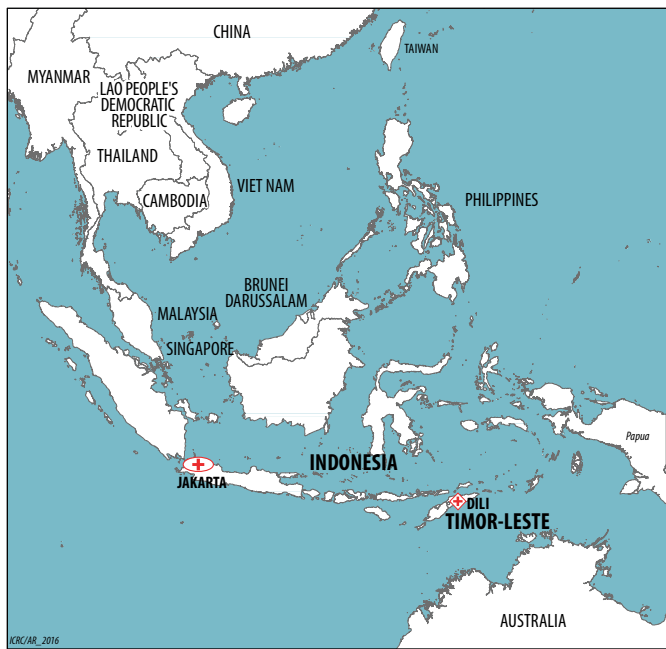


JAKARTA (regional)

COVERING: Indonesia, Timor-Leste, Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)



The ICRC established a presence in Indonesia in 1979 and in Timor-Leste following its independence in 2002. It supports the National Societies in boosting their emergency response capacities. It works with the armed forces (and the police in Indonesia) to encourage the inclusion of IHL and other applicable norms in their training. It maintains dialogue with ASEAN and other regional bodies and conducts activities with universities to further IHL instruction. In Timor-Leste, it supports training for the authorities and other relevant actors in the management of human remains following disasters.

KEY RESULTS/CONSTRAINTS IN 2016

- ▶ Some people saw their families for the first time since their separation during the 1975–1999 conflict; the joint efforts of local NGOs, the Indonesian and Timorese authorities, the National Societies and the ICRC made this possible.
- ▶ Forensic professionals from 20 Asia-Pacific countries developed their ability to manage human remains during emergencies, at a course organized by the Indo-Pacific Association of Law, Medicine and Science and the ICRC.
- ▶ Senior naval officers from 23 countries across the Asia-Pacific region discussed the application of IHL in armed conflicts at sea, during a workshop organized by the Indonesian navy and the ICRC.
- ▶ With regard to the situation of detainees in Indonesia and Timor-Leste, the ICRC focused on cultivating its dialogue with the authorities and offering training in internationally recognized standards for detention.

YEARLY RESULT

Level of achievement of ICRC yearly objectives/plans of action

MEDIUM

EXPENDITURE IN KCHF	
Protection	802
Assistance	224
Prevention	2,672
Cooperation with National Societies	550
General	34
Total	4,283
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	<i>261</i>

IMPLEMENTATION RATE	
Expenditure/yearly budget	98%

PERSONNEL	
Mobile staff	7
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	42

PROTECTION	Total
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)	
Restoring family links	
RCMs collected	7
RCMs distributed	33
Phone calls facilitated between family members	25
Tracing cases closed positively (subject located or fate established)	11

CONTEXT

Socio-economic and ethnic or religious tensions resulted in sporadic violence in some parts of Indonesia. In January, the capital city, Jakarta, was struck by a series of attacks, for which the Islamic State group claimed responsibility.

Migrants, including asylum seekers, continued to arrive in or pass through Indonesia. There were few options for resettling irregular migrants; many of them – mostly from Afghanistan, but also from Iraq, Myanmar and Somalia – remained stranded in the country.

Indonesia made efforts to exert diplomatic influence in regional matters. For example, it lobbied for a code of conduct for all States in the region to address tensions arising from territorial disputes in the South China Sea. It concluded a number of agreements with Malaysia and the Philippines on joint security operations in the Sulu Sea.

Security conditions in Timor-Leste remained relatively stable, but there were occasional episodes of urban violence.

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), based in Jakarta, took steps to develop its capacity to coordinate regional humanitarian responses, particularly to large-scale disasters.

ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

The ICRC worked to advance understanding of IHL, pertinent international standards, humanitarian principles and related issues among Indonesian and Timorese authorities, ASEAN officials and other actors of influence in the region. To help address the lingering consequences of the 1975–1999 armed conflict in Timor-Leste, it continued to help members of dispersed families restore contact and to support the authorities' efforts to expand their forensic capacities.

Members of families separated by armed conflict or other situations of violence, detention or migration restored or maintained contact through the Movement's family-links services. Notably, 25 people of Timorese origin met their families for the first time since becoming separated from them as children during the 1975–1999 conflict. A coalition of local NGOs organized these visits with financial support from the Indonesian and Timor-Leste governments, and in cooperation with the local authorities, the Timor-Leste Red Cross and the ICRC. Migrants contacted relatives through phone services provided by the Indonesian Red Cross Society and the ICRC.

Support for building local and regional capacities in managing and identifying human remains aimed to reinforce the authorities' efforts to identify the remains of people who died in past conflict and prepare for future emergencies. In Timor-Leste, health ministry and criminal investigation personnel attended an advanced ICRC forensics course. Indonesian Red Cross first-responders attended a workshop on the management of human remains. Forensic experts from 20 Asia-Pacific countries added to their knowledge at a workshop organized by the Indo-Pacific Association of Law, Medicine and Science and the ICRC.

Workshops and other events – organized by the ICRC in cooperation with local and regional institutions – aimed to broaden awareness of IHL, international law enforcement standards and relevant issues among government officials, armed forces and police personnel, and members of civil society. Interaction with representatives of ASEAN bodies – such as the ASEAN

Political-Security Community or the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre) – and its participation in multilateral regional forums enabled the ICRC to communicate its positions on matters of common humanitarian concern, such as ASEAN States' efforts to ensure maritime security, curb violence or coordinate regional responses to disasters. Members of religious circles, journalists and academics took part in ICRC-led seminars and other events, which contributed to widening acceptance for the Movement's work.

With regard to the humanitarian situation of detainees in Indonesia and Timor-Leste, the ICRC shifted its focus to engaging the pertinent authorities in discussions on internationally recognized standards for detention; it stood ready to provide support for aligning detainees' treatment and living conditions with these standards.

The Indonesian Red Cross and the Timor-Leste Red Cross continued to receive ICRC support for strengthening their capacities in responding to emergencies and promoting IHL. A joint ICRC-Indonesian Red Cross programme providing cataract surgery and other ophthalmological services to people in remote areas of Maluku and Papua was extended to East Nusa Tenggara.

CIVILIANS

Some people see their relatives for the first time since the 1975–1999 conflict

Members of families separated by armed conflict or other violence, detention or migration restored or maintained contact through the Movement's family-links services.

Twenty-five people of Timorese origin met their families for the first time since becoming separated from them as children during the 1975–1999 conflict. A coalition of local NGOs organized these visits with financial support from the Indonesian and Timor-Leste governments, and in cooperation with local authorities, the Timor-Leste Red Cross and the ICRC.

A family in Indonesia made video calls and sent RCMs and parcels to a relative in the US internment facility at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba. Some Indonesian families received news of relatives detained abroad through short oral messages relayed by the ICRC.

Having assessed their situation, the Indonesian Red Cross Society and the ICRC helped migrants stranded in or passing through Indonesia contact their families. Some Sri Lankan migrants in the Aceh province of Indonesia were able to speak with relatives abroad through phone services offered by the Indonesian Red Cross and the ICRC. Plans to raise awareness among migrant workers and their families of the risks of separation were cancelled, owing to administrative constraints.

The Indonesian Red Cross expanded its capacities in restoring family links, notably through ICRC-supported training. It assembled a team of experienced family-links personnel from across Indonesia that could be deployed during disasters and other emergencies. During joint activities, the ICRC provided the Timor-Leste Red Cross with technical advice on providing family-links services.

Forensic professionals from across the Asia-Pacific region develop their skills

Forensic, health and emergency response personnel enhanced their skills in managing human remains through training sessions. These sessions also contributed to boosting local capacities in identifying

the remains of people who died during the 1975–1999 conflict and in preventing cases of disappearance in future emergencies. At an advanced ICRC course, health ministry officials and criminal investigation personnel in Timor-Leste learnt more about conducting post-mortem examinations. First-responders from the Indonesian Red Cross attended a training session on human remains management. Forensic experts from 20 Asia-Pacific countries added to their knowledge at a workshop organized by the Indo-Pacific Association of Law, Medicine and Science and the ICRC.

With transportation assistance from the Timor-Leste Red Cross and the ICRC, some families were able to retrieve the identified remains of relatives who had died in connection with past conflict. At their request, the ICRC shared with the Timorese authorities its recommendations for a national policy on recovering human remains and for a draft law on forensic work.

The ICRC followed up, with the Indonesian police, several cases of migrants who had died during their journey, to help their families locate and take possession of their remains.

In Indonesia, the authorities approved a pilot project, to be carried out by the National Society and the ICRC, to address medical and psychological needs of victims of sexual violence, and to advocate the prevention of such abuse. In line with the project, the ICRC conducted a workshop for police officers on the necessity of protecting women and children from sexual abuse during armed conflict and other violence.

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

The ICRC focuses on building its dialogue with police authorities on law enforcement standards

With regard to the humanitarian situation of detainees in Indonesia and Timor-Leste, the ICRC concentrated its efforts on engaging the pertinent authorities in discussions on internationally recognized standards for detention, with a view to opening opportunities for cooperation in aligning detainees' treatment and living conditions with these standards. At ICRC briefings, Indonesian police officers learnt more about international standards applicable to crowd management, arrests and detention (see *Actors of influence*). Two Indonesian officials from the Directorate-General of Corrections and the police's Criminal Investigation Department learnt more about managing detention facilities at a seminar in Sri Lanka for correctional managers in the Asia-Pacific region. Visits to detainees in Indonesia and Timor-Leste did not take place.

Ten Indonesian security detainees in two prisons benefited from family visits organized by a local NGO with financial support from the ICRC.

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

Senior naval officers discuss the application of IHL to armed conflict at sea

At events organized by the ICRC in cooperation with the relevant authorities, military and police officers in the region familiarized themselves with international norms and standards applicable to their work. Particular emphasis was given, where applicable, to such matters as preventing sexual violence, protecting health-care services during armed conflict and other violence, and complying with international standards for arrests and detention.

Senior naval officers from 23 countries across the Asia-Pacific region discussed the application of IHL in armed conflicts at sea

during a workshop in Indonesia organized by the Indonesian navy and the ICRC.

At an ICRC-facilitated workshop, some 100 senior Indonesian military officers discussed the incorporation of humanitarian norms in operational decision-making. Further training in these subjects helped over 80 military trainers and legal officers become more effective in teaching IHL and providing advice on ensuring compliance with it, respectively. About 2,500 peacekeeping personnel and other members of the Indonesian military learnt about IHL at sessions conducted by ICRC-trained instructors and organized in coordination with the armed forces' Permanent Working Group on IHL and the National Law Development Agency. Military officers in Timor-Leste attended a similar session.

Indonesian and Timor-Leste police officers advanced their understanding of international law enforcement standards through ICRC-led briefings; the Indonesian personnel included unit commanders, investigators in violence-prone areas and officers bound for missions abroad. An ICRC course enabled some 70 police trainers to strengthen their ability to train others in these standards.

The authorities continue efforts to implement IHL

Indonesian authorities – members of the national IHL committee, defence and judiciary officials and diplomats – enhanced their grasp of IHL and its domestic implementation, and of related issues, during discussions with, and events organized by, the ICRC. The ICRC and the pertinent officials discussed incorporating the suppression of war crimes in a new penal code and submitting a draft Red Cross law to parliament. Three Indonesian officials attended a meeting of State representatives, in connection with the Strengthening IHL process, in Switzerland (see *International law and policy*). Two officials participated in a regional meeting in the Republic of Korea on the applicability of IHL to new technologies and weapons for warfare. With support from the law ministry, local academics and the ICRC conducted a study with the aim of preparing a proposal for the Indonesian government to ratify the Second Protocol to the Hague Convention on Cultural Property.

In Timor-Leste, government officials discussed ways to implement IHL – such as establishing a national IHL committee – at a meeting organized jointly by the foreign ministry and the ICRC.

During dialogue with representatives of ASEAN bodies – including the Political-Security Community, the Peace and Reconciliation Centre, the Regional Mine Action Centre, the AHA Centre and the ASEAN Association of Chiefs of Police (ASEANAPOL) – and in regional forums, the ICRC stated its positions on matters of common concern – such as efforts by ASEAN States to ensure maritime security, curb violence and coordinate regional responses to disasters. The ICRC attended ASEANAPOL's international conference for the first time, as an observer.

Faith-based and secular organizations examine new ways to tackle regional humanitarian issues

Various ICRC-led forums enabled members of religious circles and other opinion-makers to discuss IHL and related topics; they also contributed to fostering acceptance for the Movement's work. Over 90 representatives of faith-based and secular NGOs, national and ASEAN bodies, and the private sector talked about reframing responses to evolving humanitarian challenges in South-East Asia, at a regional conference organized by Humanitarian Forum Indonesia, the Humanitarian Policy Group and the ICRC. Lecturers

from Indonesia and other South-East Asian countries learnt more about the points of correspondence between Islamic law and IHL at an ICRC-run course. Two Islamic organizations in Indonesia worked with the ICRC to arrange seminars on the same subject. A blog competition sought to draw more attention to links between religious values and humanitarian action.

Local and regional seminars for Indonesian and Timorese lecturers, and moot-court competitions aimed to stimulate students' interest in IHL. An Islamic university in Indonesia drew on ICRC expertise in incorporating humanitarian ethics in its teacher-training programme; it also organized briefings on IHL for teachers and students with National Society and ICRC support.

At national and regional workshops, Indonesian and Timorese journalists learnt more about the protection afforded to them by IHL, and about the ICRC's work. The workshop in Timor-Leste, organized jointly with the Timor-Leste Red Cross, included a session on first aid.

Indonesians obtained information on ICRC activities and other humanitarian matters via social media and other Web-based platforms, and at the delegation's documentation centre.

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

With training and material, financial and technical support from the ICRC, the Indonesian and Timorese National Societies continued to strengthen their capacity to respond to emergencies and promote humanitarian principles and IHL (see *Civilians* and *Actors of influence*). First aid, family-links services in disaster response, the issues raised by the Health Care in Danger project and the application of the Safer Access Framework were among the topics covered by ICRC-led training sessions to strengthen preparedness for emergencies in urban areas. The Indonesian Red Cross Society drew on ICRC expertise to update its contingency plans and to lobby for the adoption of the draft Red Cross law (see *Actors of influence*). Timor-Leste Red Cross staff attended an ICRC course to learn to promote their programmes.

Because they met regularly, Movement components were able to coordinate their activities effectively while responding to such emergencies as an earthquake in Aceh.

People in isolated and violence-prone areas obtain ophthalmic care

Local health-care providers, the Indonesian Red Cross and the ICRC worked together to provide ophthalmic care to people in remote and violence-prone communities, particularly in Maluku and Papua, and for the first time, in East Nusa Tenggara. Over 2,100 people had eye tests; among them, 357 benefited from cataract surgery and 1,051 received eyeglasses. Nearly 200 medical staff underwent refresher training before these missions.

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS: PROTECTION	Total			
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)				
RCMs and other means of family contact		UAMs/SC		
RCMs collected	7			
RCMs distributed	33			
Phone calls facilitated between family members	25			
Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons		Women	Girls	Boys
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered	33	5	10	9
Tracing cases closed positively (subject located or fate established)	11			
Tracing cases still being handled at the end of the reporting period (people)	34	3	7	11