



NATIONAL PROFILE

INDONESIA, 2023 - 2024

CCIVS & ALLIANCE PARTNERS

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1. Preface

Dear partners (“Salam” in Bahasa)

Hereby we provide you Dejavato Foundation’s national profile that will give you information and advices about your time in Indonesia, especially giving you a glance information about Dejavato Foundation, Indonesia, cultures, visa and others that will help you in preparing your trip and stay in Indonesia. By reading this, it will give you more understanding about Indonesia. We are very sure that you may have a lot of curious and questions to know more about Indonesian culture, language (Bahasa) and Indonesia as such. For further information about Dejavato and our projects, it would be our honor if you could visit our websites at www.dejavato.or.id. If you still need some more information that perhaps you can not find in this document, please feel free to contact us and our staffs will be more than happy to assist, answer and giving you additional helps. We look forward meeting you in Indonesia, and wish you a wonderful and pleasant trip to our unique country.

2. Dejavato Foundation

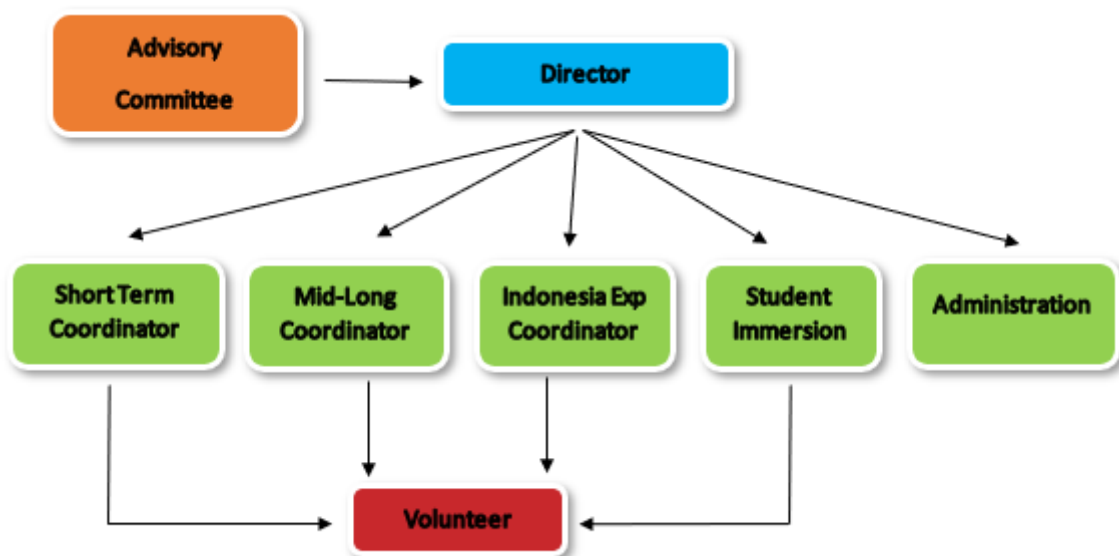
2.1. Vision

Becoming a leading national and international organization that supports active citizenship through voluntary service

2.2. Mission

- To promote voluntary service in Indonesia and overseas through education, social and cultural sectors.
- To encourage Indonesian people especially young generation to be actively involved in doing voluntary service in Indonesia and overseas.
- To promote intercultural understanding, equality, tolerance and world peace.
- To develop awareness and responsibility towards social environment.
- To promote various and unique Indonesian culture and nature to the international society.

2.3. Structures



Dejavato is a Foundation registered to the Ministry of Law and Human rights. According to its constitution, it is composed by a board of founders, a board of directors and an advisory board (also called board of supervisors).

2.4. Finance

The Foundation manages its own fund and takes its income from participation fees, individual donations and corporate donations (both in money and kind).

2.5. Programs

Dejavato’s International Voluntary Service projects aim at supporting the development of young people and local communities all over the country. Projects are developed in the following fields: education, health care, renovation and general socio – cultural development.

2.5.1. Group Short Term Project (Workcamp)

A workcamp is a voluntary service project developed by a group of international volunteers who gather for a short time (2 weeks in general) to support a local community or an endangered natural area and to develop international dialogue and friendship. During the camp, volunteers work, live and have fun together. Depending on the program of each project, volunteers can join activities in different working fields such as cultural heritage, environment, education, construction and renovation. Ideally based on the needs of the host community, strong emphasis is put on the contact and dialogue with the local population and civil society.

2.5.2. Individual Mid – Long Term Volunteer (MLTV)

An individual voluntary service experience lasting from one to twelve months. Through this program, volunteers can support the creation and implementation of long term community development projects all over Indonesia. Individual volunteer usually live with Indonesian hosting families or centers. We have several programs of individual volunteer program like individual short term, MLTV, STePs, EVS, Civil Service.

a. Individual Short Term

An individual voluntary service experience lasting from one to four weeks

b. Mid Term Volunteer & STePs

MTV and STePs is a volunteer exchange program for individual with duration 4 – 12 weeks. A Volunteer is free to choose the country destination and project.

c. European Voluntary Service (EVS)

EVS is a volunteer exchange program supported by European Commission for youth with the age 18-30 years old for a period 2 – 9 months. Thus the destination country is decided by the committee.

d. Long Term Volunteer (LTV)

Volunteer exchange program for individual with duration 5 – 12 months, country destination and project is chosen by volunteer interest.

2.5.3. StudEx

StudEx is an exchange program to overseas for Indonesian students with the age between 12 – 18 years old with a purpose of education and cultural exchange for 7 – 15 days. Through this program, students have an opportunity for self-development, self-reliance, interaction with international society, practicing foreign languages and building new friendship.

2.5.4. Indonesia Experience

This is a group project of volunteering project combined with the activities of learning Indonesian culture. Mostly the group are bilateral project from one organization.

2.5.5. Dejavato Cares & Scholarship Program

At national level Dejavato acts in order to support the education of disadvantaged youngsters and to assist individual and families facing especially difficult situations (post disaster, emergency, etc). To do so the Foundation allocates scholarships, distribute stationary and school material, organize the provision of medical assistance and distribute medicines and food supplies. The Foundation develops this assistance program through different fund-raising activities. A percentage of all the inscription/participation fees of the Voluntary service and Cultural programs is for example systematically dedicated to feed the Scholarship and Care Fund.

2.6. Membership

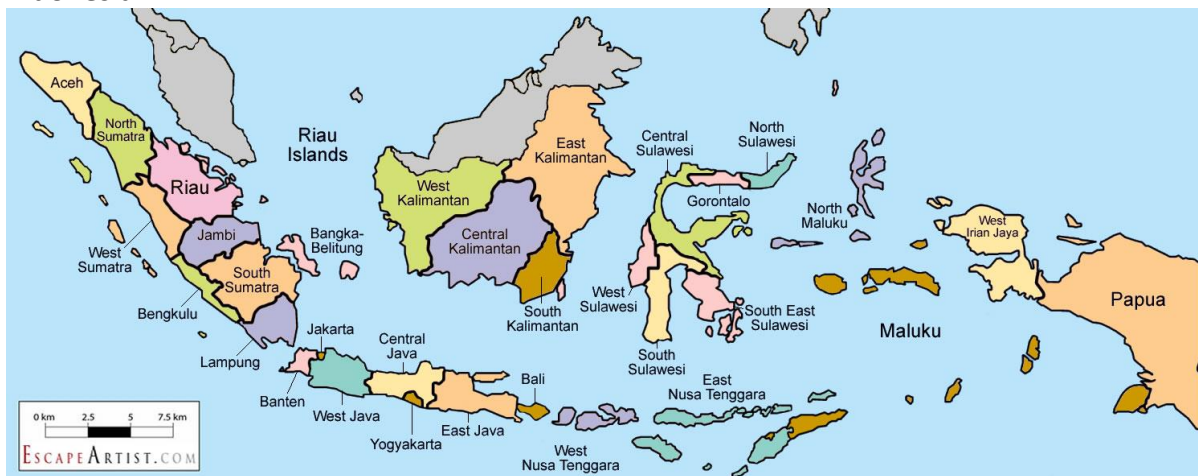
Dejavato Foundation is

- Member of **ICYE Federation** (International Cultural Youth Exchange)
- Member of **CCIVS – UNESCO** (Coordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service)
- Member of **NVDA** (Network for voluntary development in Asia);
- Official partner of the **Alliance** of European Voluntary Service Organization;

2.7. Contract for Participant

In order to have a better experience, it will be useful for all of us to have an agreement of understanding. Please read carefully the following points. Please send it back before you come to Indonesia. The documents **will be sent after acceptance confirmation to the perspective volunteer**

3. Indonesia



3.1 General Information

The **Republic of Indonesia** (Indonesian: *Republik Indonesia*), is a nation in Southeast Asia. Comprising 13,466 islands (Data based on 7 May 2014), it is the world's largest archipelagic state. With a population of over 234 million people, it is the world's fourth most populous country and the most populous Muslim-majority nation, although officially it is not an Islamic state.

Across its many islands, Indonesia consists of distinct ethnic, linguistic, and religious groups. The Javanese are the largest and politically dominant ethnic group. As a unitary state and a nation, Indonesia has developed a shared identity defined by a national language, a majority Muslim population, and a history of colonialism and rebellion against it. Indonesia's national motto, "*Bhinneka tunggal ika*" ("Unity in Diversity" lit. "many, yet one"), articulates the diversity that shapes the country. However, sectarian tensions and separatism have led to violent confrontations that have undermined political and economic stability. Despite its large population and densely populated regions, Indonesia has vast areas of wilderness that support the world's second highest level of biodiversity. The country is richly endowed with natural resources, yet poverty is a defining feature of contemporary Indonesia.

Area: 1,919,404 km² (735,355 sq mi)

Population: 237,6 million people based on statistics on 2010. While in 2018 it is estimated up to 265 million people

Neighboring countries:

- Papua New Guinea,
- East Timor,
- Malaysia,
- Singapore,
- the Philippines,
- Australia,
- The Indian territory of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Geography

Indonesia consists of 13,466 islands, about 6,000 of which are inhabited. These are scattered over both sides of the equator. The five largest islands are Java, Sumatra, Kalimantan (the Indonesian part of Borneo), Papua (shared with New Guinea), and Sulawesi. The capital, Jakarta, is on Java and is the nation's largest city, followed by Surabaya, Bandung, Medan, and Semarang.

Indonesia's location on the edges of the Pacific, Eurasian, and Australian tectonic plates, makes it the site of numerous volcanoes and frequent earthquakes. Indonesia has at least 150 active volcanoes, including Krakatoa and Tambora, both famous for their devastating eruptions in the 19th century. Recent disasters due to seismic activity include the 2004 tsunami that killed an estimated 167,736 in northern Sumatra, the Yogyakarta earthquake in 2006 and earthquake in Palu, Central Sulawesi in 2018. However, volcanic ash is a major contributor to the high agricultural fertility that has historically sustained the high population densities of Java and Bali.

Government and Politics

Indonesia is a republic with a presidential system. As a unitary state, power is concentrated in the national government. Following the resignation of President Suharto in 1998, Indonesian political and governmental structures have undergone major reforms. Four amendments to the 1945 Constitution of Indonesia have revamped the executive, judicial, and legislative branches. The president of Indonesia is the head of state, commander-in-chief of the Indonesian Armed Forces, and the director of domestic governance, policy-making, and foreign affairs. The president appoints a council of ministers, who are not required to be elected members of the legislature. The 2004 presidential election was the first in which the people directly elected the president and vice president. The president serves a maximum of two consecutive five-year terms

The highest representative body at national level is the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR). Its main functions are supporting and amending the constitution, inaugurating the president, and formalizing broad outlines of state policy. It has the power to impeach the president. The MPR comprises two houses; the People's Representative Council (DPR), with 550 members, and the Regional Representatives Council (DPD), with 168 members. The DPR passes legislation and monitors the executive branch; party-aligned members are elected for five-year terms by proportional representation. Reforms since 1998 have markedly increased the DPR's role in national governance. The DPD is a new chamber for matters of regional management

National Flag

The national **flag of Indonesia**, which is known as **Sang Merah Putih** in Indonesian, is based on the flag of the 13th century Majapahit empire. The flag itself was introduced and hoisted in public at the Indonesian Independence Day ceremony, on August 17, 1945. The design of the flag has remained the same ever since. The design of the flag is simple with two equal horizontal bands, red (top) and white (bottom) with an overall ratio of 2:3. The flag is similar to the flag of Poland and flag of Singapore, and is identical to the flag of Monaco (except for the ratio). Red represents bravery, while white represents the spiritual element. There is a national song titled "Merah Putih" (Red and White).



Flag



Coat of arms

Language

The official national language, Indonesian (Bahasa Indonesia), is universally taught in schools, and is spoken by nearly every Indonesian. It is the language of business, politics, national media, education, and academia. It was originally a lingua franca for most of the region, including present-day Malaysia, and is thus closely related to Malay—Most Indonesians speak at least one of the several hundred local languages (*bahasa daerah*), often as their first language. Of these, Javanese is the most widely-spoken, the language of the largest ethnic group. On the other hand, Papua has 500 or more indigenous Papuan and Austronesian languages, in a region of just 2.7 million people

Culture

Indonesia has around 300 ethnic groups, each with cultural differences developed over centuries, and influenced by Arabic, Chinese, Malay, and European sources. Traditional Javanese and Balinese dances, for example, contain aspects of Hindu culture and mythology, as do *wayang kulit* (shadow puppet) performances. Textiles such as batik, ikat and songket are created across Indonesia in styles that vary by region. The most dominant influences on Indonesian architecture have traditionally been Indian; however, Chinese, Arab, and European architectural influences have been significant. The most popular sports in Indonesia are badminton and football; Liga Indonesia is the country's premier football club league. Traditional sports include *sepak takraw*, and bull racing in Madura. In areas with a history of tribal warfare, mock fighting contests are held, such as, *caci* in Flores, and *pasola* in Sumba. *Pencak Silat* is an Indonesian martial art. Sports in Indonesia are generally male-orientated and spectator sports are often associated with illegal gambling.



Indonesian traditional music includes *gamelan* and *keroncong*. *Dangdut* is a popular contemporary genre of pop music that draws influence from Arabic, Indian, and Malay folk music. The Indonesian film industry's popularity peaked in the 1980s and dominated cinemas in Indonesia, although it declined significantly in the early 1990s. Between 2000 and 2005, the number of Indonesian films released each year has steadily increased.



Climate

Indonesia including Java has two monsoon seasons which determine its weather. The northwest monsoon is the rainy season, lasting roughly from November until April. The southeast monsoon, or dry season, is May until October. Humidity is high all year, from 70 – 100 percent. Temperatures at sea level range between 26 – 32 °C. In the mountains it can be quite colder.

Time zones

Indonesia is divided into three time zones. Western Indonesia Time (Sumatra, Java, West and Central Kalimantan) is seven hours ahead of GMT. Central Indonesia Time (Bali, South and East Kalimantan, Sulawesi and East Nusa Tenggara) is eight hours ahead of GMT, and East Indonesia Time (Maluku and Irian Jaya) is nine hours ahead of GMT.

Money matters

In the large cities of Java (Indonesia), credit cards and travellers checks are widely accepted, and automatic teller machines (ATMs) are readily available. However, in rural areas cash is preferred. The currency is Indonesian rupiah, written as Rp.



Please pay attention if you want to change US dollars into rupiah in Indonesian money changer or bank. Usually the bank or money changer will charge different rate depending on the physical condition of the US\$ and series number.

If you have ugly, bad, folded or even little dirty on the money's surface, the rate of your US\$ will be lower or even worse. This is not happen to other foreign currency (Euro, Pounds etc)

Food

Indonesian cuisine varies by region and is based on Chinese, European, Middle Eastern, and Indian precedents. Rice is the main staple food and is served with side dishes of meat and vegetables. Spices (notably chili), coconut milk, fish and chicken are fundamental ingredients.



The Indonesian staple food is rice, except in some community in Maluku, Timor, and Irian Islands. Some accompanying dishes might be very spicy, containing long, fiery red or green peppers, some other ingredients such as ginger, or coconut milk. Food is plentiful in Java, thanks to its rich volcanic soil. Fine dining restaurants serve international and Indonesian cuisine. The adventurous might enjoy eating in local establishments described in the Food Chapter.

Electricity

Usually 220 volts, 50 cycles, but always check first. The plug is pronged round.



two-

Communication Link

Indonesia is linked to the world by two telecommunication satellites, while International Direct Dialing (IDD) and Home Country Direct (HCD) services are now available in all leading hotels. For the internet, there many cafes or restaurants which provide wifi service. The internet is also can be access by Indonesian simcard. It is around 5 Euro a month for 2 – 10 GB depends on the simcard provider. Indonesia also already support for 4G connection.

While postal services are available in every region (*kecamatan*), which open daily from Monday to Saturday, 08.00 am to 02.00 pm.

School exams and holidays

The school national exams usually around April, May and beginning of December. The school holidays are usually during the month of June, July and December.

Health

Use mosquito repellent and cover up at night is the best way to protect you from mosquito bites. Eating at traditional food stalls (*warung*) and hawker carts (*kaki lima*), or trying the too spicy foods may look exciting, but unless your body system is adjusted to the vagaries of local food preparation, they are best avoided. Also be sure to protect yourself against sunburn and dehydration. Patent medicines are available at numerous pharmacies (*apotek*), but watch the dosage and chemical ingredients, as Indonesian drugs tend to be stronger than norm.

Customs

Narcotics are strictly prohibited, and stiff penalties are strictly enforced. Upon entry, two liters of alcohol beverages, 200 cigarettes, 50 cigars or 100 grams of tobacco are allowed.

Tips

Giving tips is not customary

Mandi (bath) and Toilet

One thing you'll have to learn to deal with is the Indonesian bathroom, which features a large water tank and a plastic scooper. *Kamar mandi* means bathroom and *mandi* means to bathe or wash. In Indonesian houses, **usually there is only one bathroom and one toilet.**



Indonesian toilets are basically holes in ground with footrests on either side. To flush the toilet, reach that plastic scooper, take water from the tank and flush it away. No western style toilets!! There is also shower, so you can use it both as your preference. As for toilet paper, it is seldom supplied in public places, though you

can easily buy your own. Indonesian rarely use the stuff and the method is to use the left hand and copious quantities of water – again, keep that scooper handy. Some foreigners easily adapt to this method, but many do not! *Kamar kecil* is Bahasa Indonesia for toilet, but people usually understand “**way-say**” (WC).

3.2 Religion in Indonesia

Religion plays a major role in life in **Indonesia**. It is stated in the first principle of the state ideology, Pancasila: "belief in the one and only God". A number of different religions are practiced in Indonesia and their collective influence on the country's political, economical and cultural life is significant. As of 2007, the population was estimated as 234,693,997. Based on the 2010 census, the approximately 87.18 % were Muslims, 6.9 % Protestant, 3% are Catholic, 1.7% Hindu, 0.7% Buddhist, 0.05% Konghucu and 0.5% other unspecified .

The Indonesian Constitution states "every person shall be free to choose and to practice the religion of his/her choice" and "guarantees all persons the freedom of worship, each according to his/her own religion or belief". The government, however, officially only recognises six religions, namely Islam, Protestantism, Catholicism, Hinduism, Buddhism and Confucianism.

3.3 Indonesian Customs

Indonesian customs vary from place to place, depends on ethnic groups, thus it is almost impossible for a visitor to know and understand all customs. But, like visiting any country in the world, good manners, courtesy and concern towards other people are essential to develop friendly relationship. Below are some specific suggestions that might be helpful:

Indonesians are generally indirect in their approach

The implication of this characteristic in the daily life is that people tend not to talk or request something directly. They would avoid embarrassing the other party by saying “no” at the beginning, and also avoid embarrassing themselves by getting their request turned down by other party. Usually people will make a request if they don't know that they have a fairly good chance of getting a “yes” answer. This indirectness however cannot be generalized. Usually, the closer the relationship is, the more straightforward one can be.

One must consider others in the way they speak

If you talk rapidly, it is suggested that you talk slower; otherwise you might have to repeat some of the things that have you already said. Using common words is advisable. Slang expression should be avoided, because they might not be understood or it may create misunderstanding.

Body language and gestures are important

A picture is worth a thousand words; this is also true the case of body language. Some body language can be so degrading that a thousand words still cannot describe the meaning. Unfortunately, some body language, which is common in one place, can be very insulting in other places. The following are some common body language that should not be done:

- a. Crossing your legs and raising your feet high when you sit down
- b. Calling a person with an index finger
- c. Touching other person's head
- d. Using feet to point out something
- e. Talking and standing with hands on the waist can be interpreted as arrogant
- f. Using the left hand to pass anything and also to eat

The way a person dress up is important

Please tend to read you and make an impression of you through your clothes. Volunteers may dress casually. A more formal dress such as a suit, jacket or a gown is used when attending a wedding or other formal occasions. Indonesian long sleeved “batik” shirt is considered formal and can be used to attend formal occasions, such as w wedding. **For teaching and formal occasion:** Light clothes, not too revealing. These are not appropriate while working in the school with children and for the small villages you will be visiting. For the school shirt and trousers are a must. Shoulders should be covered all the times. Shorts that are cut at the knee are acceptable only in the city but not in schools. You also should wearing shoes during teaching

activities in the classroom. Wearing sandals/slippers are considered impolite in the classroom. **For Moslem schools or orphanage**, the girls are mostly recommended to cover the hair with scarf. As this is their customs that the volunteers should respect.

One should be considerate of a religious believer

“Belief in God” is the first of five Indonesian National Principles. Indonesians are known as rather religious people, no matter what religion a person belong to. Therefore you are advised NOT to expose yourself as a non-believer even if you’re one.

Indonesian people are very family oriented

The family has the most important meaning for Indonesians. The relationship between each member of the family is close, although you would seldom see each member showing their feelings and affection openly. Without words, everybody knows and assumes that the other members of the family also know, that they love each other and they will always take care of each other.

Times is viewed in a rather flexible perspective

School, office, and most businesses usually function on time. The term “rubber time” describes the lack of importance on punctuality. Indonesians do not plan too far into the future

Greetings are important in Indonesian society

The term of greeting is the same for all solution, influenced by the Islamic word “SELAMAT” (safe and blessed). E.g: Selamat Pagi, Selamat Siang, Selamat Malam etc.

3.4 Transportation Insides the Country

Indonesia has a well-developed transportation system. You can choose between VIP buses, trains, flights and low cost companies.

Airplane

Normally people access Indonesia through the Soekarno – Hatta International Airport in Jakarta. But all over Indonesia there are several national airports. Below you can find the name of some Indonesian airports that may be of interest for you (they are related to Dejavato workcamp locations):

- Ahmad Yani Airport in Semarang City
- Ngurah Rai International Airport in Bali
- Adi Sucipto International Airport in Yogyakarta City
- Adi Sumarmo Airport in Solo (Surakarta) City

Buses

Bus is the main transportation between cities. We have to warn you that some bus drivers drive like crazy and they are reckless. You may have a heart attack riding on their buses. Buses are cheaper than trains and they go more often. Also watch out for pick-pocket. Watch for your belonging! Don't leave them unattended! Seriously! During busy seasons, it is difficult to get into a bus. You have to fight with the other passengers, just to get into the bus.

Indonesia is the land of *jam karet* (literally ‘rubber time’), and complicated journeys involving more than a single change should not be attempted in a day. Bus fares are relatively low; most are fixed, with a higher price for the air-conditioned buses. There are night buses on a number of long-distance routes; pre-booking is essential. Visitors should note that buses can be extremely crowded, and that drivers are reckless. You can find any direction of busses to many cities both inner Java Island or to other island outside of Java. BUT, **WE DO NOT RECOMMEND YOU to take a public bus to get our project site/meeting point considering the reasons above.**

Taxis

Blue bird taxi is recommended as they will use the agrometer while the other taxies you might find difficulties as the drivers will ask the price by their own decision and you have to bargain.

While in Semarang some other taxies such as KOSTI and PANDU are also reliable. Though to get to Dejavato office in Semarang from the airport is better to take the airport taxi and it is close and fine price.

Angkot (Angkutan Kota)

Angkot comes from words “Angkutan Kota” (Public transport) and also usually called “Daihatsu” is a name when people call small public transportation in yellow or orange color with usually for around 10 passengers which has certain direction. The direction usually is written on the front glass or on the body of the cars. The cost is depends on the destination you want to go. This transportation usually provide inner city purpose

Motorbike

This transportation is very common in Indonesia and most people have it. So no wonder if you can find many kinds of motorbike on the street. The overseas volunteer is NOT ALLOWED to drive motorbike because does not have Indonesian motorbike license. Besides, driving motorbike on the street in Indonesia is quite dangerous, especially with the traffic. But, Dejavato allows overseas volunteer to get a ride motorbike driven by Indonesian (volunteer, contact person) as long as the driver has license and obey the traffic regulation. You may also hear about “Ojek”, this is called for a motorbike taxi. A helmet should be worn!!

Becak (rickshaw)

Rickshaws (indonesian : becak) is pedal-powered by a rider sitting behind two passengers. Fares should be negotiated in advance. The word rickshaw came from Asia where they were mainly used as means of transportation for the social elite. However, in more recent times rickshaws have been outlawed in many countries in Asia due to numerous accidents.

Andong / delman (Horse cart)

Andong or delman is a mode of traditional transportation with two, three or four vehicles pulled by horse. The number of the horse depends on how big is the cart. Usually for a small “andong” pulled by a horse. In the past this transportation was very useful for Battle cart, Royal Family vehicles. Today, you may also easily found this *andong/delman* in many area of Indonesia, especially in Yogyakarta City. You can find the *andong* driver wears traditional Javanese cloth and traditional decoration on the *andong/delman*.

3.5 Basic Bahasa Indonesia (Indonesian Language)

ACCOMMODATION

I'm looking for a ...	Saya mencari ...
campground	tempat kemah
guest house	rumah yang disewakan
hotel	hotel
youth hostel	losmen pemuda
toilet	kamar kecil

Making Reservation (for written and phone inquiries)

i'd like to book ...	saya mau pesan ...
in the name of ...	atas nama ...
date ...	tanggal ...
from ... (date) to ... (date)	dari ... sampai ...
credit card	kartu kredit
number	nomor
expiry date	masa berlakunya sampai
please confirm	tolong konfirmasi mengenai
Availability and	ketersediaan kamar dan
Price	harga

Where is there a cheap hotel?	<i>Hotel yang murah dimana?</i>
What is the address?	<i>Alamatnya dimana?</i>
Could you write it down, please?	<i>Anda bisa tolong tuliskan?</i>
Do you have any rooms available?	<i>Ada kamar kosong?</i>
How much is it? (per day/per person)?	<i>Berapa harganya (sehari/seorang)</i>
Is breakfast included?	<i>Apakah harganya termasuk makan pagi/sarapan?</i>
One night	<i>satu malam</i>

One person	<i>satu orang</i>
Bathroom	<i>Kamar mandi</i>
I like to ...	<i>Saya cari ...</i>
bed	<i>tempat tidur</i>
single room	<i>kamar untuk seorang</i>
double bed room	<i>kamar tidur besar satu kamar</i>
room with two beds	<i>kamar dengan dua tempat tidur</i>
I'd like to share a dorm	<i>Saya mau satu tempat tidur di asrama</i>
May I see it?	<i>Boleh saya lihat?</i>
Where is the toilet?	<i>Kamar kecil di mana?</i>
Where is the bathroom?	<i>Kamar mandi di mana?</i>
I'm/We're leaving today	<i>Saya/Kami berangkat hari ini</i>

CONVERSATION & ESSENTIAL

Be polite!

Pronouns, particularly 'you', are rarely used in Indonesian. When speaking to an old man (or anyone old enough to be a father), it's common to call them *bapak* (father) or simply *pak*. Similarly, an older woman is *ibu* (mother) or simply *bu*. *Tuan* is respectful term for a man, like 'sir'. *Nyonya* is equivalent for a married woman, and *nona* for an unmarried woman. *Anda* is the egalitarian form designed to overcome the plethora of words for the second person.

To indicate negation, *tidak* is used with verbs, adjectives; *bukan* with noun and pronouns.

Welcome	<i>Selamat datang</i>
Good morning	<i>Selamat pagi</i> (before 11 pm)
Good day	<i>Selamat siang</i> (noon to 2 pm)
Good day	<i>Selamat sore</i> (3 pm to 6 pm)
Good evening	<i>Selamat malam</i> (after dark)
Good night	<i>Selamat tidur</i> (to someone going to bed)
Goodbye	<i>Selamat tinggal</i> (to one staying) <i>Selamat jalan</i> (to one leaving)
Yes	<i>Ya</i>
No (not)	<i>Tidak</i>
No (negative)	<i>Bukan</i>
Maybe	<i>Mungkin</i>
Please	<i>Tolong</i> (asking for help) <i>Silahkan</i> (giving permission)
Thank you (very much)	<i>Terima kasih (banyak)</i>
You're welcome	<i>Kembali</i>
Sorry	<i>Maaf</i>
Excuse me	<i>Permisi</i>
Just a minute	<i>Tunggu sebentar</i>
How are you?	<i>Apa kabar?</i>
I'm fine	<i>Kabar baik</i>
What's your name	<i>Siapa nama Anda?</i>
My name is ...	<i>Nama saya ...</i>
Where are you from?	<i>Anda dari mana?</i>
I'm from ...	<i>Saya dari ...</i>
How old are you?	<i>Berapa umur Anda?</i>
I'm ... years old	<i>Umur saya ... tahun</i>
I (don't like) ...	<i>Saya (tidak suka) ...</i>
Good	<i>Bagus</i>
Good, fine, Okay	<i>Baik</i>

DIRECTION

Where is ... ?	<i>Dimana ... ?</i>
Which way?	<i>Kemana?</i>
Go straight ahead	<i>Jalan terus</i>
Turn left / right	<i>Belok kiri / kanan</i>
Stop!	<i>Berhenti!</i>
At the corner	<i>Di sudut</i>
At the traffic lights	<i>Di lampu lalu lintas</i>
Here / there / over there	<i>Disini / disitu / sana</i>
Behind	<i>Di belakang</i>
In front of	<i>Di depan</i>
Opposite	<i>Di seberang</i>
Far (from)	<i>Jauh (dari)</i>
Near (to)	<i>Dekat (dengan)</i>
North	<i>Utara</i>
South	<i>Selatan</i>
East	<i>Timur</i>
West	<i>Barat</i>

SIGNS

Masuk	Entrance
Keluar	Exit
Informasi	Information
Buka	Open
Tutup	Closed
Dilarang	Prohibited
Ada kamar kosong	Rooms available
Polisi	Police
Kamar kecil / toilet	Toilet / WC
Pria	Men
Wanita	Women

EMERGENCIES

Help!	<i>Tolong saya!</i>
There's been an accident!	<i>Ada kecelakaan!</i>
I'm lost!	<i>Saya tersesat!</i>
Leave me alone!	<i>Jangan ganggu saya!</i>
Call ... !	<i>Panggil ... !</i>
A doctor	<i>Dokter</i>
The police	<i>Polisi</i>

LANGUAGE DIFFICULTIES

I (don't) understand	<i>Saya (tidak) mengerti</i>
Do you speak English?	<i>Bisa berbicara Bahasa Inggris</i>
Does anyone here speak English?	<i>Ada yang berbicara Bahasa Inggris disini?</i>
How do you say ... in Indonesian?	<i>Bagaimana mengatakan ... dalam bahasa Indonesia?</i>
What does ... mean?	<i>Apa artinya ... ?</i>
I can only speak a little (Indonesian)	<i>Saya hanya bias berbicara (Bahasa Indonesia) sedikit.</i>
Please write that word down	<i>Tolong tuliskan kata itu</i>
Can you show me (on the map)?	<i>Anda bias tolong tunjukkan pada saya (di peta)?</i>

NUMBERS

1	<i>satu</i>
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2	<i>dua</i>
3	<i>tiga</i>
4	<i>empat</i>
5	<i>lima</i>
6	<i>enam</i>
7	<i>tujuh</i>
8	<i>delapan</i>
9	<i>sembilan</i>
10	<i>sepuluh</i>

A half is *setengah*, pronounced 'stenger' eg *setengah kilo* (a half a kilo). 'approximately' is *kira-kira*. After the numbers 1 to 10 the 'teens' are *belas*, the 'tens' *puluh*, the 'hundreds' *ratus*, the 'thousands' *ribu* and 'millions' *juta*, but as a prefix *satu* (one) becomes *se -*, eg *seratus* (one hundred). Thus :

11	<i>sebelas</i>
12	<i>duabelas</i>
13	<i>tigabelas</i>
20	<i>duapuluh</i>
21	<i>duapuluh satu</i>
25	<i>duapuluh lima</i>
30	<i>tigapuluh</i>
99	<i>sembilanpuluh sembilan</i>
100	<i>seratus</i>
150	<i>seratus limapuluh</i>
200	<i>duaratus</i>
888	<i>delapan ratus delapanpuluh delapan</i>
1000	<i>seribu</i>

QUESTION WORDS

Who?	<i>Siapa?</i>
What is it?	<i>Apa itu?</i>
When?	<i>Kapan?</i>
Where?	<i>Dimana?</i>
Which?	<i>Yang mana?</i>
Why?	<i>Kenapa?</i>
How?	<i>Bagaimana?</i>

DAYS

Monday	<i>Hari Senin</i>
Tuesday	<i>Hari Selasa</i>
Wednesday	<i>Hari Rabu</i>
Thursday	<i>Hari Kamis</i>
Friday	<i>Hari Jumat</i>
Saturday	<i>Hari Sabtu</i>
Sunday	<i>Hari Minggu</i>

TRANSPORT

Public Transport

What time does the ... leave / arrive?	<i>Jam berapa ... berangkat / datang?</i>
boat / ship	<i>kapal</i>
bus	<i>bus</i>
plane	<i>pesawat</i>
train	<i>kereta</i>
taxi	<i>taxi</i>

I'd like a ... ticket	<i>Saya mau tiket ...</i>
one – way	<i>sekali jalan</i>
return	<i>pulang pergi</i>
1st class	<i>kelas 1</i>
2nd class	<i>kelas 2</i>
executive	<i>eksekutif</i>
business	<i>bisnis</i>
economy	<i>ekonomi</i>
I want to go to	<i>Saya mau ke ...</i>
...	
Semarang	<i>Semarang</i>
Jakarta	<i>Jakarta</i>
Sidorejo	<i>Sidorejo</i>
Camp site	<i>Tempat camp</i>
The train has been delayed / cancelled	<i>Kereta terlambat / dibatalkan</i>
the 1st	<i>pertama</i>
the last	<i>terakhir</i>
ticket	<i>karcis</i>
ticket office	<i>loket</i>
timetable	<i>Jadwal</i>

4. Preliminary Information Regarding Visa

Background

The visa procedures and process for foreigner to Indonesia are quite complex and complicated, especially after the pandemic Covid-19. Please check the update visa information from the Indonesian embassy in your country. Considering those reasons, we highly recommend volunteer's candidate to follow our instructions:

A. For those who will join the WORKCAMP for 2 weeks or maximum 3 weeks

1. Check the visa procedures from the Indonesia Embassy in your country
2. Volunteer can get Visa on Arrival that costs for IDR 500.000 (around 35 Euro) at the airport of your arrival
3. Dejavato will NOT provide any invitation letter for those who join the project less than or maximum 30 days.
4. If the embassy request any additional document such as Telex-visa from immigration headquarter in Indonesia, so sorry that we will not be able to provide it. As it is another complication process and costly which we cannot handle for it.
5. The validation of visa is counted since the arrival in Indonesia International airport and the day of departure.
6. Some additional documents may requested by the embassy / consulates in regard to the pandemic situation upon on arrival or during visa application

B. For those who is going to join Mid or Long Term Volunteer (MLTV) Program for more than

1. Check the visa procedures from the Indonesia Embassy in your country
2. Volunteer must hold an online e-Visa (Visit Visa) type B211A Single Entry. The visa is only can be applied by Dejavato directly to the immigration of Indonesia
3. Even though you get project confirmation acceptance from Dejavato, it doesn't guarantee that you will surely get the visa.
4. **Please make sure, DO NOT buy flight ticket before you get the visa.** Dejavato will not responsible if you buy the ticket already but you do not get the visa.
5. Volunteer must submit all visa requirements to Dejavato. Some additional documents may requested by the embassy / consulates in regard to the pandemic situation upon on arrival or during visa application

6. Visa approval or rejection is fully authority of the immigration, Dejavato has no right to intervene the process
7. The volunteer pay in advance the first online e-visa via WISE Electronic Money Transfer amount IDR 2.000.000 (around 138 Euro)
8. The visa process takes about 8 – 12 working days
9. For further information about visa regulation & requirements please contact Dejavato.

C. Health Issues Regarding Covid-19

Entrance Regulation due to Covid-19 situation:

In order to monitor, control, and evaluate for preventing an increase in the transmission of COVID-19 including the new and future variants of SARS-Cov-2, the Government of Indonesia has implemented a policy to enter Indonesia. All international travelers (foreign national) who will enter the territory of the Republic of Indonesia shall make readjustments with regards to their travel documents, to ensure compliance with the provisions regarding categories of foreign nationals allowed to enter Indonesia.

The requirements for entering Indonesia for international travelers (foreign citizen) are as follows:

- a. Fully vaccinated (second or third doses) at least 30 days prior to departure
- b. Take possession of Proof of Vaccination or Vaccination Certificate (physical or digital).
- c. Download and make use of app of Peduli Lindungi.
- d. There is no need to present a Negative proof of RT-PCR test.
- e. All additional regulation and mitigation that might be change anytime depends on the situation in Indonesia
- f. If you test positive, you may request to isolate / quarantine for 5-10 days (according tu current regulation which may subject to change dependening the case of pandemic) at your own expense. These procedures are strictly enforced. **Please contact our organization to get the latest regulation**
- g. It is still recommended to wear a face mask in public and many public spaces require proof of vaccination to enter. Fines and other penalties may apply for violations of the restrictions