Management

This law is the main legal document guiding disaster response in Indonesia.¹⁴¹ It contains provisions for the responsibilities and authority of the government, disaster response and relief, emergency status, and disaster aid financing and management.

Government Regulation Number 23 of 2008 Concerning Participation of International Institutions and Foreign Non-Governmental Organizations in Disaster Management

This regulation outlines provisions that govern the involvement of international organizations in disaster management in Indonesia. It includes stipulations on the authority for determining participation, planning and reporting processes, and is intended to outline roles and responsibilities for managing international involvement in all phases of disaster management.¹⁴²

Disaster Management Strategic Policy (2015-2019)

This policy focuses on natural disaster mitigation, with one of the seven focus areas being natural disaster management. The three strategic objectives are disaster risk reduction, the reduction of disaster vulnerability and increased disaster management capacity.

National Disaster Management Plan (2010-2014)

This document outlines key disaster management planning priorities and activities, including guidelines for development of strategic plans for government agencies and ministries. It stipulates that the National Agency for Disaster Management (BNPB) and TNI work closely in disaster management.

COORDINATION OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE

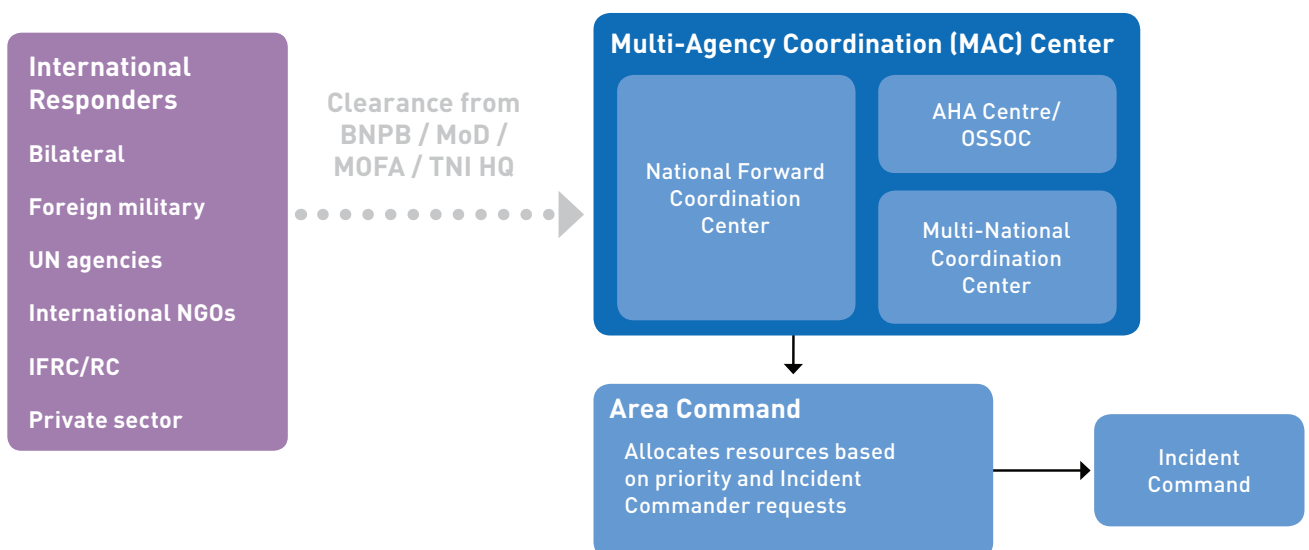


Figure 6: Coordination of International Humanitarian and Military Assistance

BNPB Guideline Number 22 of 2010 on the Role of the International Organizations and Foreign Non-Government Organizations during Emergency Response

As well as providing guidance on managing international assistance, this guideline outlines specific responsibilities for TNI in the management of disaster response, including coordinating mechanisms for the entry of foreign military personnel and capabilities.¹⁴³

Education and Training

Indonesia uses the Incident Command System (ICS) in disaster response. The ICS facilitates inter-operability between disaster response personnel and other agencies in different jurisdictions. ICS is a standardized, on-scene, all-hazard, incident management concept. Traditionally an Incident Commander in Indonesia is a representative from TNI. They are appointed by the Head of the District/Municipality or the relevant BPBD as the On Site Coordinator and they report to the head of local government. The Incident Commander has authority to deploy all available resources and is responsible for overseeing the mobilization of human resources, equipment, logistics, and rescue operations. The Incident Commander also prepares a disaster plan to be used for the response.¹⁴⁴

There is also an Area Commander that serves to support the Incident Command Posts by coordinating resources that cannot be managed by the district/municipality, and they consolidates and share situation analyses from affected districts and municipalities. In order to manage national resources, a National Forwarding Post gets established to support the Area Commander in responding to the needs of the district or municipality. The Deputy Chief of BNPB coordinates the post, which comprises various government ministries and agencies including TNI and POLRI. Field command posts are established by the Incident Commander according to the disaster location and level. The field command post provides disaster response information to the main incident command post.¹⁴⁵

Disaster Management Communications

Early Warning Systems

Indonesia created their early tsunami warning system after the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami. It was realized that many, if not most lives could have been saved had an effective Early Warning System (EWS) been in place.¹⁴⁶ The construction of the system was completed in 2008. Since then there have been concerns that the inadequate training of the officials operating the system could lead to a malfunction. Also, there have been reports of vandalism of supporting equipment, with several buoys broken, missing, or stolen.¹⁴⁷

The Indonesia Tsunami Early Warning System (InaTEWS) is disseminated by the Agency for Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics (BMKG). They provide meteorology, climatology, and geophysics service including public information, early warning, and specific information. BMKG is a tsunami service provider under UNESCO/IOC that is responsible providing tsunami threat notification to the Indian Ocean member states.¹⁴⁸

UNDP, UNESCO, the United States, Germany, China, and Japan all assisted in the operationalization of the Tsunami Early Warning System (TEWS). An end-to-end EWS for meteorology and climatology program is currently being implemented by BMKG following the successful program on TEWS.¹⁴⁹

Responsible Agencies for Flood and Storm Warning

The Kemen Pu Pera is the primary agency responsible for the implementation of flood early warning systems in risk areas and BNPB is the secondary agency responsible from 2015-2019. Kemen Pu Pera is also the primary agency responsible for the implementation of flash flood early warning systems in risk areas. BNPB, LAPAN, and BMKG are designated as secondary agencies based on Indonesia's Disaster Risk Management Baseline Status Report (2015). The Bandung Institute of Technology's Centre for Disaster Management, the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC), and the Jakarta Provincial Government initiated a comprehensive upgrade and integration of the Jakarta Flood Early Warning System (FEWS, 2008 - 2009).¹⁵⁰

DKI Jakarta Regional Disaster Management Agency also known as Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah (BPBD DKI Jakarta) is a disaster management agency established under the Regional Governor's Authority. The agency is responsible for determining guidelines and directives for fair and equal relief efforts that include disaster prevention, emergency response, rehabilitation and reconstruction. BPBD is currently using the Disaster Information Management System (DIMS) application which manages damage and shelter information, a digital map, and can send messages to staff and other disaster management agencies. The application plays a vital role in the time and dissemination of information during the flood mitigation process by establishing a quick early warning system. This allows BPBD to collect information quickly and make key decisions. In 2015, Fujitsu Indonesia built a disaster information-sharing system for BPBD which allows Jakarta residents to share disaster information via a smartphone app. Residents can use the app send pictures and comments, and based on their smartphone GPS location, the system will collect rainfall amounts and river levels onto a map. The system is linked to DIMS so when BPBD issues a flood warning in DIMS, alerts are automatically sent to smartphones that have the app installed.¹⁵¹

To deal with the potential threat of flooding during the rainy season, BNPB launched a free, open-source platform in collaboration with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) Urban Risk Lab called PetaBencana.id in October 2017. The project is part of InAWARE Disaster Management Early Warning and Decision Support Capacity Enhancement within Indonesia's Regional Disaster Management Agencies (BNPB and BPBDs). Users can visit the website to access the latest information on flooding in areas of Indonesia including Greater Jakarta, Surabaya and Bandung. Users can also actively provide real-time reports and maps on the flood situation using social media and instant messaging applications (crowdsourcing). It is supported by USAID, the Pacific Disaster Center (PDC) and the Humanitarian OpenStreetMap Team (HOT). The platform collects reports from crowdsourcing from social media and also disaster-related information infrastructure.¹⁵²

Military

The Indonesian Armed Forces (Tentara Nasional Indonesia, TNI) has an important role in disaster response in Indonesia. Although BNPB is the main coordinating agency during a disaster, TNI is a primary response agency and has been deployed consistently in recent years. This is conveyed in the disaster-related laws and policies, military doctrine, as well as TNI's role in the national disaster coordination structures. TNI is also responsible for reducing the vulnerability and exposure of communities and to build community capacity to reduce risk and cope with the impact of disasters.¹⁵³ Figure 7 below depicts the key function in disaster response of the military in Indonesia.¹⁵⁴

KEY FUNCTIONS IN DISASTER RESPONSE



Figure 7: Key Functions in Disaster Response



INDONESIA

Infrastructure

Disaster Management Reference Handbook | June 2018

Infrastructure

Airports

Traveling by air is one of the most practical ways of transportation in Indonesia, particularly since the country is made up of multiple islands. Due to this, Indonesia is trying to modernize the air transportation system. Air services for inter-city and inter-island travel is growing and becoming more affordable. The country’s main airport is the Soekarno-Hatta International Airport at Tangerang, about 20-km northwest of Jakarta. The airport is linked to the city by toll roads and a rail system, but the roads are congested and they are often prone to flooding, making for severe delays. The government has commissioned the construction of a railway link between the city center and the airport; this should improve access and reduce travel time. There are also major airports in Medan, Surabaya, Bali, and Makassar. Below is a list of airports in Indonesia.¹⁵⁵

Seaports

There are over 350 ports for ocean-going and inter-island shipping in Indonesia. Of this number, approximately 130 are open to ocean-going ships. The largest port is Tanjung Priok, serving the Jakarta area. Tanjung Priok has around two-thirds of Indonesia’s container traffic and international trade. The two other major containerized seaports are Tanjung Perak in Surabaya and Belawan in Medan. Other ports can be found in Balikpapan, Cilacap, Cirebon, Kupang, Makassar, Palembang, and Semarang. It is common to have shipping delays since seaports are crowded, this adds considerable to costs to those using the services. President Joko Widodo has made reducing port-dwelling time a priority as part of his broader goal to reduce logistics costs. The government is under pressure to upgrade existing facilities, as well as constructing new ones since the water depths are insufficient to handle the fourth-generation line-haul ships in use across the Pacific.¹⁵⁶

Airport	Airport Details
Biak Frans Kaisiepo	Maximum Runway Length: 11,713 ft (3,570 m) Nearest Town: Biak City (15 km)
Surabaya Juanda	Maximum Runway Length: 9,843 ft (3,000 m) Nearest Town: Surabaya (20 km)
Jakarta Halim Perdanakusuma	Maximum Runway Length: 9,843 ft (3,050 m) Nearest Town: Jakarta (8 km)
Denpasar	Maximum Runway Length: 9,842 ft (3,000 m) Nearest Town: Denpasar (13 km)
Medan Polonia	Maximum Runway Length: 9,514 ft (2,900 m) Nearest Town: Medan (2 km)
Solo City	Maximum Runway Length: 8,530 ft (2,600 m) Nearest Town: Solo City - Surakarta (14 km)
Ambon	Maximum Runway Length: 8,202 ft (2,500 m) Nearest Town: Ambon (38 km)
Balikpapan	Maximum Runway Length: 8,202 ft (2,500 m) Nearest Town: Kota Balikpapan (13 km)
Banjarmasin	Maximum Runway Length: 8,202 ft (2,500 m) Nearest Town: Banjarmasin (25 km)

Land Routes

Roads

There are almost 500,000 kilometers (310,686 miles) of passable roads and tracks in Indonesia, with only 283,000 km (175,848 miles) sealed with an asphalt surface. The amount of traffic in urban areas has increased rapidly, due to growth in industrial zones and residential areas. This is especially a problem in Java, where the majority of the population lives. As a result, chronic road congestion is a problem in major Indonesian cities. In 2015, Castrol – (an international lubricant company) commissioned a global survey by using satellite navigation data. The survey found that Jakarta had the worst traffic in the world. The land transport infrastructure outside the capital area needs to be expanded, although the standard of roads on the main islands has improved, and is generally good on Java. Most cities in Java, Bali, Sumatra, Kalimantan, and Sulawesi are connected by highways or secondary roads, and 90 percent of passenger transport and 50 percent of cargo is transported using the road network.¹⁵⁷

Railways

The majority of Indonesia's 5,000 km (3,107 miles) of railways are located on the island of Java, with the remainder located in north and south Sumatra. The current system in Indonesia is largely single track, but the state railway company is planning to expand a double-track system. This system is already operational on the northern coast of Java between Jakarta and Semarang. Following a fierce bidding competition with a Japanese consortium, a Chinese-Indonesian group is building a high-speed rail network between Jakarta and Bandung. There is also a Japanese-led company building a subway system in Jakarta.¹⁵⁸

Waterways

Indonesia relies on an extensive ferry network; this network links the major islands, from Sumatra in the west to Papua in the east, as well as many of the smaller ones. The national shipping line, PT Peln, operates 25 passenger ships and three cargo ships. Peln ships serve 92 ports across the country. Sea travel continues

to be a significant way of transportation in Indonesia, even with all the improvements to air travel. Sea travel is also important in transporting cargo across the country. Indonesia has a total of 21,579 km (13,407 miles) of inland waterways. Inland waterways are important in Kalimantan, both for transporting people and goods. In East and South Kalimantan, important export commodities such as coal are transported on barges to sea ports. Sumatra and Papua also use inland waterway, but on a smaller scale.¹⁵⁹

Schools

Indonesia has over 50 million students, 2.6 million teachers, and more than 250,000 schools. This makes them the third largest education system in Asia and the fourth in the world. The education system falls under two different ministries that are responsible for managing it, with 84 percent of schools under the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) maintains 84 percent of the schools and the remaining 16 percent is under the Ministry of Religious Affairs (MoRA). Only seven percent of primary schools are private, the shares increase to 56 percent in junior secondary and 67 percent in senior secondary.¹⁶⁰

In some of the poor districts, primary school net enrollment rates are below 60 percent, but on the most prominent district enrollment is at capacity. Net enrollment rates for secondary education have experienced a steady climb, but are considered low compared to other countries in the region. Indonesia is also trailing behind its neighbors in Early Childhood Education and Higher Education, with gross enrollment rates of 21 percent and 11.5 percent respectively.¹⁶¹

Approximately 87 percent of the population in Indonesia is Muslim. This accounts for more than 200 million people who follow Islam and as such, many Indonesia schools are large Islamic boarding schools. They are called pesantren. For instance, Pondok Pesantren Lirboyo currently has 6,000 male students ages five to 40 studying to become religious teachers. Male students are known as santris.¹⁶²

In recent years, education has been a key point for the Indonesian Government's development agenda. The education spending has increased significantly in the years since the economic crisis. In real terms, education spending doubled between 2000 and 2006. In 2007, spending on

education was more than for any other sector, reaching an equivalent US\$14 billion equivalent, or more than 16 percent of total government expenditure. As a share of GDP (3.4 percent) this is comparable to other similar countries.¹⁶³

Disaster Risk Reduction in the Education Sector

There are and have been several projects in Indonesia that are strengthening disaster preparedness and resilience in schools. This includes the ASEAN Safe Schools Initiative (ASSI), DRR-PRESTASI Project-Integrated Disaster Risk Reduction in Schools. Indonesia has a Comprehensive School Safety Framework and 'Education in Emergencies' (EiE) framework. The Ministry of Education in Indonesia has worked together with organizations like Save the Children (SC) to ensure that DRR activities becomes a systematic feature in a child's classroom experience. Awareness raising activities have included the disaster risk reduction messaging to children and adults in their communities. The SC DRR programming has reached 30 schools in the disaster prone districts of North Jakarta. Unfortunately, the Mount Merapi eruption revealed that schools were not adequately linked into early warning systems, which as a result puts children at risk. As a result SC established early warning systems linking schools to the district administration. In addition, evacuation planning has paired evacuees with potential host families, located away from the disaster area, and simulated a mass evacuation plan.¹⁶⁴

Communications

Indonesia has a limited telecommunication access, but it improving slowly. The main urban centers have broadband internet access, while broadband satellite services (BBS) cover the more remote regions. The government of Indonesia is currently trying to provide low-income consumers with better access to telecommunications infrastructure, and they are developing telephone and information technology services in all rural areas.¹⁶⁵ As of early 2018 the number of internet users reached 143 million.¹⁶⁶ Most access is through commercial internet businesses, largely aimed at the youth market. The use of mobile telephone subscription continues to grow. According to the Communications and Information Ministry, phone penetration - almost all through mobile

devices - had exceeded saturation point at 112 percent, and there is an average of three SIM cards per phone. The use of mobile phones has made the number of fixed-lines drop.¹⁶⁷

Utilities

Power

Indonesia has an electricity supply problem. Indonesia is a country with natural resources including natural gas, coal, and petroleum among others.¹⁶⁸ However, despite having abundant natural resources, Indonesia has difficulty supplying enough electricity to its people and businesses. The country has not been able to adequately meet the demand of economic and industrial growth in recent years which is represented in frequent blackouts. Only about 80 percent of Indonesian households have electricity. The largest electricity producer is State-owned Perusahaan Listrik Negara (PLN), generating about 75 percent of electricity in Indonesia. Larger companies prefer to establish their own power plants, particularly in Java and Bali, to safeguard future electricity supplies. Smaller companies may not be able to afford such investments and are susceptible to blackouts which can cause negative effects to their businesses.¹⁶⁹

Water and Sanitation

Only 20 percent of Indonesia's population has access to piped water at the household level and only two percent are connected to the sewerage network. Private companies have made efforts to install clean water in Jakarta; however, they have infrastructural, financial and political problems. Rapid urbanization and industrialization has also influenced the already poor infrastructure. Bottled water is used to address the problem of inadequate potable water. The country also has problems mitigating the construction of housing and commercial properties on former farmland. River systems have also been neglected. All these things increase the threat of flooding and waterborne disease which increases the risk among the poor majority.¹⁷⁰



INDONESIA

Health

Health

Health Overview

The Government of Indonesia has shown an increase in health investments with their priority to implement social health insurance programs for the poor, resulting in the creation of a universal social health insurance plan, Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional (JKN) in 2014. However, disparities exist within JKN. The government is challenged with reducing regional disparities in healthcare quality and accessibility, managing resources, limiting expenses and reducing fraud, engaging the private sector, and continuing investment in healthcare advancement and prevention.

Government investments in the healthcare have been limited. Localized healthcare has limited the function of the Ministry of Health (MoH) to sustain integration and alignment throughout the various levels of the healthcare system. Healthcare facilities are insufficient and a disparity exists in the workforce required for public services, while the private healthcare sector is encouraged to grow. Substantial regional inequalities exist in the provision of healthcare and the overall health status in terms of quality, accessibility and the capacity of healthcare

services. The prevalence of nutrition, child health, maternal health and communicable diseases is now compound with the emergence of chronic disease and non-communicable diseases taking priority.

The overall health status indicators in Indonesia have improved considerably over the twenty-five years. The life expectancy of Indonesians increased between 1990 and 2012 from 63 years of age to 71 years of age. Additionally, improvements in under-five mortality rates and infant mortality rates have shown significant decreases. The national under-five mortality rate decrease from 52 deaths per 1,000 to 31 deaths per 1,000 live births between 2000 and 2012 and the nation's infant mortality decreased from 41 deaths per 1000 to 26 deaths live births from 2000 to 2012. Yet, improvement on maternal mortality has progressed much slower. In 2010 Indonesia's maternal mortality rate was above average with 210 deaths per 100,000 live births. The reduction of communicable disease has been less progressive. Indonesia continues to report high prevalence of malaria and tuberculosis (TB). At the same time, risk factors for non-communicable diseases (NCDs), such as high blood pressure, high cholesterol, overweight and smoking have shown an increase.¹⁷¹ Figure 8 depicts the leading causes of the death in Indonesia.¹⁷²

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Communicable diseases	29.1	23.6	20.7	19.4	16.4
Tuberculosis	11.3	10.3	10.4	11.0	9.5
Lower respiratory infections	12.0	9.4	6.1	4.6	4.1
Diarrhoea	5.8	3.9	4.2	3.8	2.8
Noncommunicable diseases	35.9	42.4	47.8	51.8	55.6
Cancer	7.5	9.1	9.9	10.4	11.3
Liver cancer	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9
Colon cancer	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9
Cancer of the trachea, bronchus and lung	1.2	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.1
Breast cancer	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
Cervical cancer	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Diabetes	3.7	4.6	5.2	5.7	6.0
Ischaemic heart diseases	4.9	5.9	6.6	7.3	8.1
Stroke	12.4	14.0	16.5	18.4	19.5
Chronic respiratory diseases	3.9	4.5	4.8	4.9	5.1
External cause	3.3	4.3	4.5	4.0	4.2
Road injury	3.3	4.3	4.5	4.0	4.2

Figure 8: Leading Causes of Death 1990-2010

Healthcare System Structure

Healthcare in Indonesia is managed in line with the decentralized government of the nation. The healthcare system in Indonesia is comprised of public and private healthcare providers. Financing for the administration of healthcare services is a mixture of both private and government funding. The central Ministry of Health (MoH) is accountable for administration of some specialist hospitals, establishment of strategic guidance, implementation of healthcare standards, healthcare regulation, and safeguarding availability of financial and human resources.

The healthcare system in Indonesia is provisioned through three levels; central, provincial and the district government. Provisions of healthcare are provided through both the private and public health sectors. Public health services are primarily provided by public health entities and, whereas in the private sector, healthcare facilities are owned by religious affiliated organizations, companies and individuals.

Provincial governments are responsible for the administration of provincial hospitals. They also provide technical assistance and oversight of district healthcare services. The provincial

government coordinates cross-district healthcare issues within the province.¹⁷³ Provincial Health Offices (PHOs) and Provincial Hospitals are required to create technical guidelines related to health advancement, as well as coordination, monitoring and management functions. The PHO has a role in registering, licensing, accreditation and certification at the provincial level.¹⁷⁴

District governments are responsible for the administration of district and city hospitals. They also oversee the district's public health system which includes community health centers and all supplementary district services.¹⁷⁵ District Health Offices (DHOs) and District Hospitals are required to establish and execute a number of health services comprising of epidemiology surveillance, communicable and non-communicable disease treatment, disaster management, environmental health, nutrition, primary and secondary health services, promotion and preventive measures, registration, licensing, accreditation and certification, social health insurance, human resources for health, health surveys and health information systems as well as monitoring and evaluation.¹⁷⁶

Photo 4 depicts the RS Columbia Asia Pulomas, a five-story private hospital located in East Jakarta.¹⁷⁷



Photo 4: RS Columbia Asia Pulomas, East Jakarta

Figure 9 depicts the organizational structure of the health system in Indonesia.¹⁷⁸

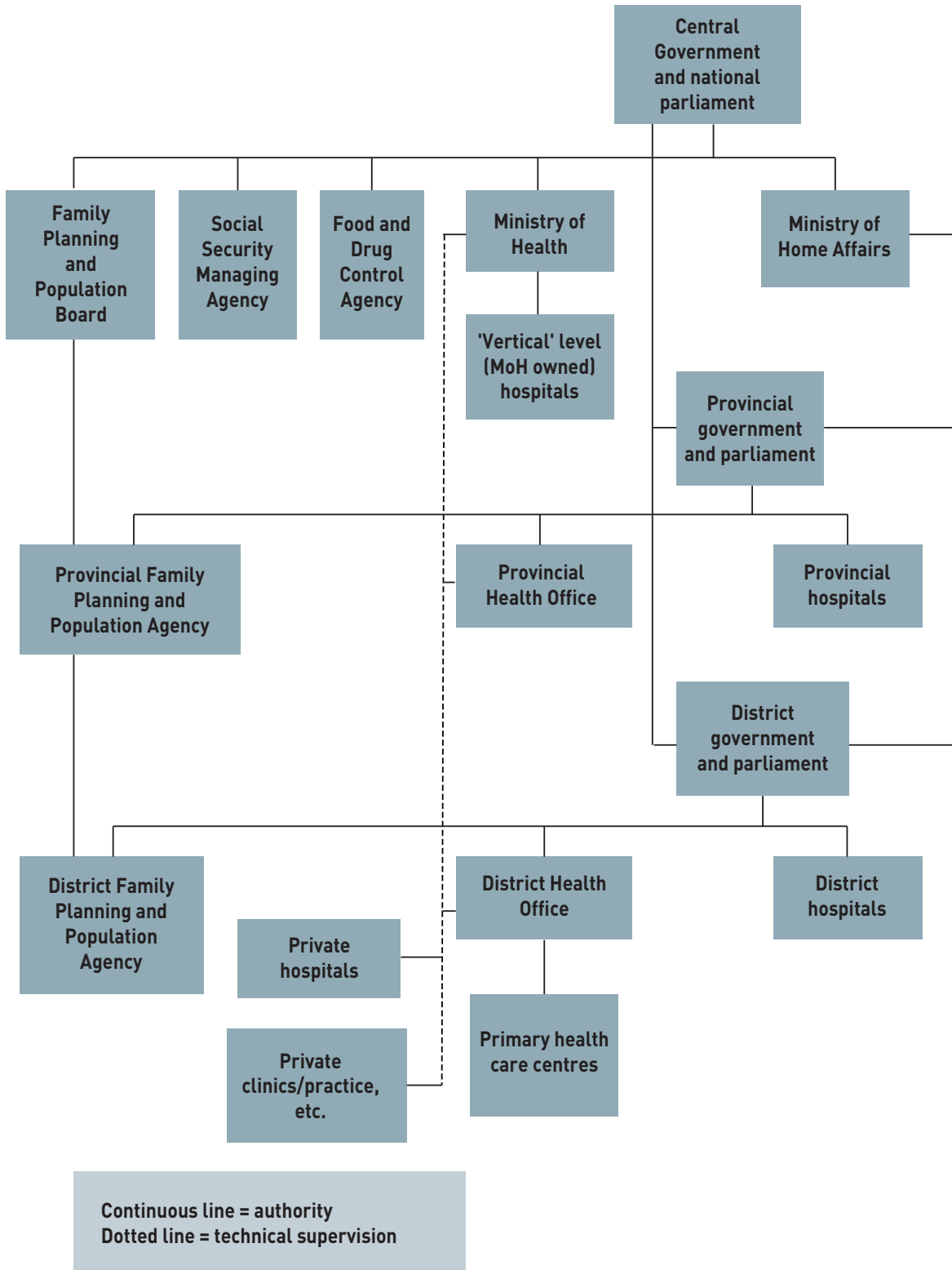


Figure 9: Organization of the Health System in Indonesia, 2014

Challenges in the Healthcare System

Health care in Indonesia has become a national priority. The Government of Indonesia has worked progressively to address the challenges of high levels of Out-of-Pocket (OOP) expenditures and the effect on access to health services by the poor, through the implementation of social insurance programs for health, including the Social Safety Net for Health-care, Askeskin, Jamkesmas and most recently the national health insurance plan, Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional (JKN).

JKN was implemented in January 2014. JKN combines payments from members and the government into a unitary health insurance agency (BPJS Kesehatan). JKN coverage has steadily increased, however OOP expenditure for the consumer continues to be above average. Catastrophic expenses remain at a high level with much of the employees in the informal sector not having coverage. The universal application of JKN poses numerous risks to impartiality in healthcare funding and service consumption. This is due to all capital resources being collected into a single funding source therefore, provinces or districts with reduced healthcare infrastructure and lower healthcare utilization may receive reduced government funding compared to the more-developed regions. The goal of JKN is to attain universal coverage by 2019, providing a comprehensive benefit package and minimal consumer fees or co-payments.

The number total of available inpatient beds has increased in both the private and public hospitals and in primary health centers. Primary health centers (Puskesmas) are at the core of the framework of Indonesia's Universal Health Coverage (UHC) or JKN. Primary health centers are accountable for oversight of medical cases as well as public health provisions. Yet, a disparity still exists between the number of hospital beds and primary health centers to the total population. The ratio of beds to population is less than the World Health Organization (WHO) standards and is less than that of other Asia-Pacific countries.¹⁷⁹

Health Cooperation

The Government of Indonesia has worked progressively to introduce numerous health reforms into the healthcare system. The healthcare system has also been shaped by various multisector government and public

administration reforms. Significant multisector reforms which have affected the Indonesian healthcare system include the transition of the appointment of authority for specific government responsibilities from the central government to local governments. Local governments have the responsibility to manage and provide public health services; including hospitals. Recent government reforms focus specifically on the health sector to improve the quality of medical training; and the establishment of a national health insurance program, JKN. JKN has substantially influenced administration and delivery of healthcare services in Indonesia.¹⁸⁰

National planning for the healthcare sector involves several steps:

- **Health Development Plan Year 2011-2025 (HRH Plan)**
The development of the Health Long-Term Development Plan was created from the foundation of the initial design of the National Long-Term Development Plan. The National Long-Term Development Plan is falls under government regulation and the Health Long-Term Development Plan is regulated by decree of the Health Minister. The HRH Plan is a long-term plan developed to provide a wide-ranging direction and reference for all stakeholders.¹⁸¹
- **The Strategic Plan of the MoH**
The Strategic Plan of the MoH is a state document that outlines health development activities such as programs, indicators, targets, and regulatory framework. It is the foundation for the application of health development throughout Indonesia. The Strategic Plan of the MoH 2015-2019 serves as a reference in the planning and execution of health development for 2015-2019. Additionally the plan is applied by all healthcare personnel at the central and regional level.¹⁸²
- **The Annual Work Plan of the MoH**
The Annual Work plan is originated from the Strategic Plan. The method of formulating the Annual Work plan of the MoH for the future year begins with initial inputs at the midpoint of the current year. The MoH Work Plan (Renja Kementrian) is then reviewed at the annual national musrenbang (community discussion and development planning session).¹⁸³

These plans, along with plans from other ministries, are then synchronized by the Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional (Bappenas), the National Development Planning Agency of Indonesia.¹⁸⁴

Communicable Diseases

The administration and management of environmental health and Communicable disease control are directed by the Ministry of Health and executed jointly with PHOs and DHOs. The Directorate General for Disease Control and Environmental Health consists of five directorates:

- Directorate for Surveillance, Immunization, Quarantine, and environmental health;
- Directorate for Communicable Disease Control (tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted diseases, diarrhea and other abdominal infections, acute respiratory infections, leprosy and frambusia);
- Directorate for Animal Borne Disease Control (arbovirus, filariasis, malaria, vector control and zoonosis);
- Directorate for Non-communicable Disease Control; and
- Directorate for Environmental Health (water, basic sanitation, food sanitation, housing sanitation, public area sanitation, climate change, and radiation waste).¹⁸⁵

Tuberculosis (TB)

Tuberculosis in Indonesia is prevalent. Management of TB is implemented through independent district and city centers for program management, including planning, monitoring and evaluation. District and city center centers are also responsible for the maintaining all resources associated with TB management. Nationally, TB management is implemented through the National Integrated Movement for the Control of Tuberculosis, which is coordinated by the Minister of Social Welfare. The national program is administered by the Directorate General of Disease and Environmental Health of the MoH.¹⁸⁶

HIV/AIDS

The National AIDS Commission was established in 2006 and superseded the first National Strategy on HIV and AIDS which was implemented in 1994. The MoH (HIV/AIDS sub-directorate) is accountable for the management

of efforts to reduce HIV and AIDS. Presidential Regulation No. 75/2006 and Minister of Internal Affairs Regulation No. 20/2007 assigned the National AIDS Commission (NAC) and local AIDS commissions to lead, manage, monitor and evaluate the implementation of HIV and AIDS control programs at the respective levels of government. The revised 2010–2014 National Strategy on HIV and AIDS focuses on the following key outcomes:

- Prevention;
- Care, support and treatment; (3) impact mitigation programs; and
- The development of programs to advance the enabling environment.¹⁸⁷

Malaria

Malaria is endemic in most parts of Indonesia; however it is more prevalent in rural and remote areas of the country. The Malaria Elimination Program delivers an inclusive and unified platform for central government, local government, and development partners, comprised of Non-government Organizations (NGOs), the private sector, donor agencies, community organizations and the public to work collaboratively towards the elimination of malaria. Treatment of malaria using ACT (Artemisinin-Based Combination Therapy) is provided free of charge at community health centers and government hospitals.¹⁸⁸

Dengue Fever

Dengue Fever is endemic in some regions of Indonesia. Local governments in provinces and districts where endemic Dengue Fever is present have implemented dengue eradication programs. The eradication program is an effort to disrupt the spread of disease by organizing programs to destroy mosquito breeding sites. This activity includes numerous groups, including the Working Group on Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF), a village midwife, and larva monitoring workers. Larva monitoring workers include community and healthcare volunteers that are selected by the provincial government as the local authority in charge of residence-to-residence surveillance in villages.¹⁸⁹

Avian Influenza (AI)

Avian influenza has been a significant health concern in Indonesia since the epidemic in 2005. Following the epidemic, the Indonesian Government implemented

the National Commission on Avian Influenza Control (Komnas FBPI) through the creation of Presidential Regulation No. 7 of 2006. The primary responsibility of Komnas FBPI is to disseminate information and programs on AI to the population.¹⁹⁰

Non-Communicable Diseases

Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) continue to be the leading causes of death in Indonesia. The most common NCDs in Indonesia are cardiovascular diseases, cancers, chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes. In 2012, non-communicable diseases are responsible for increased disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) than communicable diseases.¹⁹¹ Ischemic heart disease was the leading cause of death in Indonesians from 2006-2012 with a 14.2 percent increase in deaths. Common risk factors include hypertension, smoking and hypercholesterolemia.¹⁹²

Figure 10 depicts the causes of death and percent of change in Indonesia from 2005 to 2016.¹⁹³

Cancer was the second leading cause of death in Indonesia at approximately 13 percent in 2012. The most common types of cancer resulting in deaths were lung, liver and colorectal cancers. TB accounted for the third highest reported fatalities, totaling 69,000 deaths 2012. Indonesia has one of the highest TB disease rates in the world, as a result of the large population.

Additional health factors such as dietary risks, high blood pressure and tobacco product usage are the top three risk factors contributing to the prevalence of NCDs in Indonesia.¹⁹⁴

Figure 11 depicts the causes of death in Indonesia in 2012 from a study conducted by the World Health Organization in 2014.¹⁹⁵

Training for Health Professionals

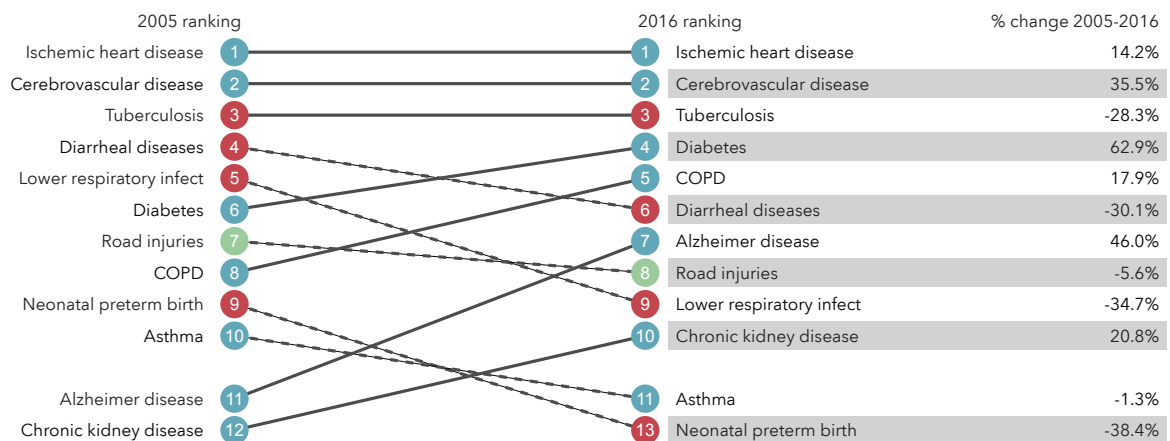
Training Institutions

In 2014 Indonesia had 73 medical institutions with an expansion in the number of private medical schools. There are 42 private medical facilities. Approximately 5500 medical students graduate in Indonesia per year. Indonesia has more than 400 institutions which provide midwifery education and training, and over 600 schools which provide nursing education programs and training. Most medical, midwifery and nursing programs are privately managed. Decentralization has led to local governments establishing their own medical, midwifery and nursing intuitions.¹⁹⁶

Medical Doctors

Medical doctor students in Indonesia are required to complete formal undergraduate degree, a 24-month clinical rotation program and a 12-month medical internship known as the Program Internship Dokter Indonesia (PIDI), where they work under the supervision of senior medical professionals in Indonesia's public

What causes the most deaths?



Top 10 causes of death in 2016 and percent change, 2005-2016, all ages, number

Figure 10: Top 10 Causes of Death in 2016 and Percentage Change, 2005-2016

hospitals. In order to participate in PIDI, recent medical doctor graduate have to successfully pass a competency test. PIDI is a requirement for attaining registration by the Indonesian Medical Council, *Konsil Kedokteran Indonesia (KKI)*.¹⁹⁷

Nurses

Training for nurses in Indonesia is in accordance with the Law on the National Education System. Successful passing of the national nursing board examination is required to receive a nurse’s license after the completion of all required professional training.

Indonesia’s nursing education is comprised of four levels of training (PPNI):

- Completion of vocational training – earning a diploma certificate;
- Completion of undergraduate and postgraduate nursing education and academic training;

- Completion of a 24-month internship, professional training, and obtaining a national nursing license from the Indonesian Nursing Association; and
- Completion of specialized training such as: surgical, maternity, community, pediatrics or psychiatric nursing.¹⁹⁸

Midwife

Midwifery training was created in Indonesia during the mid-nineteenth century. Midwifery training at district level began in the 1980s, to increase the number of midwives in rural parts of Indonesia. The Indonesian Midwifery Association (IBI) operates as the administering association for midwife certification and national registration.¹⁹⁹

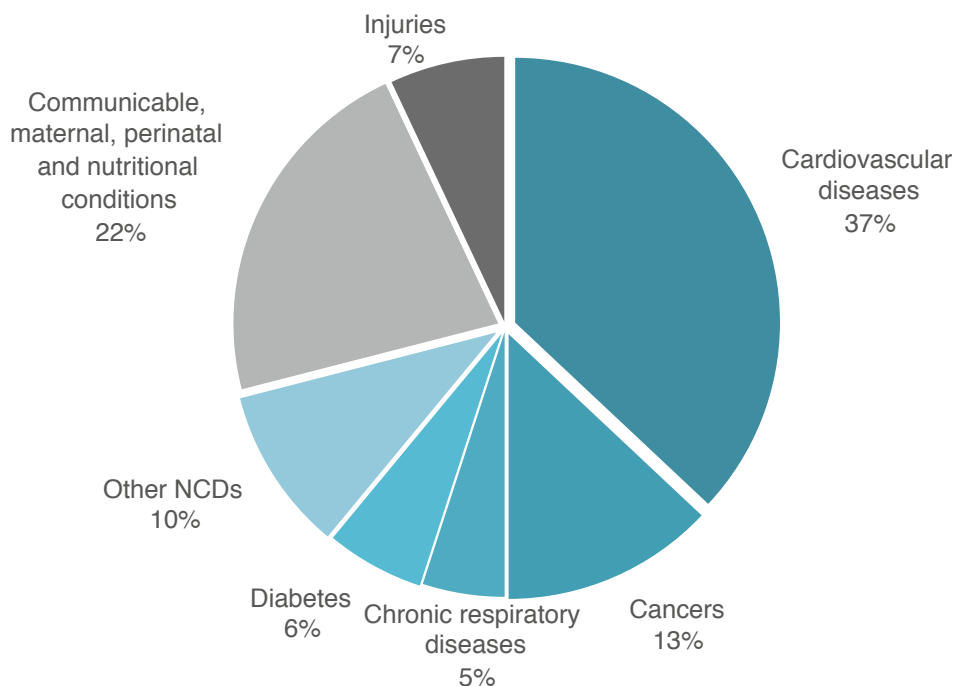


Figure 11: Causes of Death in Indonesia, 2012 (Percent of Total)



INDONESIA

Women, Peace, and Security

Disaster Management Reference Handbook | June 2018

Women, Peace, and Security

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) has worked progressively to address and reduce gender-based violence within the Indo-Asia Pacific region. However, the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (UNSCR 1325) has had minimal success thus far with implementation. Indonesia rejected the development of a National Action Plan (NAP) and instead adopted a Presidential Decree on the protection of women and children during civil conflict in 2014.²⁰⁰

The “National Action Plans for the Protection and Empowerment of Women and Children during Social Conflicts in 2014-2019” (RAN P3A-KS). The NAP was passed as Presidential Decree (No. 18 2014). The objective of RAN P3A-KS is to implement the protection and empowerment of women and children during conflicts. However, it does not make any reference to UNSCR 1325 in the text and the Government of Indonesia does not recognize it as a National Action Plan but a Presidential Decree. The development of National Action Plans for the Protection and Empowerment of Women and Children during Social Conflicts in 2014-2019 (RAN P3A-KS) was directed by the Minister of People’s Welfare of the Republic of Indonesia in collaboration with various civil society organizations. Through the integrated process and plan development the Government of Indonesia developed an internal National Action Plan. The plan was designed to serve as a guide for the ministries and local governments to be responsible for the protection of and to empower women and children during conflicts. The RAN P3A-KS was designed to deliver protection and empowerment through organized, corresponding, strategic and sustained implementation at the local level with clear definition of the local government’s authorities and functions.

The Aceh conflict, which reached heightened tensions in 1989, between the armed pro-independence movement and the Indonesian government ended in a peace deal which was signed in 2005. During the conflict approximately 10 to 30 thousand people were killed, including many civilians, women and children. Justice and restitutions for the mass

human rights violations which took place during the conflict have yet to materialize including violence against women, rape and sexual harassment, torture, kidnappings and the killings of suspected supporters of the independence movement.²⁰¹

Indonesia’s official Commission on Violence against Women stated that, since 2016, the amount of biased national and local policies aimed at females had increased to 422, from 389 at the conclusion of 2015. Newly reformed policies and laws include requiring females to wear a hijab in academic institutions, government offices, and in public. Human Rights Watch states that many of these laws apply traditional Sunni Muslim garb policies to both males and females; however, research suggest the policies and laws disproportionately target women. The municipal government validated the policies on the foundation that it dissuades sexual activity.²⁰²

The 2016 Human Development Index (HDI) Report published by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) indicates that Indonesia continues to struggle to reduce its gender equality gap. The reports notes the HDI of Indonesia women (0.660) is lower than the index for men (0.712). The gender development index (GDI), of Indonesia is at 0.926 which is lagging behind the Philippines, at 1.001. UNDP data shows a wide gap and indicates a national disparity continues to exist in the gross national income per capita for women (6.668) and men which (13.391). Only 50.9 percent of women take part in the labor force, compared to 83.9 percent of men.²⁰³

Indonesia has shown significant progress in terms of policies which advocate for women’s empowerment, including those that enable improved access for women to receive lines of credit, which may increase the number of female run businesses, provide increased opportunities for women to produce income and improve the capacity to empower women in Indonesia.²⁰⁴ In 2001 after President Wahid was removed from office Megawati Sukarnoputri, commonly known as Megawati, became the first female President of Indonesian from July 2001 to October 2004.²⁰⁵



INDONESIA

Conclusion

Conclusion

Since 1966, Indonesia has adhered to an established non-aligned foreign policy; however, Indonesia's national interests and foreign policy aims frequently matched those of the U.S. and its Western-oriented partners. Indonesian foreign policy is centered on Southeast Asia. Indonesia is a member of ASEAN and has primarily pursued Chinese and Japanese finance for infrastructure development programs in Indonesia. Indonesia has moderate to strong international relations with the U.S., Australia, Japan, Malaysia, Singapore, China and the Philippines. Although international economic relations are strong, incidents of tension due to cultural, political, sovereignty, economic migration and maritime issues persist. In spite of this it is highly improbable that Indonesia will become a treaty ally of the U.S. in the same manner as Japan, the Philippines, or Australia.²⁰⁶

Indonesia is highly vulnerable to natural disasters. Natural disasters disrupt the economy and often result in loss of life and livelihoods for many lower income families. Significant natural disasters which frequently occur in Indonesia include; earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, flooding, and droughts.²⁰⁷ Indonesia's geographic location also makes it highly susceptible to tsunamis. The most devastating disaster to date was the 2004 Indian Ocean Earthquake and Tsunami which claimed over 160,000 lives in Indonesia alone.²⁰⁸ Natural disasters with the largest socio-economic impacts include; flooding, landslides, volcanoes, earthquakes and droughts. The Government of Indonesia has worked progressively to develop disaster management, disaster risk reduction and hazard mitigation plans to further reduce the impacts of natural disasters. The National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) is the primary agency responsible for developing and providing disaster management and preparedness and disaster response.²⁰⁹

Disaster management laws, policies and plans include; Law of the Republic of Indonesia

Number 3 of 2002 on National Defence Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 34 of 2004 Concerning the National Armed Forces, Law of the Republic of Indonesia, Number 24 of 2007 Concerning Disaster Management, Government Regulation Number 23 of 2008 Concerning Participation of International Institutions and Foreign Non-Governmental Organizations in Disaster Management, Disaster Management Strategic Policy (2015-2019), National Disaster Management Plan (2010-2014), and the BNPB Guideline Number 22 of 2010 on the Role of the International Organizations and Foreign Non-Government Organizations during Emergency Response.²¹⁰

Healthcare in Indonesia is a national priority and is outlined in the Ministry of Health National Strategic Plan. Over the past two decades Indonesia has made advancements in health infrastructure. However, with regard to financial protection and impartiality in healthcare funding, Indonesia continues to face challenges. A national health insurance plan, JKN has been implemented and the government is working diligently to overcome some of the initial challenges. Overall the healthcare status in Indonesia has shown significant improvement. However prevalence of both non-communicable and communicable disease continues to be a health concern in the nation.²¹¹ With the prevalence of natural disasters and the threat of communicable disease, healthcare remains at the forefront of the Indonesian national agenda.²¹²

Indonesia is a lower-middle-income economy and is economically strong, which is different from a decade ago.²¹³ It has the largest economy in Southeast Asia and has had a steady economic growth between 5-6 percent over the past decade. Soon after the Asian financial crisis in 1999, the Government of Indonesia lowered its debt-to-GDP ratio by approximately 75 percent.²¹⁴ Indonesia is a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).²¹⁵



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Appendices

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Appendices

DOD DMHA Engagements in the Past Five Years (2013-2018)

Marines Tactical Warfare Simulation (MTWS) - May, 2017

Baluran Marine Corps Combat Training Center in Karangtekok, Situbondo, East Java, Indonesia- The Indonesian Marine Corps of the Indonesian Navy and the U.S. Marine Corps in the Pacific (MARFORPAC) held a training session at Baluran Marine Corps Combat Training Center. MTWS supported training across a full spectrum of operations – from peacekeeping and disaster relief to high intensity combat, over a five day period. An exercise involving exercise planning, scenario development and operator training was conducted. The exercise included ways to manage the impact of natural disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, and volcanic eruptions.²¹⁶

Gema Bhakti (GB) - September, 2017

Jakarta, Indonesia- GB17 was the fifth iteration of the bilateral, joint exercise held in Indonesia. The exercise focused on Maritime Security and Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HA/DR). The exercise was designed to improve Joint, Operational-level staff planning and processes.²¹⁷

Cooperation Afloat Readiness and Training (CARAT) - September, 2017

Surabaya, Indonesia- The U.S. and Indonesia began the 23rd iteration of the bilateral naval exercise CARAT. CARAT Indonesia is part of a set of annual bilateral maritime security exercises that the U.S. conducts with partner fleets from South and Southeast Asia. Indonesia has been part of CARAT since the first iteration in 1995.²¹⁸

Pacific Partnership (PP) - August, 2016

Padang, Indonesia- Pacific Partnership 2016, The U.S. Navy hospital ship USNS Mercy arrived in Padang, Indonesia, August 18, 2016. This is the 5th iteration of PP that included participation in Indonesia and included partner nations' military forces from Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, and the U.S. Pacific Partnership visited Indonesia to strengthen ties between partner nations in order to improve

multinational cooperation for HA/DR.²¹⁹ Photo 5 depicts PP16 participants engage in a prehospital subject matter expert exchange aboard hospital ship USNS Mercy.²²⁰



Photo 5: Pacific Partnership 2016

Gema Bhakti (GB) - September, 2016

Jakarta, Indonesia- GB 16 was a bilateral, joint exercise focused on operational-level planning and execution of combined military operations. This marked the 4th iteration of exercise GB and was a Staff Exercise (STAFFEX) held in Jakarta, Indonesia which focused on the military's role in support of an HA/DR efforts in the region.²²¹

Cooperation Afloat Readiness and Training (CARAT) - August, 2016

Surabaya, Indonesia- The U.S. Navy and Indonesian Navy came together for the 22nd CARAT Indonesia bilateral exercise and exchange, August 3-8. CARAT Indonesia is part of a broader bilateral exercise series the U.S. Navy conducts with nine partner fleets in South and Southeast Asia to address shared maritime security priorities, strengthen maritime partnerships and enhances interoperability among the forces.²²²

Gema Bhakti (GB) - September, 2015

Jakarta, Indonesia- Service members from the U.S. and Indonesia conducted a bilateral exercise Gema Bhakti, a 10-day exercise, was conducted from September 14-23 and was designed to lead participants through operational-level planning for an earthquake scenario in the Indo-Asia Pacific region.²²³

Cooperation Afloat Readiness and Training (CARAT) - August, 2015

Surabaya, Indonesia- A U.S. Navy task group arrived in Indonesia to for the start of the 21st annual CARAT Indonesia 2015, Aug 3. The exercise took place from August 3-10 on the

ground in Surabaya and in the waters and airspace of the Java and Bali Seas.²²⁴

Gema Bhakti (GB) - June, 2014

Jakarta, Indonesia- The Indonesian Armed Forces (TNI), hosted staff officers from Indonesia's military services, the Hawaii National Guard, Hawaii Air National Guard and III Marine Expeditionary Force in the operational-level disaster response exercise from June 23-27th using the Multinational Forces Standing Operating Procedures (MNF-SOP) and UN Humanitarian Civil-Military Coordination (UN-CMCoord) guidelines. During the five-day event, presentations on humanitarian principles, disaster management stakeholders and civil-military coordination during disaster response were conducted.²²⁵ Photo 6 depicts Army Hawaii National Guard and Tentara Nasional Indonesia (TNI, Indonesia Armed Forces) working together during a humanitarian assistance and disaster relief exercise during Gema Bhakti 2014.²²⁶



Photo 6: Planning for Disasters, Gema Bhakti, 2014

Pacific Partnership (PP) - May, 2014

Kupang, Indonesia – Armed forces and disaster planners from Indonesia and the U.S. conducted a medical evacuation drill aboard the Kupang Marine Base in support of Pacific Partnership 2014. This was Pacific Partnership's ninth iteration. PP is the largest annual multilateral humanitarian assistance and disaster relief preparedness mission conducted in the Asia-Pacific region.²²⁷

Cooperation Afloat Readiness and Training (CARAT) - June, 2014

South China Sea - Guided-missile destroyer USS Pinckney and the Indonesian Navy frigate KRI Slamet Riyadi conducted a two-day training exercise, PASSEX. CARAT 2014 was a bilateral

exercise series designed to address shared maritime security priorities and concerns, strengthen navy-to-navy relationships and enhance interoperability among participating forces.²²⁸

Gema Bhakti (GB) - June, 2013

Jakarta, Indonesia - GB 13 combined Humanitarian Assistance Disaster Relief staff exercise at the International Peace and Security Center in Sentul, Indonesia ran from June 6-10. The Gema Bhakti exercise brought together forces from U.S. Army Pacific Command, U.S. Navy and Air Force to work side-by-side with personnel from the Tentara Nasional Indonesia (TNI) to create response planning to assist Indonesia in responding more efficiently to a natural disaster.²²⁹

Pacific Resilience - June, 2013

Sentul, Indonesia - June 3-6, held at the Indonesia Peace & Security Center in Sentul, was the seventh annual event between the two nations. The event was led, planned and executed by USARPAC; Tentara Nasional Indonesia, Satuan Reaksi Cepat Penanggulangan Bencana; and Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana. In this year's DREE, USARPAC's Humanitarian Assistance Survey Team, SRC-PB and other various civilian disaster relief organizations worked side by side in the first ever joint Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Response Field Training Exercise in Indonesia.²³⁰ Photo 7 depicts the United States Army Pacific (USARPAC) kicking off of the 4th annual Pacific Resilience in Indonesia.²³¹



Photo 7: USARPAC, Pacific Resilience 2013, Indonesia

Cooperation Afloat Readiness and Training (CARAT) - May, 2013

Jakarta, Indonesia - U.S. sailors and Marines participated in CARAT Indonesia, a series of annual, bilateral maritime exercises between the U.S. Navy and the armed forces of Bangladesh, Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Timor-Leste.²³²

Pacific Partnership (PP) - May, 2012

Military Sealift Command (MSC) hospital ship USNS Mercy participated in Pacific Partnership. The event was a four-and-a-half month humanitarian and civic assistance mission in Indonesia, the Philippines, Vietnam and Cambodia. Pacific Partnership 2012 took medical, dental, veterinary, engineering and civic assistance projects to Southeast Asia and Oceania. Pacific Partnership missions build on relationships that have been developed during previous missions.²³³

Cooperation Afloat Readiness and Training (CARAT) - May, 2012

Surabaya, Indonesia - The 18th annual CARAT bilateral exercise between the U.S. Navy and Indonesian took place in Surabaya, Indonesia. CARAT is designed to enhance maritime security skills and operational cohesiveness among participating forces. It also focuses on relationship building between military participants through sports and social events, and improving relationships with the civilian community through civic action projects and community service events.²³⁴ Photo 8 depicts U.S. Navy and Indonesian Navy Kopaska commandos during CARAT 2012.²³⁵



Photo 8: U.S. Navy and Indonesia Navy Kopaska Commandos Participate CARAT 2012

International/Foreign Relations

United States

The U.S. government ended the arms embargo (1990) against Indonesia in 2005. Since the end of the embargo the relationship between the U.S. and Indonesia has significantly improved. The U.S. embargo was implemented in 1990 due to claims of human rights violations by the Indonesian military in East Timor. In 2005, the embargo was lifted and reflected the United States' recognition of Indonesia's strengthening democracy. Additionally the end of the embargo demonstrated a change in importance in the U.S. government's outlook of its ties with Indonesia, with increased importance on assisting Indonesia in its battle against violent Islamist extremism. The U.S. provided training to Indonesian counter-terrorism police in the aftermath of the 2002 Bali bombings. The U.S. remains neutral on Indonesian views regarding conflicting territorial claims in the South China Sea; however the U.S. has a longstanding interest in preserving freedom of navigation which the U.S. views to be under threat because of China's activities.²³⁶

The United States and Indonesia initiated in 2010 a Comprehensive Partnership to advance steady high-level engagement on democracy and civil society, education, security, climate, maritime, energy, and trade concerns. As a result of the 2010 Comprehensive Partnership success, the U.S. and Indonesia advanced their relationship to the U.S.-Indonesia Strategic Partnership in 2015, which extended cooperation to issues of regional and global significance.²³⁷

China

China is Indonesia's largest trading partner and an important endpoint for China's major export products (coal, palm oil, and natural gas). China relies on Indonesia as a crucial supplier of natural resources. In 2010 the trade relationship between China and Indonesia was significantly enhanced with the signing of the ASEAN-China Free Trade Agreement (ACFTA). Bilateral trade continues to mature and was worth US\$80 billion in 2015. Domestic anti-Chinese sentiment could result in tension, specifically if there is violence directed at the country's ethnic Chinese community. There continues to be concerns (territorial dispute) over China's claim over the majority of the South China Sea.²³⁸ China has sought to assert control in the region with its claims to most of the South China Sea, which

includes overlapping claims by its neighbors. Indonesia's position is reflecting its commitment to international law and push back, while not ignoring that China has the world's second largest economy and is still a trade partner and source of investment.²³⁹

Australia

Indonesia and Australia relations are resilient. Indonesia and Australia have shared economic and security interests in spite of sporadic tensions triggered by various domestic political priorities. Indonesia is an important market for Australian exports such as wheat and approximately half of Australia's cattle exports. Additionally, Australia is the third main source nation for Indonesia's tourism sector. Australia and Indonesia share a common interest in regards to security issues in combating Islamist extremism. Regardless of shared security interests, domestic political matters and varying foreign policy priorities occasionally result in short-term tensions to bilateral relations between Jakarta and Canberra. Indonesia and Australia have a varying foreign policy positions, with Australia closely allied with the U.S. while Indonesia has upheld a non-aligned standpoint. Though, any diplomatic differences are unlikely to influence strong trade ties.²⁴⁰

Japan

Indonesia and Japan boast strong relations strengthened by corresponding economic strengths and mutual strategic interests. Indonesia is an important source of oil and gas and other natural resources for Japan. Additionally, Japan's manufacturing corporations have a robust presence in Indonesia. Indonesia views Japan's position in the Asia-Pacific region and Japan's close alliance with the U.S. as important. There are no significant issues affecting Indonesia and Japan which would extensively alter relations between the two countries.²⁴¹

Malaysia

Indonesia and Malaysia's relations are complex due to matters of sovereignty, economic migration, and cultural understandings. However, Indonesia and Malaysia have shared ethnic, religious, and linguistic bonds, and co-operate in various economic and political arenas. Malaysia and Indonesia have strong commercial ties and there is a robust presence of large Malaysian companies which operate

in Indonesia. Although economic relations are strong, Indonesia and Malaysia continue to have unresolved maritime boundary issues. These maritime issues have resulted in episodes of tension, diplomatic incidents, and public protests within Indonesian borders.²⁴²

Philippines

Indonesia and the Philippines have similar security issues, and bilateral relations between the two countries have historically been distant. In 2014 Indonesia and the Philippines signed a maritime boundary agreement which has settled a potential dispute and further implies amiable relations between the two countries moving forward. The maritime agreement addressed the overlapping exclusive economic zones between the Mindanao and Celebes seas. There is currently no major issue between the Philippines and Indonesia. The ASEAN Economic Community will most likely lead to enhanced economic ties between Indonesia and the Philippines. Additionally, security co-operation between the two countries is expected to increase as global Islamist terrorist groups are anticipated to increase their presence in Southeast Asia.²⁴³

Singapore

Indonesia and Singapore have robust economic and political ties which are sometimes subject to tension. Singapore serves as an entry point for Indonesia's product exports and as a regional hub for numerous Indonesian corporations. Singapore corporations view Indonesia as a significant source of growth. Indonesia and Singapore are founding-members of ASEAN and therefore diplomatic relations are generally cordial.²⁴⁴

Force Protection/Pre-Deployment Information

The following information is provided for pre-deployment planning and preparations. Visit www.travel.state.gov prior to deployments for further up-to-date information.

Passport/Visa

You will need a passport with at least two blank pages valid for at least six months beyond the date of your arrival in Indonesia. If your passport does not meet these requirements, you will be denied entry into Indonesia. If you are traveling on a limited validity passport, such as

an emergency passport, you should obtain a visa prior to arriving in Indonesia.

If you are traveling on a full-validity regular passport for tourism purposes, there are three ways to enter Indonesia:

- **Visa Exemption:** This is a no-fee stamp placed in your passport upon arrival for tourists traveling less than 30 days; no extension allowed and no adjustment to another visa status permitted. You must enter and exit through an immigration checkpoint at major airports and seaports. You also must have a return or onward ticket to another country and have not been previously refused entry or blacklisted.
- **Visa-on-Arrival:** This is a \$35 USD visa issued upon arrival valid for up to 30 days for tourism, family visitation, and other purposes. See the Indonesian Immigration's website for more information. You may extend a Visa-on-Arrival only once for a maximum of 30 days, for another \$35 USD. Diplomatic or official passport holders cannot apply for Visa-on-Arrival.
- **Visa in advance:** Travel for non-tourism purposes requires that the appropriate Indonesia visa be obtained before arrival.

Entry requirements are subject to change at the sole discretion of Indonesian immigration authorities. If you overstay your visa, you are subject to a fine of 250,000 Indonesian rupiah (about \$20 USD) per day and may be detained and deported. U.S. citizens have been jailed for visa overstays or obtaining the wrong visa class for their purpose of travel.

While you are in Indonesia, always carry your passport, valid visa, and work or resident permit, if applicable. Travelers have been detained for questioning for not having their passports with them.

The U.S. Department of State is unaware of any HIV/AIDS entry restrictions for visitors or foreign residents in Indonesia. The Indonesian government screens incoming passengers in response to reported outbreaks of pandemic illnesses.

Emergency Contact Information

Below is emergency information for the U.S. Embassy and Consulate in Indonesia:²⁴⁵

U.S. Embassy Jakarta
 Jl. Medan Merdeka Selatan No. 3 - 5
 Jakarta 10110, Indonesia
 Telephone: + (62)(21) 3435-9000

Emergency After-Hours Telephone: + (62)(21) 3435-9000 ext. 0 (operator)
 Fax: + (62)(21) 385-7189
 JakartaACS@state.gov

Consulates

U.S. Consulate General Surabaya

Jl. Citra Raya Niaga No. 2
 Surabaya 60217
 Indonesia
 Telephone: + (62) (31) 297-5300
 Emergency After-Hours Telephone: + (62) (811) 334-183
 Fax: + (62) (31) 567-4492
 SurabayaACS@state.gov

U.S. Consular Agency Bali

Jalan Hayam Wuruk 310, Denpasar, Bali
 Telephone: + (62) (361) 233-605
 Emergency After-Hours Telephone: Please contact the U.S. Consulate in Surabaya: + (62) (811) 334-183
 Fax: + (62) (361) 222-426
 Email: CABali@state.gov

American Consulate Medan, Sumatra

Uni Plaza Building
 4th Floor (West Tower)
 Jl. Let. Jend. MT Haryono A-1
 Medan 20231, Indonesia
 Telephone: + (62) (61) 451-9000
 Emergency After-Hours Telephone: + (62) (61) 451-9000
 Fax: + (62) (61) 455-9033

The U.S. Consulate in Medan, provides only emergency assistance to U.S. citizens and does not offer routine consular services.
 Sumatra@state.gov

Currency Information

The currency in Indonesia is the Rupiah. Money exchange counter and ATM machines are located past the immigration counter in the airport. ATMs are located within or near hotels and at the U.S. Embassy.²⁴⁶

Travel Health Information

Vaccination and Prescriptions

Medical Insurance: Make sure your health insurance plan provides coverage overseas. Most care providers overseas only accept cash payments. See our webpage for more information

on insurance providers for overseas coverage. It is strongly recommend purchasing supplemental insurance to cover medical evacuation.

Always carry prescription medication in their original packaging with your doctor's prescription. Local pharmacies carry a range of products of variable quality, availability, and cost. Counterfeit pharmaceuticals are a significant risk; patronize only reputable pharmacies.

Malaria, dengue, Japanese encephalitis and Zika virus are mosquito borne diseases in Indonesia. Prevention of mosquito bites is strongly encouraged; malaria preventive medication is needed in some areas. Pregnant women should be aware that Indonesia is a U.S. Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Zika risk area and that Zika can be spread by mosquitos as well as sexually.

Diarrheal diseases are very common throughout Indonesia and food and water precautions are recommended. Rabies is prevalent in animals and animal contact should be avoided.

Before arriving in Indonesia, make sure you are up-to-date on all vaccinations recommended by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). It is advised that you check the vaccines and medicines list and visit your doctor at least 4-6 weeks before your trip to get the vaccines and medicines you may need. If traveling with prescription medication, check with the government of Indonesia to ensure the medication is legal in the Indonesia and to obtain clearance to enter the country with it. Always carry your prescription medication in original packaging with your doctor's prescription.²⁴⁷

The CDC provides recommendations for travel to Indonesia as seen on Table 3 on page 56.²⁴⁸

Medical Care

Medical Facilities: Sanitation and health care conditions in Indonesia are far below U.S. standards. Routine medical care is available in all major cities, although most expatriates leave the country for all but basic medical procedures. Psychological and psychiatric services are limited throughout Indonesia. Physicians and hospitals often expect payment or sizable deposits before providing medical care. See our Embassy's website for a list of English-speaking doctors and hospitals.

The Department of State does not pay medical bills. Be aware that U.S. Medicare does not apply overseas.²⁴⁹

Eat and Drink Safely

Unclean food and water can cause travelers' diarrhea and other diseases. Reduce your risk by sticking to safe food and water habits.²⁵⁰

Eat

- Food that is cooked and served hot
- Hard-cooked eggs
- Fruits and vegetables you have washed in clean water or peeled yourself
- Pasteurized dairy products

Don't Eat

- Food served at room temperature
- Food from street vendors
- Raw or soft-cooked (runny) eggs
- Raw or undercooked (rare) meat or fish
- Unwashed or unpeeled raw fruits and vegetables
- Unpasteurized dairy products
- "Bushmeat" (monkeys, bats, or other wild game)

Drink

- Bottled water that is sealed
- Water that has been disinfected
- Ice made with bottled or disinfected water
- Carbonated drinks
- Hot coffee or tea
- Pasteurized milk

Don't Drink

- Tap or well water
- Ice made with tap or well water
- Drinks made with tap or well water (such as reconstituted juice)
- Unpasteurized milk

Take Medicine

Talk with your doctor about taking prescription or over-the-counter drugs with you on your trip in case you get sick.

Prevent Bug Bites

Bugs (like mosquitoes, ticks, and fleas) can spread a number of diseases in Indonesia. Many of these diseases cannot be prevented with a vaccine or medicine. You can reduce your risk by taking steps to prevent bug bites.

To prevent bug bites:

- Cover exposed skin by wearing long-sleeved shirts, long pants, and hats.
- Use an appropriate insect repellent (see below).
- Use permethrin-treated clothing and gear

- (such as boots, pants, socks, and tents). Do not use permethrin directly on skin.
- Stay and sleep in air-conditioned or screened rooms.
- Use a bed net if the area where you are sleeping is exposed to the outdoors.
- For protection against ticks and mosquitoes:
- Use a repellent that contains 20 percent or more DEET for protection that lasts up to several hours.

For protection against mosquitoes only:

- Products with one of the following active ingredients can also help prevent mosquito bites. Higher percentages of active ingredient provide longer protection.
- DEET
- Picaridin (also known as KBR 3023, Bayrepel, and Icaridin)
- Oil of lemon eucalyptus (OLE) or PMD
- IR3535

If you are bitten by bugs:

- Avoid scratching bug bites, and apply hydrocortisone cream or calamine lotion to reduce the itching.
- Check your entire body for ticks after outdoor activity. Be sure to remove ticks properly.

Note: The Zika Virus is a risk in Indonesia.

Safety and Security

As a first step in planning any trip abroad, check the Travel Advisories for your intended destination. You can see the world at a glance on our color-coded map.

Note that conditions can change rapidly in a country at any time. To receive updated Travel Advisories and Alerts for the countries you choose, sign up at step.state.gov.²⁵¹

Routine vaccines (for all travelers)	Make sure you are up-to-date on routine vaccines before every trip. These vaccines include Measles-Mumps-Rubella (MMR) vaccine, diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis vaccine, varicella (chickenpox) vaccine, polio vaccine, and your yearly flu shot.
Hepatitis A (for most travelers)	The CDC recommends this vaccine because you can get hepatitis A through contaminated food or water in Indonesia, regardless of where you are eating or staying.
Typhoid (for most travelers)	You can get typhoid through contaminated food or water in Indonesia. The CDC recommends this vaccine for most travelers, especially if you are staying with friends or relatives, visiting smaller cities or rural areas, or if you are an adventurous eater.
Hepatitis B (for some travelers)	You can get hepatitis B through sexual contact, contaminated needles, and blood products, so the CDC recommends this vaccine if you might have sex with a new partner, get a tattoo or piercing, or have any medical procedures.
Japanese Encephalitis (for some travelers)	You may need this vaccine if your trip will last more than a month, depending on where you are going in Indonesia and what time of year you are traveling. You should also consider this vaccine if you plan to visit rural areas in Indonesia or will be spending a lot of time outdoors, even for trips shorter than a month. Your doctor can help you decide if this vaccine is right for you based on your travel plans.
Malaria (some travelers)	When traveling in Indonesia, you should avoid mosquito bites to prevent malaria. You may need to take prescription medicine before, during, and after your trip to prevent malaria, depending on your travel plans, such as where you are going, when you are traveling, and if you are spending a lot of time outdoors or sleeping outside. Talk to your doctor about how you can prevent malaria while traveling.
Rabies (for some travelers)	Although rabies can be found in dogs, bats, and other mammals in Indonesia, it is not a major risk to most travelers. The CDC recommends this vaccine for the following groups: -Travelers involved in outdoor and other activities that put them at risk for animal bites. -People who will be working with or around animals. -People who are taking long trips or moving to Indonesia. -Children, because they tend to play with animals, might not report bites, and are more likely to have animal bites on their head and neck.
Yellow Fever	There is no risk of yellow fever in Indonesia. The Government of Indonesia requires proof of yellow fever vaccination only if you are arriving from a country with risk of yellow fever. This does not include the U.S. If you are traveling from a country other than the U.S, check this list to see if you may be required to get the yellow fever vaccine.

Table 3: CDC, Travel Health Information for Indonesia

Sendai Framework

The Sendai Framework is the global blueprint and fifteen-year plan to build the world's resilience to natural disasters.²⁵² The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 outlines seven clear targets and four priorities for action to prevent new and reduce existing disaster risks:

The Seven Global Targets:

- Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 global mortality rates in the decade 2020-2030 compared to the period 2005-2015.
- Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower average global figure per 100,000 in the decade 2020 -2030 compared to the period 2005-2015.
- Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030.
- Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030.
- Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020.
- Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of this Framework by 2030.
- Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to the people by 2030.²⁵³

The Four Priorities of Action:

- Understanding disaster risk;
- Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk;
- Investing in disaster reduction for resilience; and
- Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

The Sendai Framework aims to achieve the substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries over the next 15 years. It was adopted at the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai, Japan in 2015.²⁵⁴ The Sendai Framework is the successor instrument to the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters.²⁵⁵ Figure 12 shows the Sendai DRR Framework.²⁵⁶



www.preventionweb.net/go/sdr
www.unisdr.org
isdrr@un.org

Chart of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

Scope and purpose

The present framework will apply to the risk of small-scale and large-scale, frequent and infrequent, sudden and slow-onset disasters, caused by natural or manmade hazards as well as related environmental, technological and biological hazards and risks. It aims to guide the multi-hazard management of disaster risk in development at all levels as well as within and across all sectors.

Expected outcome

The substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries

Goal

Prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster. Increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthen resilience

Targets

Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 global mortality between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015	Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015	Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030	Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030	Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020	Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of this framework by 2030	Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to people by 2030
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Priorities for Action

There is a need for focused action within and across sectors by States at local, national, regional and global levels in the following four priority areas.

- Priority 1** Understanding disaster risk
- Priority 2** Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk
- Priority 3** Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience
- Priority 4** Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to «Build Back Better» in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction

Figure 12: UN Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

Hyogo Framework for Action Country Progress Report

The Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) was adopted as a guideline to reduce vulnerabilities to natural hazards. The HFA assists participating countries to become more resilient and to better manage the hazards that threaten their development. The levels of progress of the 2013-2015 results of the HFA for Indonesia are represented in Figure 13 and Table 4. Table 5 provides an overview of the overall challenges and the future outlook statement from the HFA report. The 2013-2015 is the most recent HFA report available for Indonesia.²⁵⁷

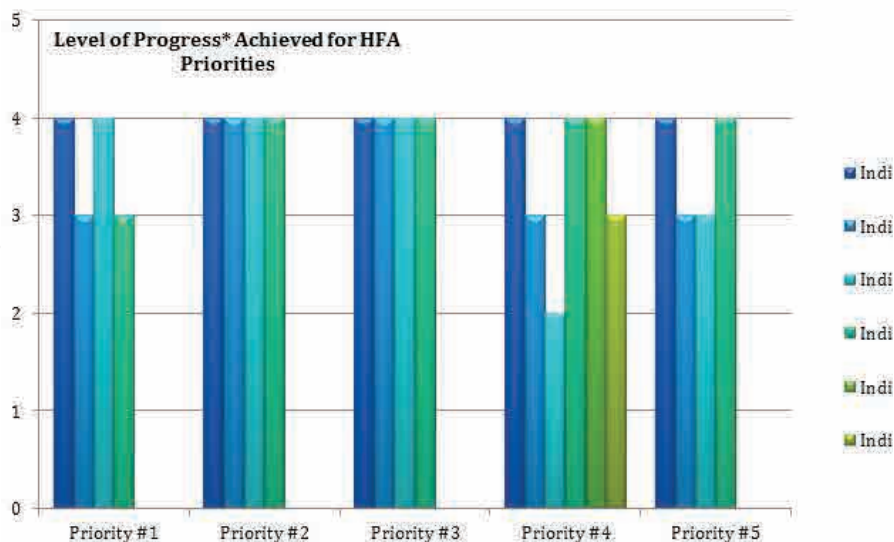


Figure 13: HFA Level of Progress Achieved

Priority for Action #1: Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.		
Core Indicator*	Indicator Description	Level of Progress Achieved
1	National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralized responsibilities and capacities at all levels.	4
2	Dedicated and adequate resources are available to implement disaster risk reduction plans and activities at all administrative levels.	3
3	Community Participation and decentralization is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels.	4
4	A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.	3

Priority #2: Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning		
Core Indicator*	Indicator Description	Level of Progress Achieved
1	National and local risk assessments based on hazard data and vulnerability information are available and include risk assessments for key sectors.	4
2	Systems are in place to monitor, archive and disseminate data on key hazards and vulnerabilities.	4
3	Early warning systems are in place for all major hazards, with outreach to communities.	4
4	National and local risk assessments take account of regional / trans-boundary risks, with a view to regional cooperation on risk reduction.	4

Table 4: National Progress Report on the Implementation of the HFA

Priority #3: Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels

Core Indicator*	Indicator Description	Level of Progress Achieved
1	Relevant information on disasters is available and accessible at all levels, to all stakeholders (through networks, development of information sharing systems, etc.).	4
2	School curricula, education material and relevant trainings include disaster risk reduction and recovery concepts and practices.	4
3	Research methods and tools for multi-risk assessments and cost benefit analysis are developed and strengthened.	4
4	Countrywide public awareness strategy exists to stimulate a culture of disaster resilience, with outreach to urban and rural communities.	4

Priority #4: Reduce the underlying risk factors

Core Indicator*	Indicator Description	Level of Progress Achieved
1	Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.	4
2	Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.	3
3	Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities.	2
4	Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.	4
5	Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes.	4
6	Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.	3

Priority #5: Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels

Core Indicator*	Indicator Description	Level of Progress Achieved
1	Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.	4
2	Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programs.	3
3	Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.	3
4	Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews.	4

Table Notes:

*Level of Progress:

1 – Minor progress with few signs of forward action in plans or policy

2 – Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

3 – Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

4 – Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

5 – Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

Table 4: National Progress Report on the Implementation of the HFA (cont.)

Future Outlook Area 1: The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.	
Challenges:	<p>In terms of the integration of DRR into development, Indonesia has achieved significant results. The regulatory framework for DRR and institutional arrangements for DM agencies have been enhanced down to the district/city level. Challenges, however, are still abound with the lack of synchronization between DM regulations and rules that regulate other sectors. Rules and policies that regulate investment and economic development often outweigh those regulating DRR. Disharmony in also exists between regulation and policies made at different levels of government. Shared perception of DRR and common understanding of the way to mainstream DRR into development have also not been achieved. Another challenge is that the existing DRR policies have not been implemented well and translated into capacity and institutional development. Many relevant policies have been formulated at the central level, but their implementation at the provinces and districts/cities have not been comprehensive. The existing government administration system still limits allocation for DRR.</p>
Future Outlook Priorities:	<p>With the formulation of the new middle-term development plan 2015-2019 the Government of Indonesia will implement DRR programs that are relatively integrated into the sectors. It is expected that the local governments, particularly district/city governments will be also incorporated DRR and environmental concerns into local development plans. Risk assessments will be enhanced and implemented in more and more districts and cities. Better coordination will be established with the line ministries and agencies, and also with NGOs and local government offices.</p>
Future Outlook Area 2: The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.	
Challenges:	<p>Since the 4th AMCDRR in Incheon and reaffirmed in the 5th AMCDRR in Yogyakarta, Indonesia, the Government of Indonesia has always focused on building resilience at the village level. These efforts, however, was challenged by the number of villages in Indonesia that are situated in hazard-prone areas. With a total of more than 75,000 villages, out of which around 60 percent are situated in hazardous areas, while the resources and budget are limited, the country can only implement resilience programs in a limited number of villages. Another challenge is that the line ministries implement DRR-related activities on their own, with minimum coordination among each other. Hence, it will be difficult to assess the effectiveness of resilience building programs implemented by different government institutions all over the country.</p>
Future Outlook Priorities:	<p>The newly elected government of President Joko Widodo has strongly maintained that they will focus the national development at the village level. Greater budget has been allocated to villages, and it is expected that DRR will become one of the priority programs.</p>

Table 5: HFA Country Progress Report Future Outlook Areas, Indonesia

Future Outlook Area 3: The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programs in the reconstruction of affected communities.	
Challenges:	Indonesia has integrated DRR approach into emergency preparedness, response and recovery programs. The challenge, however, lies in the lack of capacity and technical know-how of responsible agencies. Also, the capacity of the human resources needs to be enhanced particularly in incorporating risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programs.
Future Outlook Priorities:	With the new national middle-term development plan 2015-2019, it is expected that systematic integration of DRR into emergency preparedness, response and recovery programs will be further enhanced. This certainly needs to be complemented with efforts to develop the capacity of BPBDs and their staff in planning and managing risk sensitive DRR programs. The presence of strong BPBDs will accelerate the systematic integration of DRR into all development programs. In future BNPB will need to provide strengthened technical and financial support to BPBDs to formulate contingency plans and engage in risk-sensitive post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Table 5: HFA Country Progress Report Future Outlook Areas, Indonesia (cont.)

Country Profile

*The information in the Country Profile section is sourced directly from the CIA World Fact book. Additional numbers on country comparison to the world can be found by going directly to the CIA website.*²⁵⁸

Background:

The Dutch began to colonize Indonesia in the early 17th century; Japan occupied the islands from 1942 to 1945. Indonesia declared its independence shortly before Japan's surrender, but it required four years of sometimes brutal fighting, intermittent negotiations, and UN mediation before the Netherlands agreed to transfer sovereignty in 1949. A period of sometimes unruly parliamentary democracy ended in 1957 when President SOEKARNO declared martial law and instituted "Guided Democracy." After an abortive coup in 1965 by alleged communist sympathizers, SOEKARNO was gradually eased from power. From 1967 until 1998, President SUHARTO ruled Indonesia with his "New Order" government. After street protests toppled SUHARTO in 1998, free and fair legislative elections took place in 1999. Indonesia is now the world's third most populous democracy, the world's largest archipelagic state, and the world's largest Muslim-majority nation. Current issues include: alleviating poverty, improving education, preventing terrorism, consolidating democracy after four decades of authoritarianism, implementing economic and financial reforms, stemming corruption, reforming the criminal justice system, addressing climate change, and controlling infectious diseases, particularly those of global and regional importance. In 2005, Indonesia reached a historic peace agreement with armed separatists in Aceh, which led to democratic elections in Aceh in December 2006. Indonesia continues to face low intensity armed resistance in Papua by the separatist Free Papua Movement.

Location:

Southeastern Asia, archipelago between the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean

Geographic coordinates:

5 00 S, 120 00 E

Map references:

Southeast Asia

Area:

Total: 1,904,569 sq km

Land: 1,811,569 sq km

Water: 93,000 sq km

Country comparison to the world: 16

Area - comparative:

Slightly less than three times the size of Texas

Land boundaries:

Total: 2,958 km

Border countries (3): Malaysia 1,881 km, Papua New Guinea 824 km, Timor-Leste 253 km

Coastline:

54,716 km

Maritime claims:

Measured from claimed archipelagic straight baselines

Territorial sea: 12 nm

Exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Climate:

Tropical; hot, humid; more moderate in highlands

Terrain:

Mostly coastal lowlands; larger islands have interior mountains

Elevation:

Mean elevation: 367 m

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Indian Ocean 0 m

Highest point: Puncak Jaya 4,884 m

Natural resources:

Petroleum, tin, natural gas, nickel, timber, bauxite, copper, fertile soils, coal, gold, silver

Land use:

Agricultural land: 31.2 percent

Arable land 13 percent; permanent crops 12.1 percent; permanent pasture 6.1 percent

Forest: 51.7 percent

Other: 17.1 percent (2011 est.)

Irrigated land:

67,220 sq km (2012)

Population - Distribution:

Major concentration on the island of Java, which is considered one of the most densely populated places on earth; of the outer islands (those surrounding Java and Bali), Sumatra contains some of the most significant clusters, particularly in the south near the Selat Sunda, and along the northeastern coast near Medan; the cities of Makasar (Sulawesi), Banjarmasin (Kalimantan) are also heavily populated

Natural hazards:

Occasional floods; severe droughts; tsunamis; earthquakes; volcanoes; forest fires

Volcanism: Indonesia contains the most volcanoes of any country in the world - some 76 are historically active; significant volcanic activity occurs on Java, Sumatra, the Sunda Islands, Halmahera Island, Sulawesi Island, Sangihe Island, and in the Banda Sea; Merapi (2,968 m), Indonesia's most active volcano and in eruption since 2010, has been deemed a Decade Volcano by the International Association of Volcanology and Chemistry of the Earth's Interior, worthy of study due to its explosive history and close proximity to human populations; other notable historically active volcanoes include Agung, Awu, Karangetang, Krakatau (Krakatoa), Makian, Raung, and Tambora

Environment - Current issues:

Deforestation; water pollution from industrial wastes, sewage; air pollution in urban areas; smoke and haze from forest fires

Environment - international agreements:

Party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands

Signed, but not ratified: Marine Life Conservation

Geography - Note:

According to Indonesia's National Coordinating Agency for Survey and Mapping, the total number of islands in the archipelago is 13,466, of which 922 are permanently inhabited (Indonesia is the world's largest country comprised solely of islands); the country straddles the equator and occupies a strategic location astride or along major sea lanes from the Indian Ocean to the Pacific Ocean; despite having the fourth largest population in the world, Indonesia is the most heavily forested region on earth after the Amazon

Population:

260,580,739 (July 2017 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 4

Nationality:

Noun: Indonesian(s)

Adjective: Indonesian

Ethnic Groups:

Javanese 40.1 percent, Sundanese 15.5 percent, Malay 3.7 percent, Batak 3.6 percent, Madurese 3 percent, Betawi 2.9 percent, Minangkabau 2.7 percent, Buginese 2.7 percent, Bantenese 2 percent, Banjarese 1.7 percent, Balinese 1.7 percent, Acehnese 1.4 percent, Dayak 1.4 percent, Sasak 1.3 percent, Chinese 1.2 percent, other 15 percent (2010 est.)

Languages:

Bahasa Indonesia (official, modified form of Malay), English, Dutch, local dialects (of which the most widely spoken is Javanese)

Note: more than 700 languages are used in Indonesia

Religions:

Muslim 87.2 percent, Protestant 7 percent, Roman Catholic 2.9 percent, Hindu 1.7 percent, other 0.9 percent (includes Buddhist and Confucian), unspecified 0.4 percent (2010 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 25.02 percent (male 33,205,805/
female 31,994,844)

15-24 years: 16.99 percent (male 22,537,842/
female 21,738,210)

25-54 years: 42.4 percent (male 56,493,414/
female 53,980,979)

55-64 years: 8.58 percent (male 10,192,430/
female 12,177,931)

65 years and over: 7.01 percent (male 7,954,795/
female 10,304,489) (2017 est.)

Dependency ratios:

Total dependency ratio: 49.2

Youth dependency ratio: 41.6

Elderly dependency ratio: 7.6

Potential support ratio: 13.2 (2015 est.)

Median age:

Total: 30.2 years

Male: 29.6 years

Female: 30.8 years (2017 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 117

Population growth rate:

0.86 percent (2017 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 125

Birth rate:

16.2 births/1,000 population (2017 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 113

Death rate:

6.5 deaths/1,000 population (2017 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 145

Net migration rate:

-1.1 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2017 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 139

Population Distribution:

Major concentration on the island of Java, which is considered one of the most densely populated places on earth; of the outer islands (those surrounding Java and Bali), Sumatra contains some of the most significant clusters, particularly in the south near the Selat Sunda, and along the northeastern coast near Medan; the cities of Makasar (Sulawesi), Banjarmasin (Kalimantan) are also heavily populated

Urbanization:

Urban population: 55.2 percent of total population (2017)

Rate of urbanization: 2.3 percent annual rate of change (2015-20 est.)

Major urban areas - population:

JAKARTA (capital) 10.323 million; Surabaya 2.853 million; Bandung 2.544 million; Medan 2.204 million; Semarang 1.63 million; Makassar 1.489 million (2015)

Sex ratio:

At birth: 1.04 male(s)/female

0-14 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

15-24 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

25-54 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

55-64 years: 0.84 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.77 male(s)/female

Total population: 1 male(s)/female (2017 est.)

Mother's mean age at first birth:

22.8 years

Note: median age at first birth among women 25-29 (2012 est.)

Maternal mortality ratio:

126 deaths/100,000 live births (2015 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 67

Infant mortality rate:

Total: 22.7 deaths/1,000 live births

Male: 26.6 deaths/1,000 live births

Female: 18.6 deaths/1,000 live births (2017 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 71

Life expectancy at birth:

Total population: 73 years

Male: 70.4 years

Female: 75.7 years (2017 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 143

Total fertility rate:

2.11 children born/woman (2017 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 105

Contraceptive prevalence rate:

61.1 percent (2015)

Health expenditures:

2.8 percent of GDP (2014)

Country comparison to the world: 184

Physician density:

0.2 physicians/1,000 population (2012)

Hospital bed density:

1.2 beds/1,000 population (2015)

Drinking water source:

Improved:

Urban: 94.2 percent of population

Rural: 79.5 percent of population

Total: 87.4 percent of population

Unimproved:

Urban: 5.8 percent of population

Rural: 20.5 percent of population

Total: 12.6 percent of population (2015 est.)

Sanitation facility access:

Improved:

Urban: 72.3 percent of population

Rural: 47.5 percent of population

Total: 60.8 percent of population

Unimproved:

Urban: 27.7 percent of population

Rural: 52.5 percent of population

Total: 39.2 percent of population (2015 est.)

HIV/AIDS - Adult prevalence rate:

0.4 percent (2016 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 68

HIV/AIDS -P living with HIV/AIDS:

620,000 (2016 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 13

HIV/AIDS - Deaths:

38,000 (2016 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 5

Major infectious diseases:

Degree of risk: very high

Food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever

Vector-borne diseases: dengue fever and malaria (2016)

Obesity - Adult prevalence rate:

6.9 percent (2016)

Country comparison to the world: 162

Children under the age of 5 years underweight:
19.9 percent (2013)

Country comparison to the world: 31

Education Expenditures:

3.3 percent of GDP (2014)

Country comparison to the world: 143

Literacy:

Definition: age 15 and over can read and write

Total population: 95.4 percent

Male: 97.2 percent

Female: 93.6 percent (2016 est.)

School life expectancy (primary to tertiary education):

Total: 13 years

Male: 13 years

Female: 13 years (2014)

Unemployment, youth ages 15-24:

Total: 22.6 percent

Male: 22.3 percent

Female: 23.1 percent (2015 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 53

Government

Country name:

Conventional long form: Republic of Indonesia

Conventional short form: Indonesia

Local long form: Republik Indonesia

Local short form: Indonesia

Former: Netherlands East Indies, Dutch East Indies

Etymology: the name is an 18th-century construct of two Greek words, "Indos" (India) and "nesoi" (islands), meaning "Indian islands"

Government type:

Presidential republic

Capital:

Name: Jakarta

Geographic coordinates: 6 10 S, 106 49 E

Time difference: UTC+7 (12 hours ahead of Washington, DC, during Standard Time)

Note: Indonesia has three time zones

Administrative Divisions:

31 provinces (provinsi-provinsi, singular - provinsi), 1 autonomous province*, 1 special region** (daerah-daerah istimewa, singular - daerah istimewa), and 1 national capital district*** (daerah khusus ibukota); Aceh*, Bali, Banten, Bengkulu, Gorontalo, Jakarta Raya***, Jambi, Jawa Barat (West Java), Jawa Tengah (Central Java), Jawa Timur (East Java), Kalimantan Barat (West Kalimantan), Kalimantan Selatan (South Kalimantan), Kalimantan Tengah (Central Kalimantan), Kalimantan Timur (East Kalimantan), Kalimantan Utara (North Kalimantan), Kepulauan Bangka Belitung (Bangka Belitung Islands), Kepulauan Riau (Riau Islands), Lampung, Maluku, Maluku Utara (North Maluku), Nusa Tenggara Barat (West Nusa Tenggara), Nusa Tenggara Timur (East Nusa Tenggara), Papua, Papua Barat (West Papua), Riau, Sulawesi Barat (West Sulawesi), Sulawesi Selatan (South Sulawesi), Sulawesi Tengah (Central Sulawesi), Sulawesi Tenggara (Southeast

Sulawesi), Sulawesi Utara (North Sulawesi), Sumatera Barat (West Sumatra), Sumatera Selatan (South Sumatra), Sumatera Utara (North Sumatra), Yogyakarta**

Note: following the implementation of decentralization beginning on 1 January 2001, regencies and municipalities have become the key administrative units responsible for providing most government services

Independence:

17 August 1945 (declared independence from the Netherlands)

National Holiday:

Independence Day, 17 August (1945)

Constitution:

Drafted July to August 1945, effective 17 August 1945, abrogated by 1949 and 1950 constitutions, 1945 constitution restored 5 July 1959; amended several times, last in 2002; note - an amendment on “national character building and national consciousness awareness” was pending parliamentary review in early 2016 (2016)

Legal system:

Civil law system based on the Roman-Dutch model and influenced by customary law

International law organization participation:

Has not submitted an ICJ jurisdiction declaration; non-party state to the ICCT

Citizenship:

Citizenship by birth: No

Citizenship by descent only: At least one parent must be a citizen of Indonesia

Dual citizenship recognized: No

Residency requirement for naturalization: 5 continuous years

Suffrage:

17 years of age; universal and married persons regardless of age

Executive Branch:

Chief of State: President Joko WIDODO (since 20 October 2014); Vice President Jusuf KALLA (since 20 October 2014); note - the president is both chief of state and head of government

Head of Government: President Joko WIDODO (since 20 October 2014); Vice President Jusuf KALLA (since 20 October 2014)

Cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president

Elections/appointments: president and vice president directly elected by absolute majority popular vote for a 5-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held on 9 July 2014 (next to be held in 2019)

Election Results: Joko WIDODO elected President; percent of vote - Joko WIDODO (PDI-P) 53.2 percent, PRABOWO Subianto (GERINDRA) 46.8 percent

Legislative Branch:

Description: Bicameral People’s Consultative Assembly or Majelis Permusyawaratan Rakyat consists of the Regional Representative Council or Dewan Perwakilan Daerah (132 seats; non-partisan members directly elected in multi-seat constituencies - 4 each from the country’s 33 electoral districts - by proportional representation vote to serve 5-year terms) and the House of Representatives or Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat (560 seats; members directly elected in multi-seat constituencies by single non-transferable vote to serve 5-year terms); note - the Regional Council has no legislative authority

Elections: Last held on 9 April 2014 (next to be held in 2019)

Election Results: Regional Representative Council - all seats elected on a non-partisan basis; House of Representatives - percent of vote by party - PDI-P 19.0 percent, Golkar 14.8 percent, Gerindra 11.8 percent, PD 10.2 percent, PKB 9.0 percent, PAN 2.6 percent, PKS 6.8 percent, NasDem 6.7 percent, PPP 6.5 percent, Hanura 5.3 percent, other 7.9 percent; seats by party - PDI-P 109, Golkar 91, Gerindra 73, PD 61, PAN 48, PKB 47, PKS 40, PPP 39, NasDem 36, Hanura 16

Judicial Branch:

Highest Court(s): Supreme Court or Mahkamah Agung (51 judges divided into 8 chambers); Constitutional Court or Mahkamah Konstitusi (consists of 9 judges)

Judge selection and term of office: Supreme Court judges nominated by Judicial Commission, appointed by president with concurrence of parliament; judges serve until retirement at age 65; Constitutional Court judges - 3 nominated by president, 3 by Supreme Court, and 3 by parliament; judges appointed by the president; judges serve until mandatory retirement at age 70

Subordinate Courts: High Courts of Appeal, district courts, religious courts

Political parties and leaders:

Democrat Party or PD [Susilo Bambang YUDHOYONO]

Functional Groups Party or GOLKAR [Airlangga HARTARTO]

Great Indonesia Movement Party or GERINDRA [PRABOWO Subianto Djojohadikusumo]

Indonesia Democratic Party-Struggle or PDI-P [MEGAWATI Sukarnoputri]

National Awakening Party or PKB [Muhaiman ISKANDAR]

National Democratic Party or Nasdem [Surya PALOH]

National Mandate Party or PAN [Zulkifli HASAN]

People's Conscience Party or HANURA [WIRANTO]

Prosperous Justice Party or PKS [Muhammad Sohibul IMAN]

United Development Party or PPP [Muhammad ROMAHURMUZIY]

Political Pressure Groups and Leaders:

Commission for the "Disappeared" and Victims of Violence or KontraS

Indonesia Corruption Watch or ICW

Indonesian Forum for the Environment or WALHI

Islamic Defenders Front or FPI

International Organization Participation:

ADB, APEC, ARF, ASEAN, BIS, CD, CICA (observer), CP, D-8, EAS, EITI (compliant country), FAO, G-11, G-15, G-20, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC (national committees), ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, IMSO, Interpol, IOC, IOM (observer), IORA, IPU, ISO, ITSO, ITU, ITUC (NGOs), MIGA, MINURSO, MINUSTAH, MONUSCO, MSG (associate member), NAM, OECD (enhanced engagement), OIC, OPCW, PIF (partner), UN, UNAMID, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNIFIL, UNISFA, UNMIL, UNWTO, UPU, WCO, WFTU (NGOs), WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic Representation in the US:

Chief of Mission: Ambassador Budi BOWOLEKSONO (since 21 May 2014)

Chancery: 2020 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20036

Telephone: [1] (202) 775-5200

FAX: [1] (202) 775-5365

Consulate(s) General: Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco

Diplomatic Representation from the US:

Chief of Mission: Ambassador Joseph R. DONOVAN, Jr. (since 12 January 2017)

Embassy: Jalan Medan Merdeka Selatan 3-5, Jakarta 10110

Mailing address: Unit 8129, Box 1, FPO AP 96520

Telephone: [62] (21) 3435-9000

FAX: [62] (21) 386-2259

Consulate General: Surabaya

Consulate: Medan

Flag description:

Two equal horizontal bands of red (top) and white; the colors derive from the banner of the Majapahit Empire of the 13th-15th centuries; red symbolizes courage, white represents purity

Note: similar to the flag of Monaco, which is shorter; also similar to the flag of Poland, which is white (top) and red

National symbol(s):

Garuda (mythical bird); national colors: red, white

National Anthem:

Name: "Indonesia Raya" (Great Indonesia)

Lyrics/music: Wage Rudolf SOEPRATMAN

Note: adopted 1945

Economy - Overview:

Indonesia, the largest economy in Southeast Asia, has seen a slowdown in growth since 2012, mostly due to the end of the commodities export boom. During the global financial crisis, Indonesia outperformed its regional neighbors and joined China and India as the only G20 members posting growth. Indonesia's annual budget deficit is capped at 3 percent of GDP, and the Government of Indonesia lowered its debt-to-GDP ratio from a peak of 100 percent shortly after the Asian financial crisis in 1999 to 33 percent today. While Fitch and Moody's Investors upgraded Indonesia's credit rating to investment grade in December 2011, Standard & Poor's has yet to raise Indonesia's rating to this status amid several constraints to foreign direct investment in the country, such as a high level of protectionism.

Indonesia still struggles with poverty and unemployment, inadequate infrastructure, corruption, a complex regulatory environment, and unequal resource distribution among its regions. President Joko WIDODO - elected in July 2014 - seeks to develop Indonesia's maritime resources and pursue other infrastructure development, including significantly increasing its electrical power generation capacity. Fuel subsidies were significantly reduced in early 2015, a move which has helped the government redirect its spending to development priorities. Indonesia, with the nine other ASEAN members,

will continue to move towards participation in the ASEAN Economic Community, though full implementation of economic integration has not yet materialized.

GDP (Purchasing Power Parity):

\$3.243 trillion (2017 est.)

\$3.084 trillion (2016 est.)

\$2.937 trillion (2015 est.)

Note: data are in 2017 dollars

Country comparison to the world: 8

GDP (Official Exchange Rate):

\$1.011 trillion (2017 est.)

GDP - Real Growth Rate:

5.2 percent (2017 est.)

5 percent (2016 est.)

4.9 percent (2015 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 37

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$12,400 (2017 est.)

\$11,900 (2016 est.)

\$11,500 (2015 est.)

Note: data are in 2017 dollars

Country comparison to the world: 124

Gross National Saving:

32.6 percent of GDP (2017 est.)

32.5 percent of GDP (2016 est.)

32.1 percent of GDP (2015 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 20

GDP - Composition, by end use:

Household consumption: 57.5 percent
Government consumption: 8.9 percent
Investment in fixed capital: 32.1 percent
Investment in inventories: 0.7 percent
Exports of goods and services: 19.2 percent
Imports of goods and services: -18.4 percent (2017 est.)

GDP - Composition, by sector of origin:

Agriculture: 13.9 percent
Industry: 40.3 percent
Services: 45.9 percent (2017 est.)

Agriculture - Products:

Rubber and similar products, palm oil, poultry, beef, forest products, shrimp, cocoa, coffee, medicinal herbs, essential oil, fish and its similar products, and spices

Industries:

petroleum and natural gas, textiles, automotive, electrical appliances, apparel, footwear, mining, cement, medical instruments and appliances, handicrafts, chemical fertilizers, plywood, rubber, processed food, jewelry, and tourism

Industrial Production Growth Rate:

3.8 percent (2017 est.)
Country comparison to the world: 75

Labor Force:

126.1 million (2017 est.)
Country comparison to the world: 5

Labor force - By occupation:

Agriculture: 32 percent
Industry: 21 percent
Services: 47 percent (2016 est.)

Unemployment rate:

5.4 percent (2017 est.)
5.6 percent (2016 est.)
Country comparison to the world: 73

Population below poverty line:

10.9 percent (2016 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

Lowest 10 percent: 3.4 percent
Highest 10 percent: 28.2 percent (2010 est.)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:

36.8 (2009 est.)
39.4 (2005 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 86

Budget:

Revenues: \$130.6 billion
Expenditures: \$154.8 billion (2017 est.)

Taxes and other revenues:

12.9 percent of GDP (2017 est.)
Country comparison to the world: 202

Budget surplus (+) or deficit (-):

-2.4 percent of GDP (2017 est.)
Country comparison to the world: 97

Public Debt:

33.1 percent of GDP (2017 est.)
31.5 percent of GDP (2016 est.)
Country comparison to the world: 152

Fiscal Year:

Calendar year

Inflation Rate (consumer prices):

4 percent (2017 est.)

3.5 percent (2016 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 157

Central Bank Discount Rate:

6.37 percent (31 December 2010 est.)

6.46 percent (31 December 2009 est.)

Note: this figure represents the 3-month SBI rate; the Bank of Indonesia has not employed the one-month SBI since September 2010

Country comparison to the world: 65

Commercial bank prime lending rate:

11.3 percent (31 December 2017 est.)

11.89 percent (31 December 2016 est.)

Note: these figures represent the average annualized rate on working capital loans

Country comparison to the world: 73

Stock of narrow money:

\$107.6 billion (31 December 2017 est.)

\$92.11 billion (31 December 2016 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 36

Stock of broad money:

\$407.6 billion (31 December 2017 est.)

\$372.5 billion (31 December 2016 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 27

Stock of domestic credit:

\$436.7 billion (31 December 2017 est.)

\$397.7 billion (31 December 2016 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 30

Market value of publicly traded shares:

\$428.2 billion (31 December 2016 est.)

\$353.3 billion (31 December 2015 est.)

\$422.1 billion (31 December 2014 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 23

Current account balance:

-\$17.03 billion (2017 est.)

-\$16.77 billion (2016 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 189

Exports:

\$157.8 billion (2017 est.)

\$144.4 billion (2016 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 31

Exports - Commodities:

Mineral fuels, animal or vegetable fats (includes palm oil), electrical machinery, rubber, machinery and mechanical appliance parts

Exports - Partners:

China 11.6 percent, US 11.2 percent, Japan 11.1 percent, Singapore 7.8 percent, India 7 percent, Malaysia 4.9 percent, South Korea 4.8 percent (2016)

Imports:

\$142.3 billion (2017 est.)

\$129 billion (2016 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 32

Imports - commodities:

Mineral fuels, boilers, machinery, and mechanical parts, electric machinery, iron and steel, foodstuffs

Imports - partners:

China 22.9 percent, Singapore 10.8 percent, Japan 9.6 percent, Thailand 6.4 percent, US 5.4 percent, Malaysia 5.4 percent, South Korea 5 percent (2016)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$122.5 billion (31 December 2017 est.)

\$116.4 billion (31 December 2016 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 21

Debt - external:

\$322.6 billion (31 December 2017 est.)

\$316.5 billion (31 December 2016 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 33

Stock of direct foreign investment - at home:

\$247.7 billion (31 December 2017 est.)

\$229.1 billion (31 December 2016 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 25

Stock of direct foreign investment - abroad:

\$19.96 billion (31 December 2017 est.)

\$18.42 billion (31 December 2016 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 53

Exchange rates:**Indonesian rupiah (IDR) per US dollar -**

13,360.1 (2017 est.)

13,308.3 (2016 est.)

13,308.3 (2015 est.)

13,389.4 (2014 est.)

11,865.2 (2013 est.)

Electricity Access:

Population without electricity: 48,700,000

Electrification - total population: 81 percent

Electrification - urban areas: 94 percent

Electrification - rural areas: 66 percent (2013)

Electricity - Production:

221.3 billion kWh (2015 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 22

Electricity - Consumption:

199.3 billion kWh (2015 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 22

Electricity - Exports:

0 kWh (2016 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 150

Electricity - Imports:

13 million kWh (2015 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 112

Electricity - Installed generating capacity:

57.35 million kW (2015 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 20

Electricity - From fossil fuels:

85.1 percent of total installed capacity (2015 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 76

Electricity - From nuclear fuels:

0 percent of total installed capacity (2015 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 111

Electricity - From hydroelectric plants:

9.4 percent of total installed capacity (2015 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 120

Electricity - From other renewable sources:

5.9 percent of total installed capacity (2015 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 90

Crude oil - Production:

831,100 bbl/day (2016 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 24

Crude oil - Exports:

289,300 bbl/day (2014 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 26

Crude oil - Imports:

507,900 bbl/day (2014 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 17

Crude Oil - Proved Reserves:

3.23 billion bbl (1 January 2017 es)

Country comparison to the world: 30

Refined petroleum products - Production:

990,700 bbl/day (2014 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 21

Refined petroleum products - Consumption:

1.708 million bbl/day (2015 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 14

Refined petroleum products - Exports:

98,780 bbl/day (2014 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 42

Refined petroleum products - Imports:

668,500 bbl/day (2014 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 12

Natural gas - Production:

72.8 billion cu m (2015 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 12

Natural gas - Consumption:

53.15 billion cu m (2015 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 21

Natural gas - Exports:

30.29 billion cu m (2015 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 13

Natural gas - Imports:

1.8 billion cu m (2014 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 52

Natural gas - Proved reserves:

2.775 trillion cu m (1 January 2017 es)

Country comparison to the world: 14

Carbon dioxide emissions from consumption of energy:

442 million Mt (2013 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 16

Telephones - Fixed lines:

Total subscriptions: 10,372,912

Subscriptions per 100 inhabitants: 4 (July 2016 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 19

Telephones - Mobile cellular:

Total: 385,573,398

Subscriptions per 100 inhabitants: 149 (July 2016 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 5

Telephone System:

General assessment: domestic service includes an interisland microwave system, an HF radio police net, and a domestic satellite communications system; international service good

Domestic: coverage provided by existing network has been expanded by use of over 200,000 telephone kiosks many located in remote areas; mobile-cellular subscribership growing rapidly

International: country code - 62; landing point for both the SEA-ME-WE-3 and SEA-ME-WE-4 submarine cable networks that provide links throughout Asia, the Middle East, and Europe; satellite earth stations - 2 Intelsat (1 Indian Ocean and 1 Pacific Ocean) (2015)

Broadcast Media:

Mixture of about a dozen national TV networks - 2 public broadcasters, the remainder private broadcasters - each with multiple transmitters; more than 100 local TV stations; widespread use of satellite and cable TV systems; public radio broadcaster operates 6 national networks, as well as regional and local stations; overall, more than 700 radio stations with more than 650 privately operated (2008)

Internet country code:

.id

Internet users:

Total: 65,525,226

Percent of population: 25.4 percent (July 2016 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 10

Transportation:**National air transport system:**

Number of registered air carriers: 29

Inventory of registered aircraft operated by air carriers: 550

Annual passenger traffic on registered air carriers: 88,685,767

Annual freight traffic on registered air carriers: 747,473,207 mt-km (2015)

Civil aircraft registration country code prefix:

PK (2016)

Airports:

673 (2013)

Country comparison to the world: 10

Airports - With paved runways:

Total: 186

Over 3,047 m: 5

2,438 to 3,047 m: 21

1,524 to 2,437 m: 51

914 to 1,523 m: 72

Under 914 m: 37 (2017)

Airports - With unpaved runways:

Total: 487

1,524 to 2,437 m: 4

914 to 1,523 m: 23

Under 914 m: 460 (2013)

Heliports:

76 (2013)

Pipelines:

Condensate 1,064 km; condensate/gas 150 km; gas 11,702 km; liquid petroleum gas 119 km; oil 7,767 km; oil/gas/water 77 km; refined products 728 km; unknown 53 km; water 44 km (2013)

Railways:

Total: 8,159 km

Narrow gauge: 8,159 km 1.067-m gauge (565 km electrified)

Note: 4,816 km operational (2014)

Country comparison to the world: 27

Roadways:

Total: 496,607 km

Paved: 283,102 km

Unpaved: 213,505 km (2011)

Country comparison to the world: 14

Waterways:

21,579 km (2011)

Country comparison to the world: 7

Merchant marine:

Total: 8,782

By type: bulk carrier 81, container ship 194, general cargo 2,142, oil tanker 544, other 5,821 (2017)

Country comparison to the world: 1

Ports and terminals:

Major seaport(s): Banjarmasin, Belawan, Kotabaru, Krueg Geukueh, Palembang, Panjang, Sungai Pakning, Tanjung Perak, Tanjung Priok

Container port(s) (TEUs): Belawan (1,197,000), Tanjung Priok (5,154,000) (2015)

LNG terminal(s) (export): Bontang, Tangguh

LNG terminal(s) (import): Arun, Lampung, West Java

Military and Security:

Military expenditures:

0.88 percent of GDP (2016)

0.89 percent of GDP (2015)

0.78 percent of GDP (2014)

0.92 percent of GDP (2013)

0.71 percent of GDP (2012)

Country comparison to the world: 125

Military Branches:

Indonesian Armed Forces (Tentara Nasional Indonesia, TNI): Army (TNI-Angkatan Darat (TNI-AD)), Navy (TNI-Angkatan Laut (TNI-AL), includes marines (Korps Marinir, KorMar), naval air arm), Air Force (TNI-Angkatan Udara (TNI-AU)), National Air Defense Command (Kommando Pertahanan Udara Nasional (Kohanudnas)) (2013)

Military service age and obligation:

18-45 years of age for voluntary military service, with selective conscription authorized; 2-year service obligation, with reserve obligation to age 45 (officers); Indonesian citizens only (2012)

Maritime threats:

the International Maritime Bureau continues to report the territorial and offshore waters in the Strait of Malacca and South China Sea as high risk for piracy and armed robbery against ships; attacks declined dramatically from 108 incidents in 2015 to 49 in 2016, although Indonesian waters remained the most dangerous in the world; in 2016, 45 commercial vessels were boarded and one hijacked; during 2016 37 crew members were taken hostage; hijacked vessels are often disguised and cargo diverted to ports in East Asia; crews have been murdered or cast adrift; Indonesia remains the most dangerous area during the first half of 2017 with more than 20 percent of all incidents reported world-wide

Terrorism:

Terrorist Groups - Home Based:

Jemaah Anshorut Tauhid (JAT):

Aim(s): Establish an Islamic caliphate in Indonesia

Area(s) of operation: headquartered in Indonesia; a group member in Jamaah Ansharut Daulah, an Indonesian-based coalition of armed groups aligned with ISIL; has conducted multiple small-scale bombing and shooting attacks over the years on Indonesian Government personnel, police, military, and civilians, resulting in the deaths of several Indonesian police and civilians

Jemaah Islamiya (JI):

Aim(s): Overthrow the Indonesian Government and, ultimately, establish a pan-Islamic state across Southeast Asia

Area(s) of operation: headquartered in Indonesia; on 5 August 2003, a suicide bomber detonated a VBIED outside the J.W. Marriott Hotel in Megakuningan, Jakarta, Indonesia, killing 12 people and injuring 150; on 12 October 2002, a suicide bomber detonated explosives in a busy nightclub frequented by foreigners on the resort island of Bali, followed by operatives detonating a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device when patrons fled the burning scene, killing at least 202 people; as of early 2017, the attack remains the deadliest in Indonesia; JI attacks have ebbed in recent years; incarcerated recruiters radicalize and recruit fellow prisoners

Terrorist Groups - Foreign Based:

Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL):

Aim(s): replace the Indonesian Government with an Islamic state and implement ISIL's strict interpretation of Sharia

Area(s) of operation: claimed responsibility for coordinated attacks against a police traffic post and numerous civilian targets on 14 January 2016 in Central Jakarta, where operatives used gunfire, suicide bombers, and explosives that killed five people and wounded over 24; marked the first attack in Southeast Asia claimed by ISIL; recruits heavily in prisons; ISIL's leader in Indonesia, Aman ABDURRAHMAN, was in an Indonesian prison as of early 2017; incarcerated members radicalize and recruit fellow prisoners; the majority of Southeast Asians fighting alongside ISIL are from Indonesia

Transnational Issues:

Disputes - International:

Indonesia has a stated foreign policy objective of establishing stable fixed land and maritime boundaries with all of its neighbors; three stretches of land borders with Timor-Leste have yet to be delimited, two of which are in the Oecussi exclave area, and no maritime or Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) boundaries have been established between the countries; all borders between Indonesia and Australia have been agreed upon bilaterally, but a 1997 treaty that would settle the last of their maritime and EEZ boundary has yet to be ratified by Indonesia's legislature; Indonesian groups challenge Australia's claim to Ashmore Reef; Australia has closed parts of the Ashmore and Cartier Reserve to Indonesian traditional fishing and placed restrictions on certain catches; land and maritime negotiations with Malaysia are ongoing, and disputed areas include the controversial Tanjung Datu and Camar Wulan border area in Borneo and the maritime boundary in the Ambalat oil block in the Celebes Sea; Indonesia and Singapore continue to work on finalizing their 1973 maritime boundary agreement by defining unresolved areas north of Indonesia's Batam Island; Indonesian secessionists, squatters, and illegal migrants create repatriation problems for Papua New Guinea; maritime delimitation talks continue with Palau; EEZ negotiations with Vietnam are

ongoing, and the two countries in Fall 2011 agreed to work together to reduce illegal fishing along their maritime boundary

Refugees and internally displaced persons:

IDPs: 7,100 (inter-communal, inter-faith, and separatist violence between 1998 and 2004 in Aceh and Papua; religious attacks and land conflicts in 2012 and 2013; most IDPs in Aceh, Maluku, East Nusa Tenggara) (2016) (2011)

Illicit drugs:

Illicit producer of cannabis largely for domestic use; producer of methamphetamine and ecstasy; President WIDODO's war on drugs has led to an increase in death sentences and executions, particularly of foreign drug traffickers

Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym	Definition
ACFTA	ASEAN –China Free Trade Agreement
ACT	Artemisinin-Based Combination Therapy
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
ADB	Asia Development Bank
AI	Avian influenza
AIFDR	Australia–Indonesia Facility for Disaster Reduction
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
AFR	ASEAN Regional Forum
BAN-PT	Higher Education National Accreditation Bureau
BIS	Bank for International Settlements
BMKG	Agency for Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics
BNPB	National Disaster Management Agency
BPBDs	Regional and Provincial Agencies
CARAT	Cooperation Afloat Readiness and Training
CD	Community of Democrats
CDC	U.S. Center for Disease Control and Prevention
CFE-DM	Center for Excellence in Disaster Management & Humanitarian Assistance
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
CICA	Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia
CP	Colombo Plan
D8	D-8 Organization for Economic Cooperation
DALYs	Disability-Adjusted Life Years
DHF	Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever
DHOs	District Health Offices
DMHA	Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance
DOD	Department of Defense
DOS	Department of State
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EAS	East Asia Summit
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FBPI	National Commission on Avian Influenza Control
FMA	Foreign Military Assets
G11	Group of 11
G15	Group of 15
G20	Group of 20
G77	Group of 77
GB	Gema Bhakti
GDI	Gender Development Index
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIZ	German Development Cooperation

Acronym	Definition
HADR	Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief
HDI	Human Development Index
HFA	Hyogo Framework for Action
HRH	Health Development Plan
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IBI	Indonesian Midwifery Association
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICC	International Chamber of Commerce
ICRM	Institute of Catastrophe Risk Management
ICS	Incident Command System
IDA	International Development Association
IDI	Indonesian Medical Association
IDB	Islamic Development Bank
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IHO	International Hydrographic Organization
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IMSO	International Mobil Satellite Organization
InaTEWS	Indonesia Tsunami Early Warning System
IOC	Interpol, International Olympic Committee
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IORA	Indian Ocean Rim Association
IPU	Inter-Parliamentary Union
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ITSO	International Telecommunications Satellite Organization
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
ITUC	International Trade Union Confederation
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JKN	Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional
KIDI	Komite Internship Dokter Indonesia
KKI	Indonesian Medical Council (Konsil Kedokteran Indonesia)
MARFORPAC	U.S. Marine Corps in the Pacific
MIGA	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
MINURSO	United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara
MINUSTAH	United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti
MNCC	Multi-National Coordination Center
MNF-SOP	Multinational Forces Standing Operating Procedures
MoD	Ministry of Defence
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoNE	Ministry of National Education

Acronym	Definition
MONUSCO	United Nations Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
MOOTW	Military operations other than war
MoRA	Ministry of Religious Affairs
MSC	Military Sealift Command
MSG	Melanesian Spearhead Group
MTWS	Marines Tactical Warfare Simulation
NAC	National AIDS Commission
NAM	Non-Aligned Movement
NAP	National Action Plan
NDCs	Non-Communicable Diseases
NGOs	Non-Government Organizations
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OIC	Organisation of Islamic Cooperation
OPCW	Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
OPP	Out-of-Pocket
PHOs	Provincial Health Offices
PIDI	Program Internship Dokter Indonesia
PIF	Pacific Island Forum
POLRI	Indonesian National Police
PP	Pacific Partnership
SMEs	Subject Matter Experts
STAFFEX	Staff Exercise
STC	Save the Children
TB	Tuberculosis
TEWS	Tsunami Early Warning System
TNI	Tentara Nasional Indonesia (Indonesian National Armed Forces)
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
UN	United Nations
UNAMID	African Union/United Nations Hybrid operation in Darfur
UN-CMCoord	United Nations Humanitarian Civil-Military Coordination
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFIL	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
UNISFA	United Nations Interim Security Forces for Abyei
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNISDR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNMIL	United Nations Mission in Liberia

Acronym	Definition
UNSCR 1325	United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325
UNWTO	United Nations World Tourism Organization
UPU	Universal Postal Union
US	United States
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USARPAC	United States Army Pacific
USINDOPACOM	United States Indo-Pacific Command
WB	World Bank
WCO	World Customs Organization
WFP	World Food Programme
WFTU	World Federation of Trade Unions
WHO	World Health Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

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