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Country/entity Indonesia

Aceh

Region Asia and Pacific

Agreement name Joint Understanding on Humanitarian Pause for Aceh

Date 12 May 2000

Agreement status Multiparty signed/agreed

Interim Yes

arrangement

Agreement/conflict Intrastate/intrastate conflict

level

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 Ceasefire/related

Conflict nature Government/territory

Peace process Indonesia-Aceh peace process

Parties Amb. Dr. N. Hassan Wirajuda for the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, and;

Dr. Zaini Abdullah for the Leadership of the Free Aceh Movement

Third parties -

Description Parties agree ceasefire to allow access to humanitarian aid, establishing Joint Committee

and Joint Forum to oversee arrangements

Agreement ID_000512_Joint_Understanding_for_a_Humanitarian_Pause.pdf (opens in new tab) |

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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 No specific mention.

persons

Social class No specific mention.

Gender

Women, girls and

No specific mention.

gender

Men and boys No specific mention.

LGBTI No specific mention.

Family No specific mention.

State definition

Nature of state

No specific mention.

(general)

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/ No specific mention.

unification

Border delimitation No specific mention.

Cross-border provision

No specific mention.

Governance

Political No specific mention.

institutions (new or

reformed)

Elections No specific mention.

Electoral

No specific mention.

commission

Political parties

No specific mention.

reform

Civil society

Page 2, Article 3, Organisational Structure

The organisational structure for the Humanitarian Pause consists of following bodies: ... The Joint Forum, in Switzerland, will consist of representatives of the Government of Indonesia and of the Free Aceh Movement. The Henry Dunant Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue (HDC) acts as the facilitator.

Page 2, Article 3, Organisational Structure

... B. ... Membership of this Committee consists of maximum of ten members comprising of 5 each appointed by the Parties to this Understanding. The members of the Committee willelect a Chairperson from among them. The Committee will be facilitated by the HDC.

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 No specific mention.

general

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

Treaty

No specific mention.

incorporation

Civil and political

No specific mention.

rights

Socio-economic

No specific mention.

rights

Rights related issues

Citizenship No specific mention.

No specific mention. **Democracy**

Detention procedures No specific mention.

Media and communication No specific mention.

Mobility/access

Page 2, Article 3, Organisational Structure

... B. ... Its tasks include:

... c. ensuring the unhindered access for the delivery of the humanitarian assistance, and in this context, coordinates closely with the Joint Committee on Security Modalities. ... e. to ensure the continuing of normal police function for the enforcement of law and the maintenance of public order, including riot control, prohibition of the movement of

civilian with arms; and

Protection measures

No specific mention.

Other No specific mention.

Rights institutions

NHRI No specific mention.

Regional or

No specific mention.

international human rights institutions

Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and No specific mention. emergency law

State of emergency No specific mention. provisions

Judiciary and

No specific mention.

courts

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 1, Article 1, Objectives of the Humanitarian Pause

The Objectives of the Humanitarian Pause are:

A. delivery of humanitarian assistance to the population of Aceh affected by the conflict situation;

B. provision of security modalities with a view to supporting the delivery of humanitarian assistance and to reducing tension and violence which may cause further suffering;

Page 1, Article 2, Components

The Humanitarian Pause comprises two components:

A. humanitarian action;

Page 2, Article 3, Organisational Structure

... B. Joint Committee on Humanitarian Action (JCHA)

The Joint Committee on Humanitarian Action is the body which carries out the policy of the Joint Forum and which coordinates humanitarian assistance.

Its tasks include:

- a. needs assessment, the setting of priorities, resource mobilisation and planning; b. the delivery of humanitarian assistance in a way which ensures the full participation of and benefit to the people of Aceh; and
- c. ensuring the unhindered access for the delivery of the humanitarian assistance, and in this context, coordinates closely with the Joint Committee on Security Modalities. Membership of this Committee consists of maximum of ten members comprising of 5 each appointed by the Parties to this Understanding. The members of the Committee willelect a Chairperson from among them. The Committee will be facilitated by the HDC. The HDC will in addition facilitate the process of fundraising for humanitarian assistance.

A Monitoring Team will be established whose tasks are:

- to assess the implementation of the humanitarian action;
- to report their findings to the Joint Forum.

Page 3, Article 3, Organisational Structure

- ... C. Joint Committee on Security Modalities (JCSM)The Joint Committee on Security Modalities is the body which deals with the following tasks:
- ... b. to prepare ground rules for the conduct of activities pertaining to the Humanitarian Pause;

National economic No specific mention. plan

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/

No specific mention.

nomadism rights

Cultural heritage No specific mention.

Environment No specific mention.

Water or riparian

No specific mention.

rights or access

Security sector

Security Guarantees

Page 1, Article 1, Objectives of the Humanitarian Pause

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Page 1, Article 2, Components

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Page 2, Article 3, Organisational Structure

... B. ... Its tasks include:

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Ceasefire

Security sector→Ceasefire →Ceasefire provision

Page 3, Article 3, Organisational Structure

C. Joint Committee on Security Modalities (JCSM)

The Joint Committee on Security Modalities is the body which deals with the following tasks:

a. to ensure the reduction of tension and cessation of violence;

... c. to guarantee the absence of offensive military actions by armed forces of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, and by the Free Aceh Movement;

... f. to assist in the elimination of offensive actions by armed elements which do not belong to the Parties to this Joint Understanding. Membership of this Committee will consist of 10 members, 5 each appointed by the Parties to this Joint Understanding.

Page 4, Article 4

Article 4

Time Frame

A. The first phase of the Humanitarian Pause covers a period of 3 months commencing 3 weeks from the signing of this Joint Understanding. It will be reviewed 15 days prior to the end of first phase for its renewal.

B. Prior to any unilateral withdrawal from the joint Understanding, the Parties agree to hold consultations in the Joint Forum in Switzerland.

Police

Page 3, Article 3, Organisational Structure

C. Joint Committee on Security Modalities (JCSM)

The Joint Committee on Security Modalities is the body which deals with the following tasks:

... d. to facilitate legitimate or non-offensive presence and movements of armed forces;

... e. to ensure the continuing of normal police function for the enforcement of law and the maintenance of public order, including riot control, prohibition of the movement of civilian with arms; and

Armed forces Page 3, Article 3, Organisational Structure

C. Joint Committee on Security Modalities (JCSM)

The Joint Committee on Security Modalities is the body which deals with the following

tasks:

... d. to facilitate legitimate or non-offensive presence and movements of armed forces;

... f. to assist in the elimination of offensive actions by armed elements which do not

belong to the Parties to this Joint Understanding.

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 No specific mention.

general

Amnesty/pardon No specific mention.

Courts No specific mention.

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 No specific mention.

signatory

Referendum for agreement

No specific mention.

International mission/force/ similar

No specific mention.

Enforcement mechanism

Page 2, Article 3, Organisational Structure

The organisational structure for the Humanitarian Pause consists of following bodies:

A. Joint Forum,

The Joint Forum is the highest organ of the Humanitarian Pause, and as such, it is entrusted with the following tasks:

a. to formulate and oversee basic policy;

b. to review the progress of the Humanitarian Pause; and

c. to generate the necessary support for a successful implementation of the

Humanitarian Pause.

The Joint Forum, in Switzerland, will consist of representatives of the Government of Indonesia and of the Free Aceh Movement. The Henry Dunant Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue (HDC) acts as the facilitator.

Page 2-3, Article 3, Organisational Structure

... A Monitoring Team will be established whose tasks are:

- to assess the implementation of the humanitarian action;
- to report their findings to the Joint Forum.

Its membership will consist of 5 persons of high integrity as agreed by the two Parties.

Page 4, Article 4, Time Frame

... B. Prior to any unilateral withdrawal from the joint Understanding, the Parties agree to hold consultations in the Joint Forum in Switzerland.

Related cases No specific mention.

Source Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue; http://www.hdcentre.org/fileadmin/user_upload/

Our_work/Peacemaking/Aceh_Indonesia/Supporting_documents/Joint-Understanding-

for-a-Humanitarian-Pause-12-May-2000.pdf