



# 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 ties have been disrupted. The ICRC continues to visit people 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 the doctrine and training programmes of the armed forces and police and develops activities with universities to promote the study of IHL.

⊕ ICRC delegation ⊕ ICRC sub-delegation

## EXPENDITURE IN CHF

Protection

**1,809,716**

Assistance

**2,558,040**

Preventive action

**1,782,006**

Cooperation with National Societies

**1,329,580**

General

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► **7,479,342**

of which: Overheads **456,486**

## PERSONNEL

**19** expatriates

**95** national staff

## KEY POINTS IN 2004

- ▶ The ICRC expanded its detention-related activities, visiting security detainees throughout the country, in police stations and prisons, to assess their treatment and detention conditions.
- ▶ Working with the Indonesian Red Cross Society, the ICRC facilitated the release of 151 people held by the Free Aceh Movement.
- ▶ The ICRC continued efforts to promote IHL among the armed and security forces and academic circles; it maintained its support for the work of the national IHL committee.
- ▶ The ICRC continued its partnership with the Indonesian Red Cross Society, particularly in the fields of tracing and training in the Safer Access approach.
- ▶ With the support of the National Society, the ICRC provided emergency relief in Banda Aceh town and its surroundings to survivors of the tsunami of 26 December and provided them with means to restore family links.

## CONTEXT

An earthquake in the Indian Ocean on 26 December and the resulting tsunami led to large-scale devastation and loss of life in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (NAD) province – along its 800-km coastline and up to 15 km inland. The west coast and the north of the province were particularly hard hit. The north-eastern coast was less affected by the disaster but became host to many displaced people who had fled from other more affected regions.

Throughout 2004 the political scene was dominated by parliamentary and the first direct presidential elections. In the parliamentary elections, none of the parties won an absolute majority, although the Golkar party emerged the winner. The presidential elections took place in two rounds, with Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono being declared the victor in October without securing a majority among the various political parties represented in parliament.

In NAD, despite the lifting in May of martial law – imposed a year earlier – and the introduction of civil emergency regulations in its place, armed confrontation continued in the province. In Papua, the special autonomy law had not yet been implemented a year after being decreed, and sporadic violence persisted. There was a resurgence of sectarian violence in Ambon (Maluku).

In September, a car packed with explosives blew up in front of the Australian embassy killing nine civilians and injuring more than 180 others. In the wake of the bombing, Indonesia took further action to strengthen

its counter-terrorism measures by creating a military-backed task force. In the continuing drive to bring to justice people suspected of terrorist offences, several individuals were arrested during the year.

Bilateral and multilateral agreements between regional forums such as ASEAN and individual countries, including Australia and New Zealand, were signed to further promote cooperation in the “fight against terrorism”.

## ICRC ACTION

### After the earthquake and tsunami

Prior to the disaster, the ICRC had relief materials and personnel in place (including an operational sub-delegation in Banda Aceh) so it was able to respond rapidly. From the day of the tsunami onwards, the ICRC provided National Society volunteers with a steady supply of equipment and relief goods.

### The rest of 2004

Before the tsunami, the ICRC had authorization from the authorities for two expatriates to be permanently based in Banda Aceh. The staff members were supported by personnel from Jakarta, who joined them for short missions, and by the Indonesian Red Cross Society.

In 2004 the ICRC expanded its detention-related activities, visiting security detainees throughout the country, in police stations and prisons, all of them held in connection with situations of conflict or violence or for alleged links to terrorist organizations. Among them were people detained in connection with the Bali bombing in 2003. Confidential reports were submitted to the authorities after each visit. The ICRC provided basic hygiene and recreation items to detainees and contributed to improvements to prison infrastructure on an ad hoc basis.

Upon the request of the Indonesian government and the Free Aceh Movement (GAM), the ICRC, working with the Indonesian Red Cross, facilitated the release of 151 people held by the armed separatist group.

In close cooperation with the Indonesian Red Cross, the ICRC was able to deliver urgently needed relief in various provinces affected by armed conflict, other situations of violence or natural disaster. These included Ambon (Maluku), NAD and western Sulawesi. In addition, the ICRC was able to strengthen its cooperation with the National Society in the areas of conflict preparedness and response (applying the Safer Access approach, see *Glossary*) and restoring family links, and on the issue of missing persons. Training sessions were organized to improve the Indonesian Red Cross's capacity to help affected communities in all these fields. Throughout 2004 the Indonesian Red Cross remained an invaluable partner to the ICRC in carrying out its activities.

The ICRC kept up its programmes to promote national implementation of IHL.

With the Indonesian Red Cross, it supported the efforts of the national IHL committee to draw up domestic legislation to regulate use of the red cross and red crescent emblems. It also initiated a study to determine the best way to implement national legislation on war crimes.

Considerable effort was again made to promote IHL within the Indonesian armed forces (TNI) and the national police force, thus fostering a better understanding of the ICRC's mandate and activities and enhancing the protection of civilians during armed conflict. The TNI, which had already begun including IHL in its standard training curricula, regularly asked the ICRC and the Indonesian Red Cross to brief troops on IHL prior to their deployment in the field. In addition, on several occasions the National Society and the ICRC were invited to participate in TNI field training and command post exercises. Together with the Indonesian National Police, the ICRC began looking into ways of promoting the inclusion of IHL and human rights law into the training of the Mobile Brigade forces.

The ICRC continued to promote IHL in universities and train law lecturers in IHL so as to enhance knowledge of IHL among future leaders and decision-makers.

## CIVILIANS

### Helping tsunami survivors

On 28 December the ICRC provided the Indonesian Red Cross with 1,000 tarpaulins and 1,800 family relief kits comprising essential household items, which it immediately distributed to survivors in need. The ICRC provided medical supplies to hospitals in the provincial capital, Banda Aceh, and to health centres throughout the province, and supplied camps for internally displaced people (IDPs) in the Banda Aceh surroundings with drinking water. It also assisted a hospital in Lhokseumawe.

Immediately after the disaster, the ICRC and the Indonesian Red Cross initiated a programme to restore family links, which was supported by a special website ([www.familylinks.icrc.org](http://www.familylinks.icrc.org)) for people to use to let others know they were alive or to post the name of a person being sought. For people without access to the Internet, lists of names collected by ICRC and National Society mobile teams were displayed in key public places and announced on the radio. Satellite or mobile phones were made available for people to call their family members nationally and abroad.

### Assisting people displaced by violence

In NAD and a few other areas of Indonesia, civilians continued to be the victims of armed conflict or other situations of violence stemming from separatist conflicts or inter-communal hostilities. The living conditions of people displaced by violence varied according to the location, but recurrent needs were basic health care, clean water, proper sanitation facilities, hygiene products, household items and shelter.

The ICRC and the Indonesian Red Cross provided IDPs and their host families with essential household items – cooking utensils, sleeping mats, jerrycans, wash basins, hygiene products, baby items and tarpaulins – and reconstruction kits comprising tools, nails and hinges.

- ▶ 10,600 IDPs in NAD, Maluku, Sulawesi and Java provided with relief
- ▶ 349 residents of Aceh affected by typhoons, floods or fire provided with relief

### Clean water

The ICRC assessed the water-supply needs in six IDP camps in NAD and worked with the Indonesian Red Cross to clean and disinfect wells in one of the camps. Trained Red Cross volunteers were then given materials to continue chlorination of drinking water. A four-day training seminar was conducted for 31 volunteers from 16 local Red Cross branches to enable them to promote good hygiene practices among civilians in the province.

### Civilian health

The ICRC set up medical stocks to serve IDPs in Aceh. It also continued supporting the efforts of the Indonesian Red Cross to deliver health services in the province by, *inter alia*, providing 20 branches with first-aid kits and equipment for evacuating and treating the wounded.

For the first time in Indonesia, in cooperation with the University of Indonesia and the World Health Organization, the ICRC conducted a H.E.L.P. (Health Emergencies in Large Populations) course for 18 National Society staff members and civil servants from NAD and Papua. Its aim was to develop local capacities to respond adequately to the population's needs in the event of emergencies. The ICRC also organized a seminar on protecting and facilitating the delivery of health services for victims of conflict, attended by 150 representatives of the authorities, civil society, security forces, religious leaders and the Indonesian Red Cross.

### Separated family members

In Indonesia, several groups of people had lost contact with their next of kin as a result of conflict and other situations of violence. The ICRC and the Indonesian Red Cross worked to enable them to restore family links. They included Timorese unaccounted for but presumed to be still alive in Indonesia; adults and children in northern Maluku who had lost contact with relatives; asylum seekers and refugees in Indonesia; and Indonesian asylum seekers in Malaysia.

The ICRC and the Indonesian Red Cross conducted a total of 10 field assessments to gauge the need for RCM and tracing services in different areas. The ICRC provided the National Society with financial support, training and two motorcycles to improve its tracing service (see *National Society*).

- 310 RCMs delivered to civilians

### PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

In 2004 the ICRC expanded its detention-related activities, visiting security detainees throughout the country, in police stations and prisons, to assess their treatment and detention conditions. Confidential reports were submitted to the authorities after each visit. Alleged GAM members, transferred from NAD to detention centres in Java, were all visited by ICRC delegates. The ICRC provided detainees with basic hygiene and recreation items and made improvements to prison infrastructure on an ad hoc basis.

In June the ICRC launched a family visits programme for the Acehnese detainees who had been transferred from NAD to Java. In addition, two detainees on death row received visits from their relatives for the first time.

- 13,436 detainees visited (including 601 newly registered, 691 followed up individually, 11 women and 14 minors) in 45 places of detention
- 72 detainees visited by family members with ICRC support
- 184 RCMs delivered to detainees

ICRC assistance in places of detention included carrying out water, sanitation and habitat assessments in seven prisons and eight police stations in Papua. The ICRC then rehabilitated wells, provided tents following an earthquake, increased water-storage capacities and improved ventilation as necessary.

- 7,906 detainees provided with basic hygiene items (toothpaste, toothbrushes, laundry and body soap) and mosquito nets

### WOUNDED AND SICK

Following disturbances in the region, the ICRC carried out an assessment in Ambon to determine the capacity of health facilities to respond to the needs of victims. Together with the Indonesian Red Cross, it provided several of the health facilities with basic assistance and began setting up stocks to support key hospitals in Ambon. It helped revive a National Society first-aid post so that it could provide temporary care following clashes in the town.

The ICRC also assessed hospitals and *puskesmas* (health centres) in NAD. All of the facilities received medicines, medical consumables and equipment in line with the needs identified.

Following an earthquake in February 2004 the ICRC provided medicines and dressing materials to a general hospital in Papua. Immediately after the bomb explosion in front of the Australian embassy in September, the ICRC and the National Society provided medical assistance to the hospital receiving most of the wounded.

- 7 hospitals in Ambon given medicines and consumables
- 14 hospitals and 22 *puskesmas* in NAD received supplies
- 20 Red Cross branches and local chapters received stretchers and first-aid kits
- 1 Indonesian candidate sponsored on a three-year training course at the Cambodian School of Prosthetics and Orthotics

### AUTHORITIES

The ICRC had contact with several government ministries in an effort to promote ratification of IHL treaties and enactment of domestic implementing legislation. The organization participated in a series of workshops, seminars and meetings at ministerial level. Indonesia's national IHL committee was the main body through which the delegation supported the government's efforts to implement IHL. In 2004 the committee was working on proposing domestic legislation to repress war crimes and regulate use of the red cross and red crescent emblems.

The ICRC supported an academic study into the various options regarding the incorporation of IHL into existing legislation or the creation of new laws.

Furthermore, in 2004 the ICRC:

- promoted the ratification of the 1977 Protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions during a seminar for 30 government representatives, organized by the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights;
- gave a presentation on national implementation measures for 30 civil and military judges and lawyers from the Supreme Court;
- sponsored the participation of the secretary of the national IHL committee in a meeting on IHL implementation at the International Institute of Humanitarian Law (IIHL) in San Remo, Italy;
- sponsored the participation of 3 representatives of the Indonesian authorities in a regional meeting on the protection of cultural property during armed conflict, held in Cambodia (see *Bangkok*);
- addressed the plenary of the annual meeting of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization in Bali.

### ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

#### IHL and the armed forces

The ICRC pursued efforts to promote IHL within the TNI, which included participating in field training and command post exercises. In addition, the ICRC and the Indonesian Red Cross regularly briefed troops on IHL prior to their deployment in NAD and Papua. The ICRC financed the production of additional IHL teaching files for the army and helped create and finance a teaching file for the navy.

The Ministry of Defence asked the ICRC to help with the drafting of the new military penal code, particularly to ensure that the provisions of IHL were included. To this end, the ICRC provided the ministry with technical support and legal advice.

- 344 army and navy officers instructed in IHL during TNI train-the-trainer events
- 11,000 TNI personnel briefed on IHL prior to field deployment in NAD and Papua
- 16 dissemination sessions on IHL given for nearly 4,700 TNI personnel
- 1,500 TNI officers reached during field training and command post exercises

- ▶ 40 officers from the Military Intelligence unit briefed on the ICRC and its working methods
- ▶ 4 TNI officers participated in basic and specialized military courses at the IHL in San Remo and 3 other officers in a regional IHL seminar in Xi'an, China (see *Bangkok*)

### Good policing

The ICRC was invited to conduct dissemination sessions in all police posts in NAD. The sessions dealt with ICRC activities, basic human rights law and aspects of IHL relevant to police operations. The ICRC began looking into ways of promoting the inclusion of IHL and human rights law into the training of the Mobile Brigade forces of the Indonesian National Police.

The ICRC also continued work on the production of a booklet explaining its detention-related activities, intended for the police command.

- ▶ 18 training sessions on IHL and human rights law conducted for 1,600 police officers and staff at national and regional level
- ▶ 40 Mobile Brigade officers briefed on ICRC activities for security forces

### Other bearers of weapons

The ICRC had contacts with GAM in order to facilitate the release of 151 individuals held by the group.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

Since the late 1990s, the ICRC had provided extensive training to a considerable number of law lecturers in about 100 universities. By 2004, 26 law faculties in 19 cities were offering IHL as a separate subject in their curricula, and of the other 85 law faculties whose members had participated in IHL courses, 11 had introduced elements of IHL into their undergraduate courses.

A group of schoolteachers and the ICRC continued working on the translation of the Exploring Humanitarian Law teaching pack into Bahasa Indonesia.

During 2004 the ICRC:

- ▶ in cooperation with two Indonesian universities, organized 2 IHL courses for 70 law lecturers from 39 universities;
- ▶ organized 2 moot-court competitions for 400 students from 10 universities;
- ▶ gave 9 lectures for 860 students and lecturers at various universities;

- ▶ sponsored the participation of 2 lecturers in an international conference on Islamic law and IHL, held in Islamabad, Pakistan, and the participation of 4 lecturers in an IHL symposium in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

### Decision-makers, local NGOs and professionals

The role of the ICRC and the Indonesian Red Cross in securing the release of people held by GAM generated great media interest. The ICRC responded by giving interviews, briefings and explanations in English and Indonesian.

Following a request from British Petroleum, the ICRC carried out two dissemination sessions on the basic rules of IHL and human rights law for the company's security guards in Papua. The ICRC also met representatives of other international firms working in NAD, Papua and other conflict-prone areas.

## NATIONAL SOCIETY

Cooperation between the ICRC and the Indonesian Red Cross aimed to optimize protection of and assistance to victims of conflict. In addition to assistance activities conducted jointly with the National Society (see *Civilians*), various capacity-building activities took place in 2004.

The ICRC subsidized the salaries of five staff members at National Society headquarters, in all fields of activity. Furthermore, the National Society chapter and 19 branches in NAD, and 18 field-action teams, were given monthly financial support for their operations.

### Emergency preparedness and response

A series of Safer Access workshops were conducted for Indonesian Red Cross staff and volunteers in Aceh. The Safer Access approach – which aimed to help the National Society to better respond to the needs of conflict victims while enhancing the safety of its workers – increasingly became part of all training conducted by the National Society and the ICRC.

The ICRC held training sessions in hygiene education attended by 31 National Society volunteers from 16 branches in NAD. It also provided financial support for the training of 60 members of field action teams.

The ICRC and the Indonesian Red Cross developed a training module on psycho-

logical support for volunteers working in stressful circumstances. Twenty-one staff members and volunteers then received training using the module.

The ICRC gave 20 National Society branches 25 complete first-aid kits, stretchers, blankets, masks, gloves and body bags for use when evacuating wounded people or dead bodies.

### Restoring family links

The ICRC pursued its objective of developing the tracing capacities of the Indonesian Red Cross nationwide. In addition to providing two motorbikes to facilitate the collection of RCMs and tracing requests and conducting training for eight staff members, the ICRC sponsored the participation of a tracing officer in a regional tracing seminar in Bangkok.

### Promoting IHL

To enhance knowledge of IHL, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and the Fundamental Principles, the ICRC conducted or assisted with four training workshops for staff and volunteers of the Indonesian Red Cross. In addition, it financed the production of promotional and dissemination materials, such as IHL leaflets and a calendar.