

Country/entity	Indonesia Aceh
Region	Asia and Pacific
Agreement name	Directive Agreed upon by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Leadership of the Free Aceh Movement
Date	16 Feb 2001
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/conflict level	Intrastate/intrastate conflict

Indonesian Conflicts (1976 -)

Aceh Conflict (1976 -)

After a decade of increasing grievances against the centralist tendencies of the Suharto-government, the Free Aceh Movement (GAM) started a military campaign in 1976 for the independence of the province in the far northeast of the Indonesian archipelago. After near defeat in 1979, GAM regained strength with Libyan support and the heaviest fighting occurred during the late 1980s when the Indonesian military intensified its violent counter-insurgency policies. The devastating tsunami in December 2004 effectively destroyed Aceh's infrastructure and severely reduced the operational capabilities of GAM. This weakening led to a signed peace agreement in August 2005, facilitated by the Finish NGO CMI Peace Negotiations.

Indonesia-Moluccas Conflict (1999-2002)

The fall of Suharto in 1997 sparked off a number of conflicts across Indonesia. In the Moluccas region, the administrative division was divided into Moluccas and North Moluccas, thereby exacerbating a conflict characterised by communal and sectarian divisions. In part these divisions were a result of an official government transmigration programme running from late 1960s onwards that spurred conflict over resources, including land. Faith-based militias were generally responsible for the fighting from 1999 until 2002, including Laskar Jihad, and human rights abuses were committed by both sides. Opportunistic crime was also responsible for of the violence. The military campaign by Lashkar Islam was aimed to displacing Christian residents. One such event was the expulsion of the Christian residents of the Banda Islands in April 1999. The conflict ended with the signing of the Malino II Accord on 13 February 2002.

Close

Indonesian Conflicts (1976 -)

Stage	Pre-negotiation/process
Conflict nature	Government/territory

Peace process	Indonesia-Aceh peace process
Parties	Indonesia, Free Aceh Movement
Third parties	-
Description	welcomes commander to commander meeting of February 10. Mandates further such meetings to take place and expanded vertically and horizontally along chain of command, to be organized and reported on by Joint Committee for Security Modalities

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Groups

Children/youth No specific mention.

Disabled persons No specific mention.

Elderly/age No specific mention.

Migrant workers No specific mention.

**Racial/ethnic/
national group** No specific mention.

Religious groups No specific mention.

Indigenous people No specific mention.

Other groups No specific mention.

**Refugees/displaced
persons** No specific mention.

Social class No specific mention.

Gender

Women, girls and gender No specific mention.

Men and boys No specific mention.

LGBTI No specific mention.

Family No specific mention.

State definition

Nature of state (general) No specific mention.

State configuration No specific mention.

Self determination No specific mention.

Referendum No specific mention.

State symbols No specific mention.

Independence/secession No specific mention.

Accession/unification No specific mention.

Border delimitation No specific mention.

Cross-border provision No specific mention.

Governance

Political institutions (new or reformed) No specific mention.

Elections No specific mention.

Electoral commission	No specific mention.
Political parties reform	No specific mention.
Civil society	<p>Page 1, II. ... This will be carried out as follows: - ... HDC will facilitate the meetings as long as they are needed for confidence.</p> <p>Page 2, V. The Joint Council agreed to establish the Joint Committee on Security Matters comprising four members from each side with the following duties: ... - In carrying out their duties, the Committee is facilitated by HDC</p> <p>Page 2, VII. This security arrangement is meant to facilitate a broader process of democratic political consultations in Aceh, as has been agreed upon in the Provisional Understanding on 9 January 2001. Both parties agreed to initiate a preliminary and informal consultation [musyawarah] involving broad elements of the Acehnese society, including GAM, as soon as possible.</p> <p>Page 3, IX. The Monitoring Team for Humanitarian Action will be dissolved. Its members are encouraged to participate in the informal democratic political consultations</p>
Traditional/religious leaders	No specific mention.
Public administration	No specific mention.
Constitution	No specific mention.

Power sharing	
Political power sharing	No specific mention.
Territorial power sharing	No specific mention.
Economic power sharing	No specific mention.
Military power sharing	No specific mention.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general Page 1, I. ... The Joint Council takes particular note of the following points in the agreement:
- ... The maintenance of law and order and the punishment of criminals.

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

Treaty incorporation No specific mention.

Civil and political rights No specific mention.

Socio-economic rights No specific mention.

Rights related issues

Citizenship No specific mention.

Democracy No specific mention.

Detention procedures No specific mention.

Media and communication No specific mention.

Mobility/access No specific mention.

Protection measures No specific mention.

Other No specific mention.

Rights institutions

NHRI No specific mention.

Regional or international human rights institutions No specific mention.

Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and emergency law No specific mention.

State of emergency provisions No specific mention.

Judiciary and courts No specific mention.

Prisons and detention No specific mention.

Traditional Laws No specific mention.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Humanitarian assistance
Page 3, VIII. This security arrangement is also intended to continue the facilitation of humanitarian assistance. For this purpose, the Joint Committee for Humanitarian Action will be maintained as long as needed and reduced to three members from each side.

Page 3, IX. The Monitoring Team for Humanitarian Action will be dissolved. Its members are encouraged to participate in the informal democratic political consultations

National economic plan No specific mention.

Natural resources No specific mention.

International funds No specific mention.

Business No specific mention.

Taxation No specific mention.

Banks No specific mention.

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights No specific mention.

**Pastoralist/
nomadism rights** No specific mention.

Cultural heritage No specific mention.

Environment No specific mention.

**Water or riparian
rights or access** No specific mention.

Security sector

**Security
Guarantees** Page 1, I. ... The Joint Council takes particular note of the following points in the agreement:
- ... The list of actions and behaviour that have been defined as 'violent'.

Page 2, III. The Joint Council authorizes the commanders present at all the commander to commander meetings to: Use the security arrangements in the Annex to the Provisional Understanding of 9 January 2001 as the framework for decisions and actions (see Attachment A)).
This agreement is the basis for any further development of security arrangements for Aceh.
determine the technical mechanisms required for reducing violence and tension, including communication and notification on the hotline as a first priority to prevent and resolve incidents.

Ceasefire Security sector→Ceasefire→General commitments
Page 1, I. ... The Joint Council takes particular note of the following points in the agreement:
- New mechanisms designed to anticipate and prevent incidents. These mechanisms include socialisation, coordination, communication and clarification between commanders of both parties.

Police Page 1, II. The Commander to Commander mechanism, which is to include commanders from POLRI/TNI and GAM, is to be expanded vertically and horizontally along the chain of command of both sides.

Armed forces Page 1, II. The Commander to Commander mechanism, which is to include commanders from POLRI/TNI and GAM, is to be expanded vertically and horizontally along the chain of command of both sides.

Page 1, [Summary] Commander-to-commander mechanism. See ceasefire.

DDR No specific mention.

Intelligence services	No specific mention.
Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	No specific mention.
Withdrawal of foreign forces	No specific mention.
Corruption	No specific mention.
Crime/organised crime	No specific mention.
Drugs	No specific mention.
Terrorism	No specific mention.

Transitional justice

Transitional justice general No specific mention.

Amnesty/pardon No specific mention.

Courts Transitional justice→Courts→National courts
Page 1, I. ... The Joint Council takes particular note of the following points in the agreement:
- ... The maintenance of law and order and the punishment of criminals.

Mechanism No specific mention.

Prisoner release No specific mention.

Vetting No specific mention.

Victims No specific mention.

Missing persons No specific mention.

Reparations No specific mention.

Reconciliation No specific mention.

Implementation

UN signatory No specific mention.

Other international signatory No specific mention.

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar No specific mention.

Enforcement mechanism Page 1, II. ... This will be carried out as follows:
- ... The Commander to Commander mechanism will be expanded down to the district and eventually the sub-district levels;
Commander to Commander meetings are to occur on a regular basis at all levels;
Commanders present at the meetings should have the authority to make operational decisions within their geographic areas of responsibility;
Commander to Commander meetings are to be organised by the newly formed Joint Committee for Security Matters (JCSM), which will ensure that security guarantees are provided, and will send their reports to the Joint Council;
HDC will facilitate the meetings as long as they are needed for confidence.

Page 2, V. The Joint Council agreed to establish the Joint Committee on Security Matters comprising four members from each side with the following duties:
- To facilitate commander to commander meetings
- To appoint some and deactivate other members of the Monitoring Teams of the Joint Committee on Security Matters, and to handle the expansion of the District Monitoring Teams
- To report the conduct of its duty to the Joint Council periodically
- In carrying out their duties, the Committee is facilitated by HDC

Page 2, VI. The Monitoring Team for Security Modalities (MTSM) will now be called the Monitoring Team of the Joint Committee on Security Matters. The four District Monitoring Teams will be maintained. The Joint Council takes note of the proposals submitted by the MTSM on 13 February 2001 and, in principle, endorses the Commander to Commander meeting to further develop them.
