The following Baseline Assessment Annex provides an overview of Indonesia’s efforts in implementing R2P as of 2019. For a full description of the methodology used in this study, see Part II of ‘Implementing the Responsibility to Protect in the Asia Pacific: An Assessment of Progress and Challenges’, available here.
Indonesia is close to becoming a strong implementer of R2P. It performs strongest in relation to its own track record in reducing atrocity crimes and their risks, the establishment of a relatively robust domestic human rights regime overseen by a National Human Rights Commission, and in its contribution to multilateral efforts to protect civilians through UN peacekeeping and support for greater activism by the UN Security Council. In terms of human rights, the Indonesian Constitution and sector-specific regulations prohibit discrimination and ensures citizens equal rights and equal access to judicial institutions. Indonesian civil society is one of the largest and most active in the region. Issues remain, however, especially with respect to the situation in West Papua.

Indonesia has participated in four of the nine UN General Assembly Informal Interactive Dialogues on R2P, in addition to the 2016 Thematic Panel Discussion on “Ten Years of the Responsibility to Protect”. Whilst a member of the Human Rights Council, Indonesia supported four resolutions which directly referenced the responsibility to protect whilst within the General Assembly it has supported three key R2P related resolutions (abstaining on the others). Indonesia is particularly strong in foreign assistance and peacekeeping; the State has formed partnerships with others for technical assistance and capacity-building purposes, has a well-resourced Peacekeeping Training Centre and is one of the most significant contributors to peacekeeping in the region, contributing to nearly all of the peacekeeping missions that have had a protection of civilians mandate.

There are significant gaps in Indonesia’s commitment to international law. In particular, it has not yet ratified the Genocide Convention, Geneva Protocols, Refugee Convention, Arms Trade Treaty, or the Rome Statute. This constitutes a significant protection gap. Indonesia actively participates in the Universal Periodic Review of the Human Rights Council (although it currently has six overdue reports), and has some domestic laws that criminalize atrocity crimes but as yet no domestic laws that can penalize nationals for atrocity crimes or terrorism committed overseas. Whilst Indonesia has not overtly invested in tools to encourage states to fulfil their responsibility to protect, it has played a constructive human protection role in mediating a number of conflict situations, such as the Thai-Cambodian border conflict in 2011 and, more recently, cooperating with the EU to ease tensions between Iran and Saudi-Arabia. It played a key diplomatic role in resolving the 2008 crisis in Myanmar and attempted, unsuccessfully, to do the same in relation to the 2017 outbreak of atrocity crimes in Rakhine state.

Like many governments, Indonesia is weakest when it comes to the adoption of explicit policy mechanisms to support the implementation of R2P. It has not yet appointed a Focal Point (though it is actively considering doing so), does not incorporate atrocity crime risks and dynamics into its conflict analysis and neither has it conducted a national assessment of risk and resilience using the framework of analysis on the prevention of genocide. It is not yet a signatory to the Kigali Principles.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assessment</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Very Strong</strong></td>
<td>Reduction of atrocity crime risks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Establish and maintain National Human Rights Institutions in accordance with the Paris Principles</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Contribute to United Nations peacekeeping operations (especially those with a protection of civilians mandate)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Support UN Security Council veto restraint on issues relating to atrocity prevention</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Strong</strong></td>
<td>Protection of populations from atrocity crimes</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Ensure domestic promotion and protection of human rights, focusing on the elimination of discrimination</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Participate in international peer review processes, including the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of the UN Human Rights Council</td>
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<td>Cooperate fully with UN Human Rights mandate holders and those of relevant regional organisations</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Ensure equal access to justice</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Take measures to counter and prevent violent extremism</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Enact and implement laws protecting vulnerable groups, particularly in relation to sexual and gender-based violence</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cultivate and protect an active, diverse and robust civil society</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Participate in international, regional and national discussions on the further advancement of R2P</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Leverage existing mechanisms and institutions (including regional and sub-regional organisations) to encourage States to fulfil their responsibility to protect</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Strengthen the role and capacity of regional organisations</td>
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<td>Support preventive actions on atrocity crimes</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Develop the capacities needed to support civilian protection, including through the training of military and civilian personnel for peacekeeping</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Fair</strong></td>
<td>Appoint national R2P Focal Point</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sign, ratify and implement relevant instruments of international law</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Criminalise incitement to commit genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Protect individuals and groups fleeing atrocity crimes and their risk, in accordance with International Refugee Law</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Ensure a legitimate, effective and civilian controlled security sector</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ensure the education system reflects the ethnic, national and cultural diversity of society, and sets examples of inclusiveness</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prevent nationals committing atrocity crimes overseas</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Encourage and assist States to fulfil their R2P in situations of emerging and ongoing crisis, such as good offices and preventive diplomacy</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Support the development and work of regional human rights and other preventive capacities</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Support atrocity prevention through development and assistance partnerships</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Support the early warning and capacity building efforts of the UN Office on Genocide Prevention and R2P
Support the strengthening of the UN’s capacity for atrocity prevention, including through the UN Human Rights system

| Weak         | Dealing with past atrocities
|             | Strengthen regional and international networks for atrocity crime prevention

| Very Weak  | Incorporate atrocity crime risks and dynamics into conflict analysis and/or development partnerships
|            | Establish domestic mechanisms to hold the government accountable for upholding its responsibility to protect
|            | Sign and ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and cooperate fully with the Court
|            | Conduct a national assessment of risk and resilience
|            | Support the Kigali Principles

**Indonesia Score: 56.5**

The strongest ASEAN member when it comes to implementing R2P, Indonesia performs relatively well when it comes to domestic mechanisms for atrocity prevention and has consistently participated in efforts to support the implementation of R2P. It has also leveraged support for R2P within the Human Rights Council and General Assembly. However, its commitment to the principle has yet to translate into specific policy initiatives. Nevertheless, whilst much work remains to be done, Indonesia has already done much to support the implementation of R2P and strengthen atrocity prevention.
### Thematic Area | Indicator | Assessment | Notes |
--- | --- | --- | --- |
**Basic Compliance** | Protection of populations from atrocity crimes. | Strong | Indonesia is a culturally and linguistically diverse country and has been somewhat of a nexus between Oceania and the rest of Asia. Over the last few years and under the current government of President Widodo, Indonesia is becoming a regional power with reasonably strong support for R2P and broader human rights. This has translated into the government protecting most of its citizens from atrocity crimes. However, there remains some points of concern. Enforced disappearances, common under previous regimes, are still occurring under the current government and no discernible political will is present to put a stop to it. \(^1\) There also remains the conflict in West Papua, a low intensity conflict that has lasted for decades. Due to a ban on international media reporting on the conflict (see Indicator further below) the situation is scarcely reported on. Yet there is evidence that the fighting has led to the commission of atrocity crimes.\(^2\) |
| Reduction of atrocity crime risks. | Very Strong | Despite the problems mentioned above, the risk of widespread atrocity crimes occurring at the present is very low. |
| Dealing with past atrocities. | Weak | There is much impunity within Indonesia over those who have committed past atrocity crimes, beyond those already mentioned above. From 1965 to 1966, after a purported coup attempt made by army officers backed by the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI), mass retaliatory killings and arrests took place throughout Indonesia, resulting in 500,000 – probably more – deaths. Despite efforts by civil society groups, private actors, NGOs and survivors to bring to light the PKI killings and offer some form of justice, the Indonesian government has so far failed to do so. Perpetrators and survivors of other atrocity crimes committed throughout the 20th century in Indonesia also lack reconciliation, and there is speculation President Widodo will not investigate them due to the upcoming election in 2019, where past atrocities remain a divisive issue.\(^3\) |

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| Policy Mechanisms          | Fair | Indonesia does not currently possess a government official appointed as the country’s R2P Focal Point. However, for a number of years civil society and academic groups in the country, as well as in Cambodia, have put forward recommendations and plans as to how to establish one.

Incorporate atrocity crime risks and dynamics into conflict analysis and/or development partnerships. | Very Weak | Following the conflict in Timor-Leste in 1999, Indonesia instituted the Ad Hoc Human Rights Court under Law 26/2000 to assess the atrocities that occurred during the conflict. However, the court has been severely criticized for failing to bring due justice.

Establish domestic mechanisms to hold the government accountable for upholding its responsibility to protect. | Very Weak | There are no domestic mechanisms in place within Indonesia to keep the government accountable over its responsibility to protect.

| International Human Rights Obligations | Sign, ratify and implement relevant instruments of international law. | Fair | Indonesia has ratified seven of the twelve key pieces of international human rights law (IHRL) most relevant to R2P. These are:
- **Geneva Conventions** (Ratification/Accession: 1958)
- **International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights** [ICCPR] (Ratification/Accession: 2006)
- **International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights** [ICESCR] (Ratification/Accession: 2006)
- **Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination** [CERD] (Ratification/Accession: 1999)
- **Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women** [CEDAW] (Ratification/Accession: 1984)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholder</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Establish and maintain National Human Rights Institutions in accordance with the Paris Principles.</td>
<td>Very Strong</td>
<td>Indonesia possesses the independent National Commission on Human Rights (Komnas HAM), which as of 2018, has maintained its ‘A’ accreditation status by GANHRI.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensure domestic promotion and protection of human rights, focusing on the elimination of discrimination.</td>
<td>Strong</td>
<td>The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia accords all citizens equal rights before the law and enshrines various human rights and discrimination is prohibited under a variety of laws and sector-specific regulations. For example, Law No. 13/2003 protects equal opportunity without discrimination in the workplace based on ideology, religion, race, social group, gender, physical condition or marital status (Article 152(ii)). Additionally Law No. 40 (2008) on The Elimination of Racial and Ethnic Discrimination prohibits discrimination based on race or ethnicity in civil, political, economic, social and cultural fields. Indonesia’s de-centralised legal system allows for local governments to enforce and enact laws on a range of issues. Thus, the extent of discrimination for different groups in different areas can vary. Religious minorities can face discrimination particularly in regions where Sharia Law has been implemented. Traditional Sharia Law applies only to Muslims, however in 2014 the province of Aceh adopted an amendment allowing the application of Sharia Law to non-Muslims, of which there were approximately 90,000 living there at the time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sign and ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and cooperate fully with the Court.</td>
<td>Very Weak</td>
<td>Indonesia is neither a signatory or state party to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.</td>
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</table>

- **Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Punishment [CAT]**  
  (Ratification/Accession: 1998)
- **Convention on the Rights of the Child [CRC]**  
  (Ratification/Accession: 1990)


Though these laws provide a good starting point for eliminating discrimination there remains many instances where domestic legislation can be considered discriminatory and contrary to the spirit of IHRL. The Indonesian National Commission on Violence against Women (Komnas Perempuan) identified 349 policies that were conducive to women’s rights. Yet, they also found 421 discriminatory policies that have negative effects, particularly around homosexual and transgender women, women with disabilities, indigenous women and women who follow a minority religion.

Although Indonesia has never criminalized same-sex sexual behaviour in its national laws, decentralisation has resulted in some regions passing by-laws that negatively target and impinge on the fundamental rights of LGBT people.

It is a specific requirement under certain international instruments that treaty obligations are transformed into domestic law; however there remains considerable gaps in Indonesia’s domestic legislation with regards to fulfilling their obligations to CAT and CEDAW.

The death penalty for drug related offences is upheld under the 2009 Law regarding Narcotics. The UN Human Rights Committee has criticized Indonesia for executing prisoners for drug related crimes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participate in international peer review processes, including the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of the UN Human Rights Council.</th>
<th>Strong</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In its first UPR in 2008, Indonesia accepted nine recommendations and had no clear position on four. The second UPR in 2012 set out 180 recommendations, of which Indonesia accepted 150 and rejected 30. The third cycle of Indonesia’s UPR, undertaken in May 2017, saw 167 recommendations supported and 58 noted.</td>
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Indonesia currently has six reports overdue, two initial and four periodic.\(^{24}\)

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<tr>
<th>Cooperate fully with UN Human Rights mandate holders and those of relevant regional organisations.</th>
<th>Strong</th>
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<tr>
<td>Despite not having extended a standing invitation to UN mandate holders,(^{25}) Indonesia has engaged with various monitoring missions which have reported their findings. These include, amongst others:(^{26})</td>
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</table>
| - 1994 Joint Mission by the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions.\(^{27}\)  
- 1999 Special Rapporteur on violence against women.\(^{28}\)  
- 2006 Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants.\(^{29}\)  
- 2007 Special Rapporteur on Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.\(^{30}\)  
- 2008 Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights defenders.\(^{31}\)  
- 2013 Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context.\(^{32}\) |

Despite these visits being finalised, many of the Special Procedure visits requested of Indonesia remain unfulfilled.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Ensure equal access to justice.</th>
<th>Strong</th>
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<tr>
<td>Equal access to judicial institutions is enshrined in the constitution.(^{33}) However, there are concerns that this is not always upheld in practice, with the judiciary remaining susceptible to influence from outside parties, including business interests, politicians, and the security forces.(^{34})</td>
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Persons with disabilities face barriers in accessing judicial institutions and being treated equally under the law. This is further complicated by the fact that

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\(^{30}\) United Nations, HRC, Report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, Manfred Nowak, 10 March 2008, A/HRC/7/3/Add.7.


\(^{33}\) Republic of Indonesia, Ministry of Information, *The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Chapter X, Article 27(1)*.

personas con discapacidades psiquiátricas o psicológicas no se consideran discapacitadas. \(^{35}\)

Amnistía Internacional ha expresado preocupaciones sobre el tratamiento judicial para las personas enfrentando sanciones capitales. En un informe de 2015 destacaron doce casos en donde los detenidos no tuvieron acceso a asesoramiento legal desde el momento de su detención hasta el final de los procesos judiciales y de apelación. \(^{36}\)

La \(\text{Ley No. 6/2011}\) establece que los extranjeros que ingresan al país que deseen permanecer pueden ser internados mientras Artículo 85 de la misma ley permita la detención hasta por diez años sin revisión judicial. \(^{37}\)

Las leyes de migración de Indonesia también permiten detener a menores de edad. \(^{38}\)

**Criminalice incitación a cometer genocidio, crímenes de guerra, limpieza étnica y crímenes contra la humanidad.**


\(^{41}\) Ibid., p. 8.
| Take measures to counter and prevent violent extremism. | Strong | Indonesia has been the victim of extremist organisations since gaining independence in 1949. It was the Bali bombings in 2002 by the Indonesian terrorist group Jemaah Islamiyah that was the catalyst for stronger anti-terror legislation and the eventual creation of the National Counter-Terrorism Agency (BNPT). Since then, Indonesia has developed an overall effective counter-extremism policy structure, as the threat environment has broadened and deepened, including attacks by ISIS in 2018 inflicting the largest number of casualties since the Bali bombings. Detachment 88 is the counter-terror wing of the Indonesian National Police, and has proven itself to be one of the most professional units of its type in the world, having effective operational and intelligence capabilities. Success has also been seen by civil society groups and international organisations carrying out grass roots campaigns to deter radicalisation in communities. Yet, there remains issues over a lack of coordination between government entities responsible for security and counter-extremism – such as the BNPT – and civil society groups.|
| Enact and implement laws protecting vulnerable groups, particularly in relation to sexual and gender-based violence. | Strong | Men and women have equal rights as provided for under the constitution. *| The Elimination of Sexual Violence* bill entered the House of Representatives in 2016. The new law aims to fill gaps in existing legislation by clarifying exactly what acts can be considered sexual violence, as the current legislation leads to different interpretations. The Indonesian National Commission on Violence against Women (Komnas Perempuan) has recommended passing the bill as a priority. Yet, as of February 2019 and despite years of lobbying, it has not been enacted. |

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Protect individuals and groups fleeing atrocity crimes and their risk, in accordance with International Refugee Law.

Fair

Indonesia is not a signatory to the 1951 Refugee Convention or its 1967 Protocol. Despite not having a policy structure catering for refugee resettlement, the country has historically been a transit point for those hoping to be resettled in Australia or the US. However in 2017 and 2018, roughly 14000 refugees waiting in Indonesia were told there was little to no chance of being resettled, due to changes in policy in the two main host countries.50

However, the government has recently put into practice some steps to mitigate the adverse circumstances refugees face while staying in Indonesia. In 2016 President Widodo established a decree on the treatment of refugees, focusing on those considered the most vulnerable and allowing international organisations to facilitate the delivery of basic necessities to refugee communities.51

Domestic Implementation

Conduct a national assessment of risk and resilience.

Very Weak

No national assessment has been undertaken in Indonesia.

Cultivate and protect an active, diverse and robust civil society.

Strong

The constitution and national laws provide for the freedom of association, assembly and speech, which the government generally respects.

Historically the press and NGOs were severely curtailed under the Suharto regime by numerous laws including Law No. 8/1985 regarding societal organisations, which was designed to control civil society.52 Today the NGO community is active and large, with 48,886 organisations registered at the Ministry of Law and Human Rights.53 Nevertheless, in 2016 some NGOs reported security officials broke into their homes and offices and conducted warrantless surveillance of individuals. Other reports said government officials proved difficult when attempting to register LGBTI advocacy groups.54

There has been growing concern about freedom of the press.55 Violence and intimidation against journalists by the military, members of the government and radical religious groups is also cited as a concern. Many journalists say they censor themselves because of the threat from an anti-blasphemy law and the Electronic and Information Transactions Law.56

While President Widodo vowed to lift restrictions on foreign journalists covering Papua and West

53 Ibid.
| Ensure a legitimate, effective and civilian controlled security sector. | Fair | Civilian authorities have generally maintained control over security forces. However, police inaction, the abuse of prisoners and harsh prison conditions have all been raised as ongoing issues in the sector. Security forces have also been responsible for serious human rights violations, but generally enjoy impunity. Parliament has struggled to amend the 1997 Law on Military Tribunals, which is widely seen as providing immunity to members of the military.

Indonesia has one of the highest police-to-civilian ratios (1:600) in the world. Moreover, the youth organisations of political parties often operate as quasi-security forces for their party. Efforts to reform the security sector have been slow and difficult. Despite police reforms beginning in 1998, the institution still lacks widespread public trust. Civil society organisations have been the driving force behind the reforms.

Human development indicators in many outer-regional areas are low due to underdeveloped and discriminatory, based on human rights, religious and cultural values and national pluralism.


Republic of Indonesia, Department of Information. The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Article 31(1).


Ibid., Article 34. |

Ensure the education system reflects the ethnic, national and cultural diversity of society, and sets examples of inclusiveness. | Fair | Every Indonesian citizen has the right to obtain an education. Act 20/2003 on the National Education System further states that education should be conducted democratically, equally and non-discriminatorily, based on human rights, religious and cultural values and national pluralism. The Act further guarantees free, compulsory basic education for all Indonesian citizens.

Human development indicators in many outer-regional areas are low due to underdeveloped and immiserizing human development conditions.

Numerous groups have raised concerns about provisions in the Criminal Code which criminalise blasphemy and religious defamation, citing numerous cases where people have been charged with blasphemy and “rebellion”, under Article 156(a) and Articles 107 and 110 of the Code, respectively.

Papua during the 2015 election campaign, access is still not automatic, unimpeded or granted quickly.


66 Republic of Indonesia, Department of Information. The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Article 31(1).


68 Ibid., Article 34.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bilateral and Multilateral Relations</th>
<th>Prevent nationals committing atrocity crimes overseas.</th>
<th>Fair</th>
<th>Preventing and Addressing Sexual Violence in Armed Conflict. It pledged to ratify the treaty by 2008, but in 2013 it formally rescinded this pledge. There are no domestic laws that can penalize nationals for atrocity crimes or terrorism committed overseas. However in 2016, the country signed an agreement with Malaysia and The Philippines to cooperate in pursuing suspected militants and criminals in nearby areas shared by the three nations. The agreement specifies joint operations and intelligence sharing in an effort to stop the movement of criminals, especially Islamist militants from The Philippines.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Participate in international, regional, and national discussions on the further advancement of R2P.</td>
<td>Strong</td>
<td>Indonesia has participated in four of the UN General Assembly’s Informal Interactive Dialogues on R2P, in 2009, 2013, 2014 and 2015. Indonesia also participated in Thematic Panel Discussion “From Commitment to Implementation: Ten Years of the Responsibility to Protect” in February 2016. Though not specifically related to R2P, Indonesia participated in the 2014 Global Summit to End Sexual Violence in Conflict.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Leverage existing mechanisms and institutions (including regional and sub-regional organisations) to encourage States to fulfil their responsibility to protect.</td>
<td>Strong</td>
<td>Indonesia has been a member of the UN Human Rights Council four times: 2006-2007, 2007-2010, 2011-2014 and 2014-2017. Indonesia has been elected three times as a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council: 1974-1975, 1995-1996, and 2007-2008.</td>
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focusing on the human rights situation in Palestine. Indonesia supported four resolutions which referenced R2P.78

- HRC/RES/28/34
- HRC/RES/21/26
- HRC/RES/20/22
- HRC/RES/S/19/1

**UN Security Resolutions**

During Indonesia’s term on the Security Council, there were no votes for resolutions that referenced R2P.79

**UN General Assembly Resolutions:**80

In the General Assembly on resolutions that have referenced R2P, Indonesia has voted in favour three times and abstained the other five.


Encourage and assist States to fulfil their R2P in situations of emerging and ongoing crisis, such as good offices and preventive diplomacy. 

Fair

Indonesia has taken on a mediation role in a number of conflict situations, such as the Thai-Cambodian border conflict in 2011.81 More recently, Indonesia cooperated with the EU to ease tensions between Iran and Saudi Arabia in 201682 and in 2017 offered to mediate during the

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| Strengthen regional and international networks for atrocity crime prevention. | Weak | Indonesia has remained involved in discussions about R2P and has the potential to be a leader of the norm in the Asia Pacific region. However, there has been considerable caution displayed by the State towards its implementation and application. This was highlighted, for instance, in remarks by Indonesia at the 2006 General Assembly Plenary Session.85 |
| Strengthen the role and capacity of regional organisations. | Strong | Indonesia chaired a meeting with ASEAN ministers in 2018 to foster a culture of prevention through the ‘Yogyakarta Declaration on Embracing the Culture of Prevention to Enrich ASEAN Identity’. This declaration has the goal of promoting a peaceful, open, resilient, healthy and harmonious society throughout member countries.86 |
| Support the development and work of regional human rights and other preventive capacities. | Fair | Regionally, Indonesia has an ongoing dedication to ASEAN as part of its foreign policy.87 The ASEAN Institute for Peace and Reconciliation (AIPR) is largely an initiative of Indonesia and is based in Jakarta.88 |
| Support atrocity prevention through development and assistance partnerships. | Fair | Indonesia receives support from Australia to host the Indonesia Development Forum. This event brings government, NGOs and the private sector together to discuss new approaches to issues of Indonesia’s development.90 This includes issues of employment, women’s participation and education reforms. Australia also provides a comprehensive aid program to Indonesia.91 While it, like the Forum, focuses on areas that overall mitigate the risks of atrocity crimes, no specific allowance has been made towards this end. |

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# Support the early warning and capacity building efforts of the UN Office on Genocide Prevention and R2P.

**Fair**

Indonesia was not in attendance for the 2010 dialogue on “Early Warning, Assessment and the Responsibility to Protect”, but they have shown consistent support for early warning mechanisms and capacity building efforts in other years.\(^{92}\) The 2015 statement is the most detailed, providing three ways as to how it wishes to devote its national preventive efforts: putting in place a strong normative framework, creating a strong institutional framework (listing various existing human rights structures), and investing more on building community resilience.\(^{93}\)

Indonesia abstained from voting on the amendment proposed by Venezuela (and others) in the Fifth Committee process to review the logic framework of the Office of the Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide (OSAPG).\(^{94}\)

Support the strengthening of the UN’s capacity for atrocity prevention, including through the UN Human Rights system.

**Fair**

Indonesia has not honoured an invitation for the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights to visit the Papua province, in light of ongoing violence and potential atrocity crimes in the region.\(^{95}\)

However the country is campaigning for another term on the Human Rights Council, from 2020 – 2022 “…to showcase its commitment to human rights and its transparency on the matter…”\(^{96}\)

No further evidence could be found of the country directly supporting UN efforts for atrocity prevention.

Support preventive actions on atrocity crimes.

**Strong**

In April 2013, Indonesia hosted the ASEAN-United Nations Workshop on “Lessons Learned and Best Practices in Conflict Prevention and Preventive Diplomacy”.

Moreover in 2017, Indonesia sponsored, or co-sponsored the following thematic issues at the Human Rights Council:

- Enhancement of technical cooperation and capacity-building in the field of human rights.
- The negative impact of corruption on the enjoyment of human rights.
- The right to work.\(^{98}\)

Contribute to United Nations peacekeeping operations (especially those with a protection of civilians mandate).

**Very Strong**

Indonesia is extensively engaged with peacekeeping operations, being one of the most significant contributors in the region. They are the 12th largest contributor of military and police

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peacekeepers and, in early 2015, the government pledged an additional 4000 peacekeepers which would nearly double their current contribution and place Indonesia as one of the top 10 contributors by the end of 2019.99

Indonesia currently contributes to eight UN peacekeeping operations. Five of these (MONUSCO, UNAMID, UNIFIL, UNISFA and UNMISS) have a mandate to protect civilians.100

Develop the capacities needed to support civilian protection, including through the training of military and civilian personnel for peacekeeping. Strong

Indonesia houses a significant peacekeeping training centre, the Indonesia National Defence Forces Peacekeeping Training Centre (or the PMPP TNI). Established in 2014, the mission of the centre is to “… undertake active roles in contributing to world peace through the implementation various activities, including deployments, education, training and exchange of information in the scope of peacekeeping operations.”101

Though the centre undertakes extensive training, no specific information could be found to suggest there is a formal framework or focus on atrocity crime risk factors and dynamics.

In a recent Security Council meeting on sexual violence as a tactic of war, Indonesian Ambassador Ina H. Krisnamurthi, pressed the international community to protect human dignity and limit the effects of conflict on non-combatants.102

Support the Kigali Principles. Very Weak

Indonesia does not support the Kigali Principles on the Protection of Civilians.103

Support UN Security Council veto restraint on issues relating to atrocity prevention. Very Strong

Indonesia is a signatory to the Code of Conduct regarding Security Council action against atrocity crimes,104 and is also a supporter of the French/Mexican initiative on veto restraint in the case of mass atrocities.105

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