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INDONESIA



| INDONESIA



PRE-FIELD BRIEFING PACKET

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ABOUT THIS PACKET

This packet has been created to serve as a resource for the Indonesia Medical/Dental Team.

This packet is information about the country and can be read at your leisure or on the airplane. The final section of this booklet is specific to the areas we will be working near (however, not the actual clinic locations) and contains information you may want to know before the trip.

The contents herein are not for distributional purposes and are intended for the use of the team and their families. Sources of the information all come from public record and documentation. You may access any of the information and more updates directly from the World Wide Web and other public sources.



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 1988, President SUHARTO ruled Indonesia with his "New Order" government. After rioting 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, holding the military and police accountable for human rights violations, 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.



EXTENDING YOUR STAY?

The 10 Most Beautiful Places to Visit in Indonesia

When we think about Indonesia, we often think about Bali. But Indonesia is much more than that. It's a country rich in cultural diversity, home to around 300 ethnic groups and 700 languages. It is one of the largest countries in the world, counting around 17,500 magnificent islands, some of which are still unexplored. This list will explore the top ten places to see while you are traveling across the country.

DIENG PLATEAU, CENTRAL JAVA

Formed after the eruption of the mountain Prau, the Dieng Plateau is a caldera complex situated at 2,000 meters above sea level. Its location makes it one of the coolest destinations in Indonesia, and the change is easily noticeable coming from the surrounding lowlands. The major sights to visit there include a multicolored lake, a hot spring, breathtaking sceneries from the peaks and ancient Hindu temples. Different in character from the rest of Java, trekking through the lush rolling hills, passing by beautiful plantations, and breathing in the fresh air while looking at the mountains in the horizon, is one of the most fascinating journeys to be taken in the area.



LAKE MANINJAU, WEST SUMATRA



A little off the beaten path, in a region where many unspoiled natural wonders can still be found, lies the beautiful Lake Maninjau. The lake is located in a volcanic crater, 461 meters above the sea. To reach the end destination, the journey involves negotiating 44 hairpin turns on the steep road down from Bukittinggi. With all the twists and bends, the ride can be eventful, but with the breathtaking views over the blue lake and the surrounding hills, it is worth the effort. The lake Maninjau is one of the most serene and quiet places in the country, far away from the hustle and bustle of big cities. The area is one of the best spots to relax, restore inner peace and live a slow paced life.

THOUSAND ISLANDS, DKI JAKARTA

Who would have thought that heaven on earth could be so easily accessible from the overwhelming capital city of Jakarta? Just a 90 minutes speedboat ride from the marina in Ancol lays the beautiful Pulau Macan, namely the Tiger Island. For breathtaking views, crystal clear water, white sand, great snorkeling spots in a well preserved environment, mouthwatering and fresh food, and a chilled atmosphere, this is the place to be. There is one resort on the island: the Tiger Islands Village & Eco Resort. The staff there makes sure everything is provided and runs smoothly. The resort engages in conservation activities by planting corals and mangroves, aiming to be a model for other eco-resorts nationwide.

YOGYAKARTA AND SURROUNDINGS, CENTRAL JAVA

It would be no exaggeration to say that Yogyakarta is the arts and culture and culinary hub of the island of Java. Days could be spent exploring its streets in search of the best batik, puppet makers, gamelan concerts, food vendors, street art and much more. But it does not end here. The city is also the main hub for the more historical Java, constituting the perfect base to go explore the nearby temples of Borobudur and Prambanan. Dating back to the ninth century, the former is one of the oldest Buddhist temples, with more than 2,000 relief panels and 500 Buddha statues. Dating back to the same time, the latter is a Hindu temple where you can enjoy beautiful evening dance performances staging the Ramayana, one of the greatest Hindu epics of all times.

**KOMODO ISLAND, EAST NUSA TENGGARA**

Close to Timor Leste, the Komodo Island is home to one of the most fascinating creatures on earth: the Komodo dragon. The dragon is native to Indonesia, and these islands are the only place where they can be found living in the wild. It is the largest lizard in the world, sometimes growing as tall as three meters long and weighing up to 70 kilograms, with sharp claws and poisonous saliva. Their natural habitat is the tropical forest where they live in groups. The Komodo National Park is a protected site in Indonesia, and it has become illegal to hunt or harm these deadly dragons. With the permission of the local government, local and foreign tourists alike visit the islands every year.

BANDUNG, WEST JAVA

Bandung, commonly referred to as the Paris of Java, is a green and cool city situated in West Java. Scenery lovers will be delighted with the breathtaking views, especially around the tea plantations, volcanoes, and Kawah Putih - the turquoise sulfur lake. And food lovers will fall in love with all the culinary delicacies. Bandung is famous for its cuisine, and many locals from all around the country go there just for the food. The city is also a commercial one, where cheap fabrics can be bought from the markets, and fashionable branded clothes from the outlets. Last but not least, it is a great place to enjoy the traditional music of Sunda played with the local instrument called angklung.

LOMBOK ISLAND, WEST NUSA TENGGARA

Similar in density and size to neighboring Bali, and sharing some cultural heritage, Lombok has developed as one of the main tourist destinations in Indonesia. It is around Senggigi that most facilities have developed, and it also from there that the three very popular Gili Islands - Gili Trawangan, Meno and Air - are most commonly accessed. Even though they can be said to be increasingly changing in character, the Gili Islands still have enough diversity to provide for all tastes. From luxury resorts, to laid back backpackers' retreats, the islands have it all. Other tourist spots south of Lombok include Kuta Beach, famous for its quasi-deserted white sand beaches, and as one of the best surfing spots worldwide, and Mount Rinjani, an active volcano.



MANADO, NORTH SULAWESI

Formerly used as a Dutch stronghold, and cultural center of the Minahasa ethnic group, Manado was, for a long time, a prosperous city trading with neighboring Philippines, and the rest of the world when it came to spices. However, most of the older buildings did not make it through WWII. The city is still worth a visit though as it is home to the biggest and most important churches in the region. Contrary to the rest of Indonesia, which is predominantly Muslim, Christianity here is the main religion. Other interesting sights include the impressive Lake Tondano and Lake Linow, the nearby volcanoes, and the Christ statue in a flying posture in the Citraland Park.

PONTIANAK, WEST KALIMANTAN

The second longest in the world and the longest in Indonesia, the Kapuas River in the jungles of Borneo brings you all the way into the hinterlands, home to the indigenous Dayak people. Deep in the rainforest, traditional ways of life have survived throughout the years. In an incredible natural setting, rich in diversity, boat rides starting from Pontianak are the ideal way to explore the region. You can also experience the Dayak way of life by staying in traditional longhouses. In the villages, elders still use traditional medicine, perform rituals, mark bodies with intricate tattoos, and wear heavy earrings. Borneo is also the best place to spot black orchids, orangutans, and fresh water dolphins.

RAJA AMPAT, PAPUA

Situated in Papua, the archipelago of Raja Ampat, comprising more than 1,500 small islands, is a diver's dream destination. The underwater scenery is incredibly beautiful, and includes one of the richest coral reef ecosystems on earth. It also includes around 1,300 different species of fish, 530 species of coral, and around 700 species of mollusk. The islands remain remote, and are hard to access, which makes them relatively undisturbed by human activity and expensive to get to. But for divers, this place is highly recommended.



PUBLIC HEALTH OVERVIEW

BASIC STATISTICS

Basic statistics

Indicators	Statistics	Year
Population (thousands)	249856	2013
Population aged under 15 (%)	29	2013
Population aged over 60 (%)	8	2013
Median age (years)	28	2013
Population living in urban areas (%)	52	2013
Total fertility rate (per woman)	2.3	2013
Number of live births (thousands)	4690.6	2013
Number of deaths (thousands)	1561.2	2013
Birth registration coverage (%)	67	2012
Cause-of-death registration coverage (%)	—	
Gross national income per capita (PPP int \$)	9260	2013
WHO region	South-East Asia	2013
World Bank income classification	Lower middle	2013

... Data from 2007 onwards not available.

Source:
Country statistics and global health estimates
by WHO and UN partners

For more information visit the Global Health Observatory
(<http://www.who.int/gho/en/>)

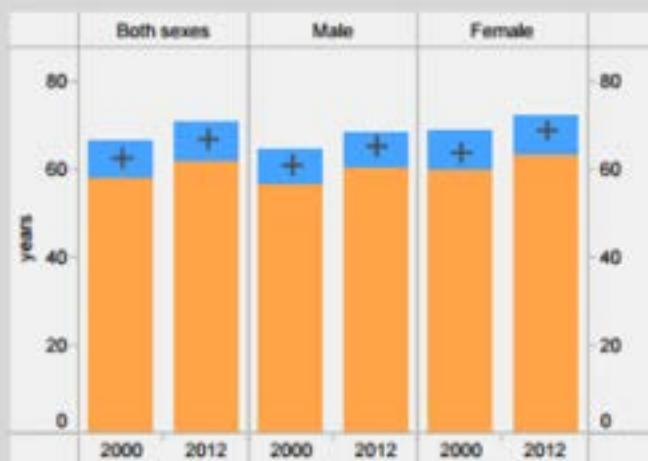
Last updated: January 2015

Life expectancy (years), 2012

		Country	WHO region	World Bank income group
Life expectancy	At birth	71	67	66
	At age 60	18	17	17
Healthy life expectancy	At birth	62	59	57

Life expectancy at birth for both sexes increased by 4 year(s) over the period of 2000–2012; the WHO region average increased by 5 year(s) in the same period.

In 2012, healthy expectancy in both sexes was 9 year(s) lower than overall life expectancy at birth. This lost healthy life expectancy represents 9 equivalent year(s) of full health lost through years lived with morbidity and disability.

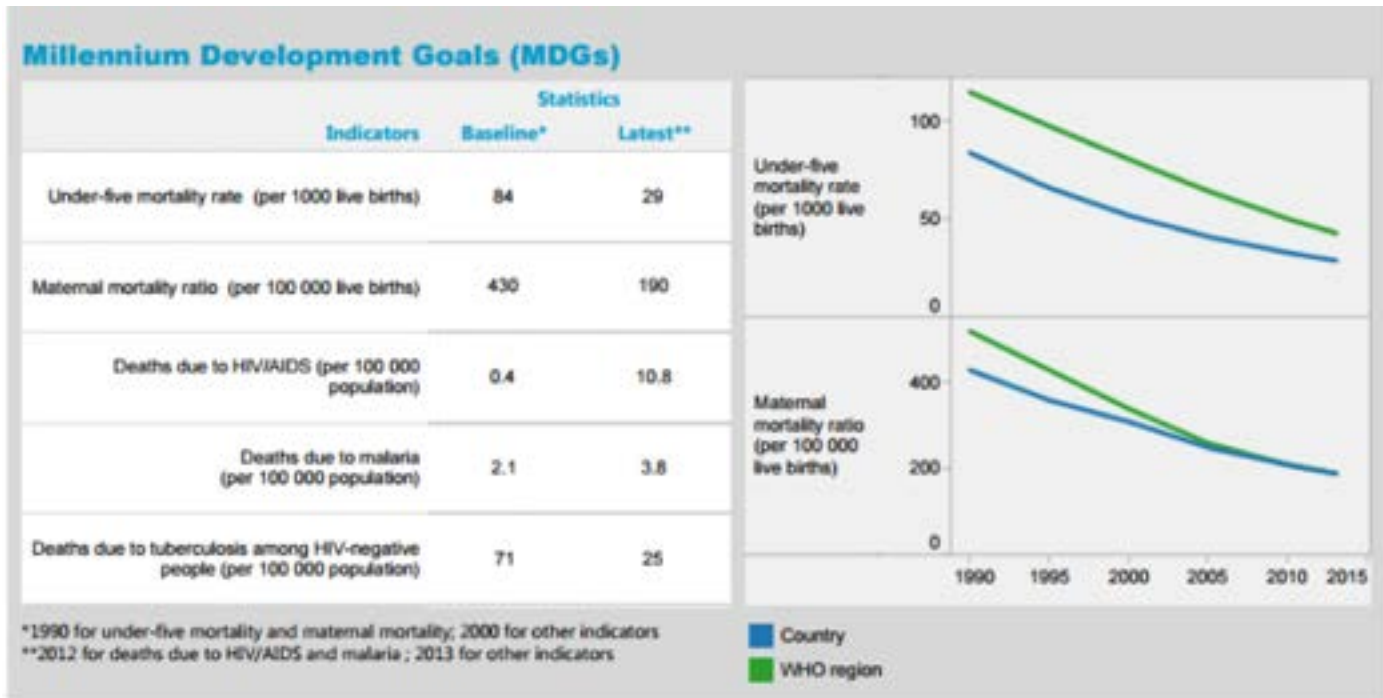


WHO regional life expectancy at birth

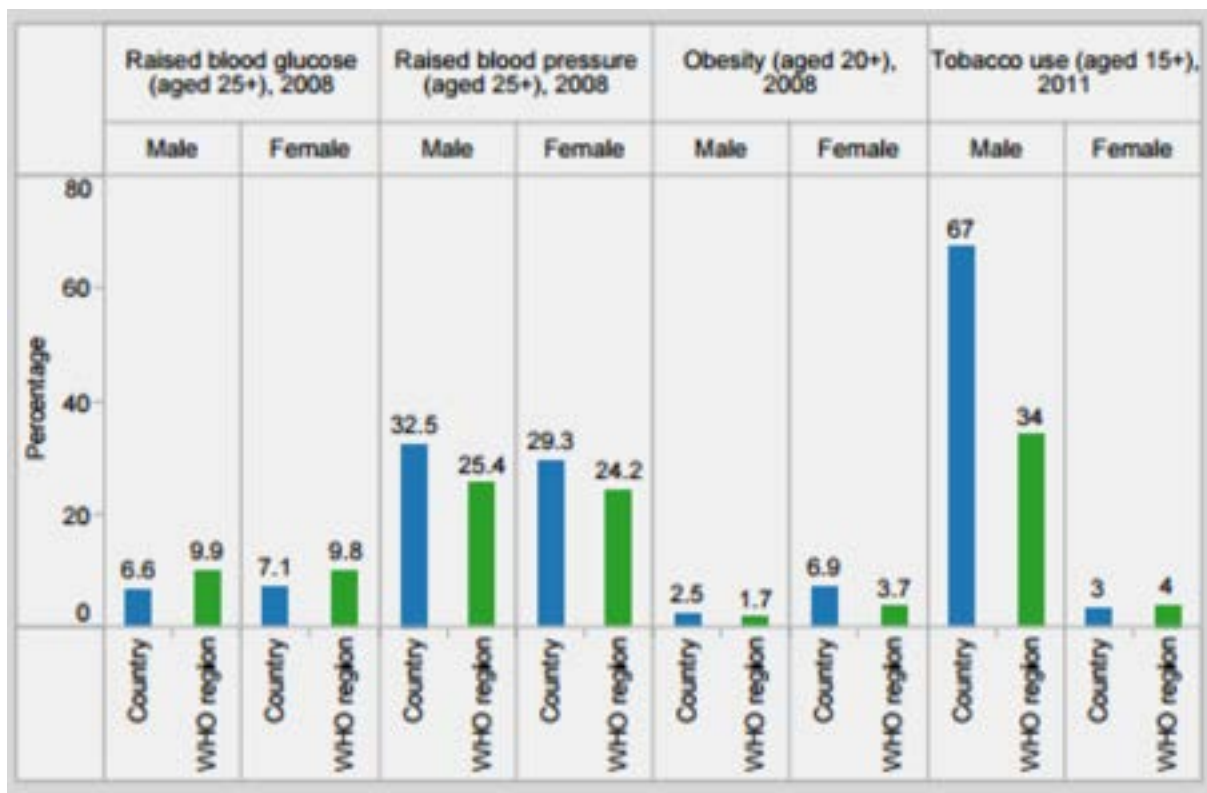
Healthy life expectancy at birth

Lost healthy life expectancy

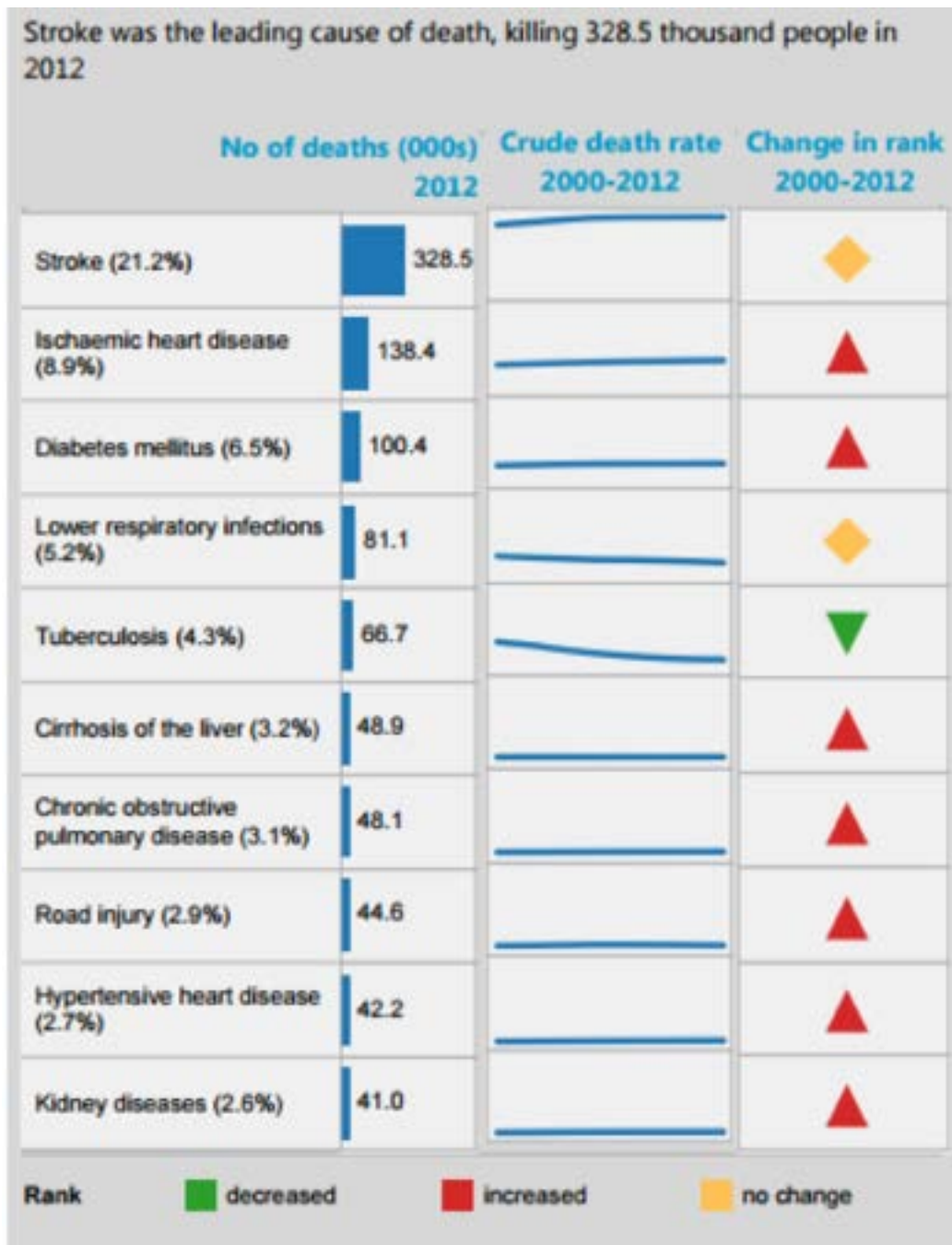
MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS



ADULT RISK FACTORS



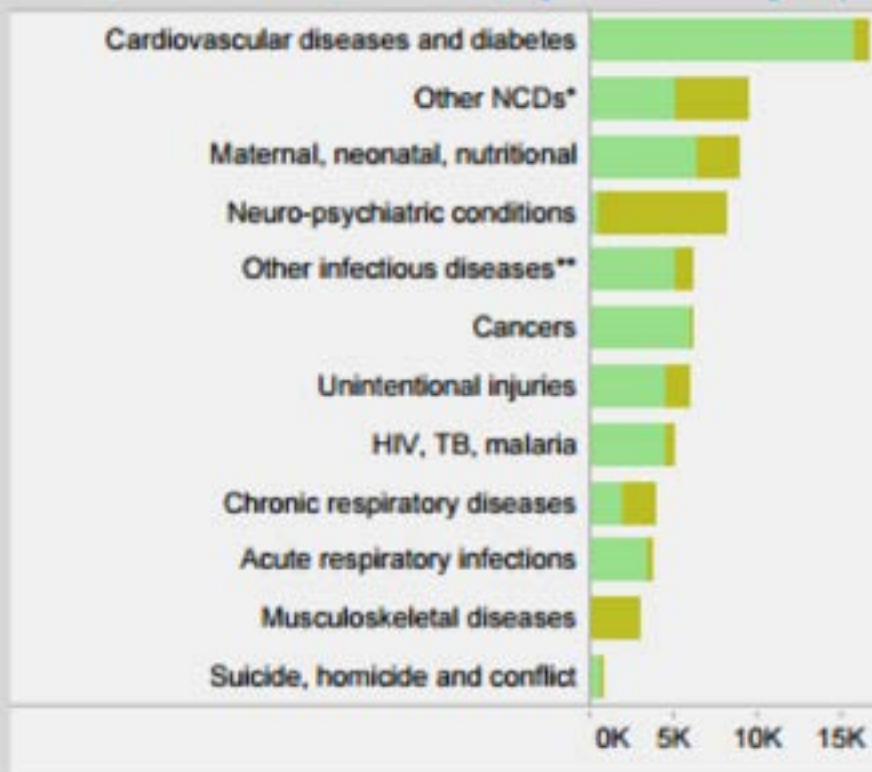
TOP 10 CAUSES OF DEATH



BURDEN OF DISEASE

Disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) are the sum of years of life lost due to premature mortality (YLL) and years of healthy life lost due to disability (YLD).

DALYs, YLL and YLD (thousands) by broad cause group



*Other noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) including non-malignant neoplasms; endocrine, blood and immune disorders; sense organ, digestive, genitourinary, and skin diseases; oral conditions; and congenital anomalies.

** Infectious diseases other than acute respiratory diseases, HIV, TB and malaria.

■ YLL

■ YLD

COUNTRY OVERVIEW

History

The area now comprising the archipelago of Indonesia, specifically Java, was inhabited by *Homo erectus* approximately 500,000 years ago, while the island of Flores was home to a newly discovered species of hominid, *Homo floresiensis*, until approximately 10,000 years ago. The date of the earliest arrival of *Homo sapiens* to the area was between 40,000 and 100,000 years ago. The earliest historical mention of the area was of the Jawa Dwipa Hindu kingdom in Java and Sumatra around 200 B.C.E. by Indian scholars. Various archeological sites show the influence of the Hindu religion in the area from the first century to the fifth century C.E.

Under the influences of Hinduism and Buddhism, several kingdoms formed on the islands of Sumatra and Java from the seventh to fourteenth century. Arab spice traders brought Islam, which became the dominant religion in many parts of the archipelago after the collapse of Hindu and Buddhist kingdoms.

When the Portuguese arrived in the early sixteenth century, they found numerous small states vulnerable to conquest; later, other Europeans seeking to dominate the spice trade arrived. In the seventeenth century, the Dutch ousted the Spanish and Portuguese (except for the Portuguese colony on the island of Timor). Dutch influence began with the Dutch East India Company (VOC), a chartered private enterprise complete with its own fleet and army, which gradually expanded its control. Like the British, the Dutch mainly relied on indirect rule, using local elites as vassals, while imposing their will and extracting wealth. The VOC was dissolved in 1799, and the East Indies was awarded to the then United Kingdom of the Netherlands in 1815.



Under the nineteenth-century Cultivation System (Cultuurstelsel), large plantations and forced cultivation were established on Java, finally creating the profit for the Netherlands that the VOC had been unable to produce. In a more liberal period of colonial rule after 1870, the Cultivation System was abolished, and after 1901 the Dutch introduced the Ethical Policy, which included limited political reform and increased investment in the colony.

During World War II, with the Netherlands under German occupation, Japan began a five-prong campaign in December 1941 towards Java and the vital fuel supplies of the Dutch East Indies. Japan captured Java by March 1942, and erected an occupation government, installing Sukarno, a pro-

independence activist imprisoned by the Dutch, as its head. From 1942, Sukarno collaborated with the Japanese occupiers. In later life, he refused to talk about the war years.

In 1945 with the war drawing to a close, Sukarno sought to declare independence with Japan's permission. However, Sukarno and Mohammad Hatta declared independence unilaterally on August 17, soon after the Japanese lost the war. With Japan defeated, the Netherlands' Army, at first backed by the British, attempted to reoccupy their former East Indies colonies.

Indonesia's war for independence lasted from 1945 until December 27, 1949, when, under international pressure, especially from the United States (which threatened to cut off Marshall Plan funds), the Netherlands acknowledged the independence of Indonesia as a federation of autonomous states. This federation soon became a republic with Sukarno as president and Hatta as vice president. It was not until August 16, 2005, that the Dutch government recognized 1945 as the country's year of independence.

During the 1950s and 1960s, Sukarno's government aligned first with the emerging non-aligned movement, and later with the socialist bloc. The 1960s brought a military confrontation with neighboring Malaysia, and increasing frustration over domestic economic difficulties.

General Suharto of the Indonesian Army became president in 1967 on the pretext of securing the country against an alleged communist coup attempt against a weakening Sukarno, whose tilt leftward had alarmed both the military and Western powers. Suharto's administration is commonly called the New Order and ushered in an era when hundreds of thousands of people were killed or imprisoned by military and religious groups in a backlash against alleged communist supporters. He also annexed East Timor, despite massive protest.



Suharto invited foreign investment, which produced substantial—albeit uneven—economic growth. However, Suharto enriched himself and his family and was forced to step down in 1998 amid massive demonstrations and a faltering economy. Vice President Habibie was named the new Indonesian president. A one-time aircraft designer and former Indonesian minister of research and technology, President Habibie promised a multiparty, democratic election in 1999 and encouraged freedom of the press. His presidency was plagued by various bloody conflicts, both long-running ones in Aceh province and West New Guinea, and new ones in Maluku, Poso (Sulawesi), and Kalimantan. There was a financial scandal (Bank Bali case) related to his friends and the staff of his political party.

On 1999 President Habibie agreed to hold a referendum on independence for East Timor. The result of the referendum was an overwhelming vote for independence from Indonesia. This resulted in a bloody riot in East Timor by the angry pro-Indonesia militia. The United Nations sent a peacekeeping force, and the UN Human Rights Commission alleged that several Indonesian government staff and military officers were responsible for the riot. The Indonesian Human Rights Court freed all but one suspect, Enrico Gutierrez, a former leader of the pro-Indonesia militia.

President Habibie resigned, to be replaced by K.H. Abdulrahman Wahid as the new President from 1999 to 2004. From 1998 to 2005, the country had four presidents: Bacharuddin Jusuf (B.J.) Habibie (1998 to 1999), Abdurrahman Wahid (1999 to 2001), Megawati Sukarnoputri (2001 to 2004) and Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (from 2004 on). President Wahid was the leader of the powerful Indonesian Islamic organization, Nadathul Ulama (he was plagued by serious health problems due to a stroke suffered before he became president). Megawati Sukarnoputri, the daughter of the first president, Sukarno, became vice president.

A further corruption scandal (the Bulog fund) and a political crisis in 2001 forced Wahid to resign. Megawati Sukarnoputri, the leader of PDI-P, the winner of 1999 election, replaced him as president from 2001 to 2004.

Indonesia's first direct presidential election was held in 2004, and won by Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono. It was the largest one-day election in the world.

A massive earthquake and tsunami on December 26, 2004, devastated parts of northern Sumatra, particularly the Aceh province. In March 2005, a powerful earthquake destroyed most buildings on Nias Island, west of Sumatra. Hundreds of people were killed. Peace talks between the Indonesian government and Gerakan Aceh Merdeka (GAM, the Free Aceh Movement) were restarted and resulted in a peace agreement



Geography

Indonesia's 18,108 islands, of which about seven thousand are inhabited, are scattered around the equator, giving the country a tropical climate. The coastal plains average 82° F (28° C), and the higher mountain regions, 73° F (23° C). Western Sumatra, Java, Bali, the interiors of Kalimantan, Sulawesi, and Western New Guinea are the wettest, with rainfall of more than 78 inches (2,000 millimeters) per year. The city of Bogor, near Jakarta, lays claim to having to world's highest number of rainstorms per year, with 322.

Indonesia comprises Java, one of the most densely populated regions on Earth (where about half of the population lives), Sumatra, Borneo (shared with Malaysia and Brunei), New Guinea (shared with Papua New Guinea) and Sulawesi, also known as Celebes.

It is bordered by the nations of Papua New Guinea, East Timor, Singapore, Australia and Malaysia. In addition to the capital city of Jakarta, principal cities include Surabaya, Bandung, Medan, Palembang, and Semarang.

Its location on the edges of the Pacific, Eurasian, and Australian tectonic plates means Indonesia has frequent earthquakes and the resulting tsunamis. Indonesia also has many volcanoes, the most famous being the now-vanished Krakatoa, which was located between Sumatra and Java and erupted explosively in 1883. 36,000 West Javans died in the resulting tidal wave. The sound of the explosion was reported as far away as Turkey and Japan. Between 1972 and 1991, 29 volcanic eruptions were recorded, mostly on Java.

Mountains ranging between 9,800 and 12,460 feet (3,000 to 3,800 meters) above sea level can be found on the islands of Sumatra, Java, Bali, Lombok, Sulawesi, and Seram. The highest peak, Puncak Jaya, also known as Mount Carstenz, reaches over 16,000 feet (4884 meters), and is located in the Sudirman Mountains in Western New Guinea.

Flora and fauna differ markedly between Kalimantan, Bali, and western islands on the one hand and Sulawesi (Celebes), Lombok, and islands further east on the other. This ecological boundary, called the Wallace Line after its discoverer, Alfred Russel Wallace, is often given as the boundary between Asia and Australasia.

Indonesia faces environmental challenges. Coastal waters contaminated by pollution from agricultural pesticides and off-shore oil drilling caused fish stocks to decline, threatening the livelihood of fishing people and those engaged in allied activities—roughly 5.6 million people.



Deforestation, soil erosion, massive forest fires, and even desertification, resulting from intensive commercial logging, threatens the mountainous interior regions of Kalimantan, Sulawesi, and Sumatra.

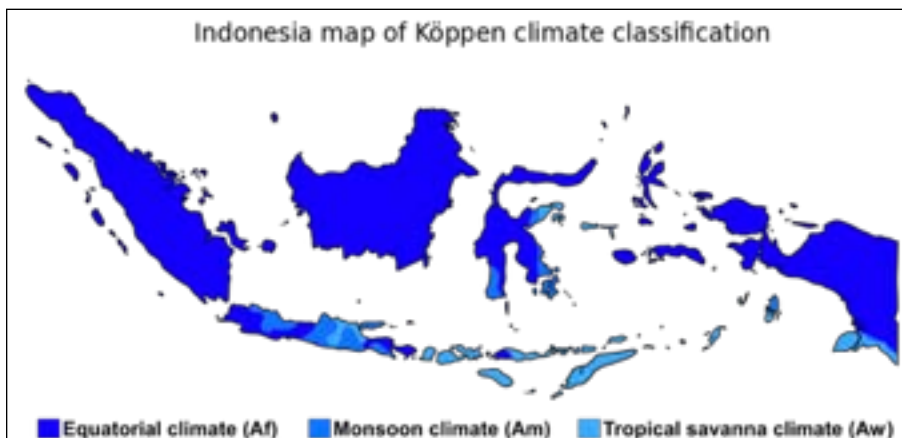
In 1983 some 11,580 square miles (30,000 square kilometers) of prime tropical forest worth at least U.S. \$10 billion were destroyed in a fire in Kalimantan Timur Province. The disastrous scale of this fire was a result of the piles of dead wood left behind by the timber industry. Even discounting the calamitous effects of the fire, in the mid-1980s Indonesia's deforestation rate was the highest in Southeast Asia, at about 2,702 square miles (7,000 sq. km) per year.

Climate and Weather

The country has a typical equatorial climate and has two seasons, the rainy season between November to March, and the dry season from April and October. The primary variable in the country's climate is rainfall. The regions relative humidity is from 70 to 90%. Winds are moderate, with monsoons commonly blustering from the south and east is experienced between June to September and from northwest in December to March.

Regional temperature variant is attributed to elevation rather than latitude. Temperatures are highest along the coast, where the mean yearly temperature in the lowlands is around 30°C, and is noticeably lower in the mountains. Only the Maoke Mountains of Papua are high enough to experience snow. The periodic differences of temperature in Jakarta is not less than 5 times as large as the difference involving the high and low temperatures (January and July); on an extremely hot day in Jakarta the temperature might reach almost 38°C, while in particular cool day it may drop to around 8°C. Typhoons and thunderstorms pose short chance to

seamen in Indonesia waters; the major risk occurs from swift currents in canalizes, suchlike as the Sape and Lombok straits.



The recommended wearable is warmer clothes for cool evenings and highland areas. Slacks or trouser and shirts are mostly considered but jackets and tie are required when making official calls or formal occasions. And it is not appropriate to wear shorts and halter tops to any place except on the beach or around sports facilities.

Demographics

Indonesia's population statistics are difficult to estimate. The country's Central Statistics Bureau quotes 219.9 million as the population for 2005, while the CIA World Factbook estimates are over 240 million. Some parts of Indonesia are among the most densely populated areas in the world. Java is the most populous island, and many Indonesian cities are some of the most populous and densely populated.

The west of the country is Asian and the people are mostly Malay, while the east is more Pacific and people on New Guinea are Papuan, with roots in the islands of Melanesia. There are, however, many more subdivisions—since Indonesia spans an area the size of Europe or the U.S. and consists of many islands that developed separately. Many Indonesians identify with a more specific ethnic group, such as Javanese, Sundanese, or Batak. There are quite different groups within many islands, such as Borneo, with its Dayak and Punan, who have different lifestyles and skin-tones. The total number of languages/ethnic groups for Indonesia is 742, and the province of Papua alone has some 269 different ethnic groups.



Indonesia has ethnic tensions, particularly between Indonesians of Chinese ethnicity and the Pribumi peoples, who are considered natives of Indonesia. Non-Pribumi people are not always considered entirely Indonesian. Riots in Jakarta in 1997 and 1998 highlighted this recurring tension. Ethnic relations are strained mostly due to a perception that the Chinese community is too wealthy relative to the Pribumis. Some of the resentment rose against shopkeepers and small-time creditors who constitute much of the Chinese Indonesian community. Under Dutch rule, Chinese were used as middlemen and treated as second-class citizens, while Pribumi peasants and laborers were treated as third-class citizens. Chinese-owned shops, and the families living and working in storefront dwellings were the target of much of the wrath of the rioters. The Indonesian government has taken steps to remedy the problem. Additionally, the corruption, collusion, and nepotism ('KKN' is the Indonesian abbreviation) which characterized Suharto's presidency increased public resentment that led to the eventual downfall of the regime but also exacerbated ethnic tensions in Indonesia.

Ethnic conflict also exists between local ethnic groups and the Javanese and Madurese people relocated by the central government. This type of conflict can often take on religious overtones as Muslim Javanese and

Madurese find themselves in areas that were predominantly Christian or animist. One example of this occurred in West Kalimantan, where members of the local Dayak community massacred hundreds of Madurese. Other such conflicts have occurred in Ambon City, Sulawesi Tengah, and parts of Western New Guinea (formerly known as Irian Jaya).

Most Indonesians speak at least one of hundreds of local languages (bahasa daerah). The official national language, called "Bahasa Indonesia" in Indonesian, is taught in schools and is spoken by nearly every Indonesian. It was a lingua franca for the region, including present-day Malaysia (and is closely related to the Malay language), was accepted by the Dutch as the de facto language for the colony, and declared the official language after independence. English is the most widely spoken foreign language. A number of Chinese dialects, most prominently Min Nan, are also spoken. The public use of Mandarin Chinese, especially Chinese characters, was discouraged between 1966 and 1998.

The formerly large, influential Eurasian community (locally known as Indo) has largely left the country for the Netherlands, California in the U.S., and Australia, but some Eurasians remain in Indonesia and among them are highly esteemed models and soap opera stars.

Almost 88 percent of Indonesians reported their religion as Muslim in the 2000 census, making Indonesia the most populous Muslim-majority nation in the world. Eight percent are Christian (of which roughly 75 percent are Protestant, the remainder mainly Catholic, and a large minority Charismatic), three percent Hindu and one percent Buddhist. Indonesians are required to declare themselves as one of these official religions. As a result, many Indonesian "Muslims" are non-practicing, follow Indonesia's animist traditions, or are entirely secular.



Economy

Indonesia has a mixed economy in which both the private sector and government play significant roles. The country is the largest economy in Southeast Asia and a member of the G-20 major economies. Indonesia's estimated gross domestic product, as of 2010 was US\$706.73 billion with estimated nominal per capita GDP was US\$3,015, and per capita GDP PPP was US\$4,394. June 2011: At World Economic Forum on East Asia, Indonesian president said Indonesia will be in the top ten countries with the strongest economy within the next decade. The Gross domestic product is almost Rp.1 trillion and the debt ratio to the GDP is 26 percent. The industry sector is the economy's largest and accounts for 46.4% of GDP, this is followed by services and agriculture. However, since 2010, service sector has employed more people than other sectors, accounting 48.9% of the total labor force, this has been followed by agriculture and industry. Agriculture, however, had been the country's largest employer for centuries.

According to World Trade Organization data, Indonesia was the 27th biggest exporting country in the world in 2010, moving up three places from a year before. Indonesia's main export markets are Japan, Singapore, the United States, and China. The major suppliers of imports to Indonesia are Singapore, China, and Japan. In 2005, Indonesia ran a trade surplus with export revenues of US\$83.64 billion and import expenditure of US \$62.02 billion. The country has extensive natural resources, including crude oil, natural gas, tin, copper, and gold. Indonesia's major imports include machinery and equipment, chemicals, fuels, and foodstuffs. And the country's major export commodities include oil and gas, electrical appliances, plywood, rubber, and textiles.

In the 1960s, the economy deteriorated drastically as a result of political instability, a young and inexperienced government, and economic nationalism, which resulted in severe poverty and hunger. By the time of Sukarno's downfall in the mid-1960s, the economy was in chaos with 1,000% annual inflation, shrinking export revenues, crumbling infrastructure, factories operating at minimal capacity, and negligible investment. Following President Sukarno's downfall in the mid-1960s, the New Order administration brought a degree of discipline to economic policy that quickly brought inflation down, stabilized the currency, rescheduled foreign debt, and attracted foreign aid and investment.. Indonesia was until recently Southeast Asia's only member of OPEC, and

the 1970s oil price raises provided an export revenue windfall that contributed to sustained high economic growth rates, averaging over 7% from 1968 to 1981. Following further reforms in the late 1980s, foreign investment flowed into Indonesia, particularly into the rapidly developing export-oriented manufacturing sector, and from 1989 to 1997, the Indonesian economy grew by an average of over 7%.

Indonesia was the country hardest hit by the Asian financial crisis of 1997-98. Against the US dollar, the rupiah dropped from about Rp. 2,600 to a low point of 14,000, and the economy shrank by 13.7%. The Rupiah stabilized in the Rp. 8,000 to 10,000 range, and a slow but significant economic recovery has ensued. However, political instability, slow economic reform, and corruption slowed the recovery. Transparency International, for example, has since ranked Indonesia below 100 in its Corruption Perceptions Index. Nevertheless, GDP growth averaged 5% between 2004 and 2006. The Growth, unfortunately, was not able to make a widely real impact toward unemployment and poverty, particularly due to the stagnant wages and rapid hikes in food, oil and gas price. Since 2007, however, with the improvement in banking sector and domestic consumption, the national economic growth has been 6% annually and this helped the country weather the 2008-2009 global recession. As of 2010, an estimated 13.3% of the population was living below poverty line, and the unemployment rate was 7.1%.

Education

The Dutch introduced a system of formal education, although this was restricted to certain privileged children. The system they introduced was roughly similar to the current structure.

Education in Indonesia is the responsibility of the Department of Education. From birth until the age of five, Indonesian children do not have access to formal education. From the age of five to seven, they attend kindergarten. Students attend middle school for three years from the age of 13 to 15, then may move on to high school or college, or cease formal education. High school or college comprises three years of schooling, from the age of 16 to 18. After graduation, students may enter the workforce, or continue with higher education at a university. A total of 87.9 percent of the population over the age of 15 can read and write.

Education is compulsory for twelve years. Parents can choose between state-run, non sectarian public schools supervised by Depdiknas (Department of National Education) or private or semi-private religious (usually

Islamic) schools supervised and financed by the Department of Religious Affairs. The enrollment rate is 94% for primary education (2011), 75% for secondary education, and 27% for tertiary education. The literacy rate is 93% (2011).



By 2014, there were 118 state universities in Indonesia. Entry to higher education depends on the nationwide entrance examination (SNMPTN and SBMPTN). According to the 2015 Times Higher Education World University Rankings, the top university in Indonesia is University of Indonesia (rank 310, dropped from 201 in 2009),

followed by Bandung Institute of Technology (in the 431-460 rank range) and Gadjah Mada University (in the 551-600 rank range). Five other Indonesian universities, including Airlangga University, Bogor Institute of Agriculture, Diponegoro University, Sepuluh Nopember Institute of Technology and Brawijaya University all huddled in the 701+ range.[204] All of educational institutions located in Java. Andalas University is pioneering the establishment of a leading university outside of Java.

Religion

Religion acts a major role in daily lives of Indonesians. There are unusual religions that are exercised in the country, which show an important influence in Indonesia 's economical, political and cultural life. Officially, only 6 religions are recognized by the government, namely Islam, Protestantism, Catholicism, Hinduism, Buddhism and Confucianism. The population is approximately 222 million as of 2000 and around 86.1% were Muslims, 5.7% Protestant, 3% are Catholic, 1.8% Hindu, 3.4% believes in other religions.

Islam was presented to the country in 14th century. It was expanded in the west coast of Sumatra and then evolves to the east in Java. During that time, kingdoms were established with Muslim influence, namely Banten, Demak, Mataram, and Pajang. Catholicism was introduced by the Portuguese to the country, particularly in the island of Flores. In 16th century, Dutch introduced Protestantism with the influences of Calvinist and Lutheran. Protestant-majority provinces in the country are North Sulawesi (64%) and Papua (64%). Hindu and Buddhist influenced realms were built, such as Kutai, Majapahit, Srivijaya, and

Sailendra. The largest Buddhist monument in the world is Borobudur. It was established by the Kingdom of Sailendra. Confucianism was introduced as early as the 3rd century AD which originated from China. Advocates of the said religion believe in the code of behavior, instead of well-coordinated community religion or social movement. An organization called Tiong Hoa Hwee Koan was formed by the Confucians in Jakarta.

However, the government is open-minded of other religions as well. Some of them are Animism (doesn't believe in a particular god and belief in certain objects, like stones, tree and people) and Judaism (the only Jewish temple in Indonesia is located in Surabaya).



Culture

Art forms in Indonesia have been influenced by several cultures. The famous Javanese and Balinese dances, for example, contain aspects of Hindu culture and mythology. Also well-known are the Javanese and Balinese wayang kulit shadow theatre shows, displaying several mythological events. Pencak Silat is a unique martial art originating from the archipelago.

Among the popular art forms of Java are: Reog from Ponorogo, Kethoprak in Central and East Java, and Angguk and Jathilan around Purwokerto.



Several Islands are famous for their batik, ikat, and songket cloth. Once on the brink of disappearing, batik, and later, ikat, received renewed interest when former President Suharto began wearing batik shirts on official occasions.



Indonesia has a long-standing tradition of sculpture and carving. Examples of Indonesian sculpture have been found dating back to the Bronze and Iron ages, but the artform particularly flourished in the eighth to tenth centuries, both as individual works of art, and as incorporated into temple structures. Most notable are the hundreds of meters of relief sculpture at the temple of Borobodur in Central Java. There, approximately two miles (3,800 meters) of exquisite relief sculptures tell the story of the life of Buddha and illustrate his teachings. The temple was originally home to 504 statues of the seated Buddha.

In the twentieth century, Bali saw a flourishing of its artistic communities, especially painting. Batik and sculpture developed in new directions, combining traditional methods with contemporary themes and techniques. Although many of the Balinese sculpture workshops now cater to the tourist trade, there is a vibrant sculptural tradition in Bali, especially around Ubud.

Long houses in Sulawesi and Sumatra are adorned with carved relief, and the structures of the buildings themselves are often carved. Primitive animistic carvings are still made in Sulawesi and elsewhere, although much of this is now made for sale to tourists. In Tana Toraja, effigies of the dead are carved. In New Guinea, Bisj Poles of up to 25 meters are carved from a single piece of mangrove tree, adorned with human figures, animals and other totems.

Indonesia is home to hundreds of forms of music and dance. The best-known traditional or classical music from Central/East Java and Bali is the Gamelan. Traditional dances depict episodes from the Ramayana and Mahabharata from India. A very popular modern style of music is Dangdut, with an accompanying free dance style. Many political rallies have Dangdut performances to attract crowds. Dangdut, which first surfaced during the 1970s, has a distinct Indian sound.

Keroncong is said to have its roots in Portugal, brought to Indonesia by Portuguese traders in the fifteenth century. Most popular in the twentieth century, keroncong is now often considered "old people's" music. A more modern form of keroncong is called Pop Keroncong. Completely different is the soft Sasando music from West Timor in the province of East Nusa Tenggara. Sasando is an instrument made from a leaf of the lontar palm and bears some resemblance to a harp.

Pramoedya Ananta Toer was Indonesia's most internationally celebrated author, having won the Magsaysay Award as well as being considered for the Nobel Prize in Literature. Other important figures include the late Chairil Anwar, a poet and member of the Generation 45 group of authors who were active in the Indonesian independence movement. There is a long tradition in Indonesia, and particularly among ethnically Malay populations, of extemporary, interactive, verbal composition of poetry. These poems are referred to as pantun.

Poverty

Indonesia has grown rapidly in recent years and living standards have improved. On the basis of purchasing-power parity (PPP), albeit not the updated figures discussed here, gross national income per head doubled during the decade to 2012, to \$4,730. The proportion of the population living in poverty fell by half, from 24% in 1999 to 12% in 2012. McKinsey, a consulting firm, has predicted that the country's "consuming class" of people earning more than \$3,600 annually will treble to 135m by 2030 (again, on a PPP basis and adjusted for inflation). The growing ranks of consumers, in turn, have prompted a spurt of foreign investment.

Yet Indonesia's growth has been uneven. According to a forthcoming report by the World Bank, real consumption grew by about 4% a year on average in 2003-10. But for the poorest 40% of households it grew by only 1.3%. In contrast, consumption by the richest 20% grew by 5.9%. In other words, the rich are getting richer much more rapidly than the poor are. At 0.38 in 2011, Indonesia's Gini coefficient, a measure of income inequality, is in line with that of other developing countries.

Over 3m migrants from the countryside arrive each year in Jakarta and other cities. Many of them end up with jobs in low-end services, hawking food by the roadside or selling things from handcarts. They are part of a vast informal economy, which accounts for some 70% of GDP. They rarely earn the official minimum wage and receive few government benefits.

The World Bank estimates that labour productivity in Indonesia's low-end service sector is about double that in agriculture. But it is still only one-fifth of that in manufacturing. In other words, poverty falls as people leave rice fields to work in low-end services, but it would fall much faster if they were to find jobs in factories instead.

Manufacturing in Indonesia is hamstrung by decrepit infrastructure, rigid labour laws and protectionist policies that make it difficult for its factories to be competitive. Even though the share of Indonesia's labour force employed in agriculture has been in decline for decades, manufacturing's share has not changed much at all, hovering at about 13%. And local manufacturing remains dominated by the processing of palm oil and other primary commodities. In contrast, services now employ about 44% of the labour force, up from 37% a decade ago.



Widening access to things like well-built houses, clean water and sanitation, along with education and health care, might slowly start to share the rewards of Indonesia's rapid economic growth more evenly.

SURVIVAL GUIDE

Etiquette

Various codes of etiquette in Indonesia govern the expectations of social behavior in the country and are considered very important. Etiquette demonstrates respect, and is considered one of the key factor in social interactions. Like many social cultures, etiquette varies greatly depending on one's status relative to the person in question. Some conventions may be very regional practices, and thus may not exist in all regions of Indonesia. The following are generally accepted contemporary customs in Indonesia.

Smile

Indonesians smile a lot to initiate contact, it is highly recommended to smile back in return. When interacting with other people, one should avoid expressing negative air of resentment, arrogance or hostility. Smiling, even toward strangers that you are interacting with, or someone that accidentally met your eyes, is considered polite and could be a social ice-breaker and to sign that you are approachable. Probably that is why Indonesians are rated highly as the most smiling people in the world.

Communality

Indonesians are family and community oriented. Several ethnic group has knit-tight relations that its member are expected to involve actively in many of their community events. Social harmony and spirit of cooperation is nurtured, as embodied in the tradition of decision by consensus (musyawarah-mufakat), and the long-established pattern of mutual assistance (gotong-royong). Senior is expected to make group decisions, although Indonesians are advocates of group discussion and consensus. This ties back to the idea of maintaining strong group cohesiveness and harmonious relationships. Individualism, especially among traditional community is considered arrogance and shunned upon. Politeness as well as respect, modesty and loyalty, is prevalent in the culture.

Hierarchy and honoring the elder

As with most group-oriented cultures, hierarchy plays a great role in Indonesian culture. It is important to observe that in Indonesia everyone has a status, no one is equal, and status is situational. This hierarchical relationships are respected, emphasized and maintained. Respect is usually shown to those with status, power, position, and age. Failure to demonstrate proper respect, would be deemed as kurang ajar (Indonesian for "lack of education or teaching") to denotes the lack of good manners.

Elders are must be respected through performing salim, which is a revering handshake by touching the back of the hand to the forehead. For example, when shaking the hand with older persons, such as parents, grandparents and teachers, the younger people or students are expected to touch the back of the elder's palm with the tip of their nose or forehead, this reflects a special respect from the young to the old. This salim gesture is similar to hand-kissing, with exception it is only tip of nose or forehead that touch the hand, not the lips. This can be seen in both the village and families.

The ritualized gesture of asking for forgiveness, paying respect and honoring the elders is the sungkem gesture. It is the utmost gesture of respect in Javanese and Sundanese tradition, mostly performed between parents and children. The parents place their hands on their laps and the children hold their parents hands and bow deep to put their nose in their parents hands, almost placing one's head upon the elder's lap. Ritualized sungkem often performed in wedding or during Lebaran or Hari Raya Eid al Fitr.

Indirectness

Most Indonesians valued social harmony dearly, so direct confrontation is best avoided. With such eagerness to avoid confrontation, indirectness would mostly become the norm. Indonesians might go to such extent to avoid unpleasantness, bad news or direct rejection. A socially refined Indonesian would go to elegant lengths to avoid to directly said "no"; in Indonesian language there are twelve ways to say "no" and six ways to say "please", this describes the complexity of social interaction and manners in Indonesia. Yet today, in the relatively new atmosphere of democracy, expressing disagreement, performing demonstrations, and arguing in open debate are becoming more publicly acceptable.

Saving face

Saving one's face means one should carefully consider others' dignity and avoid them experiencing shame or humiliation. Openly airing your displeasure at certain circumstances would be considered extremely disrespectful and bad etiquette. In the event that you are disgruntled or angry with a person, it is best to discuss the matter privately. This way you are allowing them to 'save face' and retain their dignity and honor amongst their peers.

Greetings

Greetings in local Indonesian includes selamat pagi (good morning), selamat siang (good afternoon), or selamat malam (good evening), and apa kabar? (how are you?). Saying terima kasih (thank you) after receiving services or favors demonstrate good manner.

When greeting or introducing oneself, smiling, handshake (salam) and slightly nod is a good gesture. A medium to soft handshake grip is sufficient, since gripping too hard could be considered rude or an act of aggression. Indonesians may not shake hand as firmly as their Western counterparts.[11] Salam is also a standard greeting between Muslims, and it would perhaps be considered polite to follow this form of salutation. Generally in salam, the equivalent of the handshake is to proffer both hands and gently touch your counterpart's extended hands, before finally bringing one's hands back to the chest to demonstrate that you welcome from the heart.

In certain cultures with significant Hindu-Buddhist heritage – it is common to perform sembah; to greet by clasped two hands together in front of the chest while slightly bowing. Traced to Dharmic Añjali Mudrā, it is the same as Indian namaste, Thai wai and Cambodian sampeah gesture, and preferred especially among Javanese and Balinese people.

Using hands

Both the Muslim and Hindu faiths somewhat abhor the use of the left hand. It is considered 'unclean', left hand is traditionally perceived as the hand used to clean yourself in the toilet. So when shaking hands, offering a gift, handing or receiving something, eating, pointing or generally touching another person, it is considered proper etiquette to always use your right hand.

Pointing toward someone with forefinger is considered rude. While pointing with the whole open palm or just a thumb (with other fingers folded) are considered most polite. Pointing direction by doing smooth and graceful motion with your chin is quite acceptable, except a sharp and strong movement, which is not polite and considered as an insult.

Table manner

Further information: Indonesian cuisine § Customs, presentation and consumption

During a dinner or luncheon invitation, the oldest man, most senior family member, or the honored host, has the right to initiate the meal, followed by the rest of the family and guests to help themselves with the dishes. Indonesian meals are commonly eaten with the combination of a spoon in the right hand and fork in the left

hand to push the food onto the spoon. Knife however, is absent from dining table, thus most of the ingredients such as vegetables and meat are already cut into bite-size pieces prior of cooking.

In many parts of the country, it is quite common to eat with one's bare hands. In traditional restaurants or households that commonly use bare hands to eat, such as Sundanese and Padang restaurants, they usually serve kobokan, a bowl of tap water with a slice of lime in it to give a fresh scent. This bowl of water should not be consumed, rather it is used to wash one's hand before and after eating. In some restaurants, one may be required to share a table; yet involving in conversation with strangers that shares table is not necessary, a smile and a slight nod during initiate contact is sufficient. Usually the one who does the inviting pays the bill, while going Dutch is not common and often considered as a poor form.

Indonesia is a Muslim majority country, so majority of Indonesians observe halal dietary law which prohibits the consumption of pork and alcohol. During the days of Ramadhan, one should refrained to eat in front of a Muslim colleague, or avoid invite them to join for a meal, as Muslims typically fast and refrain from drinking and smoking during the day.

Language

More than 700 regional languages are spoken in Indonesia's numerous islands. Most belong to the Austronesian language family, with a few Papuan languages also spoken. The official language is Bahasa Indonesia (Indonesian language), a variant of Malay, which was used in the archipelago. It borrows heavily from local languages such as Javanese, Sundanese, Minangkabau, etc. Indonesian is primarily used in commerce, administration, education and the media, but most Indonesians speak other languages, such as Javanese, as their first language.

Indonesian is based on the prestige dialect of Malay, that of the Johor-Riau Sultanate, which for centuries had been the lingua franca of the archipelago. It is the official language of Singapore, Malaysia and Brunei. Indonesian is universally taught in schools and consequently is spoken by nearly every Indonesian. It is the language of business, politics, national media, education, and academia. It was promoted by Indonesian nationalists in the 1920s, and declared the official language under the name Bahasa Indonesia in the proclamation of independence in 1945. Most Indonesians speak at least one of several hundred local languages and dialects, often as their first language. In comparison, Papua has over 270 indigenous Papuan and Austronesian languages, in a region of about 2.7 million people. Javanese is the most widely spoken local language, as it is the language of the largest ethnic group.

English	Bahasa Indonesia (Indonesian)
Welcome	Selamat datang
Hello (General greeting)	Hi
	Apa kabar?
Hello (on phone)	Halo
How are you?	Apa kabar? (What news?)
Reply to 'How are you?'	Baik-baik saja, terima kasih. Bagaimana dengan Anda?
Long time no see	Lama tidak bertemu
	Lama tidak berjumpa
What's your name?	Siapa nama anda?
My name is ...	Nama saya ...
Where are you from?	Anda berasal dari mana?
I'm from ...	Saya dari ...
Pleased to meet you	Senang bertemu dengan Anda
Good morning (Morning greeting)	Selamat pagi (early morning)
	Selamat siang (late morning)
Good afternoon (Afternoon greeting)	Selamat sore
Good evening (Evening greeting)	Selamat malam
Good night	Selamat malam
	Selamat tidur (before sleep)
Goodbye (Parting phrases)	Selamat tinggal (when leaving)
	Selamat jalan (when staying)
	Sampai jumpa lagi
Good luck	Semoga Beruntung!
Cheers!	Santi!
Have a nice day	Hari baik!
Bon appetit /Have a nice meal	Selamat makan
Bon voyage / Have a good journey	Selamat jalan
	Semoga selamat sampai tujuan

I understand	Saya mengerti
I don't understand	Saya tidak mengerti
Please speak more slowly	Tolong bicara pelan sedikit
	Tolong bicara pelan-pelan
Please write it down	Tolong ditulis
	Tolong tuliskan
Do you speak English?	Anda bisa bicara bahasa inggris?
Do you speak Indonesian?	Anda bisa bicara bahasa indonesia?
Yes, a little (reply to "Do you speak...?")	Ya, sedikit
How do you say ... in Indonesian?	Bagaimana cara mengatakan ... dalam bahasa Indonesia?
Excuse me	Maaf
How much is this?	Berapa harganya?
Sorry	Maafkan saya

SAFETY

IMR takes your safety and the security of the IMR team very seriously. However, we can not and do not guarantee your safety; there are inherent risks to travel and participating on medical teams.

IMR recommends that you discuss your health and prevention of acquired illness with your health care provider. IMR does not and will not make recommendations about vaccines, medications, or specific trips based on your health concerns. We ask that other team members, even if a qualified provider, not make recommendations to you as they may not be aware of your entire health history. Please do not ask the IMR office to make recommendations regarding your health concerns as they are not qualified to do.

IMR strongly recommends that you take full precautions regarding insect bites and food safety. This includes but is not limited too using insect repellent, treated clothing, and mosquito nets, and consuming only food and water that is properly prepared or purified. This section offers general tips for personal safety in any foreign country. IMR recommends that you research any concerns you have regard safety during travel or for your personal health at the following websites:

To obtain the latest U. S. State Department warnings for Indonesia, go to:

<https://travel.state.gov/content/passports/en/alertswarnings/indonesia-travel-warning.html>

IMR's safety and security policy:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B8J2Gdt7iZc5c05hYlpkeUtTbkU/view>

This section primarily addresses your physical safety, it is also important to remember that acquired illnesses and accidents, including road accidents, are possible and not wholly preventable when traveling.

Travel to a foreign country such as Indonesia can offer the experience of a lifetime. However, in the midst of all this excitement you must also be cognizant of your surroundings and take certain precautions to ensure your safety. Like many of the countries around the world, Indonesia has certain areas you might be wise to avoid.

To help you safely enjoy all that Indonesia has to offer, below we have outlined a few travel safety tips you may want to keep in mind while visiting the country.

- **Travel in Groups:** As the old saying goes, “there is safety in numbers.” Truer words have never been spoken. As you make your way through the country, en route to the various sites and attractions you’ve mapped out on your itinerary, always try to travel with at least one other person (even more if you can). Research shows that criminals are less likely to approach you when they feel outnumbered.
- **Make Copies of all Your Important Documents:** Documents can easily be misplaced or even stolen in the hustle and bustle of foreign travel, creating a nightmarish situation you just don’t need. This is why you should make copies of all your important papers. This includes copies of your passport, visa, driver’s license, social security card and medical insurance card. Travel experts suggest you keep one copy of these documents on your person at all times, and at least one other copy locked in the hotel safe.
- **Beware of the Night:** Sightseeing is an activity that should be limited to the daylight hours, as unsavory types tend to be hard at work during the nighttime, often preying on unsuspecting tourists. Enjoy your hotel during the nighttime hours, and if you must go out, try to stay in the immediate area.
- **Watch the Strays:** Most countries have many stray dogs and cats roaming the streets, many of which are feral and quite dangerous. Even if the animal looks friendly, resist the temptation to pet him/her, as many of these strays are infected with diseases, including rabies.
- **Get Vaccinated:** Although only people who have traveled to certain regions of the world are legally required to be vaccinated (for yellow fever) prior to entering most countries, you may want to be on the safe side and receive certain vaccinations. Check with your doctor regarding the vaccinations that would be appropriate when traveling to Indonesia and don’t let a serious illness of some type ruin your long-awaited getaway.

Currency



The rupiah (Rp) is the official currency of Indonesia. Issued and controlled by the Bank of Indonesia, the ISO 4217 currency code for the Indonesian rupiah is IDR. The name "rupiah" is derived from the Hindustani word rupiyaa (روپیہ, रुपया), ultimately from Sanskrit rupya (रूप्य; wrought silver). Informally, Indonesians also use the word "perak" ('silver' in Indonesian) in referring to rupiah. The rupiah is subdivided into 100 sen, although inflation has rendered all coins and banknotes denominated in sen obsolete. The current rupiah consists of coins from 50 rupiah up to 1000 rupiah (1 rupiah are officially legal tender but are effectively worthless and are not circulated) and banknotes of 1000 rupiah up to 100,000 rupiah. With US\$1 worth 13,448 rupiah (October 2015), the largest Indonesian banknote is therefore worth approximately US\$7.45.

FEES & TAXES

Visa On Arrival - A VOA will cost you USD \$35.00. If you have U.S. dollars that's fine, but you can also pay in A\$ or Euros, or by credit card. There is no way to change currency at the airport before you pay for your visa. Not all countries have to pay the Visa In Arrival Tax . Please check this link to see if you are exempt.

Departure Tax

There used to be a Rp 200,000 departure tax payable only in Rupiah at the airport when you leave. This fee is now built into the departure ticket price but travelers should still confirm at the departure counter before proceeding through immigration.

Money Changing - Inside Of Indonesia

Rates - always best to check the official exchange rate at www.xe.com. Then you'll have an idea of what a realistic rate should be. If the rate on offer is higher than XE.COM then it is most likely a scam. That said, always take care when changing money. It is easy to be tricked when you aren't used to working in hundreds of thousands and millions!

US Dollar Notes - be aware that if you are changing USD bank notes, banks and money changers are VERY PARTICULAR about the quality of the bills. \$100 bills will get you the best rate (usually posted), and smaller bills will trade at a discount (not posted). Bills must be in PERFECT condition, with no rips, tears, marks or creases, and must be printed no earlier than 2007. If the bank won't take a bill because it's not perfect, a money changer might but will certainly try to extract a discount. Small bills (\$10 or smaller) and coins are generally not changeable, in ANY currency. So please don't use smaller notes e.g. US\$10 or AUD\$10 as tips.

At The Airport: You have two easy options for getting local currency at the airport, ATM machines or money changers. There are two money changers as you exit the new international airport in the arrivals area.

MONEY CHANGERS

Commercial banks are always safest. Second best are registered money changers in sole-purpose shops or booths.

TRICKS - Tricks to beware of:

- Always ask first if they charge commission against the posted rate.
- Always ask if they discount bills smaller than \$100, and by how much.
- Never let any changers count out your money and then take it back to check after it's counted.
- Don't hand over your money – unless it's the big registered exchange – until they count out theirs in front of you.
- If the rate offered is way above the going rate, they will either charge commission or employ one a number of tricks, especially short-counting your bills -- and they're as good as any magician.

NEVER let the money leave your sight while it is counted or checked, or you could find the total shorter when it comes back. Once you leave the premises, it is usually not possible to remedy the situation. However, if you decide to go back even the next day to get your money back, you may find that they have kept track of their "tips" and will give it back upon threat of the police.

ATMS

If you put a non-Indonesian card in an ATM, it will automatically ask you if you want instructions in Indonesian or English.

Fees & Charges - If you take money out of your account by ATM, beware of the charges. A foreign exchange fee can be up to \$8 and a withdrawal fee can be the same – so you may pay \$20 for a \$50 withdrawal. So check with your bank before you go. Australian banks tend to charge higher fees than US banks. Some US banks charge a straight foreign exchange percentage (usually 3%) no matter the size of the withdrawal, and others add a per-withdrawal fee of \$3-5. All US credit cards will have fees attached in some form.

An alternative for Australians is to open a CitiBank Plus transaction account purely for travel. Transfer funds into the account prior to travel - there are neither foreign currency conversion fees nor ATM fees on this account so it's down to the local bank providing the ATM as to whether they levy a charge for the withdrawal. In Bali particularly, you might be charged when using an Australian bank's ATM such as the Commonwealth Bank or ANZ, but there are plenty of ATMs from Indonesian banks that won't charge you.

Notes Dispensed - ATMs dispense Rupiah only, and it comes in either Rp 50,000 and 100,000 notes: it will say on the outside of the machine. For Rp 100,000 machines, the maximum amount per transaction is usually 2 (or rarely, 3) million -- it's limited by how many bills can physically be pushed through the dispenser.

Take Your Money & Your Card - Please be aware that the money typically comes out BEFORE the card. Many an unwary traveller has left their card behind. The next person then walks up - the machine asks "do you want another transaction?" and they press "yes" thereby make a dent in your account.

Card Skimming - Some ATM's in Bali have been rigged with cameras and skimmers since 2009 and it is still an issue in 2014, so it's good practice to cover your hand when you enter your PIN. After the last round of thefts, most banks installed shields over key pads to make filming PINs more difficult. If you are concerned about security, it's always safer to use an ATM that is physically located at a bank branch rather than a free-standing ATM machine in a booth.

CREDIT CARDS

Phone your bank 2 weeks before you travel and tell them where you will be and the dates, they will then keep an eye on your card to ensure it is not compromised, especially after you have returned home. Do not let this card out of your sight and watch them when doing the transaction.

SECURITY

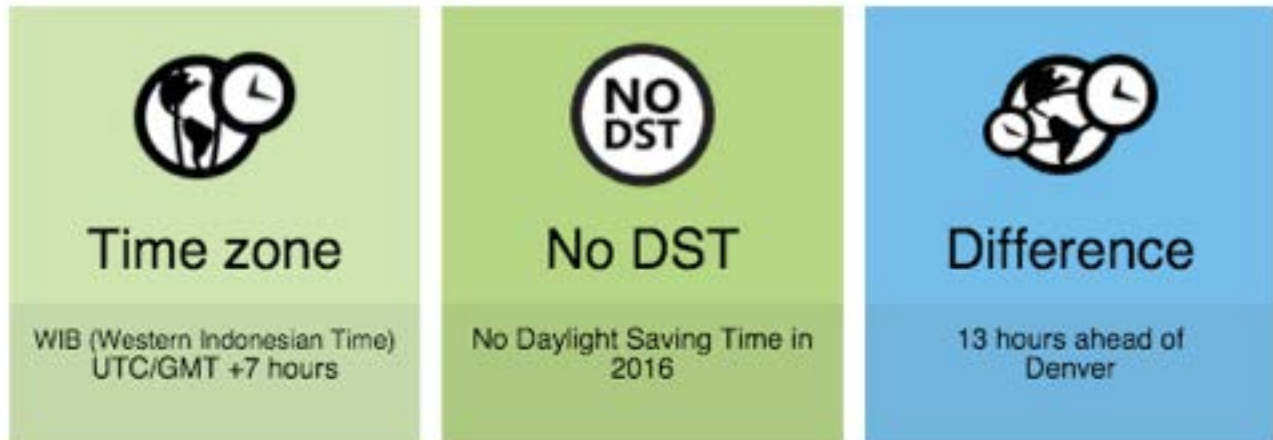
Keep money and passports in either your room safe or the hotels safety deposit box. Don't walk around with large amounts of money

IMR recommendations on money

- Bring only the amount that you intend to spend on gifts or small personal articles, including snacks.
- IMR does not pay for alcohol. If you intend to purchase alcohol, you are required to obtain and pay with a separate bill.
- You will usually be able to change money upon arrival. Please do so. We do not guarantee that you will be able to change money in small towns or during clinic.

TIME IN INDONESIA

The Indonesian archipelago geographically stretches across four time zones from UTC+6 in Aceh to UTC+9 in



Western Papua. However, The Indonesian government only recognizes three time zones in its territory: Western Indonesian Time—seven hours in advance (UTC+7) of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT), Central Indonesian Time—eight hours ahead (UTC+8) of GMT, and Eastern Indonesian Time—nine hours ahead (UTC+9) of GMT. The boundary between the western and central time zones established is a line running north between Java and Bali through the center of Kalimantan. The border between central and eastern time zones runs north from the eastern tip of Timor to the eastern tip of Sulawesi.

Daylight saving time is not currently observed in almost all of Indonesia due to its tropical location, resulting in those areas using their respective time zone all year long. The only unofficial exception of this is Muara Teweh and Maurainu, which unofficially uses Western Indonesian Daylight Time.

Only part of the country observes daylight saving time, or "summer time" (Portuguese: horário de verão), as it is officially called. These areas are the Southern, Southeast and Central-Western Brazilian states

EMBASSY INFORMATION

U. S. Embassy, Jakarta

Jl. Medan Merdeka Selatan No. 3 - 5
Jakarta 10110, Indonesia
Phone: (62) 21-3435-9000
Fax: (62) 21-385-7189

U. S. Consulate General, Surabaya

Jl. Citra Raya Niaga No. 2
Surabaya 60217, Indonesia
Phone: (62) 297-5300
Email: consurabaya@state.gov

The Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia

2020 Massachusetts Ave NW
Washington, DC 20036
USA
+1 (202) 775-5200

NOTE: For your safety, this information is also available on the back of your IMR badge.



WEBSITES

The following websites provide information on the country you are visiting. IMR highly recommends and encourages you to view these sites prior to departure. They are frequently updated and are a tremendous resource:

- ◆ Embassy of the United States for INDONESIA: <http://jakarta.usembassy.gov/>
- ◆ State Department Travel Warnings: <http://photos.state.gov/libraries/surabaya/19452/public/SecMsgSecurityAwarenessJan29.pdf>
- ◆ CIA publication: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/id.html>
- ◆ Travel Health online: <http://www.tripprep.com/>
- ◆ World Health Organization: <http://www.who.int/>
- ◆ Center for Disease Control: <http://www.cdc.gov/travel/>
- ◆ CDC for Indonesia: <http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/destinations/traveler/none/indonesia>
- ◆ CNN Weather Report: <http://www.cnn.com/WEATHER>
- ◆ Official INDONESIA Tourism Site: <http://www.tourismindonesia.com/>
- ◆ WIKI: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indonesia>
- ◆ UNICEF Statistics: http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/indonesia_statistics.html
- ◆ Lonely Planet: <https://www.lonelyplanet.com/indonesia>

