



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.

EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	2,545
Assistance	4,467
Prevention	1,935
Cooperation with National Societies	1,766
General	-

► **10,714**

of which: *Overheads* 654

IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	91%
---------------------------	------------

PERSONNEL

33 expatriates
170 national staff (daily workers not included)

KEY POINTS

In 2006, the ICRC:

- refocused its activities in the province of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (NAD) on serving communities in six districts formerly affected by conflict, providing them with agricultural inputs and essential household items and improving water and habitat conditions;
- expanded its operational presence in the field through assessment missions, aid distributions, prison visits and dissemination activities carried out in NAD, Central Sulawesi, Maluku, East Nusa Tenggara (bordering Timor-Leste) and Papua provinces;
- continued to support the prison authorities in their efforts to improve living conditions for detainees, by means of technical assessments, awareness raising and advice;
- continued to support the training and capacity building of the Indonesian Red Cross Society, particularly chapters and branches in the conflict-affected provinces of Papua and Central Sulawesi;
- with the Ministry of Defence, jointly organized for the first time 2 two-day IHL dissemination sessions for 110 military officials, the majority of whom were involved in drafting policies on IHL implementation.

CONTEXT

In 2006, Indonesia was again plagued by devastating natural disasters: deadly flooding and landslides throughout the archipelago; renewed volcanic activity from Mount Merapi; and a major earthquake in the Yogyakarta area that killed more than 5,000 people and injured 30,000 others.

The signing of a memorandum of understanding bringing to an end the 30-year conflict in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (NAD) province in August 2005 was followed by the disarmament of the Free Aceh Movement (GAM) and the pull-out of non-Achinese troops from the province. The planned gubernatorial elections, which had been postponed numerous times, finally took place in December. The position of governor went to a former GAM spokesperson, who won more than 38% of the votes. In the field, the situation remained generally peaceful, although criminality was increasing and the return of people displaced by conflict to their places of origin contributed to a rise in tensions in NAD.

The status of Papua resurfaced as a national issue, with demonstrations taking place both in the province and in Jakarta and sporadic violence occurring in the province, leading to a string of arrests. Gubernatorial elections nevertheless took place peacefully.

Central Sulawesi witnessed a new upsurge of violence in the second half of the year. The execution of three Catholics convicted of involvement in the 2000 sectarian conflict in Poso triggered unrest not only in Sulawesi but also in Flores and West Timor.

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)		CIVILIANS AND PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM		
Detainees visited	22,990	<i>Economic Security, Water and Habitat</i>		
Detainees visited and monitored individually	319	Essential household items	Beneficiaries	31,850
Number of visits carried out	91	Agricultural inputs and micro-economic initiatives	Beneficiaries	48,405
Number of places of detention visited	64	Water supply schemes and sanitation systems (completed projects)	Beneficiaries	19,896
RESTORING FAMILY LINKS		Habitat structures	Beneficiaries	2,821
<i>Red Cross messages (RCMs) and reunifications</i>		<i>Health</i>		
RCMs collected	392	Health centres supported	Structures	33
RCMs distributed	193	Immunizations	Activities	20,746
<i>Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons</i>		WOUNDED AND SICK		
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered	18	Hospitals supported	Structures	32
Tracing requests closed positively (persons located)	7	Admissions	Patients	41,548
Tracing requests still being handled at 31 December 2006	196	Operations	Operations performed	844

ICRC ACTION

In Indonesia, the ICRC continued in its endeavour to address the needs of civilians whose livelihoods and safety were or had been affected by conflict or tensions. Interdisciplinary teams carried out assessments, delivered aid and conducted protection activities. In addition to monitoring the situation of civilians in NAD and Papua provinces, where the ICRC had a permanent presence, delegates from Jakarta and Jayapura carried out assessment missions in Central Sulawesi and in Maluku, where they assisted the long-term displaced on Seram island.

After undertaking assessments at the end of 2005 in areas of NAD province formerly affected by conflict, the ICRC handed over its tsunami-related activities to other humanitarian actors and focused on assisting victims of the past conflict. Following the signing of the memorandum of understanding on NAD in August 2005, IDPs started to go back to their villages in waves. As it was hard to calculate the number of returnees and predict their return, the ICRC constantly updated its records based on assessments and field work and shifted its priorities and resources accordingly. Potential beneficiaries of ICRC assistance were scattered over a huge area and access was often problematic owing to the protracted rainy season or poor roads, requiring a rather weighty logistical and human resources set-up in relation to the number of beneficiaries.

In NAD, the ICRC pursued an integrated approach aimed at post-conflict livelihood rehabilitation. This included providing essential household items, basic agricultural inputs and agricultural training and rehabilitating water and sanitation facilities.

The organization also started to revitalize the health system from sub-district down to village level, focusing on mother and child health. The delegation worked in districts that had experienced particular difficulties during the conflict and where few or no other humanitarian organizations were active.

The ICRC kept up visits to prisons and police stations throughout the country. It strengthened dialogue with the detaining authorities and supported efforts to improve detainees' living conditions and medical care. For the first time, the ICRC was able to visit people detained in connection with the violence in Central Sulawesi.

Interaction with the armed forces, particularly the army and navy, continued, and relations with the Police Mobile Brigade were reinforced. The ICRC took part in high-level events to promote implementation of IHL and gave presentations and conducted seminars on the subject. It also pursued efforts to raise awareness of IHL among members of civil society, focusing on university students and lecturers.

The Indonesian Red Cross Society remained a key operational partner for the ICRC. The ICRC supported the National Society in achieving its strategic goal of being the leading neutral humanitarian organization in Indonesia. Cooperation centred on the development of Red Cross chapters and branches in the conflict-affected provinces of Central Sulawesi and Papua, regions not served by other Movement partners. The ICRC and the National Society began a five-year project to boost the latter's capacity in the field of restoring family links.

Following the outbreak of violence in Timor-Leste, the ICRC delegation in Indonesia provided logistical support and staff reinforcements to the mission in Dili (see *Suva*).

CIVILIANS

By maintaining a regular presence in areas affected by violence or tensions, the delegation gained a better understanding of how the civilian population was being affected. ICRC delegates monitored the well-being of the population and reported any protection problems it encountered to the relevant authorities. As well as monitoring the situations in NAD and Papua provinces, where it had a permanent presence, the ICRC carried out assessment missions from Jakarta to Central Sulawesi and Maluku.

Assistance to conflict-affected IDPs and resident communities

IDPs, returnees and vulnerable residents in districts of NAD worst affected by the conflict received basic agricultural inputs, essential household items and shelter materials to boost their economic security. Improvements were made to the water supply, sanitation facilities and basic infrastructure in the form of construction or rehabilitation of wells, boreholes, rain/spring water collection and storage facilities, latrines and communal washrooms. People affected by violence in Papua and Maluku also received relief supplies and improvements were made to their water supply and sanitation facilities.

- 48,405 people (10,833 households) provided with tools, seeds or vouchers for agricultural inputs

- ▶ 31,850 people (7,078 households) provided with blankets, sleeping mats, tarpaulins, household kits, kitchen sets, reconstruction kits, hygiene kits and/or jerrycans
- ▶ 16,896 people in 29 villages in NAD and 2 villages in Papua benefited from improved water supply and sanitation and 1,450 benefited from improvements to infrastructure

As part of its integrated assessment of the humanitarian situation in NAD, the ICRC identified medical needs stemming from the past conflict. Projects to revitalize the health system from sub-district down to village level were initiated, with a particular emphasis on mother and child health.

- ▶ 33 health centres in NAD (covering 350,000 people) given supplies on an ad hoc basis, including adult dispensary kits (drugs to treat about 1,000 outpatients), basic emergency medical kits (consisting of medicines, consumables and equipment), weighing scales, stationery for training purposes and vacuum flasks for polio vaccine storage (20,746 doses administered to children aged five and under)
- ▶ 36 nurses, midwives and sub-district health supervisors took part in a three-day train-the-trainer seminar
- ▶ 227 health workers, government officials, security officers from the military and police, community and religious leaders, members of international and local NGOs and National Society volunteers took part in 2 seminars on medical ethics in NAD and Papua provinces

Assistance to victims of natural disaster

- ▶ 2,000 hygiene kits lent to the International Federation to speed up the delivery of assistance to people evacuated because of the volcanic activity in Java
- ▶ selected Red Cross branches in parts of NAD prone to floods provided with stocks of essential household items to enable them to respond quickly in the event of a natural disaster
- ▶ 4 million litres of clean drinking water trucked to 3,000 people displaced by the tsunami and living in a camp in NAD (before the International Federation took over the task in mid-February); 665 litres of concentrated benzyl benzoate donated to the Australian Red Cross for a mass scabies treatment in 5 IDP camps in Aceh Besar district and 20 litres given to Médecins Sans Frontières-France for use in Pidie district

Restoring family links and tracing missing persons

As part of a joint ICRC/Indonesian Red Cross project supported by the Canadian Red Cross, surveys of 63 unmarked graves of tsunami victims were carried out in four districts of NAD. The information obtained was to be handed over to the provincial authorities to assist them in creating an official record of gravesites. In addition, the ICRC contributed its expertise to a conference on disaster-victim identification organized by the University of Bandung.

In the first meeting of its kind since the independence of Timor-Leste, the Red Cross Societies of Indonesia and Timor-Leste and the ICRC met to discuss ways to improve cross-border family-links services. They agreed to increase regular direct contact between tracing officers of the two National Societies, to exchange RCMs directly across the border and to organize cross-border transport for families to visit detained relatives in Timor-Leste.

- ▶ 348 RCMs collected from and 183 RCMs distributed to civilians
- ▶ new tracing requests registered for 18 people (5 females, 6 minors at the time of disappearance); 7 people located; 196 people (38 females, 7 minors at the time of disappearance) still being sought

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

People detained throughout Indonesia in connection with armed conflict and other situations of violence continued to receive visits from the ICRC. Confidential reports were submitted to the authorities after the visits.

The Directorate-General of Corrections of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights asked the ICRC to carry out technical assessments of the water supply and living conditions in three places of detention housing 1,371 detainees. Minor rehabilitation work was also undertaken on the water systems for both drinking and bathing in a fourth prison, benefiting 54 people.

The ICRC took part in a consultative meeting held by the Directorate of Food and Health to formulate national recommendations for sanitation and environmental hygiene standards in detention.

The Directorate-General of Corrections approved an ICRC-designed leaflet on avian

flu and a draft medical form for use in the penitentiary system. Five thousand copies of each were printed and submitted for distribution throughout the penitentiary system. Two other leaflets, on HIV/AIDS prevention and the promotion of hygiene and sanitation in prisons, were awaiting official approval at the end of the year.

- ▶ 22,990 detainees visited, 319 of whom followed up individually (1 female, 2 minors), including 144 newly registered (2 minors), during 91 visits to 64 places of detention
- ▶ 30 detainees received ICRC-funded visits from family members
- ▶ 44 RCMs collected from and 10 RCMs distributed to detainees
- ▶ hygiene and recreational items distributed to detainees on an ad hoc basis
- ▶ detainees suffering from scabies in 3 places of detention treated with benzyl benzoate provided by the ICRC

WOUNDED AND SICK

Hospitals and health services in the remoter parts of conflict-affected areas of Indonesia received ICRC material, technical and financial support to boost their capacity to treat patients. Many of the facilities were suffering from a lack of regular supplies owing to access or security problems, and staff rarely benefited from additional training.

Thirty-two hospitals in Jayapura, East Java, Surabaya, Central Sulawesi and NAD received medical supplies, such as first-aid kits, antiseptic povidone-iodine for the treatment of burns, lactated Ringer's solution for drips, tracheotomy tubes, chest drains, dressing sets, injection sets, spinal needles and epidural packs. This helped them to:

- ▶ perform 844 operations;
- ▶ treat 41,548 admissions (27,586 medical, 2,683 surgical, 653 gynaecological/obstetric, 10,626 paediatric);
- ▶ provide care for 10,939 outpatients (including 5,020 women and 1,603 children).

Furthermore, 48 people from the Central Highlands of Papua recovered their sight following cataract operations sponsored by the ICRC.

- ▶ 20 surgeons, anaesthetists, general practitioners, nurses and National Society volunteers with a medical background attended a three-day workshop on health emergency preparedness in Central Sulawesi

- 40 surgeons, anaesthetists, general practitioners, nurses and medical technicians trained in how to set up and run the field hospital handed over to the Ministry of Health by the Norwegian Red Cross following its deployment during the tsunami response (training conceived by the Norwegian Red Cross and carried out by the Ministry of Health and the Indonesian Red Cross, with the active participation of the ICRC)
- a prosthetic/orthotic technician from Indonesia continued to attend the Cambodian School for Prosthetics and Orthotics

AUTHORITIES

The authorities and the ICRC pursued dialogue on IHL issues, such as the ratification of key international treaties. In December, the House of Representatives passed a bill paving the way for ratification of the Ottawa Convention.

Indonesia's national IHL committee was the main body through which the delegation supported the government's efforts to implement IHL at national level. In this regard, the ICRC submitted comments pertaining to the inclusion of war crimes in the civil penal code, which was in the process of being revised.

The Ministry of Law and Human Rights welcomed the recommendations contained in a report produced by a group of law lecturers on the revision of national legislation to give families of missing persons access to information on their relatives. The ICRC-sponsored report called for the creation of a national information bureau tasked with searching for, registering and providing information on people missing as a result of an armed conflict or other situation of violence.

ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

Armed forces

The Indonesian armed forces, in particular the army and the navy, continued to integrate IHL into their doctrine and training with ICRC support. For the first time, the Ministry of Defence and the ICRC jointly organized two two-day IHL training sessions for 110 military officers involved in drafting policies on IHL implementation.

Following the signing of the memorandum of understanding on NAD, the military stopped dispatching non-Acehnese troops to the province, and pre-deployment briefing sessions were no longer required. However, similar briefings were provided to soldiers sent to Papua and to Central Sulawesi.

- 800 officers and senior officers from all over Indonesia given a presentation on IHL at the army Commander's Call, which the ICRC attended for the first time
- 750 squadron, platoon and company commanders and trainers from 14 battalions attended conflict-simulation training exercises in which the ICRC took part
- 50 non-commissioned officers and junior officers from the army special forces trained as part of a two-week course on IHL and human rights
- 40 junior army legal advisers attended a two-week IHL course
- 42 navy instructors attended a five-day workshop on the use of force at sea
- 140 naval officers attended a presentation on the ICRC as part of an IHL seminar
- 310 naval college students attended IHL dissemination sessions
- 625 soldiers being sent to Papua and 550 soldiers bound for Central Sulawesi attended pre-deployment briefings on IHL

Police

The Police Mobile Brigade, a unit deployed in situations of violence, and the ICRC continued work on a new teaching tool on human rights law.

- 2,000 Police Mobile Brigade members attended a pre-deployment briefing on basic human rights
- 60 police officers at Lhokseumawe district police headquarters attended a session on the ICRC and its activities in NAD

Other armed groups

Contacts were sought with pro-independence Papuan representatives of the Organisasi Papua Merdeka (Free Papua Movement) outside Indonesia with a view to developing a dialogue on humanitarian issues.

CIVIL SOCIETY

Eleven lecturers from nine university law faculties agreed to an ICRC proposal to incorporate elements of IHL into

compulsory international law courses. The breakthrough took place during a workshop jointly organized by the ICRC and the law faculty of the Sugiyapranata Catholic University, Central Java.

In another ICRC-facilitated event, a group of 35 deans and lecturers of social and political science faculties discussed ways to integrate key IHL topics into courses on international relations, mass communication, public administration, sociology and social welfare.

- students, lecturers, heads of university departments and sharia judges from Banda Aceh, Jakarta and Lhokseumawe attended lectures and dissemination sessions on IHL and the ICRC
- 8 universities sent teams of law students to compete in a national IHL moot court competition in Jakarta
- 2 students and their coaches attended a regional moot court competition in Hong Kong (see *Beijing*)
- 2 law lecturers attended the ICRC's Asian Academic Symposium on contemporary IHL issues held in Malaysia (see *Kuala Lumpur*)

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The National Society continued to be a key operational partner for the ICRC, which contributed to building its capacity through training, material, technical and financial support.

Discussions between the National Society headquarters, National Society leaders from the conflict-prone provinces of Papua and Central Sulawesi and the ICRC led to the launch of a chapter and branch development programme. Common plans of action were drawn up by National Society specialists, with ICRC support, and a training curriculum developed to impart to senior members of chapter and branch governance and management the skills and knowledge required to implement the plans effectively.

A five-year ICRC project supported by the Swedish Red Cross to boost the National Society's family-links service began in April. Thirty-nine staff members and volunteers representing 20 of Indonesia's 33 provinces attended training sessions organized with funding and technical support from the ICRC. East Nusa Tenggara chapter received motorbikes and essential equipment to enhance its capacity to provide essential services related to Timor-Leste.