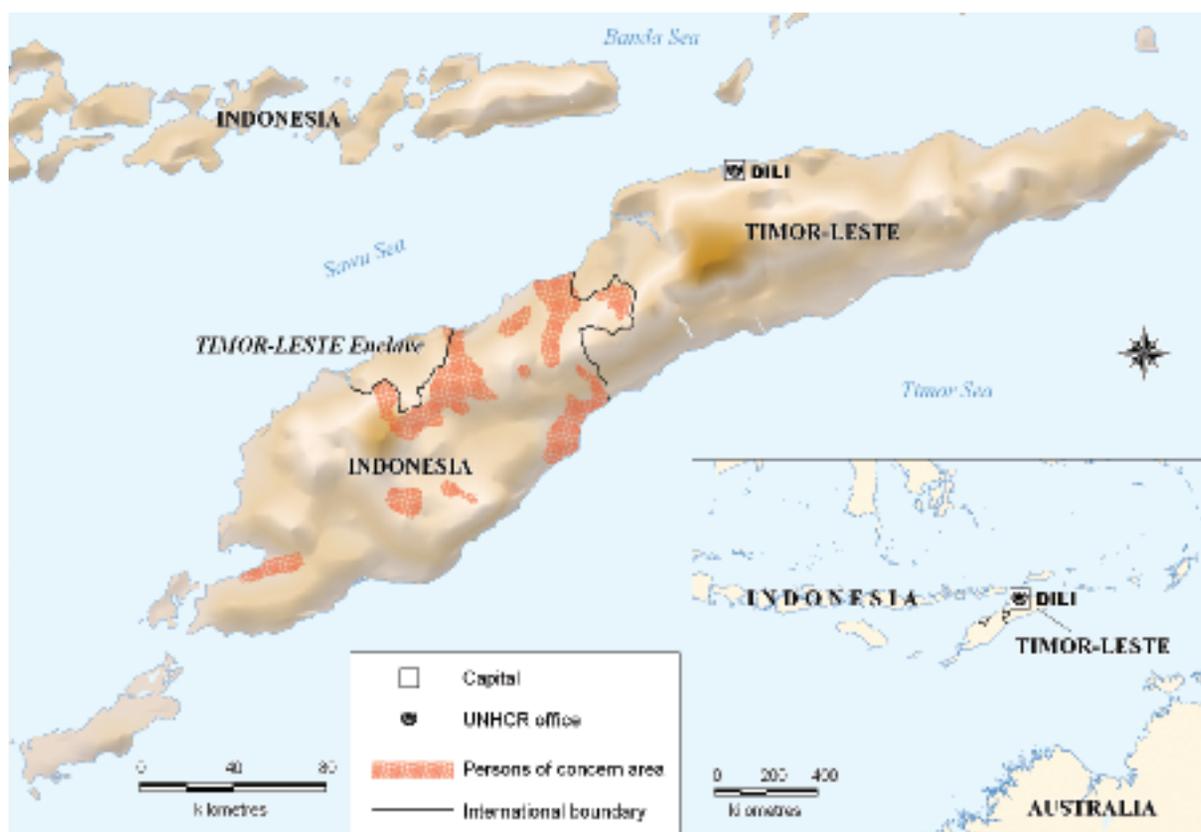


# Indonesia



## Main objectives

UNHCR's primary objectives in 2003 were to promote and facilitate durable solutions for the remaining former East Timorese refugees through support to the Indonesian Government; facilitate durable solutions for East Timorese separated children; implement timely and effective RSD procedures; provide adequate care and maintenance for those in need and find durable solutions for recognized refugees; improve the authorities' preparations for emergencies; and provide training in human rights and refugee law as a way to reduce the likelihood of human rights violations occurring in conflict-prone areas of Indonesia.

## Impact

- Just over 450 East Timorese were repatriated to Timor-Leste during the course of 2003. This brought the total number of returnees since October 1999 to more than 225,000.
- UNHCR initiated a five-point strategy to promote durable solutions for the remaining East Timorese in Indonesia. The strategy was agreed to by the authorities in Indonesia and Timor-Leste and included the promotion of voluntary repatriation, the acquisition of citizenship or local integration for those who did not wish to return, and the closure of the remaining camps.
- In order to facilitate the closure of several volatile camps close to the border with Timor-Leste, UNHCR constructed 870 homes in West Timor for former East Timorese refugees. In addition, some 50 families were resettled to the island of West Sumba and 250 families to the island of Flores.

- UNHCR supported 17 border and reconciliation meetings between Timor-Leste and Indonesia.
- Of the almost 4,500 registered cases of separated children from Timor-Leste, only 385 cases remained open at the end of 2003; 661 cases were closed during the year; and in 35 cases, the location of the children remains unknown.
- The number of asylum-seekers approaching UNHCR's Office in Indonesia declined significantly. During 2003, over 300 persons were resettled to third countries. By the end of the year, the number of pending cases had been reduced by 70 per cent to just 68 (compared to 9,000 in Malaysia).

entry into UNHCR's Jakarta office and to harm themselves.

Increased military activity in the province of Papua and the breakdown of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement and subsequent declaration of martial law in the province of Aceh, marked a deterioration of the human rights situation in the two provinces. Following the resumption of the military operations in Aceh, thousands of Acehnese fled to Malaysia. Many of them approached UNHCR's office in Kuala Lumpur for assistance.

## Working environment

### The context

The year was a relatively difficult one, with serious security incidents, the impact of the Iraq war on the local population, and security problems involving rejected asylum-seekers. Jakarta experienced a number of bombings; the deadliest of all occurred on August 5, when a van full of explosives and jerry cans of gasoline exploded at the Marriott Hotel, causing major damage and claiming 12 lives and injuring at least 147 people. Intelligence sources indicated that the threat of further terrorist attacks remained very high. Direct threats to physical safety of staff were also taken very seriously in view of several attempts by asylum-seekers in 2003 to force

### Constraints

The continued application of UN Security Phase V in West Timor restricted the ability of UNHCR and other agencies to pursue activities related to the reunification of separated children, voluntary repatriation, registration and local settlement. Despite these constraints, UNHCR undertook monthly time-limited missions to support its programmes in West Timor.

In Jakarta, as in other offices in the region, security has become an increasingly important consideration. The bombing of the Marriott Hotel in Jakarta and multiple threats received by staff from rejected asylum-seekers required UNHCR to reinforce security measures. A police captain from the Diplomatic Police was seconded to UNHCR to strengthen communication with the local police.

### Persons of concern

Main origin/Type of population	Total in the country	Of whom UNHCR assisted	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Timor-Leste	16,176	16,176	-	-

### Income and expenditure (USD) Annual programme budget

Revised budget	Income from contributions <sup>1</sup>	Other funds available <sup>2</sup>	Total funds available	Total expenditure
7,960,754	790,637	6,552,974	7,343,611	7,343,611

<sup>1</sup> Includes income from contributions earmarked at the country level.

<sup>2</sup> Includes allocations by UNHCR from unearmarked or broadly earmarked contributions, opening balance and adjustments. The above figures do not include costs at headquarters.

Distribution of shelter material was among the activities offered by UNHCR to returnees to help improve their capacity to reintegrate in the country. *UNHCR/P. Stromberg*



## Funding

Sufficient funding was made available to the programme, enabling the Office to implement planned activities.

## Achievement and impact

### Protection and solutions

In 2003, 196 persons approached UNHCR in search of protection. This was slightly up on the previous year's total of 120 persons, but was in sharp contrast to 2001, when almost 2,500 sought asylum. The overall decline is largely attributable to the stringent immigration restrictions put in place by the Australian authorities, as well as the fall of the Taliban regime in Afghanistan and the Baathist regime in Iraq. The relatively small number of asylum-seekers allowed UNHCR to reduce the number of pending applications: these fell from 806 to 240 in 2002, and further to 68 in 2003. During the year, 314 refugees were resettled in other countries. Although many additional cases have been submitted to resettlement countries, they are awaiting security clearance or clarification of family links. At the end of 2003, there were 233 recognized refugees remaining in Indonesia.

The war and subsequent instability in Iraq prompted UNHCR to declare all Iraqi refugees in need of temporary protection. This policy decision was communicated to the Indonesian Government, and, in a most welcome gesture of solidarity, the authorities expressed their support without any reservations. There have therefore been no deportations or threats of deportation against either Iraqis or Afghans. In light of the deterioration of the security situation in some parts of Afghanistan, UNHCR will review the cases of the rejected Afghan asylum-seekers in 2004.

Despite the application of the cessation clause for East Timorese refugees who had fled as a result of the violence in 1999, as well as the continued support of UNHCR for voluntary repatriation, former East Timorese refugees appeared increasingly hesitant to return home. UNHCR believes that the majority of the 28,000 East Timorese (9,805 families) who remained in West Timor at the start of the year

did so because of concerns over the lack of employment and educational opportunities in Timor-Leste; the high cost of living compared to Indonesia, or because they, or one of their family members, were in receipt of a salary or pension from the Indonesian Government.

On 5 May 2003, a Presidential Decree was issued concerning the registration of people from the former Province of East Timor. This decree gives the former East Timorese refugees the choice between staying in Indonesia as *de jure* Indonesian citizens ("registration") or as East Timorese citizens with valid residence permits. Since registration is combined with the issuance of relevant documentation, it amounts, in practical terms, to the enjoyment and fulfilment of citizenship rights. UNHCR monitored this exercise, co-produced a public information leaflet and participated in the training of government officials involved in the registration process. The registration started in mid-August and by the end of 2003, more than 99 per cent of East Timorese in West Timor had been registered and had opted for Indonesian citizenship.

### Activities and assistance

**Community services:** UNHCR supported activities which led to the finalization of the cases of 661 separated children. A plan of action based on the High Commissioner's Five Commitments to Refugee Women was initiated, which included: the identification of 27 female refugee representatives; the provision of identity cards to women; reinforcement of the provision of health and psychological support to vulnerable refugees; translation of the SGBV and Code of Conduct into Bahasa Indonesia; and ensuring that separate interviews were held for women and that home assessments were undertaken by female social workers. A total of 89 refugee women participated in therapeutic and social services, including gender equality and SGBV workshops, sewing, handicraft, and embroidery classes. Women represented 41 per cent of refugee leaders. A referral system was also established to support SGBV cases. In Jakarta the number of refugees in receipt of monthly subsistence fell from 238 cases in January, to 176 cases in August, to 89 cases in December 2003. The monthly subsistence allowance was increased in August due to inflation and the consequent increase in the cost of living. A total of 1,314

packages of sanitary napkins were distributed to refugee girls and women. A total of 134 persons received counselling services.

**Domestic needs/Household support:** 50 packages of relief items were distributed to former East Timorese refugee families resettled to the island of West Sumba.

**Education:** UNHCR organized on-the-job training for refugee teachers (50 per cent women) and English and computer courses for 143 refugees (89 women). Other vocational training was provided for 128 refugees (including 37 women). 30 children attended public primary schools (only eight were able to complete the year), and another 180 children (including 86 girls) attended alternative schools.

**Health/Nutrition:** In Atambua, West Timor, 26 asylum-seekers received basic food and health assistance for three months. In Jakarta, UNHCR assisted refugees and asylum-seekers with 2,902 outpatient visits. A total of 76 refugees were hospitalized during the reporting period.

**Legal assistance:** National NGOs in West Timor distributed 17,500 pamphlets relating to the citizenship ("registration") campaign. Four full-time and 10 part-time interpreters/translators were hired to assist in the RSD and resettlement process.

**Operational support (to agencies):** Two refugee centres were established in early 2003, one in Cisarua and another in Jakarta (which was closed in December 2003). The centres were equipped with computers and printers for self-help educational activities. UNHCR recruited three UNVs during 2003. Two were involved in the local settlement project and one was employed to manage the separated children database.

**Shelter/Other infrastructure:** UNHCR constructed houses and boreholes to support the relocation of 50 families to West Sumba, 20 to Oebelo and 850 to Belu District in West Timor. In addition, six projects were implemented for water and sanitation, procurement of six fishing boats, rehabilitation of school and health facilities. These community-based projects benefited not only the former refugees but also the local communities in West Timor.

**Transport/Logistics:** Food assistance was provided to former refugee families while in transit to West Sumba. Refugees departing for resettlement received a grant amounting to USD 25 per head of family and USD 12.50 for each dependant.

## Organization and implementation

### Management

UNHCR maintained two offices in Indonesia in 2003, the regional office in Jakarta and a temporary presence in Kupang, West Timor. The Kupang office was run by national staff. The regional office supports UNHCR activities in Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Timor-Leste. In total, there were 33 staff working in Indonesia in 2003: 11 international and 20 national staff, and two UNVs. There are also two consultants.

### Working with others

In 2003 UNHCR worked with seven implementing partners: two provided services to urban refugees, while the other five were responsible for activities related to the local settlement and separated children programme for former East Timorese refugees. UNHCR also secured the support of UNOPS, UNDP and UNV, through the signing of an Exchange of Letters, for the emergency management component of the project and the local settlement project in West Timor as well as the Separated Children programme. UNHCR was part of the UN coordination mechanism and participated in regular meetings. The Office worked closely with IOM on individual asylum-seekers and refugees. Cooperation also continued to improve between UNHCR and the Government and with the ASEAN Secretariat on emergency management training.

## Overall assessment

The threat of insecurity remained a major concern for UNHCR's staff and operations in Indonesia in 2003 and is likely to remain so in 2004. One of the most significant actions taken by UNHCR in Indonesia in 2003 was its preparation of the draft comprehensive strategy paper to support the Government in the implementation of durable solutions for the remaining East Timorese. During the year, UNHCR reduced the number of former East Timorese in need of a durable solution, the number of pending asylum cases, and the number of outstanding separated children's cases. The Jakarta office subsequently reduced its protection staff and was also able to assist UNHCR's office in Kuala Lumpur to respond to an escalating protection crisis.

UNHCR expects that by the end of 2004 the vast majority of separated children's cases will be closed. UNHCR plans to continue to promote the local integration of former East Timorese refugees in West Timor, including the formal acquisition of Indonesian citizenship.

Working in collaboration with the Tokyo-based Regional Centre for Emergency Training (eCentre), UNHCR continued to support emergency management and preparedness initiatives in the region. Three regional workshops relating to emergency preparedness were held in Jakarta during the year.

These activities were highly valued by governments in the region and the Office moved to enhance cooperation with the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management. UNHCR's objective is to phase out of this sector by the end of 2005, by which time regional agencies and institutions will have been prevailed upon to adopt disaster management programmes similar to its own.

### Office

Jakarta

### Partners

#### NGOs

*Bangun Mitra Sejati*

*Dinas Pemukiman dan Prasarana Wilayah*

*Dinas Tenaga Kerja dan Transmigrasi*

Indonesian Red Cross Society

Jesuit Refugee Services Indonesia

KOREM

OXFAM

#### Others

ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management

UNDP

United Nations Office for Project Services

UNVs

## Financial Report (USD)

Expenditure breakdown	Current year's projects		Prior years' projects	
	Annual programme budget	notes	Annual and supplementary programme budgets	notes
Protection, Monitoring and Coordination	401,013		7,295	
Community Services	126,324		12,054	
Domestic Needs / Household Support	303,044		8,354	
Education	35,435		5,331	
Health / Nutrition	120,458		14,541	
Legal Assistance	455,203		508,461	
Operational Support (to Agencies)	303,857		21,691	
Shelter / Other Infrastructure	1,331,156		61,049	
Transport / Logistics	19,282		3,598	
Transit Accounts	684		0	
Instalments with Implementing Partners	1,974,086		(533,156)	
<b>Sub - total Operational</b>	<b>5,070,542</b>		<b>109,218</b>	
Programme Support	2,089,016		2,942	
<b>Sub - total Disbursements / Deliveries</b>	<b>7,159,558</b>	(3)	<b>112,160</b>	(5)
Unliquidated Obligations	184,053	(3)	0	(5)
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,343,611</b>	(1) (3)	<b>112,160</b>	
<b>Instalments with Implementing Partners</b>				
Payments Made	5,017,620		114,647	
Reporting Received	3,043,534		647,803	
<b>Balance</b>	<b>1,974,086</b>		<b>(533,156)</b>	
Oustanding 1st January	0		734,659	
Refunded to UNHCR	0		221,127	
Currency Adjustment	0		19,624	
<b>Outstanding 31 December</b>	<b>1,974,086</b>		<b>0</b>	
<b>Unliquidated Obligations</b>				
Oustanding 1st January	0		263,622	(5)
New Obligations	7,343,611	(1)	0	
Disbursements	7,159,558	(3)	112,160	(5)
Cancellations	0		151,462	(5)
<b>Outstanding 31 December</b>	<b>184,053</b>	(3)	<b>0</b>	(5)

Figures which can be cross-referenced to the Accounts:

(1) Annex to Statement 1

(3) Schedule 3

(5) Schedule 5