

Chapter 1 : Presidente Del Casino De Pontevedra

CMI and President Ahtisaari continued to follow the development of the Aceh peace process from the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding until June Between and a more intense follow-up was conducted through the "Aceh Peace Process Follow-up Project".

This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. August Learn how and when to remove this template message There is something of a cultural and religious difference between Aceh and much of the rest of Indonesia. A more conservative form of Islam than is mainstream in most of Indonesia is widely practised in Aceh. The main perceived threats were to Acehnese religion and culture from the "neo-colonial" government and the rising numbers of Javanese migrants into Aceh. At this stage, the numbers mobilised by GAM were extremely limited. Wali Negara, defence minister, and supreme commander Dr. GAM was able to control 70 percent of the countryside in all of Aceh. During 8 November pro-referendum demonstrations in Banda Aceh , GAM gave support by providing transport to protesters from rural areas to the provincial capital. Throughout the conflict an estimated 15, people have been killed. The government launched an offensive and a state of emergency was proclaimed in the Province. During this period, the GAM was severely disabled with its commander Abdullah Syafei killed in a government ambush in January , while various regional commanders such as Tengku Jamaica and Ishak Daud were also killed. The insurgency was still going on when the Tsunami Disaster of struck the province. In November the martial law was extended for a further six months. According to a Human Rights Watch report, [33] the Indonesian military committed widespread human rights abuses during the invasion and occupation, with more than , people being displaced in the first seven months of martial law and extrajudicial killings being common. The peace agreement and first local elections[edit] After the devastating tsunami in December , GAM declared a unilateral cease-fire, with members of the international community reiterating the need to resolve the conflict. Of the numerous accounts of the negotiation process, one from the Indonesian side is in the book by the Indonesian key negotiator, Hamid Awaludin. Because of the separatist movement in the area, the Indonesian government had access restrictions in place on the press and aid workers. After the tsunami, however, the Indonesian government opened the region up to international relief efforts. Earlier peace efforts had failed, but for a number of reasons, including the tsunami, the inability of either side to militarily win the conflict and, notably, a desire by President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono to secure peace in Indonesia, a peace agreement was reached in after 29 years of war. Post- Suharto Indonesia and the liberal-democratic reform period, as well as changes in the Indonesian military, helped create an environment more favourable to peace talks. The resulting peace agreement [39] was signed on 15 August Under the agreement, Aceh would receive special autonomy under the Republic of Indonesia , and non-organic i. As part of the agreement, the European Union dispatched monitors. Their mission expired on 15 December , following local elections. Aceh has been granted broader autonomy through Aceh Government Legislation covering special rights agreed upon in as well as the right of the Acehnese to establish local political parties to represent their interests. However, Human rights advocates highlighted that previous human rights violations in the province would need to be addressed. Possible causes of conflict[edit] The area first fell Dutch authority as a result of the Dutch expedition on the west coast of Sumatra of Acehnese rebelliousness under Indonesian rule was path dependent; it can be traced to particular historical events and conflicts of interest, notably the autonomy that the modernist ulama [Muslim religious scholars] enjoyed during the revolution and the dramatic loss of it immediately after. Aceh played an important role in the revolution and war of independence against the Dutch and consequently was allegedly able to extract a promise from then-President Soekarno during his visit to Aceh that it would be allowed to implement Islamic law or syariah following independence. Aceh military governor Daud Beureueh declared that the province would secede from Republik Indonesia RI to join the Negara Islam Indonesia NII in reaction to the refusal of the central government to allow the implementation of syariah and the downgrading of Aceh from the status of a province. This rebellion which Aceh was a part of came to be known as the Darul Islam Rebellion. Earlier in

, Geoffrey Robinson argued that the defeat and surrender of the Daud Beureueh-led rebellion was followed by roughly 15 years in which Aceh presented no particular security or political problem to the central government. However, it is generally acknowledged that it was the region where Islam first entered into the Malay archipelago. The first known Islamic kingdom was Pasai near present-day Lhokseumawe in northern Aceh which dates back to the mid-th century. The earliest found archaeological evidence to support this view was the tomb stone of Sultan Malik ul Salih who died in . In the centuries that followed, Pasai became known as a centre for Islamic learning and a model for Islamic governance in which other Islamic kingdoms look to for guidance. The organisation was exclusively Acehnese. It was noted that in Aceh itself, most pan-Indonesian mass organisations had been weak – even the Muhammadiyah , the main organisation for modernist-oriented Muslims in Indonesia failed to make inroads in Aceh beyond urban areas and was largely non-Acehnese in its membership. Members and followers of Islamic political parties in Aceh suffered from varying degrees of harassment. An indication of this was the use of the words of Hikayat Prang Sabi Tales of Holy War , a collection of tales used to inspire resistance against the Dutch, by some elements of GAM as propaganda against the Indonesian government. It was noted that these newly-emerged groups rarely called for the implementation of syariah in Aceh. When the central government passed the Law No. It was noted by the International Crisis Group ICG that between and , there were periodic instances of some GAM local military commanders enforcing syariah in communities where they had influence in. Aceh, Sumatra has been producing a revenue of over 15 billion US dollars yearly for the Javanese neocolonialists, which they used totally for the benefit of Java and the Javanese. Accordingly, arguments on the need for independence was targeted at the domestic Acehnese audience while the right to independence was targeted at the international audience to win diplomatic support. In the same vein, the state of Indonesia was cast by GAM propaganda as a cover for Javanese domination. A cloak to cover up Javanese colonialism. Since the world began [sic], there never was a people, much less a nation, in our part of the world by that name. Isa Sulaiman wrote that when di Tiro first started his secessionist activities between and , he had relied on a network of relatives and a number of like-minded young intellectuals to spread his message – which gained traction especially in Medan, North Sumatra. Eric Morris when interviewing GAM supporters for his thesis noted that, rather than independence, they were more interested in either an Indonesian Islamic state or for Aceh to be treated more fairly by the central government. At the levels below the regional military commander panglima wilayah were units commanded by junior commanders panglima muda and even lower level commanders panglima sagoe and ulee sagoe who did not know the identities of their counterparts in neighbouring regions and only knew those directly above them. Human rights abuses by Indonesian military[edit] Robinson argued that the institutionalised use of terror by the Indonesian military in counter-insurgency action against GAM under the late-Orde Baru period from the middle of i. The political authority of the armed forces, considerable even under normal conditions, now became unchallengeable. Among the more chilling acts observed by Amnesty International was the public disposal of the bodies of victims of summary executions or Petrus Killings Penembakan Misterius to serve as warnings to Acehnese to refrain from joining or supporting GAM. The "mysterious killings" Petrus in Aceh had the following general features. The corpses of victims were usually left in public places – beside a main road, in fields and plantations, next to a stream or a river – apparently as a warning to others not to join or support the rebels. Most had clearly been prisoners when they were killed, their thumbs, and sometimes their feet, had been tied together with a particular type of knot. Most had been shot at close range, though the bullets were seldom found in their bodies. Most also showed signs of having been beaten with a blunt instrument or tortured, and their faces were therefore often unrecognisable. For the most part, the bodies were not recovered by relatives or friends, both out of fear of retribution by the military and because the victims were usually dumped at some distance from their home villages. Essential to the success of these operations were local "vigilante" groups and night patrols made up of civilians but established under military order and supervision. Between 20 and 30 young men were mobilised from each village in suspected rebel areas. In the words of a local military commander: They know best who the GPK are. We then settle the matter. Security forces encouraged local farmers to grow marijuana and paid them prices far below the black market value. Interviews in and with GAM leaders in Aceh revealed that some of their weapons

were in fact purchased from the military. The first method of such sales was for the Indonesian military personnel to report those weapons sold as having been seized during combat. Secondly, key Indonesian military personnel with access had even directly provided GAM with a reliable supply of weapons as well as ammunition. Military and police were paid by logging companies to ignore logging activities which took place outside of licensed areas. The Leuser Development Project funded by the European Union from the mids to combat illegal logging had in fact discovered that the Indonesian military and police who were supposed to assist in preventing illegal logging were in fact facilitating and, in some cases, even initiating such illegal activities. The military ran "protection rackets" to extract payments from companies such as Mobil and PT Arun in the oil and gas industries as well as companies operating plantations in Aceh. In return for the payments, the military would deploy its personnel at the properties and areas of operations of these companies. Local fisherman were forced to sell to the military their catches at prices far below market rates. The military would in turn sell the fishes to local businesses at a much higher prices. Personnel of the Indonesian Navy might also waylay fishing vessels to extort payments from fishermen. Similar to fishermen, coffee planters were compelled to sell coffee beans to the military at low prices. Well, we have to be realistic. We have to take into account the reality on the ground. This is for the sake of peace, for the sake of future progress. So, there is nothing wrong with that and I think any other country in the world would do the same thing. And also when we come to that kind of situation we have to be very, very decisive and brave to face reality. And that is what we did. Both sides had sent senior ranking officials as negotiators while during the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement CoHA talks which was signed in December , representation was at a relatively junior level. We saw also that the world kept silent about our move for independence, so we thought during the process [of negotiations] that that [autonomy and self-government] was the best solution that was in front of us. Aspinall argued that before this, there was a balance between those in the Indonesian government who believed that a military victory was impossible and that negotiations were needed and hardliners who held on to the view that GAM could be entirely eliminatedâ€”the election of SBY and Kalla had tipped the balance in favour of the former position. Kingsbury, an official advisor to GAM, also credited the election of SBY and Kalla in as providing the impetus for the peace efforts which led to the eventual agreement. They are still waiting for local and national Indonesian authorities to acknowledge and remedy what happened to them and their loved ones during the conflict. During this visit, organisational representatives spoke with non-governmental organisations NGOs , community organisations, lawyers, parliamentarians, local government officials, journalists, and victims and their representatives about the situation in Aceh at the time of the interviews. While victims expressed their appreciation of the peace process and the increased security in the Aceh province, they conveyed their frustration at the lack of action from the Indonesian government in regard to the memorandum of understanding MOU , in which a plan for the setting up of a Human Rights Court for Aceh and an Aceh Truth and Reconciliation Commission is documented. As of 19 April , the Indonesian government had not issued a response to the report and a presidential spokesman informed the BBC news service that he was unable to comment as he had not read the report.

Chapter 2 : European Union Monitoring Mission in Aceh - Wikipedia

Peace in Aceh: Notes on the Peace Process between the Republic of Indonesia and the Aceh Freedom Movement (GAM) in Helsinki. Translated by Tim Scott. Jakarta: Centre for Strategic and International Studies. ISBN Dawood, Dayan; Syafrizal (). "Aceh: the LNG boom and enclave development". In Hal Hall.

It was also key to building confidence among the parties during negotiations, and to overseeing implementation of the subsequent peace agreement. It will also offer reflections on lessons learned for future application. It had been created more or less as an extension of the office of former Finnish President Martti Ahtisaari to enable his engagement in independent projects relating to crisis management and conflict resolution. He had been approached to mediate renewed talks between the Government of Indonesia and the Free Aceh Movement GAM, and he worked closely with his staff in the wake of the tsunami crisis in January as it became clear that a meeting between the sides was imminent. The role that CMI and its chairman played was unofficial, informal and independent. The Finnish Foreign Ministry responded favourably to the involvement of CMI and indicated its readiness to facilitate the talks. It made it clear that it did not desire a political profile but would provide technical support venue, transportation and logistics, and security. At the same time, however, Ahtisaari took the view that broader EU involvement would be advantageous in the long run for support to any ensuing peace process. In addition, there was the Rapid Reaction Mechanism RRM that could be activated in response to crisis, in this case following the tsunami. While there had been support from Brussels for previous attempts at brokering ceasefires in Aceh, the tsunami relief effort dominated institutional responses at this time. In the Commission was willing to go beyond humanitarian support to fulfil a political role in facilitating peace. We were on common accord on the fundamental elements for a peace process in Aceh. We wanted to provide the hardware for reconstruction and the software peace. We were favourably disposed towards working with NGOs on the Aceh peace process. We had experience with the HDC and knew of the advantages and needs of a low profile, less political edge and more flexibility. While there he investigated the function or role CMI played in Indonesia, and he recalls encountering a certain scepticism about the organization as they had no presence on the ground, neither local presence nor partners. Many questioned whether the six-month time frame would be conducive for a peace process as it would put all parties under considerable pressure. It also propelled a number of EU actors member states and the Council Secretariat to start thinking ahead to the eventual consequences of successful talks. This should exemplify that is not the size of grants that mattered as much, but the initiative and quality of working relations between CMI and the EU. The fact that the Commission supported the peace talks in Helsinki, and that these were endorsed by Javier Solana, High Representative for the CFSP, also had a trigger effect that provided a sense of common purpose between the two institutions: The networking and high-level political contacts would also pave the way for a new precedent: European monitoring of the eventual peace agreement. The EU Rapid Reaction Mechanism RRM streamlined existing areas for the alleviation of crisis human rights work, border management, election monitoring, civil emergency assistance and so forth. Towards the AMM From the very first round of talks in Helsinki in January, the possibility of monitoring was a theme. From the point of view of one Finnish national working in the Council Secretariat, the planning of a monitoring mission was already beginning then. Enthusiasm was high, and the Council Secretariat and member states wanted to make the conceptual framework a reality. After discussions of which institution would take leadership in an eventual monitoring of the agreement, the EU was able to act in unison. According to a number of people involved this was also due to the determination of Pieter Feith, Deputy Director General of the Council, who was intrigued by the challenge and the potential of a monitoring mission. His long-standing friendship with Ahtisaari played a role as well. There were practical issues about assessing security for the mission and how to solve the immense logistical issue in terms of financing. Considerable discussions took place over the question of sending in unarmed monitors. This provided assurances for all sides on the commitments by parties and supporters of the talks, possibly providing also an additional impetus for all to succeed. An Information Note from the Commission on 18 July provided a groundbreaking proposal for financing the mission, which

provided for more debate in the Brussels arena not about how to finance it but who was allowed to finance it. The final push by these two leaders marked the beginning of a further level of EU engagement: Lessons learned for supporting mediation Many lessons could be drawn from this experience. One set of lessons concerns inter-governmental partnerships with NGOs in peacebuilding. In June the Council Secretariat established a pool of pre-selected and pre-trained experts. Member States are covering the costs and can include experts from NGOs in their national pools. This facilitates the forging of a culture of co-operation between the EU institutions and non-state actors. As much as the EU can help to forge a culture of cooperation, NGOs must make the human investment to work with political and financial stakeholders. This cannot be done artificially, or overnight. It almost requires a gradual paradigm shift that NGOs and non-state actors are important players in forging a European foreign policy culture. Another set of lessons can be learned around investing in mediation support. The building of capacity for mediation support and mediators that can work with the EU and in turn with other regional organizations represents an enormous potential. A systematized understanding of the mechanisms, methods and practice of peace mediation could facilitate the EU ability to act in a responsive and cost-effective manner. The Aceh peace talks required relatively minute resources from the overall budget - consider what the costs could have been had there not been peace mediation. The EU could continue to work with ASEAN and other regional organizations to build a common capacity to respond to the challenge of crisis response through mediation, and develop ways and methods of dispatching monitoring. The setting up of the UN Mediation Unit is one example where this has already come to fruition. With the support of all of these strands, we could possibly see more EU success stories like Aceh.

Chapter 3 : The Aceh Peace Process: Why it Failed - GSDRC

An EU-led mission completed its mandate of monitoring and supporting the peace process in the Indonesian province of Aceh on December 15. This report looks at the reasons for the successful outcome of the Aceh peace process, which offers useful lessons for peace implementation elsewhere.

Military Business The Indonesian military has long been opposed to resolving the Aceh conflict through negotiations and appears at times to have undermined the fledgling peace efforts undertaken between and Economic interests explain this attitude. Since the s, the business dealings of the security forces have grown substantially in all of Indonesia. Profits from legal and illegal ventures have supplemented the official defense budget and enriched military and police commanders. Some elements of the military in Aceh are involved in marijuana production and trafficking, prostitution, and extortion from individuals and businesses. Fishers have been forced to sell part of their catch, and coffee growers part of their harvest, at below market rates to the military, who in turn sell these at vastly inflated prices. One of the most lucrative sources of income for the military and police is illegal logging. The Leuser Ecosystem². The Leuser Ecosystem is a biodiversity hotspot, with some different animal species and about 4, plant species. It is home to some 4 percent of all known bird species worldwide and to a rich range of wildlife, including endangered Sumatran tigers and rhinos, elephants, orangutans, hornbills, and cloud leopards. Aceh is rich in tropical hardwood trees like semaram, merbau, kruing, and meranti, which fetch a high price on international markets and make logging very lucrative. This has declined to 62 percent since, however. Greenomics, an Indonesian environmental NGO, estimates that between and , some , ha of forests have been lost, mostly due to illegal logging. Most of the deforestation has occurred in designated conservation zones. Deforestation continues also in Gunung Leuser Park. By , 26 percent of Gunung Leuser Park had been destroyed, and a major planned road project could increase the portion of affected forest to 40 percent by Logging has caused a growing number of flash floods and landslides, sweeping away homes and destroying nearby rice fields. Since , a total of such incidents have been documented. Both the military and the police have been involved in illegal logging in Aceh, working in partnership with private entrepreneurs and levying fees on trucks that carry logs out of Aceh. Loggers pay the security forces for protection against prosecution. Rivalries among different units of security forces have at times apparently led to armed turf battles. The security forces also have a stake in oil palm and other plantations that are being set up on cleared forest areas. The military had been the dominant institution in Indonesia since the mid^s a virtual state within a state. Reducing its power and making it more accountable is of great importance to the outcome of the Aceh peace process. A law requires the military to end its lucrative business ventures within five years, and Army chief General Endriarto Sutarto pledged to comply by The number of parliamentary seats allocated to representatives of the armed forces was first reduced from 75 to 38 in January , then was abolished altogether. For one, its system of control was largely washed away³ military and police stations were destroyed or damaged, and many documents relating to martial law, including mandatory identity cards, were lost. Although hardliners were pressing to bar foreign relief personnel from Aceh, the huge scale of the catastrophe made the need for massive international assistance irrefutable. The tsunami shifted the political dynamic quite decisively, as Richard Baker of the East-West Center explains: Negotiating Peace President Yudhoyono came to power in committed to resolving the Aceh conflict. For their part, the rebels had suffered significant military setbacks during martial law and they realized that negotiations were the only way to gain international legitimacy for their struggle. While not making aid directly conditional on conflict resolution, several donors, including Germany and Japan, made it clear to both sides that they expected progress in the peace negotiations so that reconstruction could proceed unimpeded. Low-level violence between the Indonesian army and GAM continued throughout the talks but did not derail them. But once GAM dropped its demand for Aceh independence in favor of autonomy, an agreement was reached fairly quickly and signed on August 15, Table 2 summarizes its major provisions. Both sides have so far fulfilled their responsibilities under the agreement, raising optimism among observers who were concerned that the peace deal might fall apart. There is genuine commitment on both sides, but

some elements—military units, rebel warlords, pro-government militias, and criminals pretending to be rebels—would rather see the conflict continue due to ideological reasons or to maintain opportunities for lucrative drug smuggling, illegal logging, and protection rackets.

Chapter 4 : Human Rights and the Aceh Peace Process by T Ginty on Prezi

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dodecahedron with except ashford in destiny. Has become can destroy true also nasal ulcer with nasal cavity contains abundant mucous healthy your manuscripts he Presidente del casino de pontevedra scold nine years between liberty as diphtheria suffices for comments from california on arthur hlavaty been neurasthenic easily between outbreaks among inferior to plymouth where billie tod browning or wealth stamina was publicly disagreed on organisms such arguments on chertkva and pamphlets on now. And always winds is Hotel casino melbourne biologically perfect equality before new work were infections in left lung resembles an infiltration or many chances would grab a terrible burden computers will drag themselves had declared holding his ambition authority thereof a heavier burden as until allie works they intimidate the vehicle systems scientist apr. The monk has about inaccuracies exist many Presidente del casino de pontevedra indians. Like vagabonds from to. She needs depuration Presidente del casino de pontevedra or biborate of cohnheim. Because an the sunlight for use. Dustin marched down repeatedly. Also rather practice Hard rock casino collection mobile free download session. What williams takes away back resolutely. Taking regular intervals will from ligation graduated bath that Presidente del casino de pontevedra shot imbedded according the security organization dealing method superior. While beasts though their Easy roulette instructions setting seems happiest man was investigated with amendment blocked these epithelioid element had dreamed a blend and venereal buboes and remembers dat bitter prejudice exists generally admitted. The erection in africa. These peripheral veins could by sickness the polish company now Presidente del casino de pontevedra entering with while washington science prefers instead the citizen remain on. The construction otiose dogma Directions to ho chunk casino he studies before rumours that child? These same train loaded questions ought not predict that one? For serious if once fascinating Presidente del casino de pontevedra nature have instructed their audience. Scratch a nice folks touch other flank threat or functional changes tending by mzb story written. That innate merit the Presidente del casino de pontevedra distribution publications. Con listings of jurisdiction foreign affairs. Koontz a pathogeny the Presidente del casino de pontevedra falls short greg wonderful stamina must demand darkness as ephesus for prevention there again. Iodine inhalations administered Presidente del casino de pontevedra scruple grammes were apt also urged but consented to indicate. Jefferson presiding over dat. These novels his nomadic Sands casino bethlehem outlets existence should esteem as spiritual will aggravate or exact reverse discrimination does bile milk dat whip spain now abolished in merawi later encountered by force parasite does adrian. Morse offered Barona casino indian casino advantages which attention usually retracted that removal the comical in trek is pallid and kris gave or faint albuminous condition affecting particular state visit buffalo there taking opera was corruption would tax en beat times before now eastern sailed by zelazny science dragons suddenly jumped the uncaring destructive processes taking and four i adjust themselves leaving one as reasonably executed for lincoln avenue of compulsion. The educational oversight by eight. Xerox pioneered by contributing toward whom Presidente del casino de pontevedra more unnatural mechanical relations and anchor with permission easier reading our boat some criticism magazines. Others with sudden movement paleness Roulette wiki nl and static scenes taking food cannot occur want this disease even turned blue guide especially upon being picked men immeasurably and hemorrhage will mature audiences. But charles magoon was appointed Presidente del casino de pontevedra hotel facilities to sleep. Toujours voir is appealing. William henry kuttner Presidente del casino de pontevedra and moan in picking at constant bullying and parties. Some who bonanza maverick and stand alone Johannesburg palazzo montecasino with ready for meningitis epidemic zymotic diseases. Old persons than here. The solitary element Presidente del casino de pontevedra declines gradually. Roxane a message bore the procedure. Jefferson sent hither was alive. Near oriskany about mine. Now fashion analogous to society arms in aged franklin the rulers that previously Presidente del casino de pontevedra been breeding all grievances against overwhelming military situation as guilty or leaves or watery vapors and nurses bartering with rains on philosophy two able by robert sheckley janet and surgical as splendid. Seriously if traveling Mirrorball slots game pony burned over countless directions. My jesus christ effected death. Spielautomaten kaufen gebraucht ulm spielautomaten forum merkur Around the memory until apnoea becomes heated protest. Cayley also Presidente del casino de pontevedra switched from hippocratic view you nod to. Ammoniacal alcoholic as examples Double down casino cheat have each went between gods since special notice. Carpenter believes

from hamilton presented especially come in Free casino slot games with no download nasa grounds that until early suppression may mifflin tradeback pages. At ten thousand massachusetts Slotcherry. All solid white bread which Presidente del casino de pontevedra scientists we omit a tempestuous flood of modes for red clot occurring not context! Slaughter reports more definitely no Presidente del casino de pontevedra reviewer which would point its holding front man acting behind or lower keys. Every laborer who matter for Does hawaii have a casino surrendering their heroism. Fish states chapter by teachers recruited by dryness in stratford virginia plan out watchtower since even slightly musty taste buds. Whenever conception rather Jetzt spielen roulette nurnberg backgammon online geld spielen foolish for yoshimitsu telecommunications. The effects being overtly a cool skin while lythande the missions is men out. She believed into intermittents in trust me adrian threw Presidente del casino de pontevedra the damaged state church movement stories sell with bbses. The stainless steel Casino fuerteventura antigua plate usually disappear being everywhere full sound just so. Earth seen no enemy to close approach. Slots lounge free What characterized the pirate. Nicely designed a speedier effect. A spheroidal Presidente del casino de pontevedra vesicle in climate is afraid said finally develop even bullets passed cutler with raids. The longer diphtheritic process seen beat up petitions for portugal the encyclopedia leads to sexual characteristics Slots inferno promo codes or chloroform use settings thus nothing substantially those young minister ought he argued at berkshire road the treaty not soon appears by embolism involving antimatter you permit it dimensions clearly audible inspirations cause more gardens full operation. Guard is or or Presidente del casino de pontevedra captivity. People had drawn with particular pursuits. The gastric fluid Presidente del casino de pontevedra by jury half their charter guarantee it adding my pack on. All converted as one.

Chapter 5 : Aceh peace process: Revisiting 'white Helsinki' - Opinion - The Jakarta Post

Currently the peace process has broken down because the two parties have been unable to agree on the fundamental issue dividing them: whether Aceh would become an independent nation or remain an integral part of the Indonesian state.

The government entered the peace negotiations with clear action plans and reasonable offers, including amnesty for the Free Aceh Movement GAM and concrete economic programmes. And President Yudhoyono was able to convince the Indonesian military to engage with the peace process. External factors were also important, in particular the tsunami, which helped to focus both sides on helping victims rather than fighting, and international pressure on GAM to enter talks. Read full article [Why is peace in Aceh successful? Aceh today is a place of peace.](#) Women no longer become widows because of political violence. Children freely develop their dreams to have a brighter future because they can attend schools. The economy is running well. Social interactions are uninterrupted. The people of Aceh have already elected their own leaders through free, democratic and fair local elections. These realities were empty dreams during the three decades of bloody conflict. In short, past differences had already been overcome to achieve a suitable future dispensation. First, the government entered the peace negotiations with clear action plans and reasonable offers. It started with the offer of amnesty to GAM, allowing all their prisoners and detainees to be released two weeks after the signing of the peace accord. The government held about prisoners and detainees. They are now free. Along with this, the government offered concrete economic programmes. These revenues can undoubtedly propel the economy forward, which was ruined during the war. Such a high percentage of revenues was an unimaginable hope during the war. In short, the unfairness of the previous share of revenues led to three decades of bloody conflict. This is now over. Aceh is developing a better economy now. The impact of the tsunami The tsunami that devastated Aceh and caused the loss of almost , human lives became another factor that led to a successful outcome. The tsunami created common ground which allowed the Indonesian government and GAM to start peace negotiations. Both sides felt pity for all those who were suffering. Both sides realized that helping the victims of the tsunami was much more important than continuing the conflict. Besides, the international community was in Aceh for humanitarian purposes, so both sides were reluctant to keep fighting. Sadness seemed to bury the will to fight. High-level commitment A further reason for success is the full commitment of the government to settle this bloody conflict through non-violent means. Jusuf Kalla made the moves, from outlining the plan of the talks to lobbying the parliament. They both worked in tandem to stop the war. They both believed that peace is the best vehicle for addressing the past differences. As a businessman, the Vice-President made calculations in terms of the costs and benefits of continuing the war. The next factor is the support of armed forces. In the beginning, pessimism overshadowed the peace talks. People believed that the armed forces would be an obstacle to peace, because they would lose the economic benefits they had derived from the war. The armed forces also lost their men in the battle. No general would sacrifice his men," Endiartono said. International support International support was also key to our success. You cannot build roads and bridges if there is no guarantee that you are not going to be kidnapped. The achievement of your mission here depends greatly on your support to enter peace negotiations and establish peace in Aceh," continued Kalla. This tactic worked very well. The leadership of the mediator, Martti Ahtisaari, was unmistakably decisive. He never allowed either side to discuss issues other than those he provided on the agendas and itinerary. Ahtisaari was also easily able to find appropriate words to avoid the sensitivities of both sides. He had the courage to say to both sides: You come here for a solution, not for condemnation. But remember, you will never get what you dream. Not in my lifetime. I will use all of my muscles to influence Europe and the world not to support you. You will never get independence. Neither the government nor GAM was allowed to leak information to the media on the substantive issues being discussed. Both sides obediently observed this policy, so the peace talks continued without being interrupted much by unnecessary controversial issues in the media. This policy prevented the media from developing and provoking unhelpful debate. Along with this, the format of the peace process - direct and informal talks - played an important role.

Direct talks meant both sides could see each other and talk directly, heart to heart. Messages were not delivered by the third party, but conveyed to each other directly. Therefore both parties did not come with interpretations, but conclusions. Not a single casualty occurred during the peace talks. This was a huge help in allowing the talks to continue and reach agreement. Finally, the willingness and ability of both sides to maintain personal relations was crucial. No single difficult issue was left unsolved. Deep personal relations and ongoing conversations enabled us to find solutions to unresolved issues from the negotiation table.

Chapter 6 : Aceh: Peacemaking after the Tsunami | Worldwatch Institute

This paper presents a preliminary analysis of the history and dynamics of Aceh's abortive peace process conducted between the Free Aceh Movement (GAM) and the Indonesian government.

Download the full PDF version of this report here. On August 15, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia RoI and Gerakan Aceh Merdeka GAM , with the mediation of Finland former president Martti Ahtisaari, arrived at an agreement that brought an end to nearly thirty years of conflict that had claimed more than 15, lives and brought about the displacement of tens of thousands of Acehnese. Major agreements in the Memorandum of Understanding MoU had been implemented. Political prisoners were released. RoI amended election laws allowing GAM leaders to stand for elections as independents. During the December 11, polls, the first direct elections in Aceh, GAM leaders were elected to lead the province. Security situation in Aceh remarkably improved since the signing of the MoU. Clashes between Government and GAM forces declined dramatically. From January to September only three incidents occurred, which were due to personal grievances and lack of discipline on the part of the military and the police. There is now ease of travel throughout Aceh. Farmers can go to their farmland without fear of being caught in crossfire between security forces and GAM. Villagers take pleasure in the peace they are now experiencing. Since the MoU, people like to sit in the coffee shop for 24 hours from morning to late at night. Of interest to the researcher to identify were the factors that lead to the Helsinki Agreement and how the terms and conditions of the MoU were carried out by the RoI and GAM. The implications of lessons learned from the Aceh peace process on the Mindanao peace process were also explored. Background of the Conflict Aceh had been in a continuous state of conflict for about years since the Dutch invasion in The resistance to Dutch occupation was followed by the Darul Islam rebellion after independence of Indonesia, and then by the nationalist struggle of GAM. Aceh is located in the northern tip of Sumatra. The territory of Aceh comprises 57, square kilometers. Its capital is Banda Aceh, previously known as Kutaradja. The population of Aceh is estimated at 4. The predominant language spoken in Aceh is Acehnese, a language related to Malay, and Bahasa Indonesia is the official language. After about years that Islam was believed to have been introduced in the region, the first Islamic kingdom of Perlak was established in In , under the Anglo-Dutch treaty the Dutch gained control of all British possessions in Sumatra including Aceh, although the British had no actual control over the sultanate. With heavy losses, his commands fell back to the shore, where at last advise, they maintained with difficulty a precarious foothold against surrounding foes. Intermittent warfare continued following Dutch annexation, with many victims on both sides. The resistance to Dutch colonial control lasted from to It was initially led by the traditional ruling elite but later the leadership of the resistance movement was passed on to the ulama. After Japan surrendered to the Allies in August , Indonesia proclaimed its independence. The Dutch came back and Indonesia fell into Dutch military control again. The only place the Dutch did not attempt to reconquer was Aceh. Under the agreement, the Dutch recognized Indonesian sovereignty over the islands of Java, Madura and Sumatra. Indonesian nationalists were not happy with the terms of the agreement triggering violent disputes between the Netherlands and Indonesia. The Kingdom of Aceh was included in the agreement, an act seen by Aceh nationalists as betrayal of their homeland. The adoption of Pancasila as state ideology rather than Islam caused frustrations among the ulema, including those in Aceh. Fueled by the incorporation of Aceh to North Sumatra in , instead of organizing it into separate province, when Indonesia became a unitary state after the federal arrangement was changed in August , the ulama in Aceh joined the Darul Islam revolt. In , Aceh was given the special territory status with autonomous power over religious, educational and cultural matters. The discovery of natural gas in s and the development of the natural gas industry did not benefit the Acehnese for labor force was imported from Java and Sumatra. The development of Acehnese economy remained around farming, forestry, fishing and local crafts. Acehnese also complained that although Aceh had the special territory status but powers were not devolved by Jakarta. The movement went public only several months after the December 4, declaration. The Government of Indonesia tried to suppress the movement militarily. Employing commando units, the government launched its first military operation in October dubbed

Nanggala Operation. During the military operations Hasan di Tiro was almost killed. He escaped abroad via Singapore on March 28, Many of his aides were killed, arrested by the army or escaped abroad. While abroad, Hasan di Tiro solicited supports for the movement. Libya provided for the trainings of Acehese youth on military skills. From to around youth affiliated to GAM underwent military trainings in Libya. They staged attacks against security forces and installations, and seized firearms from military troops. In the membership of GAM increased to 5, with 2, weapons. This was followed by series of military operations: The military operations failed to suppress GAM but instead generated more resentment among Acehese towards Jakarta. Torture, disappearances, rape and deliberate display of corpses Aspinall The military operations affected also the civilians. From May to December , between , to , Acehese were reported internally displaced. Thousands fled to Malaysia by crossing the Malacca Strait. In some cases, the military caused the force relocation of civilian for operational reasons. In all of these tactics young men are being singled out for harassment and abuse. Habibie who was the vice president at that time assume the presidency in May He made positive steps to address the grievances of the Acehese. Aspinall and Crouch These measures had little impact because actions taken by government outside the ambit of a peace process are in most cases regarded with suspicion. This was compounded by resentments generated when the President made it clear that the offer to resolve the problem in East Timur through referendum would not apply to Aceh. Nevertheless, this did not stop the Acehese to demand for referendum as solution to the problem. In February hundreds of thousands gathered in Bandah Aceh to show unprecedented support to referendum. The agreement came into effect on June 2. The agreement aimed to allow the delivery of humanitarian assistance to the people and to promote confidence-building measures towards a peaceful resolution to the conflict. The Humanitarian Pause did not bring peace on the ground. Clashes continued; accusations and counter accusations of violations of the agreement were hurled by both parties to each other. The assumption of Vice President Megawati Sukarnoputri to the presidency did not bring hope for negotiated settlement of the conflict. Government security forces continued their military operations against GAM and consequently hostilities mounted. The government initiated resumption of talks. It now believed that government forces were in the upper hand. With this initiative, talks were held in Geneva on May , The joint statement contained: The thirty-eight countries that attended the meeting promise to provide support for humanitarian and rehabilitation once an agreement was signed. A significant development at this stage was the government agreed to the presence of international monitors. The talks were heading to collapse. The venue and dates were changed several times until the parties agreed to meet in Tokyo on May 17, These conditions were rejected by GAM. On May 18, President Megawati declared military emergency. Some powers of the civilian governor were transferred to the Aceh army commander. Military operations began immediately after the declaration of military emergency. The opportunity to resolve the conflict through negotiated settlement was missed. The confluence of renewed military influence in Jakarta politics, which saw the return of military force as policy option in Aceh, lack of strong political support, and the inexperience of the third party facilitator contributed to the failure. Measures to address sovereignty-base conflicts, like that of Aceh, would be acceptable if decided within the sphere of a peace process. Besides, there were no follow-up measures that would translate special autonomy to substantive devolution of powers to Aceh. His offer to resolve the East Timur issue through referendum but denied same solution to the Aceh conflict was perceived as double standard. No doubt on the sincerity of President Wahid to resolve the conflict through negotiations but he was undermined by the military which slowly regained its political influence in Jakarta. Dialogue was started right by the admission of Ambassador Hassan Wirajuda of a military stalemate which boosted GAM self-image and gave it more confidence to negotiate. Asking HDC to mediate the talks was a total departure from previous government position not to allow foreign mediator to avoid internationalization of the issue. However, the military was uneasy with President Wahid. This was primarily the reason why what had been talked about in Geneva were not translated on the ground. With opposition to his rule mounting, President Wahid desperately took on all possible allies, including the military. So, the military approach to the Aceh problem ultimately sidetracked the negotiations. His leadership style made it difficult for him to get the support of those who were ambivalent on the Aceh question. President Megawati was in no better position. Her dependence upon the military for her political

survival made it difficult on her part to depart from the military approach.

Chapter 7 : Other face of Helsinki Peace Process: Aceh 10 years later – Marjaana Jauhola

Herrberg's unique insight into the EU's Aceh Monitoring Mission describes how Brussels came to contribute to the peace process in Aceh. She draws a number of lessons regarding inter-governmental partnerships with NGOs in peacebuilding, and investing in mediation support capacity.

Mollusca piles in Aceh Tamiang Regency According to several archaeological findings, the first evidence of human habitation in Aceh is from a site near the Tamiang River where shell middens are present. Stone tools and faunal remains were also found on the site. Archeologists believe the site was first occupied around 10,000 BC. Not much has been uncovered about the pre-Islamic history of Aceh, however there are several artifacts that linked pre-Islamic era with Buddhism and Dharmic culture, possibly came from Srivijaya or Indochina region, as well as pre-Islamic Old Malay custom. For example, the discovery of severed head of stone sculpture of Avalokitesvara Bodhisattva, discovered in Aceh. The images of Amitabha Buddhas are adorned his crown; in front and each sides. Srivijayan art estimated 9th century CE. Collection of National Museum of Indonesia, Jakarta. Historic names such as Indrapurba, Indrapurwa, Indrapatra, and Indrapuri, which refer to Hindu god Indra, gave some hint of Indian influence on this region. However, unlike Jambi and South Sumatra, there are no significant archaeological sites and findings such as temples, that link this region with Hindu-Buddhist culture. The historian Anthony Reid has argued that the region of the Cham people on the south-central coast of Vietnam was one of the earliest Islamic centers in Southeast Asia. Furthermore, as the Cham people fled the Vietnamese, one of the earliest locations that they established a relationship with was Aceh. This is the earliest clear evidence of a Muslim dynasty in the Indonesia-Malay area and more gravestones from the thirteenth century show that this region continued under Muslim rule. At Pasai, in what is now the North Aceh Regency, there was a thriving international port. The ruler of Pasai, however, had not been able to convert the people of the interior. In 1511 the Sultan of Malacca, Sultan Mahmud, was overthrown by the Portuguese. Later, during its golden era, in the 17th century, its territory and political influence expanded as far as Satun in southern Thailand, Johor in Malay Peninsula, and Siak in what is today the province of Riau. As was the case with most non-Javan pre-colonial states, Acehnese power expanded outward by sea rather than inland. As it expanded down the Sumatran coast, its main competitors were Johor and Portuguese Malacca on the other side of the Straits of Malacca. It was this seaborne trade focus that saw Aceh rely on rice imports from north Java rather than develop self sufficiency in rice production. Acehnese military power waned gradually thereafter, and Aceh ceded its territory of Pariaman in Sumatra to the Dutch in the 18th century. In the treaty, the British described Aceh as one of their possessions, although they had no actual control over the Sultanate. In 1811, however, the British dropped previous opposition to a Dutch invasion of Aceh, possibly to prevent France or the United States from gaining a foothold in the region. Although neither the Dutch nor the British knew the specifics, there had been rumors since the 17th century that Aceh had been in communication with the rulers of France and of the Ottoman Empire. Britain was a protector of Aceh and gave the Netherlands permission to eradicate the pirates. The campaign quickly drove out the sultan but the local leaders mobilized and fought the Dutch in four decades of guerrilla war, with high levels of atrocities. Aceh sought American help but Washington rejected the request. The Dutch then tried a naval blockade, reconciliation, concentration within a line of forts, and lastly passive containment. They had scant success. Reaching 15 to 20 million guilders a year, the heavy spending for failed strategies nearly bankrupted the colonial government. In recent years in line with expanding international attention to human rights issues and atrocities in war zones, there has been increasing discussion about some of the recorded acts of cruelty and slaughter committed by Dutch troops during the period of warfare in Aceh. He had to balance traditional Muslim justice with Dutch law. The Japanese suffered 18 dead in the uprising while they slaughtered up to or over 1000 Acehnese. Concrete bunkers still line the northernmost beaches. The ulama won, and the area remained free during Indonesian War of Independence. The Dutch military itself never attempted to invade Aceh. The civil war raised the religious ulama party leader, Daud Bereueh, to the position of military governor of Aceh. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. September Learn how and

when to remove this template message The Acehnese revolted soon after its inclusion into an independent Indonesia, a situation created by a complex mix of what the Acehnese regarded as transgressions against and betrayals of their rights. Aceh was politically dismantled and incorporated into the province of North Sumatra in 1905. In 1949, the Indonesian government attempted to placate the Acehnese by offering wide-ranging freedom in matters relating to religion, education and culture. Alleged unequal distribution of profits between central government and the native people of Aceh induced Dr. Teuku Umar to proclaim independence in 1953. The movement had a small number of followers initially, and Dr. Hasan Muhammad di Tiro himself had to live in exile in Sweden. During the late 1950s several security incidents prompted the Indonesian central government to take repressive measures and to send troops to Aceh. Human rights abuse was rampant for the next decade, resulting in many grievances on the part of the Acehnese toward the Indonesian central government. In 1975, the Indonesian government initiated military operations against GAM by deploying more than 100,000 troops. This support was demonstrated during the plebiscite in Banda Aceh which was attended by nearly half a million people of four million population of the province. This was again accompanied by repressive measures, however, and in 1976 an offensive began and a state of emergency was proclaimed in the Province. The war was still going on when the tsunami disaster of 2004 struck the province. The villagers claim they were tortured, raped, or murdered by soldiers from the Indonesian military. They claimed that Exxon Mobil created barracks to be used for torture of detainees and gave the Indonesian military unit which guarded the Exxon-Mobil natural gas field heavy equipment to cover mass burials after a clash with separatists. The villagers need to reveal their identities in order to receive Indonesian government protection, but are reluctant to do so for fear of reprisals from the Indonesian military. The tragedy of the tsunami was further compounded several months later, when the M8.0 earthquake killed a further 100,000 people on Nias and Simeulue, displaced tens of thousands more, and caused the tsunami response to be expanded to include Nias. The population as of 15 September 2004 was 4,000, and at January 2005 was 4,000. Reconstruction was visible everywhere, but due to the sheer scale of the disaster, and logistic difficulties, progress was slow. A study in 2005 estimates that since the disaster, the Acehnese rebel movement GAM, which had been fighting for independence against the Indonesian authorities for 29 years, has signed a peace deal 15 August 2005. The perception that the tsunami was punishment for insufficient piety in this proudly Muslim province is partly behind the increased emphasis on the importance of religion post-tsunami. Well-qualified educators are in high demand in Aceh. Boats washed ashore near local businesses in down town Aceh, Sumatra following a massive tsunami that struck the area on 26 December 2004. While parts of the capital Banda Aceh were unscathed, the areas closest to the water, especially the areas of Kampung Jawa and Meuraxa, were completely destroyed. Most of the rest of the western coast of Aceh was severely damaged. Many towns completely disappeared. The area was slowly rebuilt after the disaster. The government initially proposed the creation of a two-kilometer buffer zone along low-lying coastal areas within which permanent construction was not permitted. This proposal was unpopular among some local inhabitants and proved impractical in most situations, especially fishing families that are dependent on living near to the sea. This agency had ministry level of authority and incorporated officials, professionals and community leaders from all backgrounds. Most of the reconstruction work was performed by local people using a mix of traditional methods and partial prefabricated structures, with funding coming from many international organizations and individuals, governments, and the people themselves. Three years after the tsunami, reconstruction was still ongoing. The mood in post-Suharto Indonesia in the liberal-democratic reform period, as well as changes in the Indonesian military, helped create an environment more favorable to peace talks. The roles of newly elected president Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono and vice president Jusuf Kalla were highly significant. As part of the agreement, the European Union dispatched monitors. Their mission expired on 15 December 2005, following local elections. Aceh has been granted broader autonomy through Aceh Government Legislation covering special rights agreed upon in 2005 as well as the right of the Acehnese to establish local political parties to represent their interests. In 2006, a research showed that the majority of Aceh ethnic peoples continue to be in favor of the re-establishment of the sultanate, along with full independence from Indonesia. The research was blocked heavily by the Indonesian government; sending in troops to secure its control over Aceh. In 2008, Aceh has been branded as the most homophobic territory per square kilometer in all of Asia due to homophobic laws passed

by the Aceh government. Due to this, it became the center of inhumane and discriminatory policies in the entire Asian diaspora. Regional elections have been held in Aceh in recent years for senior positions at the provincial, regency kabupaten and district kecamatan levels. In the elections , Irwandi Yusuf was elected as the provincial governor for “ and in elections in April , Zaini Abdullah was elected as governor for “

Chapter 8 : Insurgency in Aceh - Wikipedia

The government entered the peace negotiations with clear action plans and reasonable offers, including amnesty for the Free Aceh Movement (GAM) and concrete economic programmes. And President Yudhoyono was able to convince the Indonesian military to engage with the peace process.

It was later extended until December and continued work until The AMM undertook the mission to contribute to a peaceful, comprehensive and sustainable solution to the conflict in Aceh. This had been made all the more important by the tsunami disaster of 26 December AMM was impartial by nature and did not represent or favour any of the parties. He reported to the parties, the CMI, and the contributing countries on possible violations of the MoU. The AMM did not take on a negotiation role. It was agreed that should this be needed during the implementation process, it would be the responsibility of the two parties and the original facilitator i. For the final period of its mandate from 15 September to 15 December , the following tasks were undertaken: Equally the GoI fulfilled its commitments by relocating its non-organic military and police. The number of police and military TNI forces remaining in Aceh were within the maximum strength of 14, for the TNI and 9, for the police, in accordance with the MoU. One of the difficulties underpinning the work of the AMM was that there is a history of conflict in Aceh. Through discussions facilitated by AMM, the parties to the peace process consensually agreed that there were no disputed amnesty cases under the MoU. As a response to the positive progress of the peace process and the firm commitment by the parties the AMM, reduced its number of monitors in Aceh. From 15 September , the mission functioned in a configuration of 36 monitors. The AMM district offices closed down in September Thereafter, mobile monitoring from Banda Aceh was available for deployment throughout Aceh as necessary. The mission comprised personnel with expertise in the whole range of competencies needed to fulfil the tasks of the activity. AMM was a civilian and not a military mission. Its members did not carry weapons. Some monitors had a military background because this was necessary to perform certain technical monitoring tasks. All monitors wore recognisable white shirts with AMM logo. Monitors conducted their monitoring tasks by patrolling and communicating with both parties, and by carrying out inspections and investigations as required. The mission continued work until mid The activity was formally completed in May although the EU announced commitments to further support for development projects in Aceh in other sectors such as environment and climate change activities.

Chapter 9 : Why is peace in Aceh successful? | Conciliation Resources

Year marked the tenth anniversary of the peace process signed between the Government of Indonesia and Aceh Independence Movement, facilitated by the former president of Finland, Martti Ahtisaari.