

THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Statement to Roundtable 2.1

Moving beyond emergencies – Creating development solutions to the mutual benefit of host and origin communities and displaced persons

More than 65 million people have forcibly fled their homes because of insecurity and humanitarian emergencies. Displacement is not inevitable. But it can be prevented.

Government, at the national and local levels, should:

- a. Address the drivers of displacement and minimize their risk factors. It is important in this regard that approaches are tailored accordingly to the different nature of each drivers.
- b. Establish an effective early warning system. The system should be developed at all levels, especially at the community level. In developing such early warning system, it is imperative that all relevant stakeholders at the national and local levels are involved.
- c. Ensure inclusiveness in political, social and economic processes. All processes should involve all actors and stakeholder and their outcomes should benefit all.
- d. Draw awareness, ownership and accountability of all actors and stakeholders. Government can do this by, among others, promote respect and adherence to international law to prevent conflict or in promoting disaster risk reduction and resilience towards disasters.

Although the main responsibility lies in the government, civil society, with their resources, expertise, and network is instrumental to support the government's efforts to prevent and prepare for potential displacement. Civil society can both encourage and monitor the processes, as well as provide tangible financial and community support to enable the effectiveness of the efforts.

Out of the 65 million people who are forcibly displaced, about 99% continue to live in high degree of vulnerability and their basic needs cannot be adequately met.

Some of the actions to take in this regard include:

- a. Ensuring the protection of the displaced persons. Displaced persons often face heightened risks. Governments therefore, should take action to ensure the enjoyment of basic rights of the displaced.
- b. Fulfilling the needs of the displaced persons, including by providing access to basic services. Particular attention should be put on the specific needs of the most vulnerable

among the displaced.

- c. Addressing the triggering factors that contribute to increased vulnerability of displaced persons, such as trafficking and people smuggling. As emphasized through the Bali Process Mechanism, comprehensive solutions require an effective cooperation that involves origin, transit, and destination countries.
- d. Calling on States Party to the Refugee Convention 1951 and its Protocol to realize their commitments. This includes humanity admission and the acceleration of resettlement process to the destination countries.

The acceleration of resettlement process will minimize the risk to vulnerability of the displaced, thus increase their access to socio-economic benefits.

In the context of reducing disaster risk and fostering resilience, some of the actions that has been taken by the Government of Indonesia at the national and local levels:

- a. Enacting the normative framework for the inclusion of local government and society in disaster risk reduction. This includes the establishment of Law no. 24 year 2007 (on Disaster Management) and Law no. 23 year 2014 (on the Role of Indonesia's Local Government) which stipulate the leading role of the local governments.
- b. Promoting the building of resilient infrastructure, especially in the public sector. Resilient infrastructure is important to reduce the impact of disasters and prevent loss. Building resilient infrastructures is one of the priorities set in the medium-term development plan. One of the targets include building 26.000 safe-school in 2019.
- c. Conducting various capacity building to raise local communities' resilience towards disaster. These are done by involving all relevant stakeholders including local societies, non-governmental organizations, and academicians. Resilient local communities will make a resilient nation. Therefore, the Government is planning to build 12.000 resilient villages in 2019.

With regard to irregular migration, even though Indonesia is not a state-party to the Refugee Convention, under the humanitarian principle, refugees and asylum seekers in Indonesia can have access to basic public services, such as water and sanitation, food and clothing, and basic healthcare. In the end of 2016, the Government has enacted the Presidential Decree No. 125 to be an operational guideline in the handling of refugees, especially during emergencies.

To promote equal access to basic public services, especially health and education, the Government has:

- a. Provided normative and implementation frameworks to enable displaced persons has access to basic health, and to enable child refugees has access to educational services.
- b. Ensured the non-discriminatory practice in the provision of basic health and education services; and
- c. Encouraged the participation of civil society, especially in promoting access to basic

services.

Civil society has been one of the important partners for the Government of Indonesia. They have proactively engaged in various programs at grass-root levels.

In disaster risk reduction, their contributions include:

- a. the promotion of awareness in the community on the issues of disaster risk;
- b. supporting the government's efforts in building network among hospitals and schools to better prepare for disaster; as well as
- c. supporting the government in raising the private sector's awareness on the importance of making investments which are resilient to disaster.

On the issue of displaced persons, especially the refugees, their contributions include:

- a. the promotion of awareness in the community on the issue of refugees
- b. alternative schooling for child refugees
- c. vocational trainings and capacity building for refugees, including language trainings
- d. broaden access to health services, including psychosocial activities.