

<b>Country/entity</b>	Indonesia Aceh
<b>Region</b>	Asia and Pacific
<b>Agreement name</b>	Joint Understanding on Humanitarian Pause for Aceh
<b>Date</b>	12 May 2000
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	Yes
<b>Agreement/conflict level</b>	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 - )

<b>Stage</b>	Ceasefire/related
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Government/territory
<b>Peace process</b>	Indonesia-Aceh peace process

<b>Parties</b>	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
<b>Third parties</b>	-
<b>Description</b>	Parties agree ceasefire to allow access to humanitarian aid, establishing Joint Committee and Joint Forum to oversee arrangements

---

**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 will elect 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

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

---

## **Transitional justice**

<b>Transitional justice general</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Amnesty/pardon</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Courts</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Mechanism</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Prisoner release</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Vetting</b>	No specific mention.

<b>Victims</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Missing persons</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Reparations</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Reconciliation</b>	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.

---