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UNICEF HUMANITARIAN ACTION

# INDONESIA

DONOR UPDATE

29 MAY 2002

## INDONESIAN CHILDREN IN URGENT NEED AS CONFLICT AND VIOLENCE CONTINUE

- **Fresh conflict and violence in Maluku; situation remains volatile**
- **UNICEF office in Ambon burnt, along with other UN offices**
- **Situation of children affected by conflict remains extremely vulnerable**
- **Only 28 per cent of Appeal funded**

### 1. EMERGENCY OVERVIEW AND RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

#### Background

Special autonomy status granted to Aceh and similar legislation for West Papua in 2001 have not stopped demands for independence from those two provinces. Conditions in Aceh remain volatile with indiscriminate killings and gross human rights violations perpetrated by all sides. Papua remains prone to violence and human rights abuses. While conflict between Muslims and Christians



in Central Sulawesi and North Maluku seems to have subsided recently, Maluku Province itself, particularly on and around Ambon island, has entered into a chronic situation of religious intolerance and conflict between Christians and Muslims. Little attention has been paid to the fate of at least 60,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in West Kalimantan. West Timor remains in Security Phase V and therefore off-limits to UN staff, except for those locally recruited. Continuing conflict and violence have harmed, traumatised, and displaced children and women on a massive scale across the archipelago. In March 2002, the number of IDPs in Indonesia was about 1,250,000 according to Bakornas PBP (the National Coordination Agency for Disaster Management and the Handling of IDPs). An estimated two-thirds of these are women and children, uprooted from their normal social structures and finding themselves with limited, if any, opportunities.

#### Setback in Maluku

While the situation in North Maluku has become more conducive for implementing programmes, resistance to the Malino peace process in Maluku Province has led to the worst setbacks of the conflict in over a year. Following a bomb blast on 3 April in Ambon, leaving at least 7 people dead and more than 70 others injured, an angry mob torched the Governor's office building, where the offices for UNICEF, OCHA, and UN Security were housed. Also destroyed in the arson attack were the offices of key UNICEF counterparts, namely the Education and Social Services Departments. Since then, there have been several episodes of fresh violence and UNICEF's Ambon staff have temporarily been relocated to Jakarta. As soon as security conditions permit, a new office will be opened together with other UN agencies.

### Ongoing conflict and slow pace of reconstruction put children at risk

Despite the Government's efforts to quell the violence and return or resettle IDP populations throughout the country, ongoing conflict, the slow pace of reconstruction and the lack of basic social services put children's lives at risk. Many children in conflict areas have been traumatised and are in need of psychosocial support. In many areas, schools have been destroyed. Although some are being rebuilt, thousands of teachers have left and not returned. The destroyed schools (Figure 1), lack of teachers and limited learning materials deprive children of their basic right to education. In communities with many IDPs, the large numbers of displaced children place enormous pressure on already poor existing facilities and resources.



## 2. UNICEF RESPONSE: ACTIVITIES, ACHIEVEMENTS AND CONSTRAINTS

### Limited funds force UNICEF to focus on the most affected zones

With limited funds, UNICEF has concentrated on Aceh, Maluku and North Maluku – the areas most affected by conflict. Programme implementation faces a number of challenges such as the prevailing insecurity in Maluku and Aceh and difficulties in reaching the more remote islands such as Buru in Maluku. The situation in North Maluku has generally been improving over the past few months, allowing better access. During the January-April period, UNICEF staff undertook several field visits to monitor programmes and assess humanitarian needs.

### Education

Overall, priority has been given to the procurement of educational supplies. In Maluku Province, UNICEF has provided essential textbooks for 50 of the neediest primary schools, in particular, targeting those villages that experience and/or anticipate IDP returns and other severely disadvantaged locations. On a countrywide basis, UNICEF has introduced the "school-in-a-box" emergency school kits. Each kit is designed to serve 50 pupils and contains textbooks, teaching and learning materials and some basic recreation supplies. UNICEF is currently in the process of procuring 300 sets, which will provide school supplies for more than 15,000 children in Aceh, Maluku, North Maluku, Central Sulawesi and West Kalimantan. School tents are also being procured to establish temporary classrooms where school infrastructure has been destroyed. (The procurement and distribution of these supplies have been delayed due to the floods in Jakarta in January, which has affected local suppliers.)

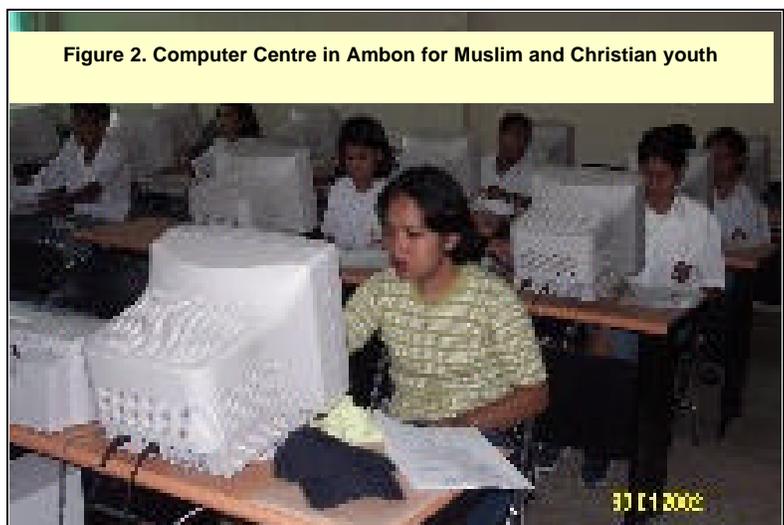
To assess needs in the education sector, UNICEF has conducted a survey of more than 50 primary schools in Ambon, Buru, Seram and Banda islands. The results of this study will provide important data on the number of teachers and IDP pupils, their needs and the quality of the learning environment. The information will be used to target and design appropriate interventions. A separate assessment of sanitation facilities in Ambon showed that the majority of schools there lack either sanitation facilities or clean water. In some cases, more than 300 school children share one toilet.

### Health and nutrition

To meet basic health needs of women and children in Maluku Province, UNICEF has provided essential drugs, micronutrient supplementation (Vitamin A), equipment and supplies for 40 health centres and 5 hospitals, covering a population of some 500,000. In the Malukus and West Timor, UNICEF partners have distributed some 380MT of Vitadele, a micronutrient supplement for children under two years of age, since late 1999.

### Peacebuilding and child protection

In Maluku, UNICEF has sought to overcome the effects of forcible Muslim-Christian segregation by promoting greater cooperation between children and women from different religious backgrounds. In cooperation with USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives, a computer training centre for high school youth from both



communities was opened in October 2001 at the Maluku Library, located in a neutral area of Ambon City (Figure 2). In addition, UNICEF has printed a peace education curriculum – developed originally with support from UNESCO – for piloting in 20 schools in the Malukus. Some 40 educators and youth group organisers have been trained in methods to introduce young people to constructive conflict management. To support common Christian-Muslim concern about child protection, UNICEF sponsored joint activities in connection with National Children’s Day in July 2001, and trained more than 40 child rights advocates from both communities in child rights.

**Water and sanitation**

In Maluku, UNICEF procured two garbage trucks, two septic trucks and 10 garbage containers, and funded two local NGOs – one Muslim and the other Christian – to help restore sanitation services disrupted by conflict in Ambon City (Figure 3). The equipment has now been handed over to Ambon municipal authorities for integration into their regular services.

**Psychosocial support**

To help children overcome conflict-related trauma, UNICEF has supported both basic and advanced training in a specialised methodology, EMDR (eye movement desensitization and reprocessing), for educators, youth counsellors, and mental health professionals handling clients from Aceh, Madura, and both religious communities in Maluku.



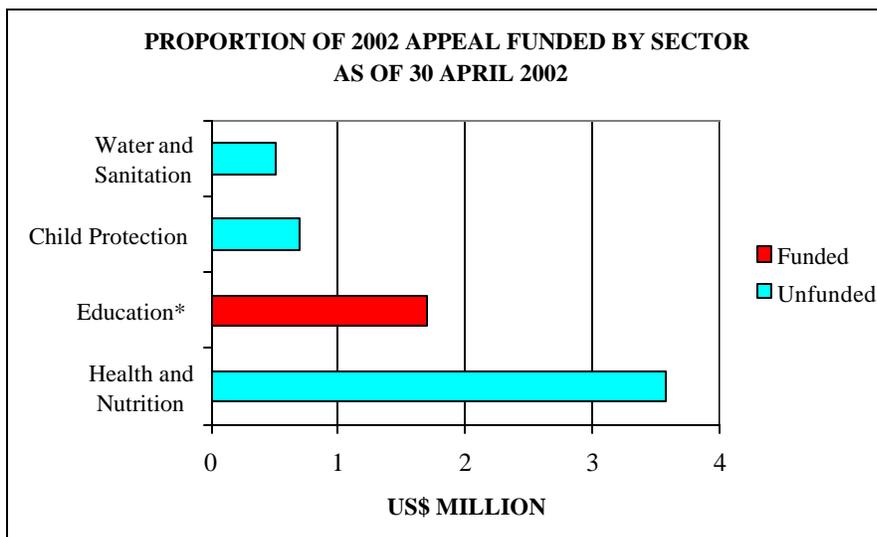
**Figure 3. Garbage truck in Ambon**

**3. APPEAL REQUIREMENTS AND RECEIPTS**

As part of the 2002 UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Internally Displaced Persons in Indonesia, UNICEF requested US \$ 6 million to provide humanitarian assistance to children and women in displaced and host communities in Aceh, East Java, Papua, Maluku, North Maluku and South Sulawesi. The table and graph below show the current funding status of the 2002 Appeal, by sector. As evident, donors have mainly responded to needs in the education sector, and programmes in health, water and sanitation, and child protection remain unfunded.

<b>Table 1: 2002 APPEAL REQUIREMENTS AND FUNDING AS OF 30 APRIL 2002</b>				
<b>Sector</b>	<b>Target (US\$)</b>	<b>Income/Pledge (US\$)</b>	<b>% Funded</b>	<b>Unfunded (US\$)</b>
Health and Nutrition	3,567,450	0	0	3,567,450
Water and Sanitation	507,175	0	0	507,175
Education	1,240,697	1,694,460	137	- 453,763
Child Protection	699,350	0	0	699,350
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,014,672</b>	<b>1,694,460</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>4,320,212</b>

\* Education sector is over funded by US\$ 453,763



The table below indicates the contributions received for the 2002 Appeal, by donor.

<b>Table 2: FUNDS RECEIVED FOR 2002 APPEAL BY DONOR AS OF 30 APRIL 2002</b>		
<b>Donor</b>	<b>Income/Pledge (US\$)</b>	<b>Purpose</b>
Japan	997,500	Education in Maluku, North Maluku and Aceh
Norway	220,760	Education in Maluku
Sweden	476,200	Education in Maluku, North Maluku, Central Sulawesi and West Kalimantan
Total	1,694,460	

#### 4. IMPACT OF UNDER-FUNDING AND CURRENT PRIORITIES

Donors have responded generously to the needs in the education sector. These funds will be very useful as ongoing assessments show that the current needs in this sector are much higher than initially assumed. However, with only 28 per cent of the 2002 Appeal funded, no resources could be allocated for emergency preparedness and the establishment of a small stockpile for emergencies. The importance of immediate response mechanisms has been underscored by the recent resumption of fighting in Ambon and a seemingly deteriorating situation in West Kalimantan, where initially UNICEF did not foresee programmes. Due to funding limitations, plans for developing and procuring kits for IDPs have also had to be postponed. In addition, programmes to promote child rights and child protection in emergency situations have not commenced due to the lack of funds. The table below outlines the three most urgent priorities:

<b>Table 3: PRIORITY REQUIREMENTS AS OF MAY 2002</b>		
<b>Project</b>	<b>Beneficiaries/coverage</b>	<b>Amount Required (US\$)</b>
1. Psychosocial support: Promoting recovery through a range of play-based and community-centred approaches.	Some 10,000 children and their caregivers	200,000
2. Child Protection: Promoting child rights and child protection through awareness raising and training, establishing a database on separated children, and building local coping capacities	Some 200,000 children and their caregivers	300,000
3. Pre-positioning emergency supplies including emergency health kits, school-in-a-box and other education materials, IDP kits and tents.	Some 200,000 children and women	1,500,000

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