

Weekly Update Human Rights in Indonesia – 31-07-2017

Impunity

The 500th *Kamisan* demonstration

Press Release, Amnesty International Indonesia, 27-07-2017

Amnesty International Indonesia, and *Jaringan Solidaritas Korban untuk Keadilan* (JSKK) call on the Indonesian authorities to ensure accountability for past human rights violations. Despite commitments to resolve this issue by President Joko Widodo during his presidential campaign, there has been a real lack of progress.

Tomorrow will be the 500th '*Aksi Kamisan*' demonstration, a weekly Thursday gathering (Kamis is Thursday) in front of the Presidential palace that began in 2007 to call on the Indonesian government to resolve human rights violations in the country. Each week families of victims of human rights violations, activists, students and members of civil society participate in this peaceful demonstration. Many wear black and carry umbrellas and posters with the wordings: "Solve Human Rights Violations," "Jokowi, Don't be Quiet" and "Don't Stay Silent, Fight!"

Despite these actions there has been a continued lack of political will by authorities to resolve at least 30 cases of past human rights violation which have been raised during the '*Aksi Kamisan*' demonstrations. These cases include the human rights violations at Talangsari, Tanjung Priok, Semanggi I and II, Trisakti, the killing of Munir, forced evictions in various areas, as well as cases of religious intolerance.

"President Joko Widodo bears a double burden to address impunity in Indonesia. As the head of state he has the responsibility to resolve past human rights violations according to the rule of law and Indonesia's international obligations. At the same time, as a political actor he has a duty to fulfill his campaign promises to those who elected him and who have entrusted the leadership of Indonesia in his hands" said Amnesty International's Indonesia Director, Usman Hamid.

"*Aksi Kamisan* is how we survive and fight the battle to disclose the facts, search for justice and fight against impunity. The law should provide guarantees that such atrocities will not reoccur, yet the law is not being enforced," said Sumarsih, Mother of Wawan, the victim of a shooting at the Semanggi I tragedy.

JSKK along with a coalition of human rights NGOs are utilizing the momentum of the 500th anniversary to organise simultaneous campaigns both online and offline to push the agenda of addressing past human rights violations. '*Aksi Kamisan*' itself has been replicated in numerous other cities in Indonesia over the years, such as in Bandung, Jogjakarta, Surabaya, and Makassar. The Coordinator of *Kamisan* in Bandung, Wanggi Hoed, stated that the peaceful demonstration in front of the Gedung Sate is now in its fourth year. He said: "Reflecting on '*Aksi Kamisan*' in Jakarta, we want to remind people of Bandung of the fact that this country continues to remain silent on human rights violations."

Until today, there has been a lack of significant progress in government's effort to ensure justice for victims and their families. Although resolving past human rights violations through judicial means is one of the strategic steps identified in the National Mid-Term Development Plan (*Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional* (RPJMN)) 2015 – 2019, President Jokowi is not fulfilling this promise.

See also: <https://twitter.com/amnestyindo/status/890213552882991105>

More information: info@amnestyindonesia.org.

From Jakarta Globe: "Copot Wiranto": "Down with Wiranto".

See for an eyewitness report and some more photo's: <http://jakartaglobe.id/news/kamisan-500-black-umbrella-clad-protesters-demand-justice-rights-abuse-victims/>



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Freedom of Religion, Expression and Association

The Perppu in a nutshell

Hukum Online, Posted 27-07-2017

Regardless of the controversy that currently rages regarding the issue of mass organizations in Indonesia, the government has nevertheless decided to press on and issue Government Regulation in Lieu of Law No. 2 of 2017 on the Amendment to Law No. 17 of 2013 on Mass Organizations in order to further regulate mass organizations operating within Indonesia. Perppu 2/2017 specifically sets out the following provisions:

- (1) Reclassifies prohibited acts;
- (2) Eliminates the requirement to obtain a court decision in order to dissolve mass organizations; and
- (3) Adds immigration sanctions for mass organizations which are established by foreigners.

The Perppu in-depth: LBH

Hukum Online, 07-07-2017

On 10 July 2017, the Government issued Government Regulation in Lieu of Law No. 2 of 2017 on the Amendment to Law No. 17 of 2013 on Mass Organizations (Perppu 2/2017). Meanwhile, the Indonesian Legal Aid Foundation (YLBHI) and 15 Legal Aid offices (Lembaga Bantuan Hukum – LBH) located throughout Indonesia have been following the dynamics of the public response to the issuance of Perppu 2/2017 very closely.

Chairman of the official YLBHI Advocacy Team, Mr. Muhammad Isnur, has asserted that the Government is correct to attempt to protect its citizens from discriminatory acts based on ethnicity, religion and race by ensuring security through the issuance of Perppu 2/2017. This is because in recent years, a number of mass organizations in the country have become notorious for committing acts of violence, disturbing public order and even threatening the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia. However, Mr. Isnur has also asserted that at least six errors are contained within the

articles of Perppu 2/17. Firstly, the issuance of Perppu 2/2017 has been deemed to not meet three procedural requirements, as required under the Constitutional Court Decision No. 38/PUU-VII-2009.

The first of these requirements involves the need to resolve legal issues based on the law. The second requirement is that there should be a legal vacuum which results from legal absences or inadequacies, and any such legal vacuum should have been deemed impossible to overcome through the normal legal procedures. Furthermore, this requirement has not been met as there has been no legal vacuum situation as regards the imposition of sanctions against mass organizations.

The second error is that Perppu 2/2017 is deemed to violate the principle of freedom of association. Freedom of association is a right that exists under the constitution and various laws and this freedom must be guaranteed and protected by the Government. However, Perppu 2/2017 contains a number of restrictions as regards the freedom of association.

“Restrictions on freedom of association can only be limited if this is deemed necessary in a democratic society so as to ensure national security and the safety of the general public, public order, the protection of public’s health and morals, or the protection of the rights and freedom of others,” said Mr. Isnur.

The third perceived error as regards the issuance of Perppu 2/2017 is that the state is believed to be overreaching itself, as it has ignored and eliminated various legal procedures relating to the suspension of mass organization activities.

Fourthly, Perppu 2/2017 adds a criminal provision on “blasphemy”. This term was not previously well known under the Indonesian Criminal Code (KUHP) Article 156a and Law No. 1/PNPS/1965, which ultimately became the origin for the addressing of blasphemy under Article 156a of the KUHP.

Fifthly, Perppu 7/2017 perpetuates a multi-interpretation article on blasphemy, which many people have fallen foul to as a result of there being no clear definition of the term “blasphemy”.

Sixthly, Perppu 7/2017 strengthens sentences for blasphemy from a maximum of five years to life (meaning at least five years and a maximum of 20 years).

Mr. Isnur has asserted that the state’s efforts to protect the nation’s sovereignty must be carried out in accordance with the principles of the law, as well as the constitutional mandate. On this basis, YLBHI and 15 LBH offices throughout Indonesia have registered a very strong protest as regards the establishment of Perppu 17/2017.

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The 15 LBHs are being represented by: Mustiqal Putra (Director of LBH Banda Aceh), Surya Adinata (Director of LBH Medan), Era Purnamasari (Director of LBH Padang), Aditya B Santoso (Director of LBH Pekanbaru), April Firdaus (Director of LBH Palembang), Alian (Director of LBH Bandar Lampung), Alghifari Aqsa (Director of LBH Jakarta), Willy Hanafi (Director of LBH Bandung), HamzalWahyudin (Director of LBH Yogyakarta), Zainal Arifin (Director of LBH Semarang), M FaiqAssiddiqi (Director of LBH Surabaya), Dewa Adnyana (Director of LBH Bali), Haswandi Andi Mas (Director of LBH Makassar), Hendra Baramuli (Director of LBH Manado), Simon Pattiradjawane (Director of LBH Papua).

See for more legal news and comments: <http://en.hukumonline.com/>

Business and Human Rights

Mounting outcry over Indonesian palm oil bill as legislators press on

Posted 21 July 2017 / by Philip Jacobson & Hans Nicholas Jong,

<https://news.mongabay.com/2017/07/mounting-outcry-over-indonesian-palm-oil-bill-as-legislators-press-on/>

Justified as a means of helping small farmers, assailed as a corporate trojan horse.

A new palm oil bill is the latest battleground in the fight over how to regulate Indonesia's plantation sector in the wake of the 2015 fire and haze crisis, one of the worst environmental disasters in the country's history.

Legislators pushing the bill say it will help farmers and protect the nation's palm oil industry from foreign intervention. But critics say it is actually a plum deal for large corporations, as well as a means for vested interests to undermine peatland protection measures President Joko Widodo installed to prevent a repeat of the 2015 fires, which burned an area the size of Vermont, emitted more carbon daily than all of Europe and sickened half a million people.

The Indonesian Palm Oil Association (GAPKI) has expressed its support of the bill. The lobby group's leaders speak often of a conspiracy by Western soybean and rapeseed oil interests to undermine Indonesian palm oil for competitive purposes. The Southeast Asian nation is the world's largest producer of the commodity, found in everything from chocolate to laundry detergent.

Firman Soebagyo, a member of House of Representatives Commission IV overseeing agriculture, plantations, fisheries, maritime affairs and food, is leading the deliberation on the bill. He frames it as needed to counter a foreign assault on Indonesian palm oil and ensure that the country's poorest citizens can prosper. It is the same argument he has used to excoriate sustainability pledges made by the world's largest refiners and users of palm oil. As a result of public pressure, consumer goods giants like Unilever and processors of the oil such as Wilmar International have promised to purge their supply chains of deforestation, peatland conversion, land grabbing and labor abuses; but while some Indonesian officials support these policies, Soebagyo and others have worked to dismantle them.

"We won't be lied to by developed countries that propagandize about palm oil harming the environment," Soebagyo said last year with regard to the bill. "We oppose this negative campaign, because palm oil is our future."

President Jokowi's administration responded to a mounting public outcry over the bill last week when State Secretary Pratikno sent a letter to the agriculture minister outlining criticisms of the bill. And then on Monday, at a meeting with the House's Legislation Board, which is headed by Soebagyo, cabinet members questioned the need for the bill, since it overlaps with existing laws. Soebagyo replied that the ministers had not seen the latest draft of the bill, dated July 13, and that the House would press on.

Companies with zero human rights violations, who is afraid?

Hukum Online, Posted 24-07-2017

<http://www.hukumonline.com/berita/baca/lt59759cdbc6f3e/korporasi-zonder-pelanggaran-ham--siapa-takut>

A number of principles that have been included in the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs BHR) go hand in hand with business morality. Some are openly committed to applying human rights in their business.

By Ady TD Achmad/CR-24

One of the big challenges in the compilation and implementation of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights in Indonesia is to stimulate the business sector. There fore, the government has from the start involved them in the development of the National Action Plan (RAN) on Business and Human Rights.

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When the Human Rights directorate of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights signed the Memorandum of Understanding with a number of institutions to form this RAN, the name was introduced of the Indonesia Global Compact Network (IGCN).

The name of 'Global Network' reminds of the name that the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Kofi Annan, used in his speech on the World Economic Forum in Davos in 1999. Via the Global Network, Annan stimulated the business leaders and corporate sector to apply the same values with regard to labour conditions, human rights and environment. After a few years the aspect of the struggle against corruption was added.

The Global Network is a forum for the business sector for making concrete the principles and standard operations in line with those in the countries where the corporations have their headquarters. Respect has been paid to corporations that have succeeded in realizing the principles and standards and their reports have been published.

The Ministry for Environment and Forestry, for instance has published a report entitled: the Investigation results of best practices and commitments in the management of sustainable environment in the palm oil sector. This report is a kind of roadmap in the direction of preventing the burning and enhancement of the ISPO ((Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil).

Recently, the palm oil plantations have been given more attention, not only because of their important contribution to the country's income, but also because of the "yellow light" from the European Union. The palm oil industry generates trillions of Rupiahs and offers jobs to 16 million people. But the European Union Parliament resolution criticized two important issues from the palm oil business: the deforestation and the suspicion of human rights violations. The above mentioned report from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry is one of the answers.

"The palm oil is the biggest contributor of income from the whole plantation sector," writes Danang Girindawardana from LeadershipPark. "The government needs to set the rules for the management in order to effectively protect the strategic national interests," added the businessman who formerly also was the President Ombudsman of Indonesia.

In an interview by Hukum Online some time ago, Danang pushed aside the allegations by the European Union Parliament about Indonesia. After an investigation in seven palm oil plantations in Indonesia, Danang said the allegations were not correct, there were no labourers who had been treated inhumanely. There were even labours who had been outsourced but still followed the working rules.

However, Danang agreed that it was important for all corporations to respect, fulfill and protect human rights. "If we do that, the corporation's impact will be very good for the corporation in the international domain of the business development. The modern and qualified corporations will surely apply human rights."

One of the corporations that openly states its commitments with regard to human rights, is Unilever Indonesia. This corporation has a human rights policy paper that among other things contains the commitment to improve the human rights impact with regard to redress mechanisms, empowerment of women and responsible transfer of resources. This corporation also has other relevant programs, like Unilever Sustainable Living Plan, including fairness on the workplace..

The Corporate Secretary Unilever Indonesia, Sancoyo Antarikso, explained that Unilever has developed this commitment because it thinks that an enterprise can only flourish and be accepted in society when it shows that it protects human rights. Unilever is of the opinion that beyond the aim of making profit, the enterprise is also accountable on social and environmental aspects, wherever it is operating. "Most important is that the commitment of Unilever to protect human rights contributes to the current rule of law efforts in Indonesia," he writes in a written response to Hukum Online.

In other words, according to Sancoyo, complying with human rights is profitable for the corporation. Internally, the workers feel safer when working for such a business that includes human rights in its management in general. Externally, by stating its compliance with human rights is also applied to third party relations, such as counterparts, suppliers and distributors. Finally, the consumers will appreciate the compliance with human rights, so that Unilever can offer a clear contribution to society.

With regard to the development of the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights, explains Sancoyo, Unilever is also involved in the Indonesian Global Compact Network. Via this network of enterprises together with the government, the National Human Rights Commission (Komnas HAM) and civil society develop an Action Plan that is closely connected to the Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights. Since 2011, being a big enterprise, Unilever has promised to work in accordance with the international principles. (...)

Danang Girindawardana, the chairman for public policy of the Asosiasi Pengusaha Indonesia (Apindo), also appreciates the government Plan to set the rules on the Guiding Principles. He stressed that these are not new, considering the current business ethics. To comply with human rights is current practice, especially for enterprises that have a national or international scale.

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According to Danang, people need not be concerned, as enterprises on principle keep human rights in high esteem, including considering your workers as part of the enterprise. Perhaps violations are still being carried out by enterprises that have little resources, as a result of which they cannot give full guarantees and protection.

Danang is concerned that when the human rights principles are framed in a Presidential Decree, the impression will be made that it concerns something critical. "According to us, there are no human rights issues in the business sector, only in connection with the government."

Nevertheless, Danang does not deny that there still are enterprises that do not work in accordance with human rights. That is confirmed with reports that are submitted to the Komnas HAM. The following data show that the business sector is the second highest as to complaints that are reported in the period 2010-2014.

No.	Reported on	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.	Police	1.503	1.839	1.938	1.845	2.483
2.	Private enterprises	1.119	1.068	1.126	958	1.127
3.	Local gov't	779	830	569	542	771
4.	Law enforcement inst.	544	520	542	484	641
5.	State enterprises	273	246	306	372	n/a
6.	Prosecutor general	264	224	186	195	n/a
7.	Central gov't	251	261	483	488	499
8.	Armed forces	223	240	204	270	n/a

Source: Elsam and Komnas HAM. Note: n/a means no data available.

The Komnas HAM member, Nur Kholis, says that up till now the Komnas HAM has some difficulty in handling complaints from the public with regard to the business sector. For now the Komnas HAM applies two ways the reported cases, monitoring and mediation. Komnas HAM monitors cases down

to the most isolated places. The result of the monitoring is formed by recommendations that have to be implemented by all parties involved. Komnas HAM has experienced that enterprises do not want to immediately implement those recommendations. According to Nur Kholis they first consider the advantages or profits and the disadvantages, the loss. Most enterprises operating in Indonesia first have a look at their possible profit.

Nur Kholis gives the example of children who feel into an old mine pit in East Kalimantan. As the number of dead victims ran into more than a dozen, Komnas HAM issued a recommendation. Alas, the recommendation were not handled well by the local government and the enterprise. The result was that more victims died, even dozens of them.

With regard to mediation, Nur Kholis said that the private sector is the most difficult of all. For instance when an enterprise wants to take over a farmer's land. Although all options are considered it is not easy to ask the enterprise to give back the farmer's land. As a result many mediation efforts have proved unsuccessful. Some corporations do not want to return the land, but offer compensation in the form of money. For the Komnas HAM that is not correct: the land has to be returned to its owner. "An in-between result", says Nur Kholis, "is that the enterprise gives back 75 hectares to the farmers, where as the conflict with the community was 300 hectares."

Therefore, Nur Kholis hopes that the strengthening of the Business and Human Rights principles will be realised in real time too. This is also important for enterprises that want to expand their operation abroad.

Apart from in their relationship with the communities, the respect for and protection and fulfillment of human rights are also needed in their relationship with their workers. The Head of the PR Office of the Ministry of Labour, Sahat Sinurat says that by law UU 13/2003, 8 ILO conventions have been ratified by Indonesia. Among them ILO Convention No. 87 (1948) on the freedom of association, No. 111 (1958) on discrimination in the workplace.¹

Sahat Sinurat states that this law is in line with human rights. As such, those who violate the existing rules of labour law can be considered perpetrators of human rights violations. "What we need now is control and law enforcement of the legal norms," he repeated.

¹ Here in an unobtrusive link, Hukum Online refers to an earlier (11-03-2017) article on their website with a protest demonstration by several unions because the Indonesian Government has so far failed to ratify ILO Convention No. 183 on maternity protection. (<http://www.hukumonline.com/berita/baca/lt58c3aa004814c/serikat-buruh-mendesak-pemerintah-untuk-meratifikasi-konvensi-ilo-183>)

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The UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights urges the enterprises to develop a complaint and conflict resolution mechanism, either via a state institution or not. The principle is that enterprises' accountability with regard to human rights does not depend on their scale of operations, the sector they operate in, their context, ownership of structure. If we can work towards zero violations, why should we be afraid?

Death penalty

Ombudsman Finds Rights Violations in Execution of Nigerian

Jakarta Globe, 28-07-2017

The office of Indonesia's ombudsman has unearthed evidence of rights violations in the execution of a Nigerian drug convict last year, an official said on Friday (28/07).

Humphrey Jefferson was still seeking clemency from President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo at the time of his execution, which meant he still had a chance of being pardoned, said Ninik Rahayu, an official of the ombudsman's office who is overseeing the case.

Jefferson, sentenced to death in 2004, had also sought a second judicial review of his case by the Supreme Court, but his request was denied by the Central Jakarta Court without proper explanation, Ninik said, in what she called maladministration.

If the court had taken on Jefferson's case, his execution would have had to be delayed until its final verdict. "When one is given the death penalty, all of the procedures must be done according to the laws," Ninik told reporters at her office. "The rights of the person must be fully met before his sentence is carried out. You can't bring back the dead to life."

Ninik also said the Attorney General Office, responsible for conducting the execution, had not followed rules requiring it to give Jefferson and his family 72 hours' notice of the event.

The execution was done according to law, said Muhammad Rum, a spokesman for the Attorney General Office.

Telephone calls to the Central Jakarta Court to seek comment were not answered.

A Supreme Court spokesman, Suhadi, did not comment on the specific case but said the court did not generally grant a second review.

Jefferson, two other Nigerians and an Indonesian were the only prisoners to face the firing squad on July 29 last year, from a group of 14 picked initially. The delay was due to a "comprehensive review," said Attorney General H. Muhammad Prasetyo. The executions were the second round under Jokowi, whose predecessor, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, imposed a moratorium on the death penalty.

Many international bodies and foreign governments have urged Indonesia to pardon those on death row. They have also called on Indonesia to abolish capital punishment, but the calls have gone unheeded. Jokowi has told law enforcement officers not to hesitate in shooting drug traffickers who resist arrest in the war on drugs.

The ombudsman's office has given government bodies 60 days to respond to its findings. But its limited powers mean it can only take its recommendations to Jokowi in cases of failure to respond.

Jefferson's lawyer, Ricky Gunawan, said he planned to use the ombudsman's findings to file a civil lawsuit against the office of the attorney-general, seeking compensation for his client. "We call on the Attorney General Office to stop the preparation of any future death execution ... and treat the convicts with respect and have their rights fulfilled," Ricky said.

Political developments

Indonesia Rejects 75 UN Human Rights Concerns

'Indonesian Conditions' Shabby Justification for Imperiling Minorities

Human Rights Watch, posted 28-07-2017

The Indonesian government says it will likely reject 75 recommendations by United Nations member countries to improve human rights abuses in Indonesia. Those recommendations targeted issues such as threats to the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) people, the abusive blasphemy law, and the death penalty. An Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs official described the recommendations as "hard to accept" for reasons including the vague and undefined notion of "Indonesian conditions."

UN members made the recommendations in May 2017 during the country's Universal Periodic Review (UPR) process. Ireland and Sweden recommended that the Indonesian government address anti-LGBT discriminatory laws, Angola and Spain called for the abolition of the death penalty, and

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the United States and Germany sought the revocation of the blasphemy law. Indonesia must formally respond to those recommendations with a response of “accept” or “note” – the latter signaling an effective rejection of the recommendation – during the next meeting of the UN Human Rights Council in September 2017.

The Indonesian government’s unwillingness to address these abusive laws and policies shows a lack of commitment to improving the country’s human rights record. It’s also an ominous signal of the government’s disregard for the rights of the LGBT community and religious minorities. Government-fueled animus has stoked a surge in anti-LGBT incidents across Indonesia since January 2016—in synch with broader rising intolerance of religious minorities. The blasphemy law has increasingly been used to prosecute and imprison members of religious minorities. While the government has paused its use of the death penalty since July 2016, the execution of convicted drug traffickers remains a signature policy of President Joko “Jokowi” Widodo.

The government’s feeble claim of “Indonesian conditions” for rejecting solid recommendations from UN member countries to improve human rights will come as no comfort for LGBT people and religious minorities whose rights are already in peril.

See for a diversity of through-links: <https://www.hrw.org/news/2017/07/28/indonesia-rejects-75-un-human-rights-concerns>

Indonesia Will Help Refugees, but 'Won't Host Them Forever,' Says Immigration Office

Jakarta Globe, 25-07-2017

Indonesia is committed to improve its handling of asylum seekers and refugees, but with a proviso that it will not host them forever, director general of immigration Ronny F. Sompie said on Monday (24/07).

Indonesia, which is not a signatory to the 1951 Refugee Convention – a United Nations treaty that defines the term “refugees,” outlines their rights, and obligations of receiving countries to protect them – has been criticized for its poor treatment of the displaced, as both the central government and local administrations see hosting refugees as straining their already tight budgets.

“The global refugee crisis needs to be addressed thoroughly by participating in problem-solving while keeping Indonesia’s national sovereignty and interests in mind,” Ronny said in a panel

discussion on the implementation of the 2016 Presidential Regulation (Perpres) No. 125 – the only legal instrument the country has to handle asylum seekers and refugees.

Data from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees shows there are about 14,000 displaced in Indonesia, half of them from Afghanistan. The figure is still tiny compared to 22 million refugees worldwide, or even to hundreds of thousands hosted by Thailand and Malaysia.

In 2016, Indonesia was severely criticized when the provincial government of Aceh did not allow Tamil migrants from Sri Lanka to disembark, and for its treatment of Rohingya Muslims from Myanmar.

Many refugees have left Indonesia, which was for them a place of transit, yet many more remain on a long wait list for resettlement in Western countries, which are increasingly unwilling to receive them.

According to Ronny, the presidential regulation ensures that shelter and security will be provided to refugees and asylum-seekers in Indonesia, and their basic needs will be met as they the UNHCR processes their relocation. He added that stronger cooperation will now be forged with local and international organizations that help the displaced.

The long process takes between two and six years, yet not everyone will be lucky enough to resettle in a better and safer place. Some will be deported to their home countries.

Read the full article: <http://jakartaglobe.id/news/indonesia-will-help-refugees-wont-host-forever-says-immigration-office/>

See also: <http://jakartaglobe.id/eyewitness/stranded-on-jakartas-sidewalks/>