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 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	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

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Agreement document	ID_000512_Joint_Understanding_for_a_Humanitarian_Pause.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF

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	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 general	No specific mention.
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	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 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 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 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, Article 1, Objectives of the Humanitarian Pause
The Objectives of the Humanitarian Pause are:
... 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:
... B. security modalities.

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.

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 general	No specific mention.
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 signatory	No specific mention.
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.
