

# Clear Country Contexts

Based on data for January 2015-December 2017



Aid assistance in Indonesia includes disaster preparedness, environmental protection, sustainable development, healthcare and community empowerment. Since 2016 the country has been suffering an El Niño-related drought.

**This country profile is based on the analysis of security incidents and concerns shared by eight aid agencies through the Aid in Danger project. It provides a unique insight into the environment in which aid agencies work.<sup>1</sup>**

## Reported concerns affecting aid delivery in Indonesia



- **Crime:** Violent crime – armed/unarmed robberies and physical assaults. Petty crime – burglaries, fraud and thefts.



- **RTAs:** 69% of reported road traffic accident (RTA) incidents caused NGO staff injuries.



- **Killed, injured, kidnapped (KIK):** Two NGO staff members have been assaulted since January 2015.



- **Operational space:** Frequent changes to visa and work permit regulations.



- **Weapons use:** 26% of NGO-related security incidents involved weapons use.<sup>2</sup>

## Some changes to the country-typical patterns have been identified in recent months (October-December 2017)



- Concerns about **Terrorism** in Bengkulu Province, Central Sulawesi.



- The main threat continues to be **crime**. RTAs have decreased.



- No reports of aid worker deaths, injuries, or kidnappings were identified between October and December 2017.

<sup>1</sup> All decisions made on the basis of or with consideration to such information remain the responsibility of the organisations taking such decisions. Staff are advised to secure travel briefings prior to travel.

<sup>2</sup> Weapons use reported during eight incidents related to crime, conflict, KIK and terrorism. Weapons were used in 100% of conflict-related incidents; 100% of terrorism incidents; 50% of KIK incidents; and 10% of crime incidents.

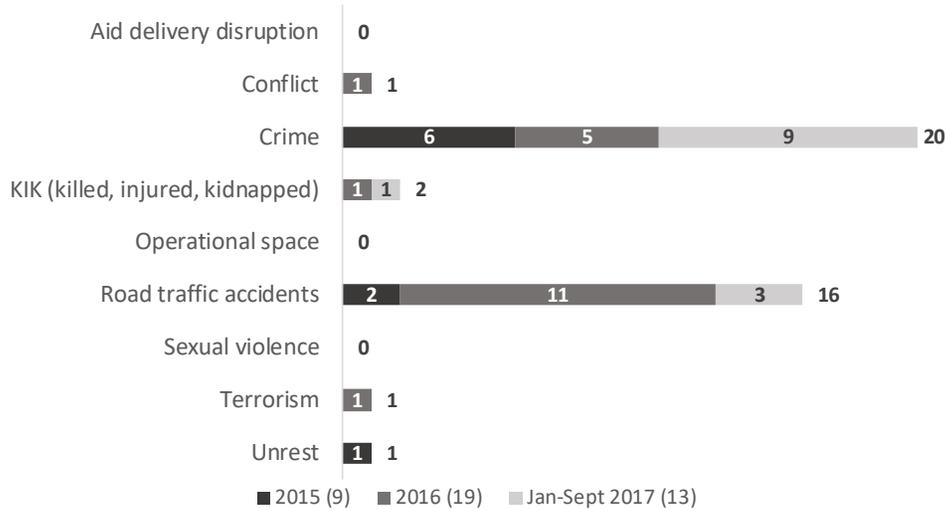
# Long-term threat patterns and recent changes

Based on data for January 2015-December 2017



## Long-term threat patterns, January 2015-September 2017

A high number of incidents were criminally motivated, including armed robberies, burglaries, fraud and thefts, and RTAs.



**Aid delivery disruption:** No incidents identified.

**Conflict:** Active fighting led to programme suspension.

**Crime:** Illegal use of NGO logo; false fundraising; fraud by NGO staff member; death threats and intimidation directed at NGO staff members (see [Crime](#) on p. 3 for other incidents).

**KIK:** Two assaults, one in the context of crime (see [KIK](#) on p. 7 for further information).

**Operational space:** No incidents identified.

**Road traffic accidents:** 31% of reported RTA incidents did not cause NGO staff injuries.

**Sexual violence:** No incidents identified.

**Terrorism:** Jakarta.

**Unrest:** Anti-LGBT demonstration affected an aid worker.

## Recent concerns affecting aid delivery, October-December 2017

Increase in terrorism-related incidents, decrease in RTAs, and continued reports of criminally motivated incidents that affected aid workers and NGO assets .



**Aid delivery disruption:** No incidents identified.

**Conflict:** No incidents identified.

**Crime:** Thefts;

**KIK:** No incidents identified.

**Operational space:** NGO threatened by contractor.

**Road traffic accidents:** No incidents identified.

**Sexual violence:** No incidents identified.

**Terrorism:** Bengkulu Province, Central Sulawesi

**Unrest:** No incidents identified.

# Long-term threat patterns and recent changes

Based on data for January 2015-December 2017



**Crime:** Violent crime – armed/unarmed robberies and physical assaults; petty crime – burglaries, fraud and thefts.



- National crime rates have shown a rise in vehicle thefts and assaults. Kidnapping for ransom and rape reportedly remain at low levels.
- Homicide, assault, petty crime/theft, armed robbery, and NGO identity theft are commonly reported.



- Violent crimes are prevalent in Jakarta, where violent crime and homicides rates are highest.
- Other areas of concern include Bali, Kuta, Sanur, Seminyak, Surabaya and Yogyakarta.



- Agency-reported crime incidents included actual and attempted armed robberies, burglaries, fraud and theft.
- Female NGO staff member was physically assaulted in a street robbery.

## Type of location

- **Public buildings:** A quarter of crime incidents occurred at hotels and shopping centres.
- **Vehicles:** NGO car radio and spare tyre taken.
- **Office:** Aid vouchers stolen; no NGO staff members were present.
- **Residence:** Computer equipment taken; no NGO staff members were present.
- **Road:** NGO staff members were robbed twice by armed perpetrators.

## Aid in Danger project reported locations

■ 9 or more reported incidents
 ■ 3-8 reported incidents
 ■ 1-2 reported incidents



## Weapons use in crime incidents

- **Unarmed:** In 90% of reported crime incidents the perpetrators were unarmed.
- **Armed:** Two reported crime incidents indicated knife or machete use. These incidents were reported during road travel.

# Long-term threat patterns and recent changes

Based on data for January 2015-December 2017



## Road traffic accidents (RTAs): Dangerous driving practices and poor infrastructure.



- Road safety in urban and rural areas can be a threat to aid workers' safety and security.
- Dangerous driving practices, poorly infrastructure, pedestrians, flash flooding and animals crossing roads all contribute to RTAs.
- Rural roads are reportedly less well maintained; few are properly lit at night.



- Heavy traffic and dangerous driving in central Jakarta can be a concern to drivers and pedestrians.
- Other areas of concern include the Alan Raya Malasan Kulon bypass outside Probolinggo, East Java, while the 25-mile route from Bogor to central Jakarta has heavy traffic with frequent national reports of fatal RTAs.



- 16 vehicle aid-worker-related road traffic incidents were identified by the Aid in Danger project.
- 69% of reported RTA incidents caused NGO staff injuries.
- There were no reports of RTAs causing NGO staff member deaths.
- Livestock on the road, flooding and bad weather conditions were involved in seven RTAs.
- Motorcycle accidents were reported more often than vehicle accidents.

### Aid in Danger project-reported locations of RTAs



### Aid in Danger project-identified RTA incidents, by year

|                                 | 2015     | 2016      | 2017     |
|---------------------------------|----------|-----------|----------|
| Fatal injuries                  | 0        | 0         | 0        |
| Minor injuries                  | 0        | 10        | 1        |
| No injuries                     | 2        | 1         | 2        |
| <b>Total incidents per year</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>11</b> | <b>3</b> |

# Long-term threat patterns and recent changes

Based on data for January 2015-December 2017



**Terrorism:** Presence at wrong place at wrong time during bombings or violence.



- Al-Qaeda-affiliated group Jemaah Islamiyah is present; however, groups aligned to IS pose the most significant threat.
- Indonesia is affected by events in Malaysia and the Philippines: extremists move through both countries.
- Warning signs of a future deterioration are increased armed police presence in public areas, increased media reports of individuals being arrested on terrorism charges, and increased levels of government rhetoric vis-à-vis domestic terrorism and the threat it poses.
- Additional concerns are posed by the dispersed geography of the island chain, which facilitates transit points for fighters going to the Philippines and Middle East.



- Bali, Bandung, Bekasi, Jakarta, Java, Medan and Surabaya.
- Areas of concern include spaces frequented by expatriates – bars, cafés, popular restaurants, hotels and shopping malls, as well as churches.



- Targets are predominately Police – either physical infrastructure such as police headquarters and precincts or officers in the street.
- Militants have the skills needed to make explosive devices; however, they lack the ability to execute sophisticated attacks.



- There were no reports of terrorism directly affecting an NGO. However, NGOs reported four indirect incidents of explosive weapons use:
  - UXO discovered near NGO staff member's residence (2017-11).
  - Bomb found outside Christian church (2017-11).
  - Catholic church damaged by Molotov cocktail (2017-04).
  - Twin SVIED explosions led to restricted staff movement (2016-01).

# Long-term threat patterns and recent changes

Based on data for January 2015-December 2017



**Unrest:** Civil unrest motivated by socio-political tensions has the potential to disrupt the delivery of aid.



- Increase in the capacity and willingness of fundamentalist Islamist organisations to mobilise followers around certain political or social issues.
- The nature and history of Indonesia's secular government will likely exacerbate this divide between it and religious organisations.
- Sectarian tensions are likely to rise, potentially leading to a future showdown between pro-Pancasila groups and opposition parties (and their more conservative Islamist allies).
- Social media play a significant role in mobilising demonstrations. However, the security forces' responses have often been swift and controlled.



- Merdeka square around the national monument, central Jakarta .
- The route from Istiqlal Mosque to the presidential palace in Jakarta is a common route followed by protesters. Jakarta is the central point for protests, and the rest of the country takes the lead from here. Protests usually follow first in Bandung.



- Civil unrest is not currently a major security concern for NGO operations, as reflected by the single identified incident: a female international NGO staff member felt intimidated during an anti-LGBT demonstration.



**Operational space:** Frequent changes to visa and work permit regulations.



- Internationals cannot legally volunteer or work without a limited-stay permit. Business visas can be issued to visiting staff, either for single or multiple entries. Breaching work permit regulations can result in a sentence of up to five years in prison.
- It is difficult to predict future developments. Self-proclaimed 'experts' in assisting with visa applications and developments do not always know the rules and regulations.
- Increasingly protectionist government policy has impacted on businesses owned by expatriates.



- No incidents were identified that involved NGOs being affected by visa restrictions; however, several partners raised concerns.



## Reported KIK incidents (2)

The table below lists KIK incidents reported between January 2016 and December 2017. KIK incidents are any incidents that resulted in a staff member being killed, injured or kidnapped. KIK includes beaten, kidnapped, killed, missing, tortured, and wounded.

|         |                              |   |
|---------|------------------------------|---|
| 2017-03 | <b>North Maluku Province</b> | Male NGO staff member physically assaulted with sticks and stones by a group of 5-7 unidentified perpetrators.              |
| 2016-05 | <b>Banten Province</b>       | Female NGO national staff member victim of early evening street robbery. Minor injuries sustained and personal assets taken |



### Weapons use in KIK incidents

- One of the two reported KIK incidents involved weapons use.
- Sticks and stones were used to injure an NGO staff member. .