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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 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

Representatives of the Government of the RI on behalf of field commanders of the Aceh

Police

KBP Drs. Suyitno
 KBP. Drs. M. Daulay

Representatives of the Free Aceh Movement on behalf of Field Commanders of the GAM:

1. TGK. Amri bin Abdul Wahab

2. Tgk. Saiful bin Muhammad Ali

Third parties

The Aceh Free Movement (GAM)

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)

The Government of the Republic of Indonesia

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)

Monitoring Team of Security Modality (MTSM)

a. H. Muhammad Daim (MTSM)b. Nasrullah Dahlawi (MTSM)

Henry Dunant Center (HDC)

a. Dominik Knill [Signed as witness]

b. Jean-Pierre Werderc. David Gorman

Description

-

Agreement document

ID_011002_Report on the Meeting between GAM and RI.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 Page 2, Activities/Actions considered Violence

gender ... o. Raping

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 No specific mention.

institutions (new or

reformed)

Elections No specific mention.

Electoral No specific mention. **commission**

Political parties

reform

No specific mention.

Civil society No specific mention.

Traditional/ religious leaders

No specific mention.

Public No specific mention.

administ ration

Constitution

No specific mention.

Power sharing

Political power

No specific mention.

sharing

Territorial power

No specific mention.

sharing

Economic power

No specific mention.

sharing

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.

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

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

No specific mention.

socio-economic reconstruction

National economic No specific mention.

plan

Natural resources No specific mention.

International funds No specific mention.

Business No specific mention.

Taxation No specific mention.

No specific mention. **Banks**

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 1-2, 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 occured, 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

No specific mention.

services

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 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 No specific mention.

signatory

Referendum for

No specific mention.

agreement

International

No specific mention.

mission/force/

similar

Enforcement

mechanism

[Summary] Agreement outlines means of enforcing agreement.

Related cases No specific mention.

Source On file with author.