



Permanent Mission  
of the Republic of Indonesia to the UN, WTO,  
and Other International Organizations  
in Geneva

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The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nations, WTO and Other International Organizations in Geneva presents its compliments to the Secretariat of United Nations Secretary General's High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement and with reference to the Panel's call for submission, has the honour to convey the Government of Indonesia's submission as attached.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nations, WTO and Other International Organizations in Geneva expresses its gratitude to the Secretariat of United Nations Secretary General's High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement and avails itself of this opportunity to renew the assurances of its higher consideration.

Geneva, 14 August 2020

**Secretariat of United Nations Secretary General's  
High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement**  
Geneva



## **SUBMISSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDONESIA TO THE HIGH-LEVEL PANEL ON INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT**

The Indonesian Government is of the view that internal displacement is a domestic issue. Therefore, by nature, the responsibility of tackling it lies within the authority of each country. Furthermore, any regional and international assistance and cooperation on the issue must be executed with the full consent of the concerned state and should aim at enhancing the concerned state's capacity in resolving the issue of internal displacement. Also, international cooperation with regard to this issue needs to focus on building up the existing and ongoing government's efforts, as well as exchanging good practices and experience. These should be the main principles underlying the Panel's work.

As has been expressed by the Indonesian delegation in many consultations on the issue of internal displacement, the management of displacement needs to include the identification and tackling of its root causes to be sustainable, durable and effective. Moreover, since the causes of displacement could include, among others, natural disasters, conflict or evictions, there can be no one size fits all approach.

Additionally, the credibility of data should be of utmost consideration for the Panel. The data used to inform the Panel's recommendation to the UN Secretary General should be consistent, reliable and accurate. Some organizations produce data with inconsistent source and timeline. This includes not revising IDP data once IDPs return to their place of origin and cease to be IDPs. In light of this, it is advisable that the Panel to prioritize the use official government data.

For its part, Indonesia already has a state agency that deals with the issue of displacement at national and local levels. Its work underscores the principle of inclusivity by involving all relevant stakeholders, including IDPs themselves and their host community, to ensure an effective response. In this regard, as a good practice, Indonesia has a sister village program between Ngargomulyo and Tamanagung Villages which surround Mount Merapi in Central Java. The aim of this program is to connect the villages in Merapi disaster-prone area with buffer villages located in the safe zone radius.

More information on the sister village program of Indonesia is attached to this submission for your perusal.

**JULY  
2020**

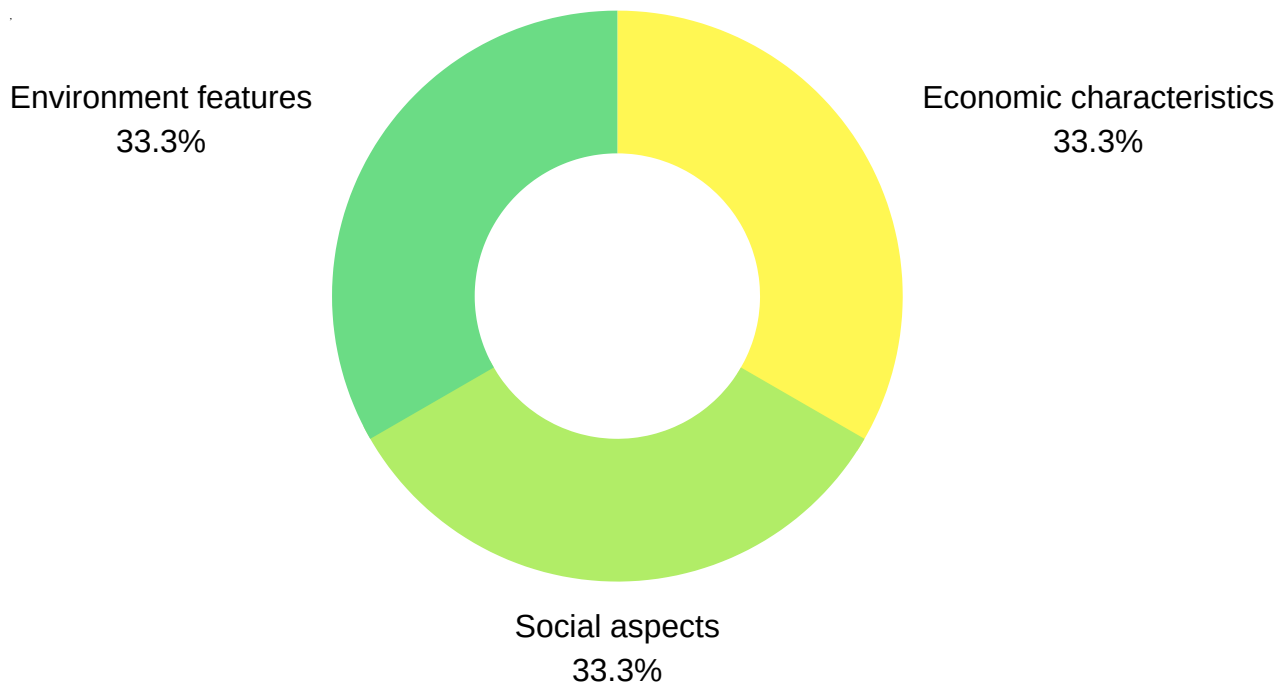
# **THE SISTER VILLAGE PROGRAM**

**INDONESIA NATIONAL  
DISASTER MANAGEMENT  
AUTHORITY (BNPB)**

*Prepared for High-Level Panel of Internal Displacement*

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## THREE COMPONENTS OF COMMUNITY RESILIENCE



As it is stated in exploring the contribution of rural enterprises (Steiner & Atterton, 2015), three components of community resilience are **economic characteristics, social aspects, as well as environmental features**. Those factors influence the community to deal and bounce back better from hardships.

In Central Java Province, where mount Merapi's located, the local government along with private sector (UNDP) promotes **the sister program; a program to connect two or more villages surrounding Merapi's prone area**. The achievement of the program **depends on the parties' willingness and contribution** during the process. It is important to develop in-depth bounding amongst community since **social/kinship ties are the most critical factor** to obtain the common goal of the program. Perhaps the sister village program is not suitable in places whose communities have not in-depth bounding, therefore, identify and develop kinship ties in advance is significant.

Moreover, to support the program is for **parties to agree and are on the same path** in order to reach the common objective. Community status varies (economy, social, hierarchies, politic division), thus need parties' wisdom to accept and acknowledge it instead of stress the difference out which could create tension between them.

In addition, to address several gaps, **roles of bureaucracy, private, as well as academia are required**. The **allocated budget** is critical, as well as **regular workshops, training, and exercise** for the community to deal with impending disasters.



# BACKGROUND



Located amidst three active major plates: the Eurasian Plate, Pacific Plate, and Indo-Australian Plate, as well as in the stretch of the Pacific Ring of Fire, collocate Indonesia at the constant risk of natural disasters.

Stated in “the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement” that national authorities have the primary duty and responsibility to provide support to IDPs within their jurisdiction, thus Indonesia government engage what it called “pentahelix”--consist of government, business, academic, media, and community-- to manage the emergencies. To support emergency management, the Indonesia government conducts several programs such as: a) programs to develop disaster-related regulations and or policies, b) programs to augment disaster organization capacities and capabilities, c) programs to enhance community awareness and education, as well as d) programs to improve other related sectors; infrastructure, information & data management. The core of those programs is to improve community resilience while at the same time improving multi-stakeholder capacity buildings. While in its implementation, managing victims and IDPs could be considered one of the main tasks of government during emergencies, in addition to the government to rebuild the economy, infrastructure, and environment sectors damaged by disasters.



To manage the IDPs, it requires collaboration among parties, including the community itself, particularly in Indonesia, since there are 34 provinces, 514 districts, 300 ethnics, and more than 1.300 tribes stretch out within the country.

One of the best practices of community involvement during emergencies in Indonesia is the Sister Village program. **The program began in the aftermath of Merapi 2010 eruption in Ngargomulyo and Tamanagung villages, Central Java Province.** This was initiated by the local government supported by the federal government, and private sector (NGO).



# SISTER VILLAGE PROGRAM

Sister Village Program is a comradeship of two or more villages surrounding the Merapi summit.

The aim is to connect villages in Merapi disaster-prone area with buffer villages –villages that considered located in Merapi safe zone radius.

While the buffer villages are prepared to support high-risk villages on:

- **IDPS CAMP LOCATION**
- **IDPS CAMP FACILITIES**
- **PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE TEAM**
- **LIVESTOCK EVACUATION SITES**
- **IDPS MANAGEMENT SOP**

## HIGHLIGHT

- Merapi is classified as a Type-A volcano and considered one of the most active volcanoes in Indonesia. Within the twentieth century, Merapi eruptions were recorded typically recurred every four to six years (Pallister, et al., 2013) with the dormant period vary from one to eighteen years (CVGMN, 2014)
- The dense population surrounding Merapi summit (common areas threatened by Merapi eruption are Magelang, Boyolali, Klaten, and Sleman districts)
- The numbers of livestock in the threatened areas (in Merapi's flank, cattle are the main resource for most of the villagers, and the only way of savings)



# KEY ELEMENTS

Principal elements to develop the program

Multi-stakeholder involvement are required to develop the program;

- Community
- Local Government
- Sustainable infrastructure (asset, application)
- Social/kinship ties
- National Government support
- Allocation budget
- Workshop/Training/Exercise
- The same level of understanding



# DEVELOPING THE PROGRAM

## SHARING INFORMATION AND EXPERIENCES

Mostly held one to three times per month in a local community hall (informal meeting) in order to engage community active participation, to explore more information and experiences

## MAPPING RESOURCES

Identifying the strength, weaknesses, also the available resources of stakeholders to determine gaps need to be solved/filled in terms of emergencies

# DEVELOPING THE PROGRAM - CONT'D

## ROLES OF PARTIES TO SUPPORT THE COMMUNITY

Government, both local and national, academia, as well as private sectors (NGO) support the community to:

- Developing District Information System (DIS) thus breaks it down onto Village Information Systems (VIS); system that captures population data disaggregated by age, vulnerable group, infrastructure information, livestock numbers, hazard risk information, maps, plans, and other disaster-related information. The system run by the local government collaborates with the community and accessible online.
- Improving data management, update the number of population within the area, the available resources, as well as designated temporary shelters.
- Providing fundamental instruments, such as policies, early warning systems, IT support, and necessary assets.
- Enhancing coordination and collaboration among parties, engage multi-stakeholder to “work hand in hand” to deal with the impending eruption; government, private, paired villages, including volunteers such as “Jalin Merapi”.

Jalin Merapi is a local association initiated by three local radio stations in 2006, while during 2010 emergency situation, Jalin Merapi utilized various media to quickly and accurately convey important information and data to inform the community as well as to support the decision making measures.



# DEVELOPING THE PROGRAM - CONT'D

- Conducting training and/or exercise
- Signing the agreement/MoU amongst paired-villages
- Monitoring and evaluation program

**"MONITORING AND EVALUATION WERE CONDUCTED THROUGHOUT THE PROGRAM TO IMPROVE BETTER THE RESULT."**

The training and or exercise was executed involving all relevant parties and held repetitively for the community to be familiar with the process and designated areas of shelters/evacuation center/livestock evacuation sites.

Furthermore, for paired-villages to sign agreement/MoU, in order for them to clarify their rights, obligations, and activities, as well as to tailor each communities' capacities and priorities, such as designated areas for livestock evacuation.

# BENEFITS AND CHALLENGES

## GAPS, ISSUES, OR TRENDS TO WATCH OUT FOR

### ADVANTAGES

- Optimizing available resources
- Strengthening social/kinship ties
- Increasing participatory process of multi-stakeholder
- Improving DRR concept awareness
- Assisting better IDPs in terms of emergencies

While the challenges are unequal status (economy, social, hierarchies, politic division) amongst the community that would create tension or disputations.

in addition, different levels of understanding also a challenge for the community to reach the consensuality.

Furthermore, the classic obstacle is an updated and integrated data/information that we need to improve, both the system and people's awareness to optimize the program objective.



# THANK YOU!

**NATIONAL  
DISASTER  
MANAGEMENT  
AUTHORITY  
(BNPB)**

*National Disaster Management Authority (BNPB)*