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|---------------------------------|---|
| Country/entity | Indonesia Aceh |
| Region | Asia and Pacific |
| Agreement name | Report on the Meeting between the Aceh Free Movement (GAM) and the Republic of Indonesia (RI) |
| Date | 10 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 | Ceasefire/related |
| Conflict nature | Government/territory |

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Peace process | Indonesia-Aceh peace process |
| Parties | <p>Representatives of the Government of the RI on behalf of field commanders of the Aceh Police</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. KBP Drs. Suyitno 2. KBP. Drs. M. Daulay <p>Representatives of the Free Aceh Movement on behalf of Field Commanders of the GAM:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. TGK. Amri bin Abdul Wahab 2. Tgk. Saiful bin Muhammad Ali |
| Third parties | <p>The Aceh Free Movement (GAM)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Tgk. Nashiruddi bin Ahmad (Member of JCSM)[Signed as Witness] b. Tgk. Amni bin Ahmad Maracaki(?) (Member of JCSM) c. Tgk. Sofyan Ibrahim Tiba, SH (Member of JCSM) d. Tgk. Amri bib Abdul Wahab (Vice of Field Commander) <p>The Government of the Republic of Indonesia</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. KB. Pol. Drs. Ridwan Karim (Member of JCSM)[Signed as Witness] b. Kol. CPM Drs. Sulaiman AB (Member of JCSM) c. Kol. CHK. Balukia, SH (Member of JCSM) d. KB. Pol Drs. Suyitno (Representative of Aceh Police) e. KB. Pol Drs. Manalum Daulay (Representative of Aceh Police) <p>Monitoring Team of Security Modality (MTSM)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. H. Muhammad Daim (MTSM) b. Nasrullah Dahlawi (MTSM) <p>Henry Dunant Center (HDC)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Dominik Knill [Signed as witness] b. Jean-Pierre Werder c. David Gorman |

Description -

Agreement document [ID_011002_Report on the Meeting between GAM and RI.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 | Page 2, Activities/Actions considered Violence ... o. Raping |
| Men and boys | No specific mention. |
| LGBTI | No specific mention. |
| Family | No specific mention. |

State definition

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|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 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 No specific mention.

**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 Rights related issues→Media and communication→Other
Page 2, Mechanisms Applied to Stop Violence by Both Parties
1. Prevention: If it is known that violence will occur, the following measures should be taken:
a. both parties are obliged to socialize this agreement to the members of their parties (internally) and to the society through the existing communication media.
b. both parties coordinate and communicate with the field commanders through the existing media.

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 No specific mention.

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 1-2, Activities/Actions considered Violence

- a. Blocking Streets
- b. Attacking
- c. Shooting except for purpose of self-defence
- d. Torturing
- e. Murdering/Killing
- f. Abducting
- g. Exploding
- h. Burning
- i. Robbing People's Properties
- j. Exploding People's Properties
- K. Threatening/intimidating
- l. terrorising
- m. harassing
- n. Arresting people illegally
- o. Raping
- p. Checking a village or a place illegally or not based on the procedures set.

Ceasefire

Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision

Page 2, Mechanisms Applied to Stop Violence by Both Parties

1. Prevention: If it is known that violence will occur, the following measures should be taken:

- a. both parties are obliged to socialize this agreement to the members of their parties (internally) and to the society through the existing communication media.
- b. both parties coordinate and communicate with the field commanders through the existing media.
- c. both parties should be able to restrain themselves from committing violent actions and to make efforts to build trust to one another.

2. Anticipation: if it is known that the violence has occurred, the following measures should be taken:

- a. coordinating and communication with both parties.
- b. clarifying the violent incidents.
- c. withdrawal of [illegible]

3. Prevention and Anticipation: if the violence has not been conducted by either party, the following measures should be taken.

- a. coordinating
- b. punishing the violent actors

Both parties agree to maintain law and order based on the legal procedures and to punish criminals and other violators. These actions are based on the legal procedures and in the spirit of the previous meetings in Geneva.

Police

No specific mention.

Armed forces

No specific mention.

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 2, Mechanisms Applied to Stop Violence by Both Parties
... 3. Prevention and Anticipation: if the violence has not been conducted by either party, the following measures should be taken.
... b. punishing the violent actors

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 [Summary] Agreement outlines means of enforcing agreement.
