

Chapter I

Introduction

1.1.Introduction

Geographically in the pacific ring of fire, both Indonesia and have a very high index on disaster risk. Indonesia, in 2018, are in the 35th on disaster risk index (UNU-EHS, 2018), Indonesia score in overall disaster risk is 4.9, , with the score of *Hazard and exposure towards disaster* 7.1 which means, Indonesia are really prone to disaster (GFDRR, 2017a, 2017b). This geographical condition makes both countries has to face the Internal Displacement problem.

Data from Internal Displacement Monitoring Center, Norwegian Refugee Council in Geneva, Switzerland, shows that during 2018, Indonesia is on the top 5 countries who had an internally displaced person caused by disasters. Indonesia is in the 4th position (IDMC, 2019), the details can be explained as follows:

Table 1.1
Data of displacement person in Indonesia and The Philippines

Reasons for displacement	Indonesia
Natural Disasters	853.000
Social Disasters (Conflict)	4.500
Total displacements person	857.500

Source: (IDMC, 2019)

Living in displacement often time compromising the security of the internal displaced person (IDP) itself, this condition increased their vulnerability because of so many potential

threats, both in economic, social, politic etc. This vulnerability will be severer when they are a woman. Woman until today is still facing vulnerable and marginalized condition until today. Living in camp make them more susceptible to any kind of marginalization, discrimination and also violation (Asia-Foundation, 2017).

Report from The International Rescue Committee, for example, shows that in the conflict states including Suriah, 40% girl from 190 girls ever faced any kind of sexual assaults when they tried to access social help (Hilmi, 2019). Sexual harassment in IDP Camp, usually caused by the spatial limitations of the camp itself, there's not enough space to put all the citizens (Nario-galace, Piscano, Nario-galace, & Piscano, 2011). Sexual harassment often happens in Indonesia's IDP Camp. One of the recent cases that massively reported by mass media both national and international are in IDP Camp in Lombok and Palu¹. Report from Inews media there's at least two sexual assaults cases in the first one month after the disaster in Lombok (Inews, 2018). According to UNFPA reported by Republika, there are at least 12 camps that reported sexual harassment cases in Palu, Donggala and Sigi (Republika, 2019). Aside from experiencing violence personally, IDP often experiencing more systematic violence, like inequality, political pressure even human trafficking. This condition needs to address properly by the government.

In terms of IDP management, the United Nations already issued "*The United Nations Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement*", but not every country already ratified this guiding principle and adopted it as their law especially because the regulation itself is a non-binding regulation. Indonesia regulating it on Law no 24/2007 about Disaster Management. But, unfortunately these regulations did not specifically mention about the internal displaced person.

¹ The earthquake in Lombok are happen in August 2018. And the liquefaction in Palu happen in September 2018.

Indonesia even has a regulation specifically for refugee but not IDP. This condition match with the argument that IDP is always on the marginalized side (Muguruza & Amado, 2017).

The previous explanation also similar with the case of sexual harassment response in IDP Camp. Even though already categorized as the most severe crime in international law (Hilmi, 2019), sexual abuse are still happening very often. UNFPA, as a committee responsible for this problem, already made technical guidance on how to handle sexual harassment after a disaster. Still, the country itself is the one who has to actively do something to decrease the number of sexual harassments in IDP Camp. In Indonesia cases, Indonesia government addressing this issue by issuing Law no 23/2002 related to child protection, later on there's an amendment to a new law, Law no 35/2014. In this act, the government mentioned particular security for a vulnerable child, including the one who is in the IDP camp. But this law did not specifically say about woman and sexual harassment issues, the draft of Law on The Elimination Against Sexual Abuse is not yet passed the legislation board.

Another tools that usually used by the government is the general guidelines from the UNHCR Prevention against sexual abuse. The guidelines come with 4 phases of prevention act, separated into 3 main phases, prevention, response and monitoring and evaluation phases. This act is still become the main legal basis of protecting woman in IDP Camp, before the actual rules about sexual harassment reduction in IDP camp by the minister of woman empowerment and child protection are ratified.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that it is important to address Internal displaced woman vulnerability with a proper manner. This research is meant to looking for the treatment of the state, on this case in Indonesia as the country who have a lot of internal displaced person in reducing the vulnerability of internally displace woman in camp.

1.2. Research Question

After the explanation above, this research shall have the specific questions, to wit:

What is the impact of the implementation of IDP governance on personal security among female IDP?

1.3. Research Objective

This research has several objectives, there are:

1. To know the government policy in protecting internal displaced person, especially woman.
2. To know the appropriateness of the implementation of the IDP governance