



Jakarta (regional)

The ICRC established a presence in Indonesia in 1979 and has been present in Timor-Leste since its independence in 2002. In each country the ICRC works closely with the National Society to protect and assist victims of violence, especially displaced and resident populations whose livelihoods or family contacts have been disrupted. The ICRC continues to visit detainees held in connection with current or past conflict or internal disturbances in both countries, and works to broaden understanding and acceptance of IHL. It promotes implementation of that law, supports its inclusion in training programmes for armed forces (and police personnel in Indonesia) and develops activities with universities to promote the study of IHL.

COVERING
Indonesia, Timor-Leste

EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	2,608
Assistance	3,963
Prevention	2,078
Cooperation with National Societies	2,242
General	-

► **10,891**

of which: Overheads 665

IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	85%
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PERSONNEL

27 expatriates
166 national staff (daily workers not included)

KEY POINTS

In 2007, the ICRC:

- improved the economic security of people affected by the former conflict in Indonesia's Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (NAD) province
- conducted water and sanitation projects to improve the general health and hygiene conditions of people in NAD and Papua provinces, the Maluku islands and the island of Sulawesi, Indonesia
- worked to improve the quality of health care in NAD and Papua provinces
- continued to visit detainees in both countries and to provide structural support to the Indonesian prison authorities
- strengthened cooperation with the Indonesian authorities to heighten awareness of the need to teach IHL in military and academic institutions
- intensified its support to the National Societies of the two countries, focusing on branches in violence-prone areas

CONTEXT

The year 2007 began and ended with a series of disasters in Indonesia: boat and plane accidents claimed hundreds of lives; earthquakes and volcano eruptions caused extensive destruction; and severe floods and landslides hit parts of the country.

January 2007 saw violence in Poso, Central Sulawesi, when the police arrested people accused of being armed members of hard-line Islamist movements. In South Maluku, a pro-independence demonstration, bomb explosions and a subsequent wave of police raids, along with the arrest of people accused of separatist activities, led to renewed insecurity and tension between neighbouring communities. In Papua province, tension and confrontations between the Indonesian security forces and a faction of the Free Papua Movement (OPM) caused civilians to flee their villages. The situation in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (NAD) province remained generally calm, but corruption and criminality were reportedly on the rise. Attacks on public officials were also reported.

Presidential and parliamentary elections were held in Timor-Leste following a peaceful electoral process with no major incidents. Jose Ramos-Horta stepped up to the post of president and Xanana Gusmão became prime minister. During the long process of forming a majority government, however, groups of youths triggered riots on several occasions in Dili and in some areas in the east of the country. An estimated 10% of the population remained displaced following the violence in 2006 and did not feel that it was safe enough to return home.

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS

	Total		Total	Women	Children
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)¹			CIVILIANS AND PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM		
Detainees visited	37,166		<i>Economic security, water and habitat</i>		
Detainees visited and monitored individually	470		Essential household items ¹ <i>Beneficiaries</i>		
		<i>of whom females</i>	14,758	30%	43%
		<i>of whom minors</i>	4		
Number of visits carried out	110		Agricultural inputs and micro-economic initiatives ² <i>Beneficiaries</i>		
Number of places of detention visited	66		26,269	30%	43%
RESTORING FAMILY LINKS			Water, sanitation and habitat projects ² <i>Beneficiaries</i>		
<i>Red Cross messages (RCMs) and reunifications</i>			43,924		
RCMs collected	2,638		<i>Health</i>		
RCMs distributed	2,229		Health centres supported ² <i>Structures</i>		
People reunited with their families	1		7		
<i>Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons</i>			WOUNDED AND SICK²		
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered	1		Hospitals supported <i>Structures</i>		
Tracing cases closed positively (persons located)	7		8		
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2007 (people)	2,719		Admissions <i>Patients</i>		
		<i>of which for females</i>	7,572	2,274	3,673
		<i>of which for minors at the time of disappearance</i>	Operations <i>Operations performed</i>		
			476		
DOCUMENTS ISSUED					
People to whom travel documents were issued	6				
People to whom a detention attestation was issued	1				

1. Indonesia and Timor-Leste

2. Indonesia

ICRC ACTION

In Indonesia and Timor-Leste, the ICRC continued in its endeavour to address the needs of civilians whose livelihoods and safety had been or were still affected by conflict or tensions. Interdisciplinary teams carried out several field trips to parts of Timor-Leste and to the Indonesian provinces of NAD, Maluku, Papua and Sulawesi, where they conducted activities alongside volunteers of the Indonesian Red Cross Society and the Timor-Leste Red Cross, thus helping to build the National Societies' capacities.

The large number of humanitarian actors in Indonesia's NAD province running programmes for victims of the 2004 tsunami allowed the ICRC to focus its attention on isolated areas affected by the past conflict and the recent return of IDPs. In cooperation with local authorities and National Society branches, the ICRC assessed the basic needs of the most vulnerable communities and discussed ways to address them with the beneficiaries themselves. Based on the results of this process, it provided people with essential household items, basic agricultural inputs and agricultural training. The organization also pursued its efforts to revitalize the health system in selected sub-districts by providing specialized training and material assistance to local medical facilities.

In various parts of Indonesia, including NAD, the ICRC conducted extensive construction and rehabilitation work to improve access to clean water and adequate sanitation facilities. It also supported hospitals in Indonesia and trained their staff with a view to improving the quality of the services provided.

The ICRC continued to visit people deprived of their freedom in Indonesia and Timor-Leste. It provided multidisciplinary structural support to the prison authorities in Indonesia to help them improve the management of prison services, conducted training workshops on protection, health, water and sanitation issues, and carried out minor rehabilitation work.

As part of its IHL promotion activities, the ICRC maintained strong relations with national, military and academic authorities. This enabled it to raise their awareness of IHL issues and the ICRC's operational concerns. Members of the armed and security forces were the main targets of efforts, which included support to existing training modules and the conduct of specialized seminars. Other IHL-related events were held for university students and political authorities.

Both National Societies remained key operational partners of the ICRC in many fields. The ICRC offered its help to the Indonesian Red Cross to increase the impact of aid delivery during natural disasters, an area in which the National Society was already strong and experienced. Support to branches in violence-affected areas enabled local structures to be established or revived. The ICRC continued to accompany the Timor-Leste Red Cross, one of the world's youngest National Societies, in its efforts to build a strong organization, emphasizing the importance of a solid legal and knowledge base for its operations. Training events held for personnel of both National Societies significantly enhanced capacities in the fields of restoring family links and the management of human remains.

CIVILIANS

Boosting economic security

ICRC assistance programmes continued in four previously conflict-affected districts of Indonesia's NAD province, where few, if any, other humanitarian actors were working. Isolated communities, comprising residents and returning IDPs, were consulted on the best ways to improve their living conditions, on the basis of which they were given essential household items, construction tools and shelter materials. They also received vouchers that they could exchange for basic agricultural inputs, such as fertilizers, pesticides, tools and seed. The vouchers enabled the farmers to choose for themselves

the type of productive support that would be most effective in helping them to resume, improve or increase farming activities and thus boost their household incomes. The local economy also benefited because the programme involved working with local markets.

Victims of floods in Indonesia and families displaced by civil unrest in Timor-Leste were able to set up temporary homes using essential household items provided by the ICRC and distributed by the respective National Society.

- 14,758 people (2,943 households), of whom 14,380 in Indonesia and 378 in Timor-Leste, received essential household items
- 26,269 people (2,265 households) in Indonesia benefited from agricultural initiatives

Improving health care

The availability and quality of primary health care services in NAD improved as community health workers and midwives in 43 villages attended training sessions run by ICRC-trained instructors. A total of 7 health centres in the area also received essential drugs and medical equipment, boosting services for a catchment population of 650,000 people. Three District Health Offices also received supplies.

Some 170 health workers, government officials, members of security forces, community activists and religious leaders from Papua attended the last of the series of medical ethics seminars co-organized since 2002 by the ICRC, the National Society and the local health authorities. They discussed the rights of the population to non-discriminatory access to health facilities and proper treatment, the protection of health workers serving in disasters and the sustainability of health services in disrupted situations.

Improving water supply and sanitation

In Indonesian provinces such as NAD, Maluku and Papua, increased availability of clean drinking water and proper sanitation contributed to a general improvement in public health. IDPs and residents benefited from the rehabilitation or construction of community-based water and sanitation facilities and of classrooms for primary school children. The work was carried out jointly by ICRC specialists, the National Society and the local authorities.

The improvements also had a significant impact on the welfare of Indonesian women, who were traditionally responsible for providing water for drinking and household tasks. Increased access to safe water and sanitation facilities allowed them to dedicate more time to other pursuits, such as food production, income-generating activities and school attendance.

Timely restoration of a clean drinking water supply following the floods in NAD helped prevent outbreaks of water-borne diseases. Wells were cleaned and disinfected, and the water authorities received a one-month supply of chemicals for the treatment of drinking water for up to 20,000 people, along with water pumps to fill water tankers.

- 36,545 people benefited from water/sanitation/habitat projects

Restoring family links and missing persons

People in Indonesia and Timor-Leste continued to use the tracing and RCM services to restore or maintain contact with relatives from whom they had become separated, either within the country or abroad. Families received ICRC assistance in their quest to ascertain the fate of missing relatives.

A census of mass graves of tsunami victims drew to a close at the end of the year. The ICRC and the Indonesian Red Cross assessed some 300 graves containing some 97,000 tsunami victims as part of a project supported by the Canadian Red Cross. The final report on the findings was due to be handed over to the NAD authorities in 2008 to help them address the needs of the relatives of persons missing in the context of the tsunami.

Efforts to build the capacity of the Indonesian Red Cross to provide effective services for separated family members continued throughout 2007 as part of an ICRC-project supported by the Swedish Red Cross. Staff and volunteers attended training sessions on centralized management of the programme and on practical implementation of activities at local level. The National Society received technical support and advice in drafting guidelines regarding tracing procedures in conflict and disaster situations.

Given the ongoing political process in Timor-Leste relating to the presidential and parliamentary elections, the ICRC decided to conduct an internal review of the files pertaining to missing persons, in order to be ready to transmit them to the authorities at an opportune moment.

Indonesia

- 1,359 RCMs collected from and 913 RCMs distributed to civilians
- 7 people located; 178 people (including 34 females and 69 minors at the time of disappearance) still being sought
- 6 people issued with an ICRC travel document

Timor-Leste

- 951 RCMs collected from and 1,122 RCMs distributed to civilians
- new tracing requests registered for 1 person; 2,541 people (including 435 females and 559 minors at the time of disappearance) still being sought
- 1 unaccompanied/separated child reunited with his family

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

The ICRC continued to visit detainees to monitor their treatment and conditions of detention, confidentially reporting its findings and recommendations to the Indonesian and Timor-Leste authorities concerned.

Indonesia

- 36,871 detainees visited, of whom 351 monitored individually (including 2 minors) and 144 newly registered (including 1 minor), during 98 visits to 62 places of detention
- 45 RCMs collected from and 8 RCMs distributed to detainees
- 54 detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC support
- 1 detention certificate issued to a former detainee

Timor-Leste

- 295 detainees visited, of whom 119 monitored individually (including 1 female and 2 minors) and 61 newly registered (including 1 female and 2 minors), during 12 visits to 4 places of detention
- 283 RCMs collected from and 186 RCMs distributed to detainees
- 3 detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC support

Improving conditions in prisons

In response to ICRC recommendations, the detaining authorities in Timor-Leste undertook major rehabilitation work in two national prisons, greatly improving the conditions of detention there.

Conditions for detainees in a number of Indonesian prisons also saw an improvement as a result of ICRC-run projects. New water treatment units, septic tanks and boreholes increased the supply of clean water, and incinerators improved waste disposal. During hygiene awareness sessions, detainees learned of the part they could play in maintaining adequate sanitation conditions and the positive impact their actions could have on their health.

More than 100 prison service executives from all major regions of Indonesia attended one of five workshops to learn about ways to improve material conditions, health care, and water and sanitation facilities in prisons. The Food and Health Directorate of the General Directorate of Corrections of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights set up a working group on the management of tuberculosis (TB) in prisons to serve as the reference body for the planning, coordination and implementation of the activities of the multitude of organizations active in this field.

The Food and Health Directorate authorized the printing of 5,000 copies of an ICRC-produced leaflet on the promotion of hygiene and sanitation in prisons and 500 books on TB management for use by detainees and prison staff.

- ▶ 7,379 detainees benefited from water/sanitation/shelter/habitat projects

WOUNDED AND SICK

Eight Indonesian public hospitals, in Jakarta, East Java and NAD, received drugs and medical equipment to help them cope with an influx of patients. In the aftermath of the floods in Jakarta in early February, the Ministry of Health redeployed part of the former ICRC field hospital that had been used to treat victims of the 2004 tsunami. The hospital had been handed over to the Indonesian government in 2006 at the end of the tsunami operation to boost its emergency preparedness. Deployment of the modular hospital structure, along with injection kits and infusion sets provided by the ICRC, helped the health authorities respond to an outbreak of gastroenteritis and increased rates of dengue fever triggered by the floods.

In the 8 ICRC-supported hospitals that provided data:

- ▶ 7,572 patients (including 2,274 women and 3,673 children) admitted: of whom 141 weapon-wounded (including 20 women, and 2 children), 801 other surgical cases, and 5,644 medical and 986 gynaecological/obstetric patients
- ▶ 476 surgical operations performed
- ▶ 25,750 outpatients given consultations, including 25,113 attending surgical or medical consultations and 637 attending gynaecological/obstetric consultations

In Papua, 94 residents of remote areas of the Central Highlands recovered their sight following two rounds of cataract operations. Furthermore, with ICRC and National Society support, the Papua Provincial Health Office organized a three-day workshop for 20 doctors, nurses and National Society volunteers to improve their capacities to prepare for and respond to health emergencies in the province.

An Indonesian physiotherapist completed a three-year ICRC-run training course in Cambodia and returned to the rehabilitation unit of Sulawesi hospital to put his new skills into practice.

AUTHORITIES

As part of the ongoing dialogue between the Indonesian government and the ICRC, two seminars were co-organized with the Ministry of Law and Human Rights: one to mark the 30th anniversary of the 1977 Additional Protocols and the other on customary IHL. Some 140 participants from various government institutions, parliament, the military, the police, universities and NGOs attended the two events, at which they discussed, respectively, accession to the Protocols and the obligation to abide by IHL principles established as a result of long-term State practice. The ICRC translated into Bahasa Indonesia and distributed the summary findings of its study on customary IHL to assist in future discussions on the applicability of customary IHL in situations of non-international armed conflict.

The Ministry of Defence and the ICRC organized an IHL seminar to enable 40 mid-level military and civilian officials to discuss issues relating to national IHL implementation and to the legal status of military and defence activities.

Two officials from the Indonesian Ministries of Justice and Defence took part in the Second Universal Meeting of National IHL Committees held in March in Geneva, Switzerland, to share best practices and exchange their experiences of incorporating IHL into domestic legislation. The meeting focused on legal measures and mechanisms to prevent disappearances, to clarify the fate of missing persons and to assist their families.

The Ministry of Justice and parliament's Legal Commission requested and received legal advice and technical support from the ICRC in preparing draft laws on the protection of the red cross and red crescent emblems and on disaster management.

ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

Promoting IHL among the armed forces

Several military establishments in Indonesia, representing all three forces, received advice and technical support as they worked towards the inclusion of IHL in the teaching and training of their officers and soldiers. Instructors, officers, soldiers and students took part in training events tailored to the depth of knowledge required for their functions. These ranged from week-long advanced IHL courses abroad for senior staff officers to short dissemination sessions for students at a naval college. Troops departing on UN peacekeeping missions attended pre-deployment briefings on IHL.

In Timor-Leste, the ICRC maintained contact with the Timor-Leste Defence Force, Australian Defence Force and the leader of an armed group to ensure that all parties knew and understood the ICRC's mandate and their obligation to respect IHL and protect medical personnel.

Familiarizing the police with IHL and international human rights law

Cooperation with the Indonesian police authorities was strengthened to improve training in IHL and international human rights law. The deputy head of the police unit responsible for public order

control and counter-insurgency took part in a four-day regional seminar in Australia on law enforcement in peacekeeping operations (see *Suva regional*). The Mobile Brigade worked with the ICRC to produce a new training film relating to the use of force in the maintenance of law and order.

With ICRC support, the police anti-“terrorism” unit organized three round-table events that brought together 46 senior police officers. Participants discussed the correct treatment of suspects during arrest, detention and interrogation and learned more about the ICRC’s working methods during its visits to detention facilities.

At field level, police officers and students continued to learn about the ICRC, IHL and international human rights law. In order to amplify the impact of dissemination sessions, participants were given *aide-mémoire* cards, containing 10 basic human rights rules applicable to policing, and Indonesian-language versions of the pocket book for police officers *To serve and to protect*.

CIVIL SOCIETY

Throughout the year, university lecturers and students in Indonesia and Timor-Leste continued to expand their knowledge of IHL and became increasingly aware of the importance of integrating it into law and international relations curricula. During a two-day workshop, co-organized with Jayabaya University in Jakarta, 20 senior lecturers from the faculties of social and political sciences of various Indonesian universities explored possible means of introducing the basic tenets of IHL into the curriculum of international relations studies. The event came as a follow-up to the first workshop that took place in 2006 in Yogyakarta. The issue was also discussed by 40 international relations lecturers from 20 universities following a presentation on IHL teaching given by Jayabaya University.

Hundreds of other lecturers and students attended presentations, seminars and workshops, including some held abroad, with a view to stimulating interest in the teaching of IHL in Indonesia. Teams from seven law faculties and one sharia law faculty participated in a national IHL moot court competition conducted in cooperation with the Indonesian Society of International Law.

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

With ICRC support, the Indonesian Red Cross continued to expand its activities in several fields, such as emergency preparedness, IHL promotion, water and sanitation, restoring family links and tracing. It received technical assistance in developing training curricula, guidelines and manuals for many of its activities. With a view to boosting the capacities of branches in conflict-prone areas, joint National Society and ICRC teams conducted visits to Papua and Central Sulawesi. Four branches in Papua and two in Central Sulawesi received financial support from the ICRC, and staff and volunteers attended intensive training courses on both operational and administrative topics.

Cooperation between the National Societies of Indonesia and Timor-Leste for the cross-border exchange of RCMs continued. Coordination between the two organizations improved as a result of an ICRC field trip to Indonesia’s East Nusa Tenggara province to monitor the cross-border transfer of RCMs to Timor-Leste.

Coordinators and volunteers from both National Societies attended several training seminars and workshops to hone their skills in areas such as: assessment in conflict-prone areas; management of human remains; planning of water and sanitation activities; and implementation of the Safer Access approach. With ICRC support, the two National Societies also conducted dissemination sessions on IHL-related topics for external audiences.