



Indonesia

The ICRC established a presence in Indonesia in 1979. Throughout the archipelago, it works closely with the Indonesian Red Cross 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 non-international armed conflict and internal disturbances, and works to broaden understanding and acceptance of IHL. It promotes IHL implementation, supports its inclusion in training programmes for armed forces and police personnel and develops activities with universities to promote the study of IHL. The ICRC also participates in coordination of the Movement's response to the Asian tsunami.

⊕ ICRC delegation ⊕ ICRC sub-delegation + ICRC office

EXPENDITURE (IN CHF ,000)

Protection	4,581
Assistance	28,976
Prevention	1,657
Cooperation with National Societies	1,594
General	-

► **36,808**

of which: *Overheads* 1,907

IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	94.7%
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PERSONNEL

56 expatriates
231 national staff (daily workers not included)

KEY POINTS

In 2005, the ICRC:

- ▶ in cooperation with the National Society, launched an extensive programme to alleviate the suffering of some 300,000 people affected by the tsunami of 26 December 2004;
- ▶ conducted visits to places of detention under the responsibility of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, as well as to those under police authority throughout the country, and was quickly able to resume such visits in the tsunami-stricken province of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam; through visits to them in their homes, monitored 1,800 Free Aceh Movement (GAM) detainees released in accordance with the memorandum of understanding of 15 August between the government and GAM;
- ▶ following the signature of the memorandum of understanding between the government and GAM, assessed conflict-related needs and started relief distributions to IDPs, returnees and residents;
- ▶ began pre-deployment sessions on IHL and international human rights law for police troops sent to conflict-prone areas.

CONTEXT

The year 2005 was dominated by the aftermath of the devastating tsunami of 26 December 2004 and the subsequent large-scale national and international assistance operations. The year began with large numbers of foreign military personnel, scores of NGOs and many National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies present in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (NAD) province focusing exclusively on alleviating the plight of people affected by the catastrophe. By May, the tsunami response had entered its reconstruction phase, which was expected to last for at least five years.

The year also saw the parties to the prolonged conflict in NAD engage in peace talks, mediated by former Finnish President Martti Ahtisaari and the Crisis Management Initiative. This resulted, on 15 August, in the signing of a memorandum of understanding between the government of Indonesia and the Free Aceh Movement (GAM). The memorandum specified several steps to be taken by the parties, including the surrender of weapons by GAM and the withdrawal of government troops that had been drafted into NAD from other provinces. Within days, Asian and European monitors were deployed under the banner of the Aceh Monitoring Mission. The release by the government of the majority of GAM detainees took place at the end of August, in accordance with the agreement.

In Papua, the situation regarding special autonomy remained ambiguous. At the end of October, the Papua People's Council was created, paving the way for gubernatorial elections in 2006.

Despite a substantial security set-up in Maluku and in Central and West Sulawesi, regular security incidents were reported. Central Sulawesi in particular experienced numerous murders and bomb attacks. Bali was once again the target of acts of "terrorism", as three suicide bombers struck in public places on 1 October.

The terms of reference of the Commission of Truth and Friendship, set up jointly by Timor-Leste and Indonesia, were signed by the respective governments on 9 March. The commission started work in August.

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)		CIVILIANS AND PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM		
Detainees visited	21,933	<i>Economic Security, Water and Habitat</i>		
Detainees visited and monitored individually	2,007	Food	Beneficiaries	36,383
Number of visits carried out	153	Essential household items	Beneficiaries	264,539
Number of places of detention visited	78	Agricultural inputs and micro-economic initiatives	Beneficiaries	122,659
RESTORING FAMILY LINKS		Water-supply schemes and sanitation systems (completed projects)	Beneficiaries	40,988
<i>Red Cross messages (RCMs) and reunifications</i>		Habitat structures	Beneficiaries	845
RCMs collected	825	Health		
RCMs distributed	728	Health centres supported	Structures	10
People reunited with their families	19	Consultations	Patients	33,114
<i>Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons</i>		Immunizations	Activities	30,984
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered	62	WOUNDED AND SICK		
Tracing requests closed positively (persons located)	30	Hospital supported	Structure	1
Tracing requests still being handled at 31 December 2005	116	Admissions	Patients	820
<i>Unaccompanied minors (UAMs) and separated children (SCs), including unaccompanied demobilized child soldiers</i>		Operations	Operations performed	676
UAMs/SCs newly registered by the ICRC	48			
UAMs/SCs reunited with their families by the ICRC	22			
UAMs/SCs cases still being handled at 31 December 2005	5			
DOCUMENTS ISSUED				
People to whom travel documents were issued	42			

ICRC ACTION

Present in NAD province before the tsunami, the ICRC, together with the Indonesian Red Cross, was able to launch an immediate response. Until May, the ICRC provided tsunami-related emergency relief in NAD, distributing essential household items, hygiene articles or food rations to people displaced by the disaster. An ICRC/Indonesian Red Cross 100-bed referral field hospital, provided by the Norwegian Red Cross, treated both inpatients and outpatients until its closure in May. The ICRC cleaned wells and built latrines and donated tonnes of chemicals to the water boards to ensure safe water for survivors. Furthermore, people seeking news of their relatives caught up in the tsunami were able to use the ICRC family-links service to try and locate them. The National Society was a key partner in all the above activities.

As a member of the Movement Coordination Framework – a concept regulating the activities of Movement components in tsunami-stricken areas – the ICRC was actively involved in monitoring the security situation and issuing security guidelines for Movement.

The initial budget for the ICRC's operations in Indonesia in 2005 was CHF 9.0 million, but this was increased to CHF 38.9 million to cover unplanned activities for tsunami victims. The ICRC reactivated its office in Lhokseumawe in January, occupying premises and warehouses in disuse since 2001.

The number of ICRC expatriate staff in NAD rose temporarily from 2 to over 100, but by the end of May this had dropped back down to about 20 delegates.

While pursuing its tsunami-response activities, the ICRC approached the authorities in NAD with the objective of resuming its traditional activities relating to the conflict there. Six weeks after the disaster, the organization was able to begin visits again to civil prisons and police stations. In the rest of the country, detention-related activities continued uninterrupted.

In February, ICRC President Jakob Kellenberger paid an official visit to Indonesia, planned before the tsunami, during which he met a number of high-level contacts, including the President of Indonesia, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, with whom he discussed a number of issues of humanitarian concern.

The ICRC continued to broaden and consolidate its network of contacts within political, military and academic circles, holding several events to promote implementation of IHL. The army conducted an evaluation of the level of integration of IHL into its doctrine, teaching and training, for which the ICRC provided financial support and expert guidance. The ICRC also discussed the integration of IHL into air force training and continued to support the navy in finalizing the inclusion of IHL in its training programmes. The ICRC was able to carry on its pre-deployment

dissemination sessions on IHL for army troops arriving in NAD and Papua. The first pre-deployment dissemination sessions for members of the police's mobile brigade took place following the signing of a memorandum of understanding with the unit.

Following the signing of the memorandum of understanding between GAM and the government on 15 August, the ICRC had full access to conflict-affected areas in NAD and focused on conflict-related needs. By the end of the year, it had carried out several needs assessments in NAD, having reinforced its set-up to be in a position to increase the number and the quality of the assessments. Based on the results, the ICRC began its first relief distributions to returnees and residents affected by the conflict at the end of December.

As in previous years, the Indonesian Red Cross remained an invaluable partner for the ICRC and was a key player in the tsunami emergency response in NAD.

CIVILIANS

Tsunami relief

Present in NAD province before the tsunami, the ICRC, together with the Indonesian Red Cross, was able to launch an immediate emergency relief operation. They distributed essential items to families throughout the province and supplied tents to various camps for IDPs. At the very beginning, and for a short time, food rations (rice, cooking

oil, noodles, sardines, sugar, salt and biscuits) were handed out to IDPs and National Society volunteers pending the establishment of supply lines by other humanitarian agencies. The ICRC provided the National Society with materials for the evacuation of dead bodies.

Following assessments, the ICRC distributed community clean-up kits and reconstruction kits to help the population clear their villages of debris. Assessments carried out along the northern coast identified the need for smaller kits for individual families as they started moving back to their communities. Consequently, the ICRC adapted its approach and, together with the National Society, distributed kits to families scattered along the north-eastern coast.

- ▶ 264,539 IDPs provided with essential household items and hygiene kits
- ▶ 36,383 people given food rations
- ▶ 2,400 families in IDP camps housed in ICRC tents
- ▶ 120,000 people benefited from clean-up and reconstruction kits

In addition, the ICRC conducted a programme in villages of the greater Banda Aceh area and along the northern coastline to provide sufficient safe water to people who had been displaced by the tsunami but were returning home.

- ▶ 3,260 wells cleaned, rehabilitated or newly constructed
- ▶ 5 boreholes drilled or rehabilitated and equipped with pumps
- ▶ 4 pipe networks rehabilitated
- ▶ 667 latrines and 42 communal washrooms constructed
- ▶ 1,014 septic tanks emptied
- ▶ 154 tonnes of water-treatment chemicals supplied to water boards of Banda Aceh and Lhokseumawe
- ▶ 37.9 million litres of clean drinking water trucked to those in need

Assisting conflict-affected communities

Following the signing of the memorandum of understanding between GAM and the Indonesian government in August, the ICRC gained full access to conflict-affected areas in NAD and focused on the needs of people affected by the conflict. From September to December, 75 assessments were carried out in 71 villages of 24 sub-districts of the province. The first findings indicated the need to rehabilitate community infrastructure, improve water and sanitation conditions and boost households' production capacities. In parallel, some 150 households were given essential

household items, and 110 households received 60 sets of agricultural tools.

During the last quarter of the year, a geographic information system database was designed and deployed, collating all the information collected during assessments in NAD and facilitating analysis of that information.

The ICRC sub-delegation in Jayapura, Papua province, gave essential household items to returnees from Papua New Guinea. In response to the poor living conditions in Marauke, Papua, water tanks and taps were set up for permanent water distribution, and 10 latrines and a septic tank were rehabilitated to serve 310 returnees from Papua New Guinea.

Restoring family links

The tsunami created a substantial need for the ICRC family-links service: people were displaced, dead bodies had been buried without identification, and communications in parts of NAD were disrupted for several months. All this made it very difficult for survivors of the tsunami and their families in the province, the rest of Indonesia and abroad to re-establish contact and to find out what had happened to their relatives.

The ICRC launched a special website (www.familylinks.icrc.org) for people caught up in the tsunami to let others know that they were alive or to post the name of a person being sought. The ICRC and the Indonesian Red Cross also sent out mobile teams to collect such information and then displayed printed lists of names in key public places and in the media. In addition, the National Society and the ICRC made satellite or mobile phones available so that people could call their family members nationally and abroad.

While the delegation focused on restoring family links in NAD, ICRC teams also assessed tracing needs in West Timor and Maluku, as well as maintaining the exchange of RCMs between families in West Timor and relatives in Timor-Leste.

- ▶ over 25,000 "Person sought" and 18,500 "I am alive" forms registered on the family-links website and nearly 26,500 names publicized in the media
- ▶ over 2,600 telephone calls made by survivors to family members in Indonesia or abroad
- ▶ family links restored successfully in more than 3,800 cases
- ▶ 48 unaccompanied children registered by the ICRC; 22 reunited with their families under ICRC auspices

- ▶ 245 RCMs collected from and 368 delivered to civilians all over Indonesia

The delegation also approached the Indonesian authorities about sharing information they might have on the fate or whereabouts of missing East Timorese.

Protecting civilians

In NAD, the ICRC continued pre-deployment IHL dissemination sessions for army troops and familiarized several high-ranking military and police commanders with the basic rules of IHL and the protection due to civilians. The commanders authorized the ICRC to carry out field visits and assessments, which also looked into protection issues.

In Papua, delegates continued to monitor the consequences for civilians of the security incidents that took place in the highlands in autumn 2004. They also assessed the security conditions of former refugees who had recently returned from Papua New Guinea.

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Although in late 2004 the ICRC had been able to resume visits to detainees under the responsibility of the police and the Ministry of Law and Human Rights in NAD, further visits planned for early 2005 had to be abandoned as the tsunami had seriously disrupted the provincial administrative set-up. In addition, five prisons and a police station were washed away, with the loss of some 300 lives. In February, however, visits to detainees resumed, and the ICRC was able to conduct visits to all those held in affected districts, submitting written reports on its findings to the detaining authorities.

As many detainees visited by the ICRC had family members in tsunami-affected areas, re-establishing family links via the tracing and RCM services became a priority. The delegation continued to organize family visits for detainees from NAD, Ambon and Papua transferred outside their home provinces.

The agreement between the government and GAM led to the release of most GAM detainees held in NAD and other parts of the country: in all, about 1,800 detainees were freed. The ICRC conducted follow-up visits to the detention facilities concerned and visited the released detainees in their homes. It continued collecting allegations of arrest and began discussions with the

authorities and GAM aimed at clarifying the whereabouts of a number of people.

Visits to detainees in Java, Papua, Bali and North Sumatra continued and were extended to new areas in Maluku and Sulawesi.

- 21,933 detainees visited during 153 visits to 78 places of detention, of whom 1,474 newly registered and 2,007 followed up individually
- 39 detainees received ICRC-funded visits from family members
- 360 RCMs delivered to detainees and 580 collected from them
- access to water increased or sanitation improved for 2,330 detainees in 13 detention facilities in NAD, Bali and Papua; scabies treatment administered to inmates of 2 prisons and surgical operations funded for 2 detainees in Papua

WOUNDED AND SICK

NAD province lost much of its health personnel as a result of the tsunami. Some died in the disaster, while others had to abandon their homes and were only able to return to work after their own family matters had been sorted out. Moreover, many health facilities were destroyed or damaged, including the Banda Aceh referral hospital, and the province's health system seriously disrupted, which also affected the supply lines to health centres not directly affected by the tsunami. In response to this situation and to alleviate the pressure on the health system, the ICRC started supplying first-aid consumables to National Society branches and provided assistance to various hospitals in Banda Aceh. The ICRC also supplied health facilities in Lhokseumawe with medical equipment, medicines and consumables until mid-April.

In cooperation with the National Society, the ICRC set up a field hospital, donated by the Norwegian Red Cross, in Banda Aceh in mid-January. Until its closure in mid-May, the hospital treated some 10,000 outpatients and 820 inpatients. To begin with, the majority of patients were directly related to the catastrophe. Later on, the hospital's surgical and medical services also treated a wide range of other illnesses, taking some of the burden off government facilities and allowing them to re-establish their services and gradually take on more patients. After its closure, the field hospital was donated to the Ministry of Health to be used in the event of disasters in any part of the country. Ministry of Health staff were given

a two-week training course on how to redeploy the hospital in case of need.

Protection of and respect for the medical mission remained high on the ICRC's agenda, especially in regions that continued to see sporadic upsurges in violence. With the National Society, the ICRC conducted two seminars on medical ethics in Central Sulawesi attended by more than 300 participants, including health professionals, army and police representatives and religious and political leaders.

AUTHORITIES

In December 2004, the government had decided to introduce the repression of war crimes in the civil and military criminal codes. In 2005, the ICRC supported a study of existing criminal law. The results were discussed during a workshop in which 70 representatives of the government, universities and NGOs proposed ways to modify the law. The ICRC organized a first technical meeting with experts from the Ministry of Law and Human Rights to begin the drafting process.

Furthermore, the ICRC:

- offered legal advice for and participated in several technical workshops on a new draft law on the emblem;
- with 6 lecturers from 3 law faculties, initiated a study on current legislation regarding the rights of the families of missing persons;
- sponsored the participation of ministerial representatives in IHL-related events abroad, including a course in San Remo.

ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

Armed forces

The ICRC assisted the legal department of the army in assessing the level of integration of IHL into its doctrine, training and operations. The results were presented to 370 army commanders and follow-up discussed.

The ICRC also continued its cooperation with the air force and navy, assisting the latter in integrating IHL into its training, including command-post and field-training exercises.

In addition, the ICRC:

- organized 2 train-the-trainer courses for 100 legal advisers from the army and air force;

- conducted an IHL course for 60 navy officers and another to introduce 250 senior air force officers to IHL;
- sponsored workshops at all regional headquarters to promote the army's new technical guide to incorporating IHL into training exercises;
- sponsored the participation of 4 army officers in IHL courses in San Remo;
- gave 17 presentations on IHL and the respective mandates and activities of the ICRC and National Society to 8,600 soldiers prior to their deployment in NAD and Papua provinces.

Police

The ICRC focused its efforts on promoting international human rights law and IHL among members of the police's mobile brigade – a unit directly confronted with situations of violence. After an initial assessment workshop with 20 senior officers from headquarters, the ICRC signed a memorandum of understanding with the brigade. A steering committee and working group were created to develop new training materials.

- 5 presentations on basic IHL and human rights law given to some 1,600 troops prior to their deployment in violence-prone areas

Other armed groups

Regular contact was maintained with former GAM representatives in order to discuss various humanitarian issues.

CIVIL SOCIETY

The ICRC tsunami response was broadly reported on in the print and broadcast media. This enabled the ICRC to promote some of its activities and in particular the family-links programme.

- presentations on IHL and the ICRC given to 220 journalists, representatives of NGOs, Muslim organizations and human rights lawyers throughout the country

Future decision-makers

Since the late 1990s, the ICRC had provided extensive training to law lecturers in about 111 universities. By 2005, 28 law faculties and one sharia faculty in 19 cities were offering IHL as a separate subject in their curricula, and 14 had introduced elements of IHL into their undergraduate courses. In March, the ICRC organized a conference on IHL for 60 deans of law faculties and provided them with literature on IHL and human rights law. It also met the deans of

the social and political science faculties of two universities to discuss integrating IHL into their curricula.

In addition, the ICRC:

- ▶ organized an IHL course for 47 university lecturers from the faculties of law, social science and communication and sponsored the participation of 3 political science lecturers in the ICRC's first South-East Asian teaching session in Malaysia (see *Kuala Lumpur*);
- ▶ ran a training session for 4 students attending the ICRC's 3rd regional moot-court competition in Hong Kong and, in cooperation with 2 major Indonesian universities, organized 2 moot-court competitions in Sumatra province for 230 students;
- ▶ gave a presentation on IHL and Islamic law to 120 students of an Islamic higher-education establishment and, in cooperation with an Islamic university, organized a seminar on the same subject for 75 people;
- ▶ supported the publication in Bahasa Indonesia of an annual collection of articles on topical IHL issues.

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The focus of the Indonesian Red Cross shifted almost entirely towards meeting the humanitarian needs arising from the tsunami of 26 December and an earthquake which occurred on Nias Island on 28 March. The ICRC increased its financing of the operational costs of the National Society's NAD chapter and its 19 branches.

In the aftermath of the tsunami, National Society volunteers evacuated tens of thousands of bodies and provided more than 150,000 IDPs with shelter materials, essential household items, emergency health care and safe water. They were also instrumental in the rapid development and maintenance of the tracing network, which enabled family members to restore contact with one another after the disaster.

The much-depleted National Society began a comprehensive recruitment and training programme designed to restore its capacity.

The Indonesian Red Cross, the ICRC and the International Federation signed a memorandum of understanding with the government's Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Agency, reaffirming the Movement's commitment to help meet the humanitarian needs of the people of NAD province and Nias Island. The memorandum clearly defined the specific roles of the different components of the Movement, especially the ICRC's protection activities related to the conflict.

- ▶ 4 general sessions, 1 train-the-trainer session and 5 field exercises conducted to train 92 volunteers from 41 Red Cross branches to work in conflict-prone areas
- ▶ a series of three-day seminars on the "Safer Access" approach carried out for 100 National Society volunteers