



Australia Indonesia Partnership for Justice 2 (AIPJ2)

SIX MONTHLY PROGRESS REPORT

1 January to 30 June 2018



Australia Indonesia Partnership for Justice 2 (AIPJ2)

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Acronyms

| Acronym | English | Indonesian |
|----------|--|---|
| ABF | Australian Border Force | Kesatuan Perbatasan Australia |
| AFP | Australian Federal Police | Kepolisian Federal Australia |
| AGO | Attorney General's Office, Indonesia | Kejaksaan Agung Indonesia |
| AGPAII | The Association of Islamic Teachers | Asosiasi Guru Pendidikan Agama Islam Indonesia |
| AIPJ2 | Australia Indonesia Partnership for Justice 2 | Kemitraan Australia Indonesia untuk Keadilan 2 |
| ASEAN | Association of Southeast Asia Nations | Asosiasi Negara-negara Asia Tenggara |
| AUSTRAC | Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre | Pusat Pelaporan dan Analisis Transaksi Keuangan Australia |
| BAPPENAS | Indonesia National Planning Body | Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional |
| BERDAYA | Rumah KITAB's child marriage project | Program dari Rumah KITAB untuk pencegahan perkawinan anak |
| BNPT | National Agency for Combatting Terrorism | Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Terorisme |
| C-SAVE | Civil Society Against Violent Extremism | Organisasi Masyarakat Sipil melawan kekerasan ekstrimisme |
| CSO | Civil Society Organisations | Organisasi Masyarakat Sipil |
| DFAT | Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade | Kementrian Luar Negeri Australia |
| DGC | Directorate General of Corrections, Indonesia | Direktorat Jenderal Pemasyarakatan, Indonesia |
| DPO | Disabled People's Organisations | Organisasi Penyandang Disabilitas |
| GEDSI | Gender Equality, Disability, and Social Inclusion | Kesetaraan Gender, Disabilitas, dan Inklusi Sosial |
| Gol | Government of Indonesia | Pemerintah Indonesia |
| INP | Indonesian National Police | Kepolisian Republik Indonesia |
| JCLEC | Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Semarang) | |
| INP | Indonesian National Police | |
| KPK | Corruption Eradication Commission | Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi |
| LEIP | Research and Advocacy Institute for Independent Judiciary | Lembaga Kajian dan Advokasi Independensi Peradilan |
| MAPPI | Indonesian Judicial Watch Society, University of Indonesia | Masyarakat Pemantau Peradilan Indonesia UI |
| MEL | Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning | Pengawasan, Evaluasi, dan Pembelajaran |
| MIS | Management Information System | Sistem Manajemen Informasi |
| OJK | Financial Services Authority | Otoritas Jasa Keuangan |
| PERMA | Supreme Court Regulation | Peraturan Mahkamah Agung |
| PERPRES | President Decree | Peraturan Presiden |
| PPATK | Indonesian Financial Transaction and Analysis Center | Pusat Pelaporan dan Analisis Transaksi Keuangan |
| PSHK | Indonesia Center for Law and Policy Studies | Pusat Studi Hukum dan Kebijakan |
| PVE | Preventing Violent Extremism | Mencegah Enstremisme Kekerasan |
| RAN | National Action Plan | Rencana Nasional |
| RANHAM | The Indonesian National Action Plan on Human Rights | Rencana Nasional Hak Asasi Manusia |
| RPJMN | The Indonesian Mid Term Development Plan | Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional |
| RPP | Disability Law implementing regulations | Rancangan Peraturan Pemerintah |

| Acronym | English | Indonesian |
|---------|---|---|
| SAPDA | Advocacy Center for Disabled Women and Children | Sentra Advokasi Perempuan Difabel dan Anak |
| SDP | Corrections Database System | Sistem Database Pemasyarakatan |
| SIGAB | Organisation for Disability Integration | Sasana Integrasi dan Advokasi Difabel |
| SPAK | I am a Woman Against Corruption | Saya Perempuan Anti Korupsi |
| TAF | The Asia Foundation | |
| WGWC | Working Group of Women and Countering Violent Extremism | Kelompok Kerja Perempuan dan Penanggulangan Ekstremisme Kekerasan |
| YPP | Institute for International Peace Building | Yayasan Prasasti Perdamaian |

Executive Summary

The *Australia Indonesia Partnership for Justice 2* (AIPJ2) commenced in April 2017, and is a five-year investment by the Government of Australia with an indicative budget of A\$37 million. AIPJ2 aims to support cooperation between Australian and Indonesian institutions and civil society organisations (CSO) to contribute to the overall goal of:

Strong and accessible justice and security institutions that enhance respect for enforceable rights and rules-based governance systems, over time contributing to stability and prosperity in Indonesia and the region.

This second progress report covers the period from 1 January to 30 June 2018.

Achievements: Transparency, accountability and anti-corruption

- > The Guidebook on Adjudicating Women in Contact with the Law was launched by the Deputy Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Indonesia in March 2018.
- > In May 2018, a draft of the Disability Law implementing regulation (RPP) on Social Rehabilitation was delivered to the Ministry of Social Affairs.
- > The new Presidential Regulation on the National Action Plan on Human Rights. (PERPRES No.33/2018) was issued in April 2018, and through AIPJ2 support and assistance, many of the actions specifically addressed the human rights of women and people with disabilities.
- > A concept paper and action plan on Restorative Justice has been drafted with AIPJ2 support, and submitted to Bappenas in June 2018. Bappenas aims to develop a Restorative Justice policy paper and include an action plan in the next Medium Term Development Plan.

Achievements: Countering transnational crime and security strengthening

- > The ABF has enhanced partnerships through a deliberate shift from single agency focused training to multi-agency courses where components of training touch on more than one agency's priorities. They believe this is the first step in driving greater cooperation and collaboration between border authorities.
- > As a result of the Threat and Risk workshops, DGCA developed a new national regulation (Directorate General Decree KP238/2017) incorporating a new risk management methodology and requiring all Indonesian airports to implement risk assessment tools developed under the project.
- > The Advanced Technology Implementation Project supported the development and implementation of nationally consistent policy and standard operating procedures for the implementation and use of advanced screening technologies at airports.
- > This Aviation Security Regulatory Enhancement & Operational Benchmarking visit led to the identification of five key improvement areas of focus for DGCA: regulatory design and consultation requirements; systems to report and respond to transport security incidents; DGCA's approach to threat and risk management; the need for governance and capability reform; and the need for the establishment of a system to security categorise Indonesian airports.
- > As a result of the AUSTRAC analyst exchange program, participants have enhanced partnerships and a stronger understanding of the systems and analytical methods employed by each country. Specific understanding of the similarities and differences across systems and analytics allows for more effective exchanges as each partner is aware of the strengths and weaknesses affecting counterparts and how and when they respond to each other.
- > As a result of the AFP's comparative study tour to Australia by the INP Corruption Investigation Directorate to Canberra and Melbourne, INP gained knowledge of key legislative reforms enabling the State to confiscate criminal assets that might be replicated in Indonesia to help address corruption and other organised crime.

Achievements: Preventing violent extremism

- > The counter-terrorism law was passed on May 25th 2018. AIPJ2 supported drafting and policy advocacy through C-SAVE, to ensure that civil society opinions and interests were considered
- > Standard operating procedures for managing the rehabilitation and reintegration of deportees have been developed.

Achievements: Corrections reform

- > Implementation of the Ministerial Regulation on Electronic SDP (inmate database) of 2016 is beginning to help transform business processes within the Directorate General of Corrections (DGC), and is helping to address problems of prison overcrowding, slow processing of remission applications, and lack of transparency in decision making.
- > A new Ministerial regulation on remission procedures was issued in February 2018 and requires all remissions to be processed through the SDP. The new regulation has reduced the remission approval process from several weeks to 30 minutes (except for special crimes such as terrorism and corruption which require consideration from specialist agencies such as BNPT and KPK).

Achievements: Other GEDSI related initiatives not incorporated under other pillars

- > AIPJ2 partners have engaged in policy advocacy with the President's Office, the Minister of Religious Affairs, subnational governments and mass religious organisations to change the legal age of marriage for women to eighteen, consistent with men. In April the President stated that the Coordinating Ministry of Human Development and Cultural Affairs and the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection are preparing a Presidential Decree to amend the 1974 Marriage Law in order to help combat child marriage.
- > In April 2018, at an event supported by AIPJ2 and MAMPU, the Indonesian Women Ulema (KUPI) and Tarjih Muhammadiyah announced a fatwa on child marriage. These edicts from are expected to be adopted by the Ministry of Religious Affairs. AIPJ2 advisers and partners are also advocating to the Majelis Ulama Indonesia, the issuer of Islamic doctrine in Indonesia, to endorse the fatwa.

AIPJ2 governance and management

- > The AIPJ2 2018 Partnership Conference was held in April at the National Library of Indonesia, followed by a half day Partnership Board meeting to review progress and approve proposals for new activities.
- > AIPJ2 management has maintained efficiency at 85% of total expenditure directed to activities. Budget execution was 100.1%.
- > AIPJ2 met its Performance Assessment Framework reporting obligations to DFAT in May 2018, with the submission of three Significant Policy Change narratives and a milestone progress table.
- > A performance assessment process for staff has been operating, linked to pay and professional development.

AIPJ2 forward strategy

Overall, no significant changes in AIPJ2 strategy are required at this point and the focus is now on implementation of agreed strategies, with review and adaptation through the quarterly reflection process.

1 Introduction

The Australia Indonesia Partnership for Justice 2 (AIPJ2) commenced in April 2017. This second Six-Monthly Progress Report covers the period from 1 January to 30 June 2018.

This report provides information under four main headings:

- > summary of activities undertaken
- > assessment of progress against AIPJ2 objectives
- > AIPJ2 governance and management
- > AIPJ2 forward in strategy.

The primary audiences for this report are DFAT and Bappenas.

Annex 1 provides infographics on AIPJ2's overall scope, including its theory of change.

2 Summary of activities undertaken

This section of the report is divided in to two main parts.

- > **Foundational** Activities – which AIPJ2 directly manages to establish and maintain its capacity to deliver relevant and effective support to and through partners.
- > **Influencing** Activities – which are AIPJ2's core services/value added and are primarily delivered by implementing partners (through grant agreements), with technical and administrative support from the AIPJ2 team as required.

2.1 Foundational activities

AIPJ2 continues to place emphasis on ensuring that both the team and core implementing partners have the systems, skills and incentives to effectively deliver results.

Foundational activities implemented during the reporting period have included:

| Activity | Status (as at 30 June 2018) |
|--|---|
| Capacity building for AIPJ2 team and partners | <p>Monitoring Evaluation and Learning (MEL) workshop for AIPJ2 team and advisers</p> <p>The workshop was held on 14–16 March in Bogor, and attended by 32 participants (20 women and 12 men, of which two were dissabled). The workshop was designed and delivered by AIPJ2's Senior MEL adviser. The primary purpose was to ensure that all team members understood key elements of the AIPJ2 MEL Framework and the practical implications for their work, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ activity planning ▪ information collection and analysis ▪ quarterly reflection events with partners ▪ reporting requirements, including to the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) and Bappenas ▪ ongoing learning and adaptation. <p>Participant feedback was very positive with participants giving a mean rating of 5.3 out of 6 with respect to how useful the workshop was in helping them to plan and monitor their programs of work.</p> <p>Rapid Outcomes Assessment training for AIPJ2 team and selected partners</p> <p>The training was held on 22 March at AIPJ2 office and attended by 27 participants (17 women, 10 men, of which one was dissabled). The training was designed and delivered by SOLIDARITAS. The primary purpose was to support the process of preparing significant policy change narratives as part of AIPJ2's focus on influencing policy reform and meeting its reporting obligations to DFAT. AIPJ2 and partners subsequently worked together to prepare three significant policy change narratives (Supreme Court PERMA No.3 of 2017 on women in contact with the law,</p> |

| Activity | Status (as at 30 June 2018) |
|--|--|
| | <p>Corrections Database Systems , and High-Risk Inmates and Corrections regulations), which were submitted to DFAT at the end of May. The training ensured that the significant policy change narratives were prepared in a participatory, structured and consistent way. Feedback from DFAT was very positive, with two of APJ2's significant policy change narratives being recognised as highly significant policy changes.</p> <p>Facilitation skills training for AIPJ2 team</p> <p>A two-day facilitation skills training was held at AIPJ2 Knowledge Hub from 5 to 6 June, attended by 10 AIPJ2 staff (seven women and three men). The training was designed and delivered by AIPJ2's MEL Adviser, with support from SOLIDARITAS. The primary purpose of the training was to support AIPJ2 staff in taking on the role of facilitating AIPJ2's quarterly reflection events with partners, which is still led by SOLIDARITAS. As a result of the training, six of the participants were identified to co-facilitate the next round of quarterly reflections, which has been successfully conducted. Quarterly reflections with partners are a key element of AIPJ2's approach to supporting effective MEL, and the process continues to be adapted and refined in response to partner needs.</p> <p>Child Protection training</p> <p>AIPJ2 conducted a child protection training jointly with DFAT counterparts on 25 April, attended by 28 participants including representatives from 12 new PVE partners. This is a mandatory training for organisations which will potentially work with and be in contact with children.</p> |
| <p>Gender Equity, Disability and Social Inclusion (GEDSI)</p> | <p>GEDSI mainstreaming, GEDSI rubric and team collaboration on GEDSI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The new AIPJ2 organisational and activity structure developed in early 2018, has resulted in GEDSI changing from a stand-alone pillar to a support function for other pillars. While this new approach has strengthened the collaboration between the GEDSI team and the pillar teams, it has also led to some questions about how to ensure that GEDSI specific activities continue to be accommodated within the work plan and budget, which are being addressed by management. ▪ To support the mainstreaming of GEDSI into AIPJ2 pillar work, the GEDSI team developed a GEDSI Rubric, to help support and assess GEDSI mainstreaming in each pillar. At this stage, the tool has been tested out on two pillars within AIPJ2 (Pillars 1 and 4). The tool has proved useful in stimulating thinking and discussion about how to strengthen GEDSI within Pillar work. However, some refinements are required which will be undertaken in the next month or so with inputs from the MEL Adviser. ▪ Within this reporting period, stronger collaboration is has developed between the GEDSI team and other pillars through dialogue and discussion. Good examples include the collaboration between Pillar 4, The Asian Foundation (TAF), Centre for Detention Studies, Centre for Human Rights, Islamic University of Indonesia (PUSHAM UII) and the GEDSI team in initiating the disability assessment study in three prisons. Similarly, on the work to develop a guidance book on PERMA 3/2017, GEDSI team and its partner, SAPDA, are working together with Pillar 1's partner, Masyarakat Pemantau Peradilan Indonesia (MAPPI), to draft this guidance which will include a disability inclusion component. |
| <p>Knowledge Hub, Management Information System (MIS) development and information sharing platforms</p> | <p>Establishment of the Knowledge Hub</p> <p>The internal physical space of the Knowledge Hub was completed in April 2018 and has since been actively used by partners, Gol and the AIPJ2 team to convene meetings and trainings.</p> <p>MIS</p> <p>The MIS wireframe design was finalised in April 2018 and Saraswati are now developing the MIS system which should be operational by August.</p> <p>Knowledge Sharing Platform</p> <p>This has been developed as one platform but with different communities of practice having slightly different needs: justice reform and anti-corruption; PVE and security.</p> <p>As an equity initiative, AIPJ2 has started the PVE knowledge sharing work with the WGWC. They now hold the power over access control, design features and content standards. Group members have participated in design thinking workshops held by AIPJ2 and Saraswati and convened meetings to determine the governance issues above. Other communities are interested but have yet to be engaged through workshops.</p> |

| Activity | Status (as at 30 June 2018) |
|---|---|
| AIPJ2 website | AIPJ2 launched a new website on 12 March 2018. The new website provides access to information on AIPJ2 scope, activities and results being achieved, as well as links to other information sources. It also supports sharing and exchange of partners' news by featuring their news updates and backlinks to their own websites. The website retains information from AIPJ. |
| AIPJ2 Partnership Conference | The first AIPJ2 Partnership Conference was held in Jakarta on 9 April at the National Library and attended by 187 people. The theme was 'Toward Restorative Justice: Strengthening Coalitions in Justice and Law Enforcement'. The primary purpose of the Conference is provide a public space for AIPJ2 partners to meet, interact, show-case their research and advocacy work, and share their views on how to advance Gol's justice and security sector reform agenda. |
| Operations, staffing and finance | <p>The AIPJ2 Makassar office was formally opened by local government and the Australian Consul General in Makassar on 29 January. The Makassar office currently focuses on providing support for building coalitions to address early marriage, disability inclusion, and supports Indonesia Justice Reform Forum initiatives.</p> <p>AIPJ2 has updated and improved its documentation of Activity Statements, as well as the consistency between Activity Statement and Grant Agreement formats and content. Monthly and quarterly reporting formats and processes also continue to be reviewed and improved.</p> <p>New AIPJ2 staffing and adviser appointments were made namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Peter Riddell Carre was appointed as the new Deputy Team Leader and started work on 16 April. ▪ Imam Nugraha was appointed as a new Grants Officer on 19 April and will support the Grants and Contracts team. ▪ Wiwiek Awiati was appointed as Senior Consultant Reform Co-ordination in the first week of March. This position will provide advice to Bappenas and DFAT on establishment of the co-ordination platform and on the Indonesia Legal and Judicial Reform agenda. ▪ Five specialist national PVE Advisers were appointed part-time to work closely with our PVE partners and provide strategic oversight and support to Pillar 3 <p>A modified AIPJ2 organisational and reporting structure was agreed and put in place in April as part of the appointment of the new Deputy Team Leader and in response to the findings of the Performance Review of AIPJ2 team members conducted in January.</p> <p>An updated AIPJ2 staffing and adviser list and organisational chart is provided at Annex 2.</p> <p>AIPJ2's financial management has improved through clear communication with DFAT, clearer cost coding through the new activity structure and accurate monitoring of commitments and expenditure. The financial summary at Annex 3 shows AIPJ2's strong financial performance with 85% efficiency and 100.1% budget execution.</p> |

2.2 Influencing activities

AIPJ2 provides the bulk of its support through grants to Indonesian and Australian implementing partners. These influencing activities contribute to AIPJ2's Intermediate and End of Facility Outcomes. AIPJ2's overall Theory of Change is provided in diagrammatic form as part of Annex 1.

- > Our reporting on influencing activities (and on outcomes as provided in section 3 of this report) is organised under the headings of each of AIPJ2's five Pillars,:
- > Pillar 1 – Transparency, accountability and anti-corruption
- > Pillar 2 – Security and transnational crime
- > Pillar 3 – Preventing violent extremism
- > Pillar 4 – Correction system reform
- > Pillar 5 – Partnership development and GEDSI

Reporting under Pillar 1 now includes GEDSI activities that were previously reported under Pillar 5, in particular AIPJ2 support for development of Disability Law implementing regulations and the National Action Plan on Human Rights.

With respect to influencing activities, we can report the following in section 2.2.1.

2.2.1 Pillar 1 – Transparency, Accountability, Anti-Corruption

| Partnership | Focus of work and activities undertaken |
|---|--|
| Partnership with Lembaga Kajian dan Advokasi Independensi Peradilan (LEIP) - Organisation for Study and Advocacy for an Independent Judiciary | <p>Focus: Enhanced governance mechanisms for legal and judicial reform</p> <p>Key activities undertaken:</p> <p>Indonesian Judicial Reform Forum conference was held in January 2018 at the Perpustakaan Nasional (National Library). The conference reviewed the achievements of the institutions involved in judicial reform and produced recommendations for strengthening collaborative action going forward. Civil Society Organisations (CSO) coalitions agreed to meet regularly to ensure an effective division of roles and responsibilities in conducting judicial reform research and advocacy, with a focus on policy change in institutions and social change in the community.</p> <p>In June, LEIP completed their work on the assessment of new management arrangements for the Judicial Reform Team Office. The assessment highlights:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Supreme Court's high expectations with respect to the expertise, professionalism and integrity of Judicial Reform Team Office staff the need for a diversified funding base for Judicial Reform Technical Office, not just one donor; and the need for future funding from the state budget to make it sustainable Judicial Reform Team Office's role should be to act as a bridge between the Supreme Court and CSOs, facilitating the Court in the planning, monitoring and evaluation of its reform priorities the need for a full time Judicial Reform Team Office coordinator, 2 or 3 technical consultants, a full time administrative officer and a communications specialist. |
| AIPJ2 | <p>Focus: National Plan of Action on Human Rights</p> <p>Key activities undertaken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Joint Secretariat completed a the Annual Report of Human Rights Action Plan 2017. AIPJ2 supported the Joint Secretariat to conduct seven consultations in March, which included DPOs/CSOs reviewing the RANHAM achievement indicators for 2018-2019 AIPJ2 supported the Ministry of Law and Human Rights to conduct a socialisation of RANHAM in Makassar and Bulukumba districts, South Sulawesi province. It was found that the level of RANHAM implementation reporting is still low due to many districts being unaware that the reporting of RANHAM implementation can be done online, and a lack of cooperation with CSOs that carry out human rights activities on the ground. |
| AIPJ2 | <p>Focus: Restorative Justice</p> <p>Key activities undertaken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the request of Bappenas, AIPJ2 helped convene a restorative justice working group involving CSOs, to support development of a restorative justice concept paper and action plan for incorporation in to the next Medium Term Development plan. Monthly meetings of the restorative justice working group team have since been held, at which agreement has been reached on a draft of restorative justice definition and principles, respective roles and responsibilities of team members, and a work plan. In June the team submitted a draft of their grand design and implementation plan to Bappenas. Bappenas expects to have an action plan prepared by November 2018, with support from the restorative justice team. |
| Partnership with Masyarakat Pemantau Peradilan Indonesia (MaPPI) Judicial Monitoring Community Indonesia and Family Court of Australia | <p>Focus: Women and children in contact with the law</p> <p>Key activities undertaken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The internal Court launch of The Guidebook on Adjudicating Women in Contact with the Law (Buku Pedoman Mengadili Perempuan Berhadapan dengan Hukum) was held in January 2018 by Chief Justice Hatta Ali. The formal launch, in which the Family Court of Australia, CSOs and Government Ministries participated, was in March 2018. The Guidebook provides guidance to judges on how to implement PERMA 3/2017. Development of an online tool to be used by CSOs and university students to record findings from analysis of court decisions in the following cases: child support, sexual violence, and child marriage dispensation. This work is undertaken in collaboration with the Family Court of Australia, Universitas Islam Negeri, MAPPI, PUSKAPA (Pusat Kajian |

| Partnership | Focus of work and activities undertaken |
|--|---|
| | <p>Perlindungan Anak – University of Indonesia's Centre for Child Protection), Religious Courts, General Courts, Ministry of Religion and Rumah Kitab,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline data collection and presentation of 'Women Before the Courts' infographic, launched at the workshop on International Women's Day. AIPJ2 and the Family Court of Australia is working with Statistical and Documentation Teams from the Religious Courts and General Courts to summarise this data and with a designer on data visualisation to enable it to be uploaded to the Knowledge Hub. This 2017 data will form the baseline with trend data being uploaded each subsequent year. Further socialisation of PERMA 3/2017 and the Guidebook has continued, including to judge candidates, through a Supreme Court seminar as part of International Women's day, and through meetings in Aceh and Jogjakarta (including with DPOs). Indonesian launch of the AIPJ2 and Family Court of Australia publication: 12 Years of Innovation in Women's Access to the Family Courts of Indonesia. Curriculum development on PERMA 3/2017 for judge candidate training has continued, working together with the Supreme Court Working Group on Women and Children. |
| <p>Partnership with Rumah Kita Bersama (Rumah Kitab)</p> <p>plus new partnership with Institute of Community Justice in South Sulawesi, and Yayasan Pemberdayaan</p> | <p>Focus: Child marriage</p> <p>Key activities undertaken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New partnership agreements with Institute of Community Justice and Perempuan Kepala Keluarga were established during the reporting period. In March, AIPJ2 facilitated 17 organisations in South Sulawesi to collaborate on the STOP child marriage campaign. A workshop conducted in Makassar also led to signing of an agreement by these organisations (representing 17 districts) to develop policies at the village level for child marriage prevention In April, the National Seminar on child marriage was held in Jakarta attended by 142 people (65 per cent women). Key points addressed included the need to strengthen the data on child marriage, child marriage laws, and child marriage policies at both national and sub-national levels. Rumah Kitab assessment of child marriage in three target areas has helped identify the current situation and practices of child marriage by identifying the drivers and enablers of the issues, the position of formal and informal institutions and individuals that influence and that potentially encourage or discourage child marriage. The assessment also identifies the role of religious groups that encourage the practices of child marriages based on religious values and discourses. The result of the assessment has been used as references to develop Rumah Kitab's training modules. In May and June, training on preventing child marriage was provided for youth participants in Cirebon - 25 participants (10 men and 15 women), Makassar - 31 participants (10 men and 21 women), and North Jakarta - 31 participants (10 men and 21 women). Newly developed modules on child rights were piloted, and data on youth perspectives on child marriage gathered. Participants agreed on a number of follow-up actions they could take, including organising child marriage prevention activities at schools and with youth groups at community level. |
| <p>Partnership with Sentra Advokasi Perempuan Difabel dan Anak (SAPDA) and Sasana Inklusi dan Gerakan Advokasi Difabel (SIGAB)</p> | <p>Focus: Implementation of the Disability Law and other disability Inclusion initiatives</p> <p>Key activities undertaken:</p> <p>SIGAB</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SIGAB has provided ongoing support and advocacy to Bappenas and other GoI agencies on the drafting of the RPP, specifically on access to justice. In June, SIGAB and the RPP Peradilan drafting team met to finalise the draft, especially in relation to Article 9 which needed to incorporate the perspectives of people with mental health problems. SIGAB continue to provide information on access to legal and justice service for people with disabilities through the www.solider.id portal In June, SIGAB assisted six cases of people with disabilities seeking justice. Two of six cases have so far resulted in good verdicts, with the other cases are pending a decision. <p>SAPDA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SAPDA has provided ongoing technical support and advocacy to Bappenas and other GoI agencies on drafting of the Disability Law implementing regulation on Social Welfare. In |

| Partnership | Focus of work and activities undertaken |
|---|--|
| | <p>May, a final draft of the RPP on Social Rehabilitation was delivered to the Ministry of Social Affairs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SAPDA collaborated with the Law Faculty of University Gadjah Mada UGM and its network to launch the social audit assessment on disability access to public facilities and services. The assessment was undertaken October to December 2017 in 16 cities across Indonesia. Bappenas, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Public Works, and DPOs were invited. Gol responded positively and indicated that it will use the document as a reference for policy making. |
| <p>Partnership with Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi (KPK) & Saya Perempuan Anti Korupsi (SPAK)</p> <p>Corruption Eradication Commission & I am Women Against Corruption</p> | <p>Focus: Corruption eradication</p> <p>Key activities undertaken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> KPK's corruption prevention team conducted stakeholder meetings in North Sulawesi and Bali. Post Training of Trainers on SPAK for people with disability was conducted in Yogyakarta and in Solo with Polwan (policewomen) and PKK (community groups) at village level. SPAK 4th anniversary celebrations were held in Yogyakarta in April, in collaboration with KPK and the Provincial Police Office. SPAK initiated legal documents to prepare for becoming an independent organisation and launched its website (www.spakindonesia.org). Draft transition arrangements have been prepared for discussion with KPK and DFAT. SPAK developed two new games, namely MAJO in braille and MAJO in cartoon format. These were launched by the Minister of Social Affairs. <p>AIPJ2 is also preparing to undertake an evaluation of SPAK agent influence in South Sulawesi, and is also in the process of drafting a transition plan with respect to the future of AIPJ2 support for the SPAK movement. The plan was intended to be submitted with this report but instead the KPK has requested a meeting with DFAT and AIPJ2 to discuss options.</p> |
| <p>Partnership with Pusat Studi Hukum dan Kebijakan (PSHK) on Improvement of Supreme Court decree (PERMA) on Small Claim Courts and preparation of technical guidelines for Money Laundering and Corruption in Capital Markets.</p> | <p>Focus: Ease of doing business</p> <p>Key activities undertaken:</p> <p>Technical Guidelines for Money Laundering and Corruption in Capital Markets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus group discussion were held on money laundering actions in capital markets A draft of the technical guideline has been completed and discussions held between PSHK and Attorney General's Office (AGO) on the draft Support has been provided to KPK to collect data on money laundering in capital markets cases and to undertake case analysis <p>Small Claim Courts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preliminary research has been conducted on small claim courts implementation to contribute to improvement to the PERMA on Small Claims Process. The preliminary research includes mapping out understanding and response of Law enforcement agencies towards the PERMA on Small Claims Process, as well as its usefulness and challenges for the business sector. The research also indicates that the Small Claims Process is also used by vulnerable communities who are victims of land eviction. The research findings have been shared with the Supreme Court Working Group on Ease of Doing Business and will be submitted for final approval to the Supreme Court Leadership in October. |

2.2.2 Pillar 2 – Security and Transnational Crime

The work under this Pillar is delivered primarily through Government of Australia implementing partner agencies.

Based on the Government of Australia partners' latest six-monthly reports to AIPJ2 we can report the following, noting that follow up monitoring of training effectiveness is required:

| Partnership | Focus of work and activities undertaken |
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| Australian Border Force (ABF) | <p>Focus: Border protection</p> <p>Key activities undertaken:</p> <p>X-ray Training – February 2018</p> <p>20 Directorate General of Customs and Excise officers participated in two, four day x-ray training courses. The training was conducted by Australian based ABF Senior Competency Assessment Training Officers who travelled to Jakarta and Surabaya over a two-week period. As a result of the training, participants gained:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> understanding and demonstration of correct use of technology capacity in identifying correct maintenance procedures as well as trouble-shooting techniques to ensure x-ray machines remain operable understanding the principles behind x-ray image analysis understanding how x-ray image analysis supports passenger questioning and baggage examination capacity in describing referral and escalation procedures and understanding the role BNP and Indonesia National Police (INP) play in prosecuting the illegal movement of drugs across borders. <p>Passenger Analysis and Targeting Course – March 2018</p> <p>36 Customs and Excise and Immigration officers participated in two, three day passenger analysis and targeting courses. The training was conducted by Australian based ABF officers who travelled to Jakarta and Bali over a two-week period. As a result of the training, participants gained:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> understanding in passenger risk assessment strategies capacity in identifying non-verbal communication techniques and questioning techniques strategies to deception detection passenger interaction and assessment strategies understanding the current foreign terrorist fighter context. <p>K9 Cooperation – ABF National Detector Dog Program visit to Jakarta – April 2018</p> <p>Two ABF officers from the ABF National Detector Dog Program, based in Bulla Victoria, travelled to Jakarta as part of a reciprocal visit following the November 2017 study visit to Australia. Accompanied by Superintendent Radin the ABF officers assessed the Directorate General of Customs and Excise canine program including kenneling arrangements, dog welfare and training methodologies. The visit provided a chance to consider future canine cooperation opportunities. Train-the-trainer opportunities will be explored whereby Directorate General of Customs and Excise officers could attend part or all of detector dog pre-course development or partnering courses between detector dogs and handlers in Melbourne Australia. Additionally, the visit highlighted the significant improvements with dog welfare at the Jakarta kennels and consideration on providing up to five new dogs to Directorate General of Customs and Excise will commence. Note, any costs associated with transfer of dogs will not affect AIPJ2 budgets.</p> <p>ABF Frontline Leadership Training Course – April 2018</p> <p>Immigration Officers, Badan Narkotika Nasional (National Drugs Body), and the Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Terorisme (BNPT – National Counter Terrorism Body)) travelled to Sydney, Australia to attend the Frontline Leadership Program at the Australian Institute of Police Management in Sydney, Australia. This program, designed to support and enhance interagency cooperation across international borders, was very successful in bringing senior leaders from three key law enforcement agencies together to discuss and collaborate on leadership challenges in border management. The Frontline Leadership program was developed by Australian Institute of Police Management specifically for GoI agencies.</p> |

| Partnership | Focus of work and activities undertaken |
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| | Further description of outcomes from these activities is provided in Section 3 of this report |
| <p>Department of Home Affairs – Transport Security</p> | <p>Focus: Transport security Key activities undertaken:</p> <p>Threat and Risk Workshops</p> <p>In June 2018, DGCA officials participated in the Managing Insider Risk - South-East Asia Region Workshop, along with participants from Vietnam, Thailand and the Philippines that was delivered by the Department of Home Affairs. The Managing Insider Risk Workshop provided participants with both operational and regulatory training to combat the threat of Trusted Insiders. This Workshop built on the work undertaken by the Department in October/November 2017 and also provided a unique opportunity for DGCA officials to build networks with regional aviation security partners.</p> <p>Advanced Technology Implementation (ATI) Project</p> <p>Australia partnered with UK Department for Transport to deliver ATI training sessions in February 2018 at Ngurah Rai International Airport, Denpasar. Approximately 100 aviation security officers were trained on advanced screening technologies such as body scanners and explosive trace detection equipment. DGCA policies and regulations have been revised and nationally consistent standard operating procedures have been implemented at airports as a result of this project.</p> <p>International Ship and Port Facility Security Code Training</p> <p>Home Affairs delivered a five-day Port Security Workshop in Denpasar from 30 January to 2 February 2018. The Workshop was jointly delivered with the United States Coast Guard and Carnival Australia, a private sector cruise ship company. The Workshop targeted officials from the DGST - Indonesia's Port Security regulator and Port Facility Security Officers from 13 ports across Indonesia. The content of the Workshop focused on the implementation of the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code including foundations training, security threats and trends, security deficiencies, suspicious activity detection methods and risk management frameworks. This training helps ensure Indonesia meets security standards to attract cruise ships to its ports, thereby increasing tourism and foreign exchange income. In addition, participants took part in discussions on comparative port security legislative frameworks from the US and Australia. The Workshop also exposed participants to Port and Ship Security training that was delivered by Carnival Australia's Company Security Officer as well as a practical exercise at Benoa Port, Denpasar. The Director of Indonesia's Port Security regulator officially opened the Workshop and this received positive local media coverage in Indonesia.</p> <p>Aviation Security Regulatory Enhancement & Operational Benchmarking Visit</p> <p>In February 2018, three officials from Indonesia's DGCA and four officials from Indonesia's Airport Operators – Angkasa-Pura, travelled to Melbourne to participate in a five day regulatory enhancement and operational benchmarking visit to Melbourne, Australia. The Program provided the officials with three days of Workshop based activities that provided them with the opportunity to meet and discuss the aviation security regulatory approach adopted by Australia with officials from Home Affairs (Transport Security, Australian Border Force, Australian Federal Police). In addition from the private sector, Qantas Group, Virgin Australia and Garuda Indonesia representatives also participated in the Workshop by providing advice on the airlines approach to aviation security and working with government to raise the aviation security baseline. Participants also participated in two days of practical training at Melbourne Airport which focused on passenger screening, baggage screening, airport security design, advanced screening technologies and air cargo security.</p> <p>Further description of outcomes from these activities is provided in Section 3 of this report.</p> |
| <p>Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre (AUSTRAC)</p> | <p>Focus: Investigating illegal financial transactions Key activities undertaken</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work which commenced in the previous reporting period focused on regional People Smuggling networks and the final two legs of the exchange occurred in Jakarta from 29 January to 2 February, and the Kuala Lumpur leg occurring from 26 February to 2 March. The People Smuggling exchanges involved one AUSTRAC analyst (M1), three Pusat Pelaporan dan Analisis Transaksi Keuangan (PPATK) analysts (F2:M1), one INP officer (M1) and one self-funded Central Bank of Malaysia officer (F1). The focus of this work remained on the potential for these networks to not only move illegal immigrants (people smuggling), but also to be used by human traffickers. In addition, the work explored the possibility that these networks could potentially facilitate the movement of |

| Partnership | Focus of work and activities undertaken |
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| | <p>foreign terrorist fighters within and beyond the region and for the transportation of arms, unreported cash or other contraband goods. Exchanges in each of the jurisdictions involved briefings with respective law enforcement partner agencies, including the INP in Jakarta, the AFP representatives in Jakarta and Kuala Lumpur, as well as with the Royal Malaysian Police's Special Branch in Kuala Lumpur. A final intelligence product containing actionable financial intelligence was completed by all parties at the end of March 2018. This document is available for review by DFAT.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Key intelligence outcomes from the People Smuggling exchange include: the identification of persons of interest's roles within the syndicate, i.e. Collector, intermediary, principals; discovery of the involvement of public officials; identification of transactions as part of an international syndicate involving a number of countries; the use of differences in immigration regulations affecting the movement of people, including transit arrangements; and transactions links between the two People Smuggling syndicates analysed. This product was deemed of such value by Office of National Assessments that it was included in the Prime Minister's daily briefing. This exchange also met its other key objectives of mutual capacity building for all analysts across three jurisdictions and the building of operational level relationships across the participating financial intelligence analysts and also amongst law enforcement agencies in the three jurisdictions. ▪ Consultation on the topic (crime type) of the second analyst exchange began in March 2018 with AUSTRAC stakeholders in Australia, the Government of Australia law enforcement partners in Australia and Jakarta (AFP), PPATK and with their law enforcement partner, the Indonesian National Police (INP), and the Philippines financial intelligence unit and their law enforcement partners. As a result of these negotiations, in May 2018 it was agreed by the Heads of the Australian, Indonesian and Philippines financial intelligence agencies that the topic for the second analyst exchange would be a terrorist group originating in the Philippines but active in Indonesia and who had potentially received funds from Australia. ▪ The first leg of the exchange was held in May 2018 over a two week period in Canberra, and involved one AUSTRAC analyst (F1), three PPATK analysts (F1:M2), two Philippines analysts (M2) and one Malaysian officer (M1). The analysts from PPATK, AMLC and AUSTRAC worked together in AUSTRAC's Canberra office. During this time they met with Dr Lucia Pietropaoli, First Secretary Justice and Security, Jakarta Embassy and the AIPJ2 Team Leader to reflect on the value of the exchange. Rob Buchan, Director of Indonesia Programs, AUSTRAC also accompanied the PPATK analysts to Canberra. ▪ Given the discovery of Malaysian persons of interest during the Canberra exchange, the Malaysian financial intelligence unit was invited to join the second and the third exchanges in Jakarta and Manila. In June 2018, Malaysia confirmed their participation on a self-funded basis. The readiness and ease of bringing Malaysia into this exchange at late notice is a very good example of how the program (and its predecessors) have engendered a strong culture of collaboration and trust amongst financial intelligence units in the region. With the joining of Malaysia, it made this exchange the first quadrilateral engagement of its kind in the world providing unprecedented and significantly enhanced capacity building, regional operational (and strategic) relationship building and a deeper intelligence insight opportunity. ▪ The second leg of the exchange will occur in Jakarta from 2 – 6 July and the final leg in Manila is planned for 30 July to 3 August. <p>Further description of outcomes from these activities is provided in Section 3 of this report</p> |
| Department of Home Affairs - Legal | <p>Focus: Investigating and responding to terrorism and transnational crime</p> <p>Key activities undertaken</p> <p>Over its second six months, this project supported a number of activities that contribute to the project objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to build greater technical capacity among Indonesian criminal justice agencies to implement terrorism and transnational crime laws, including through international crime cooperation and advanced investigation and prosecution techniques; and ▪ to enhance operational links and coordination between Indonesian criminal justice agencies, and between these agencies and their regional counterparts, to respond to terrorism and transnational crime. <p>KPK Program</p> <p>A series of activities was delivered with KPK to develop the Technical Guidelines on Money Laundering and Asset Recovery in Capital Markets.</p> |

| Partnership | Focus of work and activities undertaken |
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| | <p>Between January and July 2018, five focus group discussions (FGDs) were held in Jakarta to support development of the guidelines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> representatives from KPK, PSHK, Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK), PPATK and UNODC (13 men; 4 women), and Australian experts from Home Affairs and the Australian Securities and Investments Commission KPK, PSHK, and practitioners from OJK, and AGO (15 men; 9 women) on the criminal prosecution and implementation process. KPK, PSHK, and practitioners from OJK, AGO, PPATK and INP to review the early draft of the guidelines Australian experts and 10 KPK and PSHK drafting team members to contribute further Australian experience to the guidelines and identify areas for further research and revision. KPK, PSHK, and financial market practitioners from the private sector, corporate regulators and other relevant groups: OJK, AHP, KSEI, Ministry of Finance, Bank Indonesia, Indonesia Stock Exchange, Public Listed Companies Association, and Garuda Indonesia (19 men; 9 women). <p>Outside of the FGDs, Home Affairs has also supported KPK and PSHK on revisions to the draft guidelines, with comparative examples on Australia's approach to money laundering in capital markets, strategies for recovery of criminal assets, international legal cooperation, and inter-agency coordination. Home Affairs has also provided technical advice on applicable international standards around this crime type, and best practice in guideline development, including effective methods of presenting information (tables, charts, graphics etc.), referencing available data sources, and how to best describe suspicious indicators in the capital market.</p> <p>Work on this project continues, with final revisions underway before the technical guidelines are tested with practitioners through a desktop simulation exercise in August/September 2018.</p> <p>Attorney General Office Program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Law and Security Cooperation Project has supported a series of activities with the AGO, including through partnerships with its new Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime Directorate, Legal and International Bureau, and Asset Recovery Centre. AIPJ2 made a small contribution to these activities: primary funding was variously co-contributed by the Indo-Pacific Justice and Security Program, the ASEAN Taskforce and the United States Department of Justice. The ASEAN Workshop on Using Electronic Evidence in Terrorism and Transnational Crime Cases was co-delivered with the AGO's Legal and International Bureau at JCLEC, Semarang from 10-12 April 2018. Building on previous activities focusing on this critical capability gap, 30 investigators, prosecutors and legal policy officials (19 male; 11 female) from ASEAN countries attended to increase their understanding of, and ability to effectively use, electronic evidence in terrorism and transnational crime cases. Indonesia was represented by the AGO and INP. The workshop agenda and evaluation report is available on request. The first in a series of Prosecutor Training Workshops on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime was co-delivered with AGO's Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime Directorate and the United States Department of Justice in Yogyakarta from 2-4 May 2018. The workshop trained 40 prosecutors (30 men; 10 women) from AGO provincial offices across Java and the new Directorate to address a self-identified capability gap around capacity to investigate and prosecute complex terrorism and transnational crime cases through the use of newer forms of electronic and financial evidence. The workshop agenda and participant feedback is available on request. The Asset Recovery Interagency Network–Asia Pacific (ARIN-AP) Criminal Asset Management Seminar was co-delivered and co-funded by Home Affairs and AGO's Asset Recovery Centre, in Yogyakarta on 7-9 May 2018. The Seminar supported the AGO in leading Indonesia's 2018 presidency of the ARIN-AP regional network for criminal asset recovery. It was attended by almost 60 practitioners, including 35 Indonesian officials (AGO and KPK) and NGO Kemitraan, as well as practitioners from ARIN-AP members Thailand, Vanuatu, PNG, Cambodia, Mongolia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste, Philippines and Vietnam. Experts from Australia (Home Affairs, and CDPP), Belgium, Ireland, New Zealand, and United States also presented on international standards, use of the private sector, crypto-assets, and lessons learned in their own jurisdictions. The seminar agenda and a summary of participant feedback is available on request. |

| Partnership | Focus of work and activities undertaken |
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| | <p>Legal Adviser/Home Affairs (Legal) Post</p> <p>In addition to the above, the AIPJ2 Legal Adviser/Home Affairs Post delivered or otherwise supported the following law and security activities in Indonesia in line with the above objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trained AGO prosecutors on Australia's criminal asset recovery framework and practice Trained AGO prosecutors on Australia's counter-terrorism framework and experience Co-led (with AGO) a comparative study of terrorism laws in the sub-region, an outcome from the Sub-Regional Meeting on Cross-Border Terrorism and Foreign Terrorist Fighters Trained, with AGO, INP and AFP, prosecutors, investigators and financial intelligence officers on combating people smuggling crimes in Indonesia Contract development for trafficking in persons prosecutor mentoring facility and guideline implementation with the International Organization for Migration Indonesia, and Supported Indonesia in its development of a law on the International Transfer of Prisoners, including through provision of information to the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. <p>Further description of outcomes from these activities is provided in Section 3 of this report</p> |
| AFP | <p>Focus: Law enforcement / cybercrime / preventing violent extremism</p> <p>Key activities undertaken</p> <p>During this reporting period the AFP facilitated the following approved activities with AIPJ2 funding support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comparative study tour to Australia by the INP Corruption Directorate to Canberra and Melbourne in February 2018. Counter Terrorism bilateral meeting between the INP and the Philippines National Police in the Philippines in March 2018; Counter Terrorism Family Engagement Workshop at JCLEC in May 2018; INP Officer secondment to the AFP Counter Terrorism portfolio in Canberra and Sydney in June 2018. <p>Also, in collaboration with Attorney General Department and DFAT, the AFP undertook:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The delivery of the Regional Cybercrime Investigations Workshop for INP officers (24 officers, including five females) in Bali, Indonesia between 6 and 10 November 2017; The delivery of the Covert Online Engagement Workshop for INP Officers (19 participants, including two females) in Jakarta, Indonesia between 15 and 19 January 2018. <p>The outcomes resulting from these activities are summarised in section 3 of this report.</p> |

2.2.3 Pillar 3 – Preventing Violent Extremism (PVE)

| Partnership | Focus of work and activities undertaken |
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| <p>Partnership with Yayasan Prasasti Perdamaian (YPP)</p> <p>Organisation for the Promotion of Peace</p> | <p>Focus: Enabling environment for the rehabilitation and reintegration process of deportees</p> <p>Key activities undertaken</p> <p>Improving Local Government Capacity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The YPP capacity building team organised trainings for social workers in Central Java and Jakarta in order to enhance their knowledge of how to handle ex-terrorists and how to tackle the issue of radicalism. Training was delivered for 10 social workers at Rumah Perlindungan dan Trauma Centre in handling deportees. YPP has also continued to monitor the ongoing trainings delivered by the Centre and identified a need to simplify Support has been provided to local government in Central Java (Karanganyar and Sragen in) for development of deportee reintegration plans. <p>Outreach to deportees</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A memorandum of understanding between YPP and the Directorate General of Corrections has been established to facilitate co-operation and access. A work plan has been developed with Aliansi Indonesia Damai to work together in developing standard operating procedures in handling terrorist convicts in corrections institutions. |

| Partnership | Focus of work and activities undertaken |
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| Partnership with C-SAVE Indonesia Civil Society Coalition on Countering Violent Extremism | <p>Focus: Counter-Terrorism Law and standard operating procedures on social rehabilitation, repatriation, and reintegration</p> <p>Key activities undertaken</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for revision and improvement of the Counter Terrorism Law has been provided, including through the following activities: monitoring of the law drafting sessions; conducting public discussions and consultations; preparing policy papers; public education through Indonesian National Radio about the involvement of CSOs and women in CVE; exploring cooperation for routine monthly broadcasting. Support for development of standard operating procedures for rehabilitation and reintegration, including through cooperation with the Ministry of Social Affairs to field test the standard operating procedures in shelters managed by the Ministry prior to finalisation. Results of the testing of the standard operating procedures have been documented and revisions made, including as a result of inputs from BNPT. |
| Partnership with The Wahid Foundation | <p>Focus: National Action Plan on CVE and building a CSO coalition for countering radicalisation through public discourse and organisational development</p> <p>Key activities undertaken</p> <p>National Action Plan for Preventing Extremism</p> <p>Wahid Foundation has supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working group discussions on the National Action Plan (NAP) on preventing extremism in collaboration with BNPT and UNWOMEN. The consultation process and discussions on the draft of NAP with the Coordinating Ministry of Politics, Law and Security and other ministries. Public consultation on the draft NAP. Advocacy and discussion with BNPT and other stakeholders. <p>Mobilising moderate Civil Society Actors</p> <p>The Wahid Foundation has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalised the book 'Sumber Ekstremisme' (Sources of Extremism) which is written by AIPJ2 RANHAM adviser Mohammed Hafiz and other authors. The book is intended for government and CSO partners and scheduled to be published at the end of July 2018 As part of their National Strategy for CVE Campaign conducted a live discussion on Radio RPK FM, talking about the results from the research conducted by Wahid Foundation on tolerance among women and youth. Pak Sujatmiko from BNPT participated and presented the BNPT strategy for preventing extremism within universities and among youth Held constructive meetings with the Coordinating Minister for Politics, Law and Security on the plan for Wahid Foundation to work in NTB on the mobilisation of moderate actors to prevent violent extremism (in Bima and Dompu districts). Continued to conduct the Development of the 'Peace Culture at School Program' in Central Java (15 schools), Jakarta (13 schools), East Java (14 schools) and West Java (13 schools). Conducted an educational program on Understanding Peaceful Islam for Islamic Teacher in DKI Jakarta and West Java attended by 30 teachers and a program for 60 Rohis leaders in DKI Jakarta and West Java and 45 Rohis leaders in Central Java In collaboration with MoRA in East Java conducted a Peaceful Rohis Declaration and Ramadhan Supercamp. 400 Rohis students from 38 sub-districts in East Java participated. In collaboration with Forum Syuhada Indonesia conducted a Peaceful Islam and Tolerance Campaign in Mosque Al Fataa, a mosque associated with extremist messaging in the past Issued a Challenge Fund for Tolerance call for proposals to expand the countering intolerance campaign at the community level. Wahid Foundation selected nine of 26 proposals to be implemented. |
| Other / new PVE partners | <p>Key activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aliansi Indonesia Damai is conducting a geo-mapping exercise identifying areas and schools vulnerable to recruitment by radical elements which is expected to be finished in mid-July. Aliansi Indonesia Damai received a letter of support from the Directorate for High |

| Partnership | Focus of work and activities undertaken |
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| | <p>Schools of the Ministry of Education and Culture on 25 June for the planned activities in schools.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PUSAD Paramadina will conduct a literature review and research design for the research on drivers of engagement in violent extremism. Collaborative discussions have been held with experts from the Center for Religious and Cross-Cultural Studies, TAF and Institute for Peace and Conflict. ▪ Peace Generation will establish a Creative Team along with two other CSOs, who will design a community based awareness campaign in Poso and Jember to help promote pluralist values and counter extremist ideology. ▪ Kalijaga Institute for Justice will develop draft modules for mainstreaming PVE into the school system. The modules are being developed drawing upon some of the insights from recent policy papers on extremism and will target three groups: teachers; parent-teacher associations; and students. The modules will be field tested in schools in Klaten near Yogyakarta. ▪ Solo Bersimfoni is a new PVE grantee working at sub provincial level in Solo, Central Java. They will develop training modules and conduct training of trainers on values of community harmony for youth and students and contest violent extremist messaging. ▪ AIPJ2 continues to support the WGWC to establish its operational capacities and work plan. The WGWC Steering Committee has asked AIPJ2 to disburse funds through Asian Muslim Action Network as its Secretariat, namely to provide activity management and administrative support. Specific activities have been designed and implementation will commence in the second half of 2018. |

2.2.4 Pillar 4 – Correctional Services Reform

| Partnership | Focus of work and activities undertaken |
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| Partnership with TAF (TAF) | <p>Focus: Strengthening the Corrections Database System (SDP), management of high risk inmates, and corrections system reform</p> <p>Key activities undertaken</p> <p>Corrections Database System</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Building on prior support from AIPJ2, in February 2018 the GoI enacted ministerial decree no. 3 of 2018 on online remissions (see Annex 4). ▪ Between February and June 2018, AIPJ2 continued to provide support for Corrections Database System (SDP) development and implementation, including in relation to the requirements of Ministerial Decree No. 3 of 2018. This support has included both technical IT inputs as well as process facilitation inputs. <p>High risk inmates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In May AIPJ2 conducted a workshop with DGC and Centre for Detention Studies to develop an assessment tool for the rehabilitation program for high risk inmates (BNPT will focus on profiling and placement). The rehabilitation assessment tool is part of the implementation of the Ministerial Decree on Guidance on the Management of High Risk Terrorists. FGDs were held to discuss the criteria, roles and assessment periods, and the tool was finalised in a meeting on 24 May 2018. ▪ Centre for Detention Studies conducted field trials of the assessment tool in Nusakambangan prison (dedicated prison for high risk inmates) in June. A workshop was then held with DGC to review the instrument. It was agreed that high risk inmates needed to be assessed in relation to their beliefs, ideology, behaviour, family and social relationships. The tools are being adjusted based on the trials and there will be follow up discussions with parole officers to strengthen the questions / tools. <p>Systems reform</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In January, the Institute for Criminal Justice Reform and its National Alliance of Criminal Code Reform members developed a new strategy to monitor progress of Indonesia's Criminal Code Law amendment. The progress monitoring system can be accessed publicly at www.reformasikuhp.org. |

| Partnership | Focus of work and activities undertaken |
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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Centre for Detention Studies has continued to support DGC in the formulation of their blueprint on prison reform through facilitating internal working group discussions, proposing ideas on both content stakeholder consultation processes, and presenting recommendations on the draft blueprint to the leadership. In June, a draft of the blueprint was presented to the Director General for her comment and feedback. ▪ In May, a workshop was held on disability needs assessment in the corrections system. The workshop was attended by representatives from DGC, Centre for Detention Studies, DPOs, TAF and AIPJ2. It was agreed that DGC will revise its profiling form and standard guidelines to be more disability sensitive. Further research about how to mainstream disability issues into the corrections / prisons management will also be conducted by Centre for Human Rights, Islamic University of Indonesia who developed their research methodology and data collection tools through FGDs with Centre for Detention Studies and SIGAB. ▪ In May, AIPJ2 conducted a workshop with DGC and Centre for Detention Studies and it was agreed to develop two juvenile assessment tools: risk assessment tool; and rehabilitation program assessment tool. Drafts of these tools were developed through FGDs and will be further discussed with representatives from juvenile prisons in Bandung, Jakarta and Tangerang. |

2.2.5 Pillar 5 – Partnership development and GEDSI

GEDSI

AIPJ2's GEDSI related activities are now mainly reported under each Pillar, particularly Pillar 1 (e.g. Disability Law implementation, women in contact with the law, child marriage, and National Action Plan on Human Rights). Other GEDSI influencing activities have included:

Disability rights indicators: This new initiative involves a number of DPO networks across the country. This activity aims to contribute to the implementation and monitoring of the disability law through clear indicators and monitoring tools. As a first step, AIPJ2 supported Organisasi Harapan Nusantara and Disability Rights Fund to conduct a joint workshop in Yogyakarta in May 2018. About 50 participants attended from 20 DPOs, with government agency representatives from BAPPENAS and Ministry of Law and Human Rights attending. Results of the workshop were consensus on the need for disability rights indicator and monitoring tools, and the draft of an indicator framework which will be developed further.

Inclusive Court expansion: This initiative aims to build on and replicate the good practices of an identified inclusive court in Yogyakarta, Gunung Kidul District Court. AIPJ2 will collaborate with SIGAB and the Lembaga Bantuan Hukum Makassar (legal aid organisation) to implement this activity in a court in Makassar, through a twinning arrangement between the two courts. In this collaboration, Lembaga Bantuan Hukum Makassar and SIGAB will work with the local DPO and law enforcement institutions, to share learning and good practices in Yogyakarta and in Gunung Kidul District to promote its replication in South Sulawesi. The proposal and concept for this activity has been finalised and the contract is now being prepared. The Supreme Court has supported the inclusive court pilots as preparation for the RPP Peradilan (see above). Once the RPP is passed by the Government, the Supreme Court intends to work with AIPJ2 to draft a PERMA and implement inclusive courts across Indonesia, drawing on the experience of these two pilots. Contrary to PERMA 3/17, the Court leadership has decided not to regulate disability inclusion ahead of the Executive, because it feels the Executive is best placed take the lead now that the Disability Law is in place.

Media and Social Media Engagement

Influencing activities have included the following.

A 'Story of Change' workshop was held in Jakarta from 2–4 April 2018, and was attended by 24 participants (17 women and seven men, of which three were PWD and four were AIPJ2 staff). The workshop was delivered by TEMPO Institute in collaboration with SOLIDARITAS. The purpose of the

workshop was to develop partner capacity to document compelling stories of change that help a wider audience understand the nature of their work, the changes being supported on the ground, and the lessons being learned. The workshop led to the development of 23 draft Stories of Change which are due for finalisation and publication by the end of July 2018.

A 'Pitching and Writing' training was held in Jakarta on 30 June and 1 July in Jakarta, and was attended by 14 participants (five women and nine men, including three people with disabilities and three AIPJ2 team members). The training was delivered by The Conversation and organised through Saraswati and the AIPJ2 Knowledge Hub. The purpose of the training was to improve participants' writing skills and thereby increase opportunities for publication (information sharing and knowledge transfer). Following the training, one mentoring opportunity has been offered to each participant by The Conversation's editor, and the best articles will be published. All participants rated the training as either useful (36%) or very useful (64%) in support of their work and 76% of participants stated they were now more confident to write articles and blogs about key issues in their field. A second training will be conducted 4 - 5 August 2018.

In addition to the structured training, AIPJ2 has also provided ongoing support to partner organisations with respect to their engagement with the media, for example by editing/reviewing their press releases, encouraging journalists to attend AIPJ2 supported events, and providing advice on partner communication strategies and media engagement guidelines.

Based on earlier discussions in April-May between AIPJ2 and CVE Centre within the Ministry of Home Affairs, a gap in the capacity of CSOs in developing communications strategies on PVE was identified. A concept note on conducting a discovery exercise to identify specific capacity development needs was subsequently developed and circulated in mid May 2018, and the discovery exercise conducted in June. The discovery exercise engaged the participants to assess their current communications activities – the decision-making process, who is in charge, success and challenges, and managing risks. The exercise also probed each organisation on target audience, resources (human and funding) as well as their future plans for PVE communications. Findings from these exercises will be further used by the CVE Centre and AIPJ2 to develop a follow-up communications strategy workshop (late September).

AIPJ2 knowledge hub

The Knowledge Hub room at the AIPJ2 office has been increasingly active in hosting events since it was opened in April. Events have included: the following.

A screening and discussion of a semi-documentary film *Jalan Pulang* by lin Brur, a former terrorist inmate. The documentary portrayed his challenge and effort as he, along with members of Poso community, tried to overcome the division as a result of past conflict and learn to live together. The screening was also part of the soft-launching of Pusad Paramadina's book, *Exit from Extremism – Eight Biographies of transitioning from a life of violence to peace building*, of which lin's story is one.

Hosting of a Discovery Exercise – Communications and Preventing Violent Extremism work on 7-8 June 2018.

The on-line knowledge sharing platforms of the Knowledge Hub continue to be developed for three communities of practice, namely justice reform and anti corruption, preventing violent extremism, and security. Under the PVE community of practice, a knowledge sharing platform has been designed and is now being finalised. The security community is likely to share knowledge publicly but allow upload access initially only from government partners; the Hub is listed on the agenda at a high level bilateral Ministers meeting in early August.

In addition, a visual design for the donor coordination platform has been prepared and is now being reviewed by Bappenas.

Monitoring, evaluation and learning

AIPJ2 continues to support the conduct of quarterly reflection meetings with key Indonesian CSO implementing partners. The second round of quarterly reflections was held in March, and the third in late June / early July. Participant feedback from the second round of quarterly reflection events was generally very positive. These events aim to help build the capacity of implementing partners to monitor activity implementation, review and reflect on implementing progress, more effectively report on results, learn lessons and improve future implementation plans. AIPJ2 staff capacity to facilitate these quarterly reflection meetings is being built. As partner capacities are built, it is being observed that partners are adopting the quarterly reflection process as their own.

An organisational capacity assessment tool, with a particular focus on MEL systems, has been developed by AIPJ2. It is anticipated that this will be jointly applied with core CSO partners during the second half of the year. Core partners include SIGAB, SAPDA, C-Save, YPP, Wahid, Rumah KITAB, PEKKA, ICJ and MaPPI. This will help partners (and AIPJ2) more clearly identify capacity development needs, as well as provide a baseline against which any future changes in capacity might be assessed.

Operations

AIPJ2 conducted a finance and fraud training with a new core partner, Institute of Community Justice in Makassar on 28 May which covered grant financial reporting, internal control system, procurement process, fraud prevention and taxation.

AIPJ2 also conducted a finance and operations induction in Bandung on 15 May with three new PVE partners, namely Peace Generation and their partners Tanoker, and Monsituwu.

In recognition of the potential for the partners to have interaction with children and youth, particularly for PVE Partners, AIPJ2 held a one-day training on Child Protection Policy on 25 April 2018. The training was developed in collaboration with DFAT Child Protection Unit, and included sessions on analysing each organisation's risks and mitigation towards child protection. There were 19 participants representing 14 organisations. Each organisation identified follow up action required after the training.

3 Assessment of Progress against AIPJ2 Objectives

3.1 Overview

AIPJ2's broad goals are:

- > Indonesian partner organisations are embedding transparency, accountability and anti-corruption reforms in process and practice
- > Indonesian partner organisations are preventing and investigating transnational crime more effectively
- > Indonesian partner organisations are preventing violent extremism ¹
- > Police, courts and correctional services are collaborating to enforce rights and uphold the rule of law
- > Justice and legal services promote greater accessibility and enhance gender equality so that the rights to justice services of women and people with disabilities are fulfilled and that they are included in, and benefit from, development.²

Under AIPJ2's theory of change, Indonesian partners work towards each of these goals by developing policies and implementation plans that are informed by evidence of sub-national practice, the rights of

¹ Previously this was expressed as 'promoting tolerance and countering radicalisation'. There was consensus that the outcome should be worded more directly around prevention of violence.

² While this was originally designed as a separate Pillar 5 objective, it is now largely mainstreamed in to the work of other pillars

women and people with disabilities, inputs from CSOs, and / or international good practice. Improved GoI policies and implementation plans are thus the end of facility outcomes that AIPJ2 supports.

AIPJ2 contributes to these locally-led efforts by supporting the following intermediate outcomes.

- > **Knowledge:** GoI and CSO partners have enhanced knowledge of problems and how to solve them based on evidence.
- > **Partnerships:** GoI and CSO partners are working effectively together (partnerships, networks and coalitions) to develop improved policy and support its implementation.
- > **Institutional capacity development:** GoI and CSO partners have enhanced institutional capacity (systems and skills) to support policy development and implementation.
- > **GEDSI:** GoI and CSO partners have enhanced understanding of how to promote and protect the rights of women and people with disabilities.

The following sections therefore provide a description of AIPJ2's contribution to new or improved policy development and implementation plans, as well as progress being made in supporting enhanced knowledge, partnerships, institutional capacity and GEDSI.

AIPJ2's significant policy change narratives, as submitted to DFAT as part of its Performance Assessment Framework reporting obligations in May 2018, are provided in Annex 4.

3.2 Pillar 1 – Transparency, Accountability and Anti-Corruption

Indonesian partner organisations are embedding transparency, accountability and anti-corruption reforms in process and practice

Policy and implementation plans

AIPJ2 support has contributed to the following.

Women in contact with the law. The Guidebook on Adjudicating Women in Contact with the Law was formally launched by the Deputy Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Indonesia in March 2018. The Handbook provides guidance to judges of the Courts on the Practice Direction on Women before the Law (PERMA 3/2017). A significant policy change narrative on AIPJ2's contribution to this work is provided at Annex 4.

Disability Law implementing regulations. There have been slight delays in the finalisation of regulations, which were expected in April. In May 2018, a final draft of the RPP on Social Welfare was delivered to the Ministry of Social Affairs, which had been developed with support from AIPJ2.

National Action Plan on Human Rights. The new Presidential Regulation on RANHAM (PERPRES No.33/2018) was issued in April 2018. AIPJ2 facilitated the preparation of the National Action Plan, and actions have been included in the plan that specifically address the human rights of women and people with disabilities.

Small Claims Process. Suggested improvements have been drafted for the Supreme Court Ease of Doing Business Working Group on the Regulation on the operations of the Small Claims Process in the Courts. These will be presented to the Supreme Court leadership in early October for final decision.

Restorative Justice. A concept paper and action plan on restorative justice has been drafted with AIPJ2 support, and submitted to Bappenas in June 2018. Bappenas aims to develop a restorative justice policy paper and have a restorative justice action plan included in the next Medium Term Development Plan.

Knowledge, partnerships, institutional capacity and GEDSI

Knowledge generated with AIPJ2 support includes:

- > data and information relevant to understanding how women are affected by court practices and decisions (including on divorce, rape/sexual assault and marriage dispensation) and how women's rights to equal access to justice can be advanced
- > how to improve access to justice for people with disabilities, including court services (e.g. through piloting of the inclusive court program)
- > data and information on the drivers and scope of child marriage, including how this can be addressed through legal reform
- > data and information on the operations of the Small Claims Courts and on money laundering
- > providing examples of both international best practice and sub-national practice with respect to developing a restorative justice policy and action plan.

Key CSO partners (e.g. LEIP, MAPPI, PSHK, SIBAB and SAPDA) have all reported gains in knowledge as a result of participation in AIPJ2 supported activities.

Partnerships for judicial reform are being strengthened, including with respect to:

- > the work of the Indonesian Judicial Reform Forum and the operations of the Judicial Reform Technical Office
- > dialogue and collaboration between DPOs and GOI agencies, including in the preparation of the disability Law implementing regulations
- > the Joint Secretariat preparing the National Action Plan on Human Rights
- > partnerships to combat child marriage, which now include Institute of Community Justice in South Sulawesi working with local government and CSOs to improve local regulations, Institute of Community Justice in South Sulawesi, and Yayasan Pemberdayaan with its strength at the grassroots and community level, and Rumah KitaB continuing to play its role at the national level
- > the newly established Working Group on Restorative Justice
- > the Working Group on Women on Preventing / Countering Violent Extremism.

Key CSO partners have all reported improved relations and interaction with other organisations as a result of ongoing engagement in AIPJ2 supported activities.

AIPJ2 continues to support institutional capacity development within both CSO and GoI partner agencies through providing formal and informal training, mentoring, and technical advisory support for developing such things as operational guidelines / standard operating procedures and data collection and analysis systems. The satisfaction of participants with AIPJ2 supported training (including its relevance and usefulness to their work) is collected at the end of all training events directly managed by AIPJ2, and all implementing partners are encouraged to do the same.

An organisational capacity assessment tool for AIPJ2's core Indonesian CSO implementing partners has recently been developed. It is hoped that this tool will provide a basis on which an assessment of changes in key elements of CSO partner organisational capacities can be made over time, including with respect to partner MEL, GEDSI and Communications capacities.

Support for GEDSI is integral to much of the work supported under Pillar 1, as already reported above in relation to such activities as women in contact with the law, disability law implementing regulations, inclusive courts, and combatting child marriage. Information on some additional GEDSI related initiatives is provided in Section 3.6 below.

3.3 Pillar 2 – Transnational Crime and Security Strengthening

Indonesian partner organisations are preventing and investigating transnational crime more effectively

Australian Border Force reported the following:

Policy and implementation plans

ABF is focused on providing technical and leadership training that supports the frontline operations of the Directorate General Customs and Excise and DGI Immigration (DGI). Influencing policies and plans is not currently a focus of their program of work.

Knowledge, partnerships, capacity development and GEDSI

The ABF training has been well received by participants, and ABF reports that there is some evidence that skills have been applied in the workplace and resulted in an increased rate of small volume detections (e.g. currency and tobacco) and improved information sharing. Based on experience to date, ABF has shifted away from technology based training towards more soft skills such as questioning, deception detection and real time risk assessment. There is also a recognised need to move, over time, from direct training delivery to supporting training capacity development within partner agencies (e.g. a training of trainer model) if such training is to be provided on a sustainable basis.

ABF continues to focus on identifying and understanding partner training needs and tailoring courses accordingly. ABF has commenced a deliberate shift from single agency focused training to multi-agency courses where components of training touch on more than one agency's priorities. They believe this is the first step in driving greater cooperation and collaboration between border authorities.

ABF have observed improvements in the DGCI canine program including changes to dog kennelling and welfare that are directly related to the study visit to Melbourne.

ABF note the limited participation of women in the training courses provided. Of 300 participants, some 41 have been women. They continue to discuss this with counterparts in order to seek ways in which to increase female participation. Plans to support women only leadership training are being developed.

Department of Home affairs (Transport Security) reported the following:

Policy and implementation plans

As a result of the Threat and Risk workshops, DGCA developed a new national regulation (Directorate General Decree KP238/2017) incorporating the new risk management methodology and requiring all Indonesian airports to implement risk assessment tools developed under the project.

The Advanced Technology Implementation project has supported the development and implementation of nationally consistent policy and standard operating procedures for the implementation and use of advanced screening technologies at airports.

This Aviation Security Regulatory Enhancement and Operational Benchmarking visit has led to the identification of five key improvement areas of focus for DGCA – (regulatory design and consultation requirements, systems to report and respond to transport security incidents, DGCA's approach to threat and risk management, the need for governance and capability reform and the need for the establishment of a system to security categorise Indonesian airports). As a result, the 2018-19 TSCP will include work across these five areas of focus.

Knowledge, partnerships, capacity development and GEDSI

The Threat and Risk Workshops have provided DGCA with an Aviation Security Risk Framework, Aviation Security Risk Context Statement and Risk Assessment Tools that can be used by DGCA and Airport Operators. As a result, stakeholders will be able to ensure that threats and risks to aviation are better identified, addressed and managed nationally. The framework will assist in determining the distribution of regulatory, operational and budget resources to those areas with the highest risk, based on evidence gathered using the risk tools. The project encourages information exchange between DGCA and airport operators in regards to transport security threats and collaborative approaches to

management of risks. It also encourages closer engagement between DGCA and intelligence agencies for identification and treatment of transport related threat and has provided DGCA officials with the opportunity to develop closer links with their regional neighbours through the June 2018 Workshop. This Workshop further developed officials' practical skills in risk identification and risk mitigation with specific focus on the issue of Insider Risk.

Advanced Technology Implementation (ATI) Project has helped prepare Indonesia to comply with new international requirements that will require Government's around the world to implement passenger and cabin baggage explosive trace detection from November 2018. This project has placed Indonesia ahead of much of its regional neighbours in South-East Asia with training and standard operating procedures already well developed to respond to this new international requirement. The project has resulted in revisions to existing regulations and a more collaborative approach between DGCA and airport operators. Following the training at multiple gateways airports in Indonesia, stakeholders have agreed on national consistent standard operating procedures and DGCA are now developing new technical specifications for the implementation and use of the new equipment.

International Ship and Port Facility Security Code Workshop provided participants with technical knowledge and practical tools to assist Port Facility Security Officers and their Managers to implement new measures to comply with International Maritime Organisation's International Ship and Port Facility Security Code. This knowledge will help to address underlying problems of many Indonesian ports not complying with obligations, specifically around access control, Maritime Security Levels and suspicious activity detection and reporting. This project brought together representatives from 13 ports along with officials from Home Affairs, the United States Coast Guard and cruise ship operator Carnival Australia and participants had the opportunity to develop working relationships with each other and with the trainers which will hopefully allow for further informal knowledge exchange and partnerships between Indonesian port operators and the trainers/presenters. The opportunity to include industry (Carnival Australia) also provided participants with vital advice and suggestions around communication and engagement with Ship Security Officers to boost operational consistency of the application of maritime security measures across the 13 ports in Indonesia and help Indonesia meet security standards and attract cruise tourists and foreign exchange income to Indonesia.

Maritime Contingency Exercise (delivered November 2017) is reported to have strengthened Indonesian Government agencies technical expertise, knowledge and awareness of regulatory obligations and provided a unique opportunity for Government and industry contacts to develop key networks.

Aviation Security Regulatory Enhancement & Operational Benchmarking Visit provided senior DGCA officials and senior Angkasa-Pura (Airport Operator) Aviation Security officials with the opportunity to meet and exchange ideas with their equivalent officials in Home Affairs, staff from Melbourne Airport and senior security representatives from three airlines. Out of the visit many relationships were formed between Home Affairs officials and Melbourne Airport Aviation Security staff and the Indonesian delegation which will allow for ongoing dialogue and support to be provided. This exercise provided a much-needed reality check for DGCA officials, who (post visit), self-identified a number of key areas of 'concern' that they believed they needed to focus on to improve their organisational capability and overarching performance as an aviation security regulator.

Department of Home Affairs – Legal

Policy and implementation plans

The Technical Guidelines project with KPK on money laundering and asset recovery, has provided a series of forums for stakeholders to work towards a shared understanding of the issues and possible solutions, e.g. operation of the anti money laundering laws, and gaps or overlapping areas of regulatory or investigative responsibility. Participants are reflecting on Indonesia's regulatory framework and the sufficiency of existing mechanisms to respond to the risk level.

As a result of the Criminal Asset Management Seminar, participants from the AGO's Asset Recovery Centre identified that their budget needed restructuring to enable them to more effectively carry out their role. Indonesian practitioners also identified the need to reform the way criminal asset data is managed across agencies. These ideas complement ongoing work to reform Indonesia's AML and asset recovery laws.

Knowledge, partnerships, capacity development and GEDSI

The Technical Guidelines project, in addition to working towards production of a practical learning resource, is improving awareness of Indonesian practitioners, regulators and private industry representatives about Indonesia's capital market money laundering vulnerabilities and legal frameworks. The Electronic Evidence Workshop built on previous training provided to Indonesian police and prosecutors to enhance their understanding of how to source, capture and utilise electronic evidence in terrorism and transnational crime cases. The Workshop on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime enhanced participants' knowledge of how to handle digital evidence and use 'follow the money' investigative techniques to support criminal investigations and prosecutions. As a result of the Criminal Asset Management Seminar, we noted improving capacity to practice good asset management informed by international standards and best practice.

The Technical Guidelines project has supported Indonesia to increase its inter-agency engagement, collaboration and cooperation in this area of financial crime and corruption. Recognising that a joined-up approach is needed for this complex operating environment, the project has brought together representatives from a broad range of Indonesian agencies relevant to this issue, including KPK, OJK, PPATK, AGO, INP, Indonesian Stock Exchange and the Ministry of Finance. The Workshop on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime helped broker networks between 40 officials from the new AGO Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime Directorate and the provincial offices, as well as police counter terrorism units. Participants expect their new networks will help resolve issues in future transnational crime cases. One of the key outcomes of the Criminal Asset Management Seminar was demonstrating to government officials the potential efficiency opportunities presented by partnership with private industry in the management of seized criminal assets.

The Technical Guidelines project will produce a set of guidelines to enhance capacity of Indonesian authorities to detect, investigate and prosecute money laundering in the capital market. However the very process of developing the guidelines, including the FGDs, is also contemporarily working to improve systems and skills needed to combat this crime type. The Electronic Evidence Workshop, Workshop on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime, and Criminal Asset Management Seminar each included a focus on developing skills needed to effectively pursue evidence or criminal assets located overseas, including using mutual legal assistance.

This project does not specifically focus on women or people with disability. However, Home Affairs aims to collect sex disaggregated data where possible and actively engages with and supports professional development opportunities for Indonesian women who are law, justice and security officials.

AUSTRAC reported the following:

Policy and implementation plans

AUSTRAC support is currently focused on operational improvements and technical skills development rather than influencing policy and plan development.

Knowledge, partnerships, capacity development and GEDSI

By having the analysts work on active law enforcement investigations means that the intelligence product developed at the end of each leg of the exchange is of immediate relevance and use to law enforcement and must be of a high standard. At the end of each exchange the PPATK analysts have presented their findings and learnings to the PPATK Intelligence branch and through direction from

PPATK leadership are instructed to make changes to standard operating procedures to incorporate learnings.

The analyst exchanges conducted over a number of months in different locations actively encourage collaboration and understanding between participants. As the participants must produce an outcome of relevance to each country's law enforcement agencies it requires the analysts to work together to develop and deliver a high quality product under tight time frames. This process provides specific and direct insight into the different approaches undertaken on the same topic by the respective agencies and provides a solid basis for future collaboration and cooperation outside of the analyst exchange program. By having the INP involved it has also provided insight for police to see how financial intelligence is developed and the use it can have to their investigations. Having the PPATK and INP analysts working together over a period of time has encouraged greater ongoing collaboration within Gol agencies.

Participants have built a stronger understanding of the systems and analytical methods employed by each counterpart. Specific understanding and insight into the similarities and differences across systems and analytics allows for more effective exchanges as each partner is aware of the strengths and weaknesses affecting counterparts and how and when they respond to each other. Of particular note is that when news of the recent Surabaya bombings was reported, exchange program analysts contacted each other (via WhatsApp and phone) offering immediate operational support if needed. These informal channels of communication and support are extremely useful in enabling quick regional responses to unfolding transnational crimes.

PPATK already has a healthy male/female ratio of staff with females representing over 60% of their workforce. However females in leadership positions is still an area for focus and development. The career progression opportunities afforded by the exchange program to female analysts will play some part in addressing this issue.

Australian Federal Police reported the following:

Policy and implementation plans

AFP support activities are not currently focused on policy and plan improvement, although it is hoped that some ideas on policy reform options might be generated through exposure to Australian institutions and practices.

Knowledge, partnerships, capacity development and GEDSI

As a result of the Comparative Study Tour to Australia by the INP Corruption Directorate to Canberra and Melbourne, INP gained insights into legislative reform to enable confiscation of criminal assets that might be replicated in Indonesia. INP officers who participated in the visit now have an increased awareness of how the AFP and partners conduct anti-corruption investigations and also undertake criminal asset confiscation enquiries. It is too early to assess whether the INP's increased awareness as a result of the visit will directly lead to an improvement in INP systems and capability.

As a result of the Counter Terrorism bilateral meeting between the INP and the Philippines National Police in the Philippines in March 2018, participant understanding was enhanced about the use of social media by terrorist organisations, and provided an opportunity to exchange relevant intelligence and develop best practices for the exploitation of social media. These working groups between the INP and AFP provide a foundation for relationship building and are expanding the knowledge of the participants and their respective organisations on the regional threat picture and the need for effective and timely information sharing, in line with the ASEAN counter terrorism memorandum of understanding.

The Counter Terrorism Family Engagement Workshop at JCLEC in May 2018, provided INP participants with the skills to support and communicate effectively with the family of persons involved in police activity, particularly mass casualty incidents and the repatriation of foreign fighters, as well as

developing an understanding of preventing violent extremism programs and initiatives available to support police engagement with families. The introduction of new techniques supports the INP soft approach and promotes increased engagement with government and civil society partners. However, it is not yet clear if, when and how the learning may be implemented in practice. There are lessons coming from AIPJ2's other PVE work that may have value for AFP's engagement with INP on PVE, and vice versa. There are operational boundaries that need to be respected so AIPJ2 will work out with DFAT and AFP the most appropriate way to share lessons across activities.

The INP Officer secondment to the AFP Counter Terrorism portfolio in Canberra and Sydney in June 2018 highlighted to the secondee the importance of governance and policy, and the criticality of information exchange with both Policing, Government and Intelligence partners. It is anticipated that this experience will influence improved policy development in the wider INP through the implementation of SOP and other relevant governance doctrine across the INP.

The Regional Cybercrime Investigations Workshop and the Covert Online Engagement Workshop for INP officers provided the INP with knowledge of the underlying issues related to cybercrime and cyber security within Indonesia and the threat this poses to the economic and security stability of Indonesia and the region. INP officers have been provided with tools/equipment to enable them to investigate cybercrime, conduct analysis of electronic devices and retrieve evidential material for potential prosecutions. The Covert Online Engagement Workshop has provided the INP with knowledge of social media platforms, dark web, dark net and how to use these to identify criminal activities in the cyber world. The partnership between AFP and INP continues to be enhanced by these workshops with the exchange of ideas, skills and threats/vulnerabilities within the cyber environment. It is anticipated that workshop participants will apply their learning to improve systems and practice back in the workplace, however this is as yet an assumption and the AFP will continue to assess this. Although these workshops are not directly focussed on promoting and protecting the rights of women and PWDs, these workshops highlight that all crime types are enabled through the cyber/internet environment, including offences of exploiting women, children and vulnerable people, i.e. human trafficking, people smuggling, slavery and child exploitation.

3.4 Pillar 3 – Preventing Violent Extremism

Indonesian partner organisations are preventing violent extremism

Policy and implementation plans

The anti-terrorism law was passed on May 25 2018. AIPJ2 has supported drafting and policy advocacy through C-SAVE, to help ensure that civil society opinions and interests were taken in to account C-SAVE's main contributions were to the definition of terrorism (so that it included a political motive), clarification of BNPT and the Indonesian Armed Forces respective roles, and victims' rights.

Standard operating procedures for managing the rehabilitation and reintegration of deportees have been developed, but there are many challenges in their implementation. AIPJ2 partners will need to work through issues of access with each other and with police and BNPT.

Knowledge, partnerships, capacity development and GEDSI

Through the quarterly reflection process, Wahid Foundation, YPP and C-Save have reported the following intermediate outcomes being achieved.

Deradicalisation issues: Wahid Foundation has reported improved knowledge of de-radicalisation issues and improved working relations with BNPT, other government agencies and CSOs, which is helping them to improve the effectiveness of their work. They also report changes in perceptions among Islamic education teachers about the role of Wahid Foundation (more accepting of the values that Wahid Foundation promotes) and increased understanding among teachers/principals about the potential for radicalism in schools and how this can be addressed. Wahid Foundation has also

expanded its cooperation with non-traditional partners, such as the Associations of Islamic Teachers, and is supporting four new partners (through the Innovation Challenge Fund call for proposals) in promoting peace and tolerance. Wahid Foundation also reports improvements in their own organisational capacity, namely with respect to staff performance, a more effective payments system and updated standard operating procedures.

Knowledge enhancement: YPP has reported enhancement of its own knowledge about the dynamics of people involved in terrorist networks and how to handle them, as well as organisational learning on finance management and communications through participation in AIPJ2 training activities. They also report enhanced knowledge of social workers about dealing with deportees, increased willingness and capacity of local Social Offices to support the handling of deportees, and improved partnerships between YPP and prison authorities. YPP has been regularly visiting woman terrorist inmates in some of the woman prisons and also conducting research related to women and radicalism. From their visits and research, YPP enhances their knowledge of preventing woman terrorist inmates' radicalism. Research on woman migrant labour conducted by YPP also enhance YPP understanding of the pattern of female recruitment into radical groups.

Tackling violent extremism: C-SAVE has reported enhanced knowledge among member organisations of alternatives for tackling violent extremism, including through improved strategy development and policy advocacy. They also report enhanced knowledge of external parties, including social workers dealing with rehabilitation and re-integration of former terrorists and among other state agencies. An improved partnership with Densus 88 has been developed, as evidenced by the agreement to hold monthly meetings.

3.5 Pillar 4 – Corrections Reform

Police, courts and correctional services are collaborating to enforce rights and uphold the rule of law

Policy and implementation plans

Implementation of the Ministerial Regulation on Electronic SDP of 2016 is beginning to help transform business processes within the DGC, and is helping to address problems of prison overcrowding, slow processing of remission applications, and lack of transparency in decision making.

A new Ministerial regulation on remission procedures was issued in February 2018 and requires all remissions to be processed through the SDP system. The new regulation has reduced the remission approval process from several weeks to 30 minutes (except for special crimes such as terrorism and corruption which require consideration from relevant agencies such as BNPT and KPK). This is a major turning point in minimising the administrative work load of corrections officials, as well as reducing opportunities for bribery. It also speeds up the process of prisoner release. A more detailed description of this policy change and AIPJ2's contribution is provided at Annex 4 in a significant policy change narrative.

AIPJ2's contribution to the Ministerial Decree on designated high risk prisons and the guidelines on implementing the decree (issued 2017) is profiled in a significant policy change narrative at Annex 4.

In June 2018, a draft of the Blueprint on Corrections Reform was presented to the Director General for his comment and feedback. AIPJ2 has supported the process of Blueprint drafting as well as providing technical inputs.

Knowledge, partnerships, capacity development and GEDSI

Through the quarterly reflection and reporting process, TAF has reported the following.

Implementation of the SDP has allowed all key parties to better understand the nature of the problems facing the corrections system and provides data that supports evidence based planning and decision

making. Changes have also occurred in the mind-set of prison officials and officers about how to better manage high risk prisoners.

Increased knowledge of members of the House of Representatives and drafters of the new criminal code bill on the issue of alternative punishment. This is demonstrated by the tweets of House of Representative members and the comments of the drafters in the media.

Improved cooperation and trust between Directorate General Corrections and the Centre for Detention Studies, and between Institute of Criminal Justice Reform with the drafters of the revised criminal code.

The remission system in Directorate General Corrections has shown observable change, such as implementation of the remission monitoring process. Directorate General Corrections has also started to think more systematically about remission management and the division of work is more coordinated. This can be observed from their activity in mapping the assessment tools.

There is enhanced knowledge of officials and officers of Directorate General related to disability issues (including about the existence of a new Disability Law), emergence of political will to create new policy for people with disabilities in the corrections system, and enhanced knowledge of CSO partners related to disability issues in corrections.

3.6 Pillar 5 –GEDSI

GEDSI activities are now mostly mainstreamed into the work of other Pillars, particularly Pillar 1. Some additional highlights are presented below.

Policy and implementation plans

Positive results from a series of lobbying and advocacy activities on stopping child marriage are starting to bloom. During the celebration of Kartini's Day in April 2018, President Jokowi expressed his commitment to ending child marriage practices in Indonesia. In his statement, the President stated that the Coordinating Ministry of Human Development and Cultural Affairs and the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection, under his coordination, are now preparing a Presidential Decree to amend the 1974 Marriage Law. AIPJ2's partner in South Sulawesi was among those advocating this issue during the discussion with the President in April. In addition to this, the Governor of South Sulawesi has recently issued a Governor Decree to stop child marriage, which resulted from advocacy by AIPJ2 partners and other local CSOs and women in the province.

In April 2018, the Indonesian Women Ulema (KUPPI) and Tarjih Muhammadiyah announced a fatwa on child marriage. These edicts from two prominent Muslim groups are expected to be adopted by the Ministry of Religious Affairs. AIPJ2 partner, Rumah KitaB, has made a significant contribution to this through the provision and socialisation of their research and knowledge from an Islamic perspectives.

One of the targeted neighbourhoods where Rumah KitaB's child marriage project, BERDAYA, operates in Cirebon has recently declared their neighbourhood as a 'child friendly area' (RW Ramah Anak) and committed to stopping child marriage.

Knowledge, partnerships, institutional capacity

AIPJ2 has recently established two new partnerships on combatting child marriage, namely with Institute of Community Justice in South Sulawesi, and Yayasan Pemberdayaan. By working with these organisations, AIPJ2 will expand its support to the local government bodies, local religious and community leaders in the new targeted project areas (Kabupaten Maros dan Kabupaten Bone in South Sulawesi, Kabupaten Pidie in Aceh, Lombok Tengah in NTB, and Garut in West Java).

The awareness, knowledge and skills on combatting child marriage of 87 young people in North Jakarta, Cirebon (West Java), and Makassar (South Sulawesi) have been enhanced through the BERDAYA training program. These individuals have now become advocates to their peers. One of

them, Yuyun Khairun Nisa, was selected as the Ambassador of Child Marriage by the Girls Not Bride Global Movement and was recently selected by the Dutch Embassy to work as an intern at the Embassy to improve her advocacy and communication skill as a youth ambassador.

4 AIPJ2 Governance and Management

4.1 Governance

In the previous phase of AIPJ, and consistent with standard corporate governance principles, governance was defined as having three elements:

- > setting policy priorities for the partnership
- > ensuring that resources were allocated in line with policy priorities
- > ensuring that senior team members were properly representing the partnership and delivering results efficiently.

In AIPJ2, partnership development has been a key objective, so governance should also consider the extent to which partners are engaged and learning from their participation in AIPJ2. The MEL Framework, GEDSI Strategy, Communications Strategy and Knowledge Hub Project were all endorsed by the Partnership Board and are being implemented and adapted by the AIPJ2 management team. Compared to the first phase, there has been significantly more investment in partnership development in AIPJ2 and this is contributing to strong results in team and partner capacity building.

Stakeholders of AIPJ2 were invited to the 2018 Partnership Conference in April, held at the National Library of Indonesia. The Conference showcased partner achievements in the exhibition space and enabled dialogue between government and CSO partners on solving problems in access to justice for women and people with disabilities, overcrowding of prisons and institutional partnerships. At the end of the Partnership Conference, a half day Partnership Board meeting was held to review progress and decide on proposals for new activities. The Board noted the success of the Conference in consolidating the partnership, noted progress on the Knowledge Hub project and approved its continuation, and approved additional maritime support but rejected support to the Constitutional Court, because the Court was reluctant to recognise it as official development assistance.

As part of overall governance arrangements, the DFAT First Secretary and AIPJ2 Team Leader met with Australian partners in Canberra in late May to review AIPJ2 support to their agencies. With the consolidation of agencies into the new Ministry of Home Affairs, there was a request for some direct reporting to bring the central policy team up to date. A seminar on AIPJ2 and PVE work was provided to DFAT staff on 22 May. Discussions were also held with the Federal Court and with academics and post-graduate students at the Australian National University and University of Melbourne. Regular meetings continued with Bappenas Directors to ensure their active involvement activity review and adaptation. At the request of Directors, additional advisory and meeting support has been provided by AIPJ2 to joint Secretariats for National Action Plans for PVE and for Human Rights, and to the National Strategy for Anti-Corruption. Annex 5 shows AIPJ2 contributions to the Gols Medium Term Development Plan priorities.

There were monthly meetings with DFAT, at which a dashboard report of activity and financial information, and an updated risk management matrix are discussed. These meetings have been important in maintaining communication and have been complemented by regular informal meetings on specific topics. A quarterly strategic meeting was held between DFAT, Cardno's Contractor Representative and the Team Leader to discuss contractual matters and strategic risks.

At this stage there are no significant governance risks in AIPJ2: priority setting processes have worked and resource allocation has resulted in a fair distribution of expenditure across pillars (see Annex 3). DFAT has consulted with Bappenas and had input into senior staff selection processes and

performance assessment processes for all AIPJ2 key staff. All senior staff have been assessed as meeting or exceeding expectations.

4.2 Management

The only change to senior management personnel was the replacement of the Deputy Team Leader in April. The Deputy Team Leader has taken over the responsibility for most of the internal management functions of AIPJ2, including team development, and is supporting across all activities as required. AIPJ2 management has maintained efficiency at 85% of total expenditure directed to activities. Budget execution was 100.1%. Staffing and finance details are provided in Annexes 2 and 3 respectively.

AIPJ2 met its Performance Assessment Framework reporting obligations to DFAT in May 2018, with the submission of three significant policy change narratives (Annex 4) and a milestone progress table.

A performance assessment process for AIPJ2 team members has been operating, linked to pay and professional development. A separate performance assessment process, not linked to payments, involving AIPJ2 partners is now underway and will be completed in July. A benchmarking exercise was also conducted on all AIPJ2 positions to ensure equity against comparable positions in Cardno projects in Indonesia. The roles of all the team members were assessed, terms of reference were reviewed and changed to correctly reflect the role staff and salaries have been adjusted accordingly.

The AIPJ2 team has now qualified for a performance bonus for achieving two SPCs; this bonus will be available in February 2019 to support professional development opportunities for the AIPJ2 team (including the TAF team) and selected partners. Along with a successful team planning retreat in March, these processes are helping to maintain positive team morale, a high level of co-operation across pillars and strong results in developing partners and achieving change.

During this period, MIS has been completed to final testing stage and will be implemented in August-September, with training to AIPJ2 staff and partners. This will streamline management reporting and allow online access to information on activity progress for AIPJ2 and DFAT. New applications have been introduced to improve file sharing (Egnyte and Slack) and payroll (Sunfish).

5 AIPJ2 forward strategy

A number of changes in strategy were identified in the last report and continue to be implemented, without significant adaptation needed yet:

| Change | Status |
|---|--|
| Reform Co-ordination and Coalitions activity created to consolidate reform work under Pillar 1 | Successfully merged Human Rights Action Plan work with judicial reform work, so partners are linked. This has allowed Bappenas to move forward restorative justice strategy. |
| Social movement approach from SPAK be followed in child marriage work | Successfully being used for child marriage in Sulawesi Selatan, linked with SPAK. Links now in place in Yogyakarta with Policewomen. |
| Change from 'prisons reform' to 'corrections reform' to reinforce restorative justice | Straightforward change. Centre for Detention Studies now active in restorative justice coalition so stronger link between pillars 1 and 4. |
| GEDSI mainstreaming | Majority of GEDSI activities now mainstreamed in Pillars 1-4. This is reported in activities. |
| Balancing the 'Ease of doing business' focus with the 'ease of being Indonesian' – access to services | AIPJ2 has so far prioritised access to justice initiatives like the implementation of PERMA 3/17 and the Disability Regulations. Research and policy advocacy for expanded small claims jurisdiction addresses both agendas. This is almost ready to be presented to the Supreme Court leadership. |

| Change | Status |
|--|---|
| Shift to the term 'preventing violent extremism' | This has allowed open engagement with CSO partners. |
| Partnership Development becomes a key role of AIPJ2 team | See above in governance section. Knowledge Hub, communications, MEL and GEDSI capacity development continuing to be strong elements of work plan. |

To determine if other changes in strategy are required, the following factors have been reviewed:

- > Changes in the context (Indonesia and Australia) – see Annex 6. Events have tended to reinforce the current strategy (e.g. focus on women in PVE) rather than call for any change.
- > Changes in AIPJ2's risk profile – see Annex 7. Key risks have reduced over the period, so there is no call to change strategy in response to risks.

Annex 1 Infographics on overall scope of AIPJ2



The Australia Indonesia Partnership for Justice 2 (AIPJ2) is a partnership between the Australian and Indonesian Governments to strengthen Indonesia's justice and security institutions and contribute to the stability and prosperity of Indonesia and the region. AIPJ2 started in April 2017 and will be implementing activities for the next five years.

AIPJ2 Work Area

Each batik pattern is inspired by AIPJ2 work area with partners



The Partnership focuses on:

01



Transparency, accountability and anti-corruption

Strengthens reform coalitions to contribute to the prevention of corruption and the implementation of transparent and accountable judicial processes to increase the quality of public services.

02



Countering transnational crime and security strengthening

Supports partnerships between Indonesian and Australian Government institutions that are cooperating to prevent and investigate transnational crime more effectively.

03



Preventing violent extremism

Promotes the efforts of government and civil society to reduce violent conflict.

04



Corrections reform

Fosters collaboration between law enforcement agencies to reduce overcrowding as an effort to contribute to integrated criminal justice system.

05



Partnership development

Strengthens partnership through:

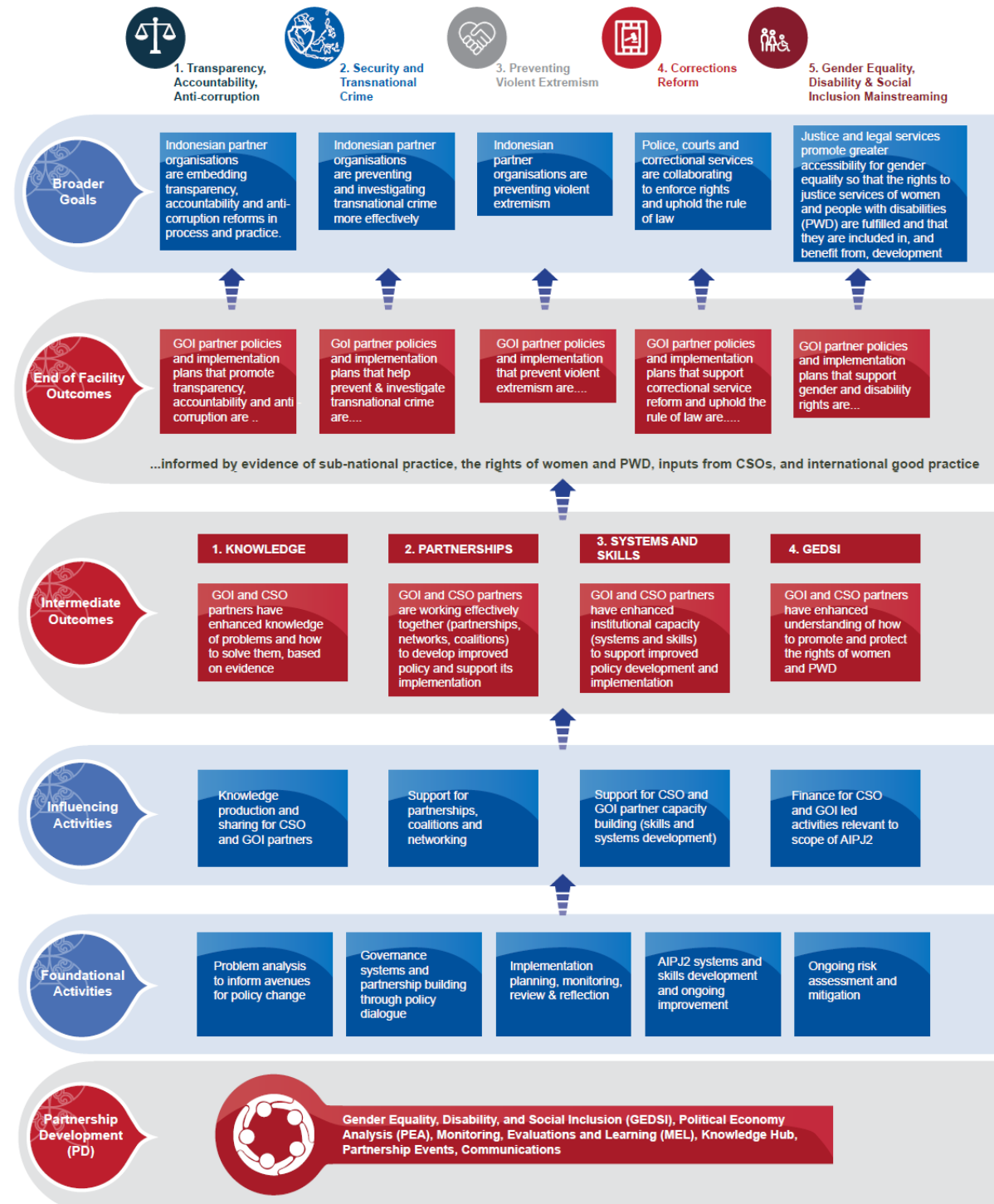
- gender equality and disability rights
- knowledge hub
- monitoring, evaluation & learning
- communications

Theory of Change

Australia Indonesia Partnership for Justice 2 (AIPJ2)

AIPJ2

Australia Indonesia
Partnership For Justice 2



Annex 2 Staffing and Technical Advisers

The complete AIPJ2 long term team is recruited and mobilised. A review and realignment of the Organisational Structure was workshopped at the team retreat in March 2018. The Team Leader will now provide strategic and technical oversight across the 5 Pillars, whilst the Deputy Team Leader will lead the Operations and Communication functions of AIPJ2. In addition, within this reporting period AIPJ2 recruited five specialist national PVE Advisers to work closely with our PVE partners and provide strategic oversight and support to Pillar 3.

Below is the list of the long term and part-time national and international team, and also the revised Organisational Structure.

Long-term staff

| No. | Name | Position | Start date |
|-----|--------------------------|---|---------------|
| 1. | Adhi Ardian Kustiadi | Activity Manager – Corrections Service Reform | 4 Oct 2017 |
| 2. | Adi Suryadini | Program Performance Manager | 17 Apr 2017 |
| 3. | Afnia Sari | Activity Manager – Security Strengthening and Preventing Violent Extremism | 17 Apr 2017 |
| 4. | Andi Sahriah Alam | Knowledge Hub Officer Makassar | 19 Oct 2017 |
| 5. | Ajeng Wirdaningsih | Activity Coordinator – Transparency, Accountability, Anti-Corruption | 09 Nov 2017 |
| 6. | Craig Ewers | Team Leader | 17 Apr 2017 |
| 7. | Harry Candra Sihombing | Management Information System (MIS) Officer | 01 Dec 2017 |
| 8. | Helviani Pasang | Activity Coordinator for South Sulawesi Office | 16 Nov 2017 |
| 9. | Husaimah Husain | Provincial Coordinator for South Sulawesi Office | 24 Apr 2017 |
| 10. | Indriany | Knowledge Hub Officer Jakarta | 20 Nov 2017 |
| 11. | Judhi Kristantini | Senior Manager – Transparency, Accountability & Anti-Corruption | 17 Apr 2017 |
| 12. | Mochamad Imam Nugraha | Grant and Contract Officer | 19 April 2018 |
| 13. | Mira Renata Tanujaya | Communication Manager | 17 May 2017 |
| 14. | Nila Dini Haryanti | Activity Coordinator - GEDSI and Communications. | 16 Oct 2017 |
| 15. | Nita Andriasih | Senior Grants and Contracts Officer | 17 Jul 2017 |
| 16. | Peter Riddell Carre | Deputy Team Leader | 16 Apr 2018 |
| 17. | Ratna Kreshtiana | Operations Manager | 18 Sept 2017 |
| 18. | Rina Erlina Berliana | Activity Manager - Gender Equality, Disability & Social Inclusion | 1 Aug 2017 |
| 19. | Sarah Sagitta Harmoun | Activity Coordinator for Security Strengthening and Preventing Violent Extremism. | 31 Jul 2017 |
| 20. | Sumarto | Finance Assistant | 20 Nov 2017 |
| 21. | Teguh Sih Prathiwi | Senior Finance Officer | 12 Jul 2017 |
| 22. | Theodora Yuni Shah Putri | Activity Manager – Transparency, Accountability & Anti-Corruption | 17 Apr 2017 |
| 23. | Yogi Purnami | Office Operations Coordinator | 12 Jun 2017 |

National short-term consultants

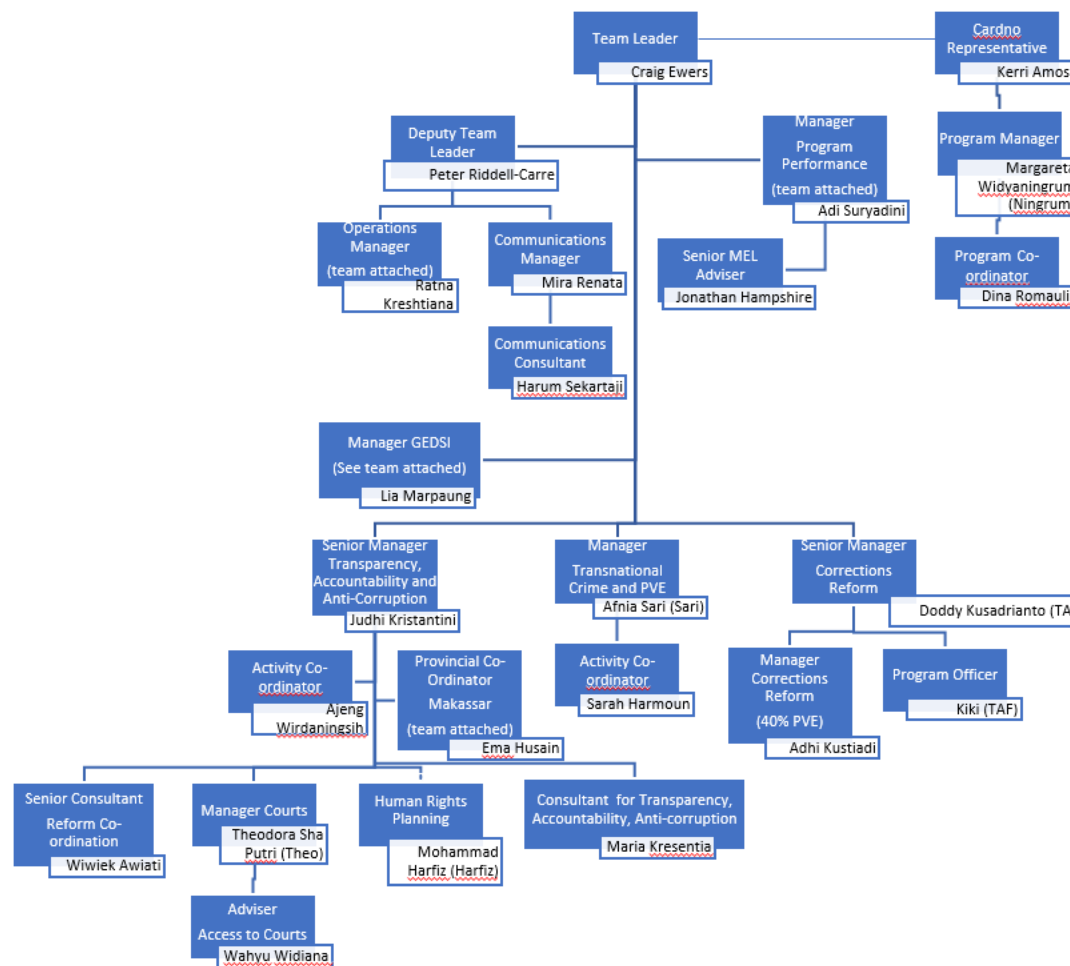
| No. | Name | Position | Start date | End date |
|-----|-------------------------------|---|--------------|--------------|
| 1. | Gandjar Laksamana Bonaprapta | Legal Consultant for Transparency, Accountability, Anti-Corruption | 2 June 2017 | 31 Dec 2018 |
| 2. | Maria Kresentia | Consultant for Transparency, Accountability, Anti-Corruption – SPAK Campaigns | 2 June 2017 | 31 Dec 2018 |
| 3. | Wahyu Widiana | Senior Advisor for Transparency, Accountability, Anti-Corruption | 21 June 2017 | 20 June 2019 |
| 4. | Muhammad Joni Yulianto | Senior advisor for Disability Inclusion | 19 June 2017 | 18 June 2019 |
| 5. | Harum Retnadi Galuh Sekartaji | Communication Associate | 17 July 2017 | 16 July 2019 |
| 6. | Muhammad Hafiz | M&E for RANHAM | 30 Oct 2017 | 29 Oct 2018 |
| 7. | M. Solahudin | Consultant for Returnees/ Deportees and high-risk inmate management | 13 Nov 2017 | 31 Dec 2019 |
| 8. | Mukhtar | IT Consultant | 6 Dec 2017 | 5 Nov 2019 |
| 9. | Wiwiek Awiati | Senior Consultant Reform Co-ordination and Coalition | 26 Feb 2018 | 25 Feb 2019 |
| 10. | Syafiq Hasyim | Adviser to Support PVE Initiatives | 7 May 2018 | 31 Dec 2019 |
| 11. | Muhammad Wildan, | Adviser to Support PVE Initiatives | 7 May 2018 | 31 Dec 2019 |
| 12. | Aria Suyudi | Consultant Ease of Doing Business in Court | 9 Jul 2018 | 30 June 2019 |
| 13. | Hamdan Abbas Mansour | Adviser to Support PVE Initiatives | 7 Jul 2018 | 31 Dec 2019 |

International short-term advisers

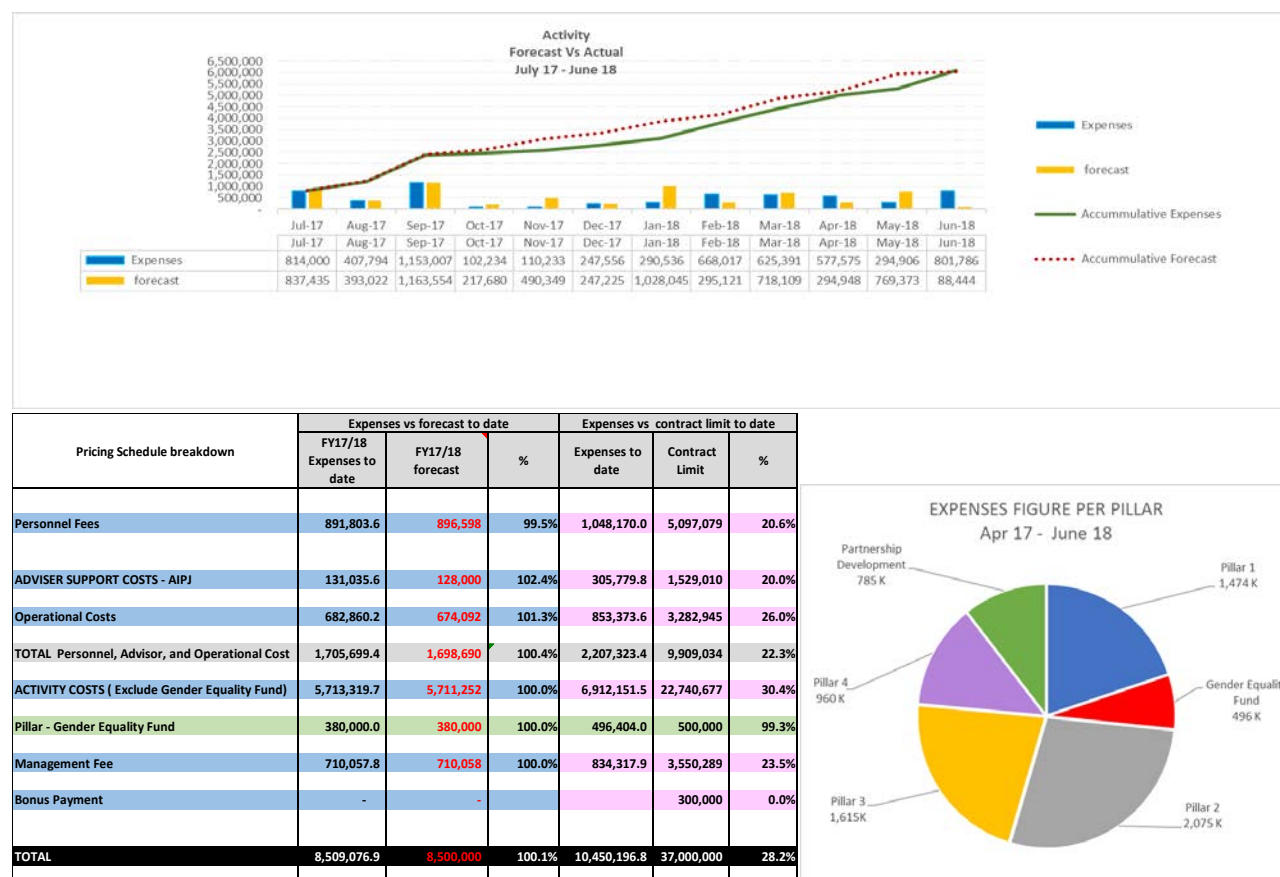
| No. | Name | Position | Start date | End date |
|-----|--------------------|--|-------------|-------------|
| 1. | Jonathan Hampshire | Senior Adviser Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) | 24 Apr 2017 | 23 Apr 2019 |
| 2. | Sarah Dyer | Senior Adviser Disability | 19 Jun 2017 | 30 Jun 2019 |
| 3. | Anne Lockley | Gender Adviser | 12 Dec 2017 | 30 Jun 2019 |

AIPJ2 Organisational Chart

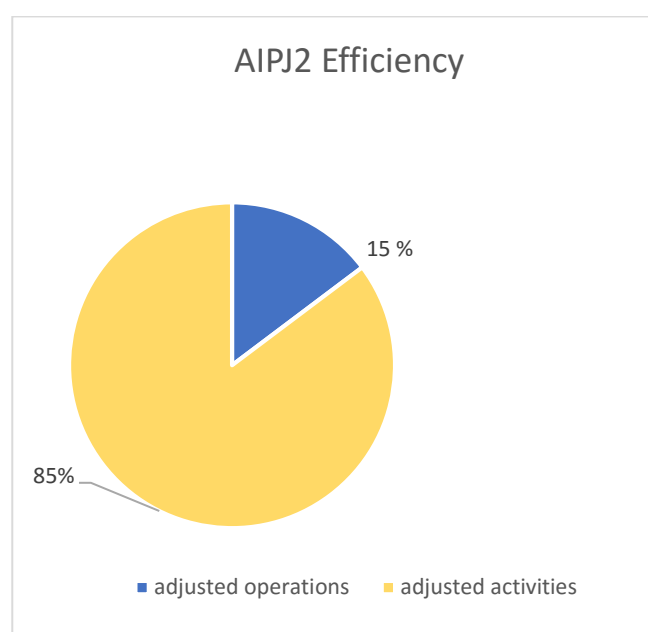
AIPJ2 Team



Annex 3 Financial summary



By 30th June 2018, AIPJ2 fully spent the allocated budget of \$8.5million for FY17/18 to within a **variance of just 0.1%**. Our final expenditure for FY17/18 was **\$8,509,076.89**, within the \$10K excess buffer provisionally flagged. For the Gender Equality Fund all funds were fully utilized by printing additional copies of the 'Menolak Tumbang' Rumah Kitab publication in late June.



AIPJ2 efficiency has been calculated as the percentage of total AIPJ2 expenditure spend on activities. Key personnel salaries have been apportioned between activity and operations, based on the previously agreed proportions. Overall efficiency for this six month period is calculated at 85%. This is consistent with the previous reporting period (86%). This is high and reflects the low reliance of international advisers and the streamlined operating costs. The majority of AIPJ2 funds are being utilized to support our partners design, implement and quality assure their activities.

Annex 4 AIPJ2 Significant Policy Change narratives 2017/18

Significant policy change narrative 1

Supreme Court Regulation 3/2017 - Women in Contact with the Law: Promoting Gender Equality and Non-Discrimination in the Courts

The Australia-Indonesia Partnership for Justice 2 (AIPJ2) contributed to the new Supreme Court Regulation (Peraturan Mahkamah Agung, *PERMA*) No. 3 of 2017 regarding women in contact with the law through policy advocacy and support to the Supreme Court Women and Children Working Group to draft the regulation. AIPJ2 co-ordinated assistance from the Family Court of Australia and the Indonesian Judicial Watch Society (MaPPI FH UI). AIPJ2 is now supporting the implementation of the new regulation within the courts and among civil society following the *PERMA* being issued in July 2017.

Context

Indonesia has several laws that provide protection to women, such as Law No. 39 of 1999 on Human Rights, Law No. 23 of 2004 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence, and has ratified various international human rights instruments. However, women who become suspects, offenders, victims, witnesses or parties in civil cases within the Indonesian justice system often suffer discrimination, negative stereotypes, victim blaming and re-victimisation. They are also subject to unfair treatment due to inadequate regulations, a lack of gender sensitivity in law enforcement (including among judges), and a lack of legal support available in the community.³

Full description of outcome

PERMA 3/2017 was signed by the Chief Justice, Prof Dr Hatta Ali, SH, MH on 11 July 2017.

This PERMA helps judges identify situations of unequal treatment resulting in discrimination against women and guarantees women's right to equitable access to justice.

The PERMA includes guidance on the expected behaviours of judges in dealing with women facing the court, especially in sensitive cases such as sexual assault. It recognises the importance of allowing guardians or friends to assist victims in the trial process, the use of audio visual communication facilities in the trial to protect victims from facing their accused, and fairness in the application of restorative justice principles where the law ideally serves to repair the harm caused by criminal behaviour through compensation, while protecting the victim and community from future attacks through imprisonment or agreed community measures.

To further support PERMA implementation, in January 2018 the Supreme Court launched its PERMA Supplementary, also known as 'The Guidebook for Judges' in implementing the PERMA.

The Supreme Court held public consultations during the drafting of the PERMA, which resulted in substantive inputs from CSOs and women rights advocates.

Significance: why this policy improvement is important

Gender inequality represents a constraint to economic and social development. In the 2017 World Economic Forum (WEF) Report on the gender gap index, Indonesia's gender gap was ranked at 84th

³ Judges decisions often found are strongly influenced by legal and extra legal factors. However, based on the 297 case analyses the influence of legal and extra legal factors tend to be inconsistent. See MaPPI FH UI and Lembaga Bantuan Hukum APIK, *Asesmen Konsistensi Putusan Pengadilan Kasus-Kasus Kekerasan Terhadap Perempuan (Assessment of Court Decisions Consistency on Violence Against Women Cases)* supported by AIPJ, Badan Penerbit Fakultas Hukum Universitas Indonesia, first published on 2016, p. 28 – 32.

among 144 countries studied.⁴ Addressing this gender gap is a key development policy priority of both Indonesian and Australian Governments.

Under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) which has been ratified by Indonesia, one of the General Recommendations is recognising the obligation of States to ensure that women have access to justice and to guarantee that women are free from discrimination within the justice system. By issuing PERMA 3/2017, the Supreme Court has taken steps to gradually ensure the absence of gender discrimination in judicial practice in Indonesia. This initiative is also in accordance with Presidential Regulation Number 2 Year 2015 on the Plan for National Medium-Term Development (RPJMN) Years 2015 which prioritises ending gender based violence and improving the quality of the judicial system.

The law and how it is applied by the judiciary plays a key role in either reinforcing or contesting gender inequality. Judges and other law enforcement officials reflect community norms, and in some cases, amplify gender biases because of their innate conservatism and male dominated culture. The courts are full of living case studies of gender inequality: divorce cases where women and children are denied ongoing support; civil cases where women are discriminated against on the basis of their gender, appearance or family status, and criminal cases involving sexual violence.

Komnas Perempuan 2017 Annual Report reported, based on respondent data, that the highest types of violence against women are within the household - 75% (10,205 cases) including 135 marital rape cases. Of the forms of violence, the highest was physical violence 42% (4,281 cases), 34% (3,495 cases of sexual violence), psychological violence 14% (1,451 cases), and 10% economic violence (978 cases).⁵ However, the majority of cases of gender based violence are not reported, and cases which are reported are often diverted by police into community dispute settlement processes, including through traditional adat chiefs. This is part of the law in Aceh. In these situations, there is no record of the case, and the victims are often re-victimised during the process, either because they are punished for reporting and disturbing community harmony or because they are seen as provoking the attack and punished for alleged immoral behaviour.

It is difficult to influence unreported cases, but cases that do make their way to the court can be monitored and influenced, as the judges are subject to regulations that govern their training, practice and conduct, and decisions are now published online as a result of previous Australian assistance.

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court has committed to improve judicial accountability and public confidence, and has recognised special equity consideration needs to be given to women and children through the formation of a special working group. Whether judges are hearing family law cases, civil cases or criminal cases, they should be able to recognise gender discrimination at work in those cases, and exercise two important functions:

- > ensure the court does not repeat or reinforce gender discrimination in its practice, and
- > Identify gender discrimination in evidence and provide remedies through court decisions.

David Peebles, Minister Counsellor for Politics and Public Diplomacy stated on International Women's Day seminar in Jakarta that PERMA 3/2017, 'represents an important shift in Indonesian legal culture in favour of equality.' The Chairman of the National Commission on Anti-Violence against Women (Komnas Perempuan) Azriana Manalu said the PERMA represents significant progress in the legal system in Indonesia, especially for women victims of sexual violence who have often been treated badly in court.

⁴ World Economic Forum, *The Global Gender Gap Index 2017 Report*, accessed through: http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GGGR_2017.pdf, Indonesia has increased 4 rank from 2016 position in 88.

⁵ Komnas Perempuan, *Ringkasan Eksekutif Catatan 2017 Komnas Perempuan*, Jakarta, 2017, hal. 1

Next steps

PERMA 3/17 is more than a guidance document. It is expected to trigger a change in judicial culture and help deliver a more gender-sensitive judicial system. Improving access to and quality of judicial services for women and girls encourages them to seek redress when they are treated unfairly or denied rights and services.

Socialisation and training for judges and other court officials is now underway to internalise the norms and values promoted in PERMA 3/17. A key target group is the intake of 1,600 new candidate judges in 2018, AIPJ2 will assist with a training module on PERMA 3/2017 and learning materials demonstrating good practice through video. The Supreme Court now needs to incorporate implementation of the PERMA 3/17 into their budgets, into judicial performance assessment and into decisions on case allocation, reward and recognition.

AIPJ2 is also assisting with the development of decision analysis templates developed with CSOs and universities to review if the gender equality and non-discrimination principles in PERMA 3/2017 are being implemented in cases decided by Indonesian judges. The on-line judgment analysis template allows University and CSO partners to analyse rape, child marriage and divorce cases. This will be an integrated initiative utilising the data analysis platform being developed on AIPJ2's Knowledge Hub Project. Human reading of decisions will then inform machine reading applications to allow analysis of thousands of decisions. AIPJ2 will then coordinate discussions twice a year with judges, the Supreme Court Training Centre, University and CSO partners to analyse the cases reviewed and present what worked well for women in the handling of their cases and what might be improved. The results of these periodic discussions will then feed back into the training modules on PERMA 3/2017 for candidate and existing judges.

In an integrated justice system, consistency across law enforcement officials is also important. Judges play a key role in modelling behaviour for prosecutors, police, women focused government institutions and civil society organisations. PERMA 3/17 only regulates judges, but the involvement of other law enforcement and other government institution is also necessary to ensure that the values of the PERMA are implemented. The community, lawyers and media can also play an active role by participating in socialisation and reporting on the implementation of PERMA, especially when there are inconsistencies in application. AIPJ2 will not be able to support training across all agencies but can share learning materials and help with monitoring and advice to make training more effective.

DFAT / AIPJ2 contributions that led to the policy change

There have been a range of Supreme Court policy initiatives supported through AIPJ2 and previous Australian legal co-operation programs, but PERMA 3/17 was the most comprehensive and efficient in terms of time and input from beginning to end. It was achieved in less than 6 months from December 2016 to May 2017.

DFAT, through AIPJ2 and its primary implementing partner MaPPI, made a significant contribution to the development of PERMA 3/17 and the implementing guidelines. AIPJ2 demonstrated the need for policy and behavioural change based on evidence, convened working group members and advisers who drafted the PERMA and then helped to prepare and published the guidebook for judges in implementing the PERMA, known as the PERMA Supplementary.

In his foreword to the PERMA Supplementary, the Chief Justice acknowledged the efforts of the Women and Children Working Group, MaPPI and AIPJ2 in realising this initiative.⁶

There are three key contributions from AIPJ2 to the success of the initiative:

1. **AIPJ2 encouraged a shared commitment to reform** – all the parties, from within the courts and from CSOs, had worked together with AIPJ2 on policy initiatives and as promoters of gender equality in the justice system for many years and felt part of and not external to AIPJ2. The partnership

⁶ The foreword can be found here: <https://kepaniteraan.mahkamahagung.go.id/images/artikel/pmpbbdh.pdf>

between the Supreme Court and the Family Court of Australia reinforced the work of the Indonesian partners by providing judicial peers with whom Supreme Court justices could confidentially discuss concerns and tactics for convincing other justices to change. The drafting process was led directly and actively by one of the Supreme Court leadership. Most of the work was done outside of normal work hours, with meeting expenses and convening services provided by AIPJ. The drafting process was participatory whereby the working group involved 20 judges, MaPPI and AIPJ, experts in women's psychology and a representative of the gender focused legal aid organisation (Lembaga Bantuan Hukum Apik). The AIPJ2 team played a role in identifying expertise required and facilitating co-operation with the working group through continuous networking, acting as facilitators, and sharing information with members.

2. **AIPJ2 and partners ensured that evidence of gender bias was compelling and presented respectfully** - In October 2016, MaPPI presented its research on 297 judicial decisions in sexual violence cases to the Supreme Court. MaPPI's decision analysis research confirmed that judges routinely gave more lenient punishments to perpetrators in cases where female victims were wearing 'provocative clothing', engaging in 'immoral behaviour' or even walking alone at night. Judges were also more inclined to give lighter sentences based on the sexual history of the victims, reflecting a view that many judges were not focused on the nature of the criminal act itself, but were blaming the female victim. Rather than expose the Supreme Court and judges to public criticism, AIPJ and MaPPI engaged with the Supreme Court in a respectful manner which resulted in an acceptance of the findings as accurate and led to an agreement to cooperate in drafting guidelines for judges to address systemic biases.
3. **AIPJ2 encouraged the Supreme Court to invite public consultation on the draft** - With AIPJ2's encouragement, the Supreme Court held a public consultation in Jakarta on 12 June 2017 to gain inputs and recommendations on the draft. A diverse range of participants included law enforcement officers, officials from the Ministry of Women and Children Empowerment, representatives of religious organisations, CSOs and professional women rights advocates and disability persons organisations. The Supreme Court made it clear it was open to input. Komnas Perempuan was one of the organisations that provided a written input article by article for the draft. A key example of a change that resulted from the public consultation, from inputs of CSOs and women rights advocates, was the inclusion of provisions that

Judges shall not justify discrimination against women using cultures, customary rules, and other traditional practices or use the interpretation of gender-biased experts.⁷

At first the Court was reluctant about including this article because it was initially worded to include reference to customary rules, traditional practices and religious perspectives⁸, especially given current sensitivities within Indonesian society. The compromise reached with the participants was to include the customary rules and traditional practices, and replace the religious perspective (initially proposed) with 'the interpretation of gender-biased experts' which was considered to include religious views but was more neutral. The positive response from community stakeholders to genuine consultation reinforced the Supreme Court's commitment to the reform process.

Evidence-base

- > Masyarakat Pemantau Peradilan Indonesia FH UI, Mendorong Peradilan yang Adil dan tidak memihak bagi perempuan dan difabel, October 2016.
- > Buku Pedoman Mengadili Perempuan Berhadapan Dengan Hukum, Mahkamah Agung RI, 2018
- > download link: <https://kepaniteraan.mahkamahagung.go.id/images/artikel/pmppbdh.pdf>
- > Komnas Perempuan, Ringkasan Eksekutif Catuhu 2017 Komnas Perempuan, Jakarta, 2017
- > MaPPI audience minutes of meeting, 26 October 2016
- > Compilation of Women and Children minutes of meeting, November 2016 – May 2017

⁷ Perma 3/2017, article 5 (b)

⁸ Perma 3/2017 first draft used the words 'religion perspectives'

- > MaPPI FH UI progress activity report 2017
- > AIPJ six monthly progress report: January to June 2017
- > AIPJ completion report: April 2017
- > AIPJ Activity Statement, Supporting Supreme Court Women and Children Working Group 2017-2018
- > Proceeding Seminar *Membangun Sistem Peradilan yang Menjamin Hak Perempuan untuk Mendapatkan Akses Keadilan yang Setara Melalui Pelaksanaan Perma No. 3 Tahun 2017 tentang Pedoman Mengadili Perkara Perempuan Berhadapan dengan Hukum*, Jakarta, 8 March 2018
- > Inilah Materi Perma Nomor 3 Tahun 2017, <https://badilag.mahkamahagung.go.id/seputar-ditjen-badilag/seputar-ditjen-badilag/inilah-materi-pelatihan-perma-nomor-3-tahun-2017>, 22 September 2018
- > Penting!! Urgensi terbitnya perma pedoman mengadili perkara perempuan,
- > <http://www.hukumonline.com/berita/baca/lt598af94b94acd/penting-urgensi-terbitnya-perma-pedoman-mengadili-perkara-perempuan>, 9 August 2017
- > Larangan Hakim Saat Mengadili Perkara Perempuan,
- > <http://www.hukumonline.com/berita/baca/lt598bddd7ee400/4-larangan-hakim-saat-mengadili-perkara-perempuan>, 10 August 2017
- > Perma Mengadili Perkara Perempuan Perlu di Dukung Aturan Lain,
- > <http://www.hukumonline.com/berita/baca/lt5aa173d89acbd/perma-mengadili-perkara-perempuan-perlu-didukung-aturan-lain>, 8 March 2018

Methodology

AIPJ2 used Rapid Outcomes Assessment as an approach of process tracing. The first step was to compile and review key documents / reports on PERMA preparation from AIPJ2, MaPPI, and the Supreme Court. The second step was to compile a draft Significant Policy Change narrative, based on the available evidence. The third step was to review and verify the information with key implementing partners, before finalising this narrative.

Significant policy change narrative 2

Ministerial Regulation on the Implementation of Electronic Corrections Database System (SDP) - Transforming corrections business process from manual into IT-based system

Implementation of the Ministerial Regulation on Electronic Corrections Database System of 2016 is beginning to help transform business processes within the Directorate General of Corrections (DGC), and is helping to address problems of prison overcrowding, slow processing of remission applications, and lack of transparency in decision making. DFAT supported the development of the regulation and is now supporting its implementation, primarily through provision of technical assistance and advice.

Context

As noted in the Government of Indonesia's Corrections Reform Blueprint of 2008, prison overcrowding has been a key factor in making the corrections system dysfunctional. Part of the underlying problem has been the lack of any integrated or centralised data system to help corrections service managers monitor and manage the prison system based on evidence. The development of SDP now covers most corrections business processes and reflects the President's directive to all Ministries to implement IT solutions to improve public services.

Full description of outcome

Ministerial Regulation No 39/2016 on Electronic Corrections Database (known by its Indonesian acronym SDP) was signed by the Minister of Law and Human Rights, Yasonna Laoli, in November 2016.

Since early 2017, implementation of the regulation has supported the following main improvements in corrections policy, systems and practice:

- > The SDP enables DGC to update data and monitor real-time situations within corrections facilities, including mapping overcrowding levels, security measures and services to inmates.
- > A Ministerial regulation on a new remission procedure was issued in February 2018 and requires all remissions to be processed through the SDP system. The new regulation has reduced the remission approval process from several weeks into 30 minutes (except for special crimes such as terrorism and corruption which require consideration from relevant agencies such as BNPT and KPK). This is a major turning point in minimising the administrative work load of corrections officials, as well as reducing opportunities for bribery. It speeds up the process of prisoner release.
- > The SDP is now designed to make more information available to the public on such issues as prison overcrowding, prison population by crime, remission status of prisoners, etc. This supports greater transparency, public scrutiny, and confidence in the corrections system.
- > DGC is now able to exchange more reliable and timely data with other law enforcement agencies, consistent with the GoI plan to integrate the criminal justice system through IT. For example, a pilot is now being conducted on sharing data on court schedules, court verdicts, extension of detention period, etc. between the Supreme Court and DGC.
- > The Ministerial regulation on SDP has helped transform SDP from a donor-supported innovation to ongoing Government business. This regulation allowed DGC to propose a more rational budget for the maintenance of SDP infrastructure. Prior to the regulation, the budget allocation for SDP was proposed on ad-hoc basis without a strong legal basis, however with this regulation, DGC leadership was able to secure a more reasonable budget for SDP maintenance and infrastructure in the current tight budgeting climate. This resulted in a secured state budget allocation for SDP infrastructure in 2017/18 to the amount of AUD122million.

These achievements build on many years of preparatory work that started with the Government's 2008 Blueprint of Corrections Reform (supported by TAF), which, among other things, recommended that the DGC develop an electronic corrections data management system.

While a number of other international development partners, such as UNODC and the US, have been involved in supporting specific corrections reform / improvement issues, no other partners have recently been involved in broader prison management systems reform.

Significance

Effective implementation of the SDP helps Indonesia to improve its internal security and community safety, promote transparency and reduce corruption within the corrections system, protect the legal rights of inmates and promote effective prisoner rehabilitation. This is in line with the priorities of the Medium Term Development Plan and the law reform package of President Jokowi.

Prison overcrowding remains a problem, but now the data and tools are in place to help address this more effectively over the medium term. SDP data shows (as of May 2018) that there are now 243,758 prisoners in 477 corrections facilities across Indonesia, with a prison capacity of around 124,000.

The SDP provides a foundation for the management of a prisoner classification system, the core of rehabilitative prisoner management and dynamic security in prisons. Without classification, all prisoners are treated the same. Classification of high risk prisoners allows a security and treatment regime to be developed which protects the community and prison officers from further harm, and sets prisoners on a path to rehabilitation and reintegration, based on their willingness and demonstrated changes in behaviour. Given the significance of high risk prisoner classification and management reforms, we have documented that as a separate case study, reliant on the SDP but important in its own right.

The Regulation has helped leverage National Budget funds and therefore transforms SDP from a donor-supported innovation to ongoing Government business. The leverage generated from this strategic investment demonstrates value for money.

Implementation of SDP is also supporting a change in the mind-set and culture of corrections officials in providing services to inmates and their families. For example, some prisons have set up self-service information machines in the visitor rooms to help families get information on such things as eligibility for remission, current release date, etc.

Next steps

Priorities for DGC include:

- > Further establishing and refining the on-line remission process
- > Expansion and / or improvement of the SDP system, for example with respect to features which incorporate and improve parole data, and information on the security risk of prisoners
- > Ongoing development of a more integrated criminal justice system through data sharing with other agencies

AIPJ2, through The Asia Foundation (TAF), the Centre for Detention Studies and any other appropriate partners, is ready to continue support to DGC to further develop SDP and transform corrections business process from manual to electronic systems.

Contribution

As a long-term reform partner of DGC, DFAT through AIPJ2 and TAF, has contributed significantly in the development of SDP and its Ministerial regulation.⁹ Since the beginning of SDP development, TAF

⁹ Between 2007 – 2017, DFAT invested approximately AUD7million to support the prison reform program in Indonesia, which includes the development of the corrections reform blueprint and SDP.

and DGC agreed that the SDP would need a legislative umbrella to ensure its sustainability with strong ownership from Government of Indonesia.

During the development of the Ministerial regulation on SDP, TAF provided support to DGC by engaging the Centre for Detention Studies and other consultants. Support has been provided for evidence collection / knowledge generation, regulation drafting, business process review and development, IT systems development, internal advocacy within DGC and for intra and inter-agency dialogue and cooperation.

The discourse on the regulation started in 2013, however the discussions became intensive under President Jokowi's administration, with a strong interest from Minister Laoly to use IT to improve corrections business processes.

DFAT support to SDP, including the Ministerial regulation, has been well acknowledged by Government of Indonesia as an effective tool for DGC, the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, Bappenas, as well as the Office of the President to monitor and manage overcrowding in the prisons. This is evidenced by the ongoing commitment to SDP development by the GOI and continued cooperation with TAF and Centre for Detention Studies.

In terms of capacity building, most corrections officials now understand the benefit of SDP in simplifying corrections business processes. Compliance by prisons in entering data in to the SDP is monitored, and every year there is an award from the Minister to the prison that has the best compliance with collecting SDP data.

Evidence-base

- > Peraturan Menteri No 39 Tahun 2016 tentang Sistem Database Pemasyarakatan. See <http://peraturan.go.id/kementerian-hukum-dan-hak-asasi-manusia-nomor-39%20tahun%202016-tahun-2016.html>
- > Progress Report of the Asia Foundation 2008-2017
- > http://sdp.ditjenpas.go.id/sdp_upt/Welcome
- > <http://smlap.ditjenpas.go.id/>
- > <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rKgHpTBy0-I>
- > <https://portirpas.wordpress.com/2012/08/01/modernisasi-layanan-informasi-pemasyarakatan-2/>
- > <https://digilib.uns.ac.id/dokumen/detail/34649/Implementasi-Sistem-Database-Pemasyarakatan-Sdp-Dalam-Peraturan-Menteri-Hukum-Dan-Ham-Nomor-MHh-Ot0202-Tahun-2009-Tentang-Cetak-Biru-Pembaharuan-Pelaksanaan-Sistem-Pemasyarakatan-Dalam-Kaitannya-Dengan-Pemenuhan-Hak-Hak-Narapidana-Di-Lembaga-P>
- > <http://www.helpdesksdp.com/2016/04/>
- > <http://republika.co.id/berita/nasional/hukum/12/11/06/md2iqj-pelayanan-maksimal-rutan-klas-iib-serang>
- > Firdaus Khanifullah, Evaluasi Sistem Database Pemasyarakatan Di Balai Pengobatan Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Klas II A Yogyakarta Menggunakan HOT-Fit Model; dissertation, University of Gajah Mada, 2015
- > AIPJ2 Six Monthly Report
- > AIPJ2 Activity Statement Correction Reform

Methodology

AIPJ2 used Rapid Outcomes Assessment as an approach of process tracing. The main steps involved:

- > collection and review of existing information and reports
- > a workshop to review key activities undertaken and their phasing, the main actors involved, and the results achieved
- > drafting of the significant policy change narrative, including further refinement and verification of the results achieved and the change process with key implementing partners.

Significant Policy Change narrative 3

Improving the Capacity of the Directorate General of Corrections in Managing High-Risk Inmates

29 August 2017 marked an important milestone in the management of high-risk inmates in Indonesia with the issuance of a Ministerial decree to designate five special prisons dedicated for high-risk inmates. The Asia Foundation (TAF), through the Centre for Detention Studies with funding from the Australian Government, supported the development of this decree through to its final endorsement by Minister of Law and Human Rights, Yasonna Laoly.

Context

The terrorist attack on Jalan Thamrin, Jakarta in January 2016 awakened the Government of Indonesia to the need to focus on the management of high-risk inmates in Indonesian prisons. Police investigations indicated that the suicide terrorist killed at the location had been identified as meeting with key terrorist figures Aman Abdurrahman and Rois, who were both in prison, a few months before the attack. This created questions from the public and law enforcement agencies about the management of high-risk inmates within the Indonesian prison system.

Full description of outcome

On 29 August 2017 a decree (Ministerial Decree M.HH.07.OT.01.01 / 2017) was issued by the Minister of Law and Human Rights, Yasonna Laoly, which designated five special prisons for high risk inmates.¹⁰

On 14 November 2017, the Minister of Law and Human Rights then issued formal guidelines on implementing the decree. The policy change process was driven from within DGC, and supported by the Minister for Law and Human Rights.

Prior to issuing the decree and implementing guidelines, there was no formal provision for segregating high risk prisoners from the wider prison population or for implementing other special security measures to stop terrorist and drug dealer convicts from continuing to communicate with their networks.

The decree, together with the implementing guidelines, provides for the following:

- > Designation of 5 prisons (namely Batu (Nusa Kambangan), Pasir Putih (Nusa Kambangan), Gunung Sindur (Bogor), Langkat (North Sumatra), and Kasongan (Central Kalimantan) to be used to hold designated high risk inmates, primarily convicted terrorists and those convicted of drug related crimes.
- > Appropriate infrastructure and equipment requirements at designated prisons – for example, ability to house one prisoner per cell and full CCTV coverage of the prison facilities.
- > Prisoner management protocols, such as restricted visiting rights, restricted personal belongings, prisoner risk assessment protocols, etc.

The selection of the five special prisons for high-risk inmates was based on consideration of two main factors, namely: the readiness of the prison's building infrastructure, given that the special prisons for high-risk inmates will have only one prisoner per cell and require tighter security; and the geographic location of the prison, with a preference for more remote locations.

¹⁰ The DGC is currently building Karang Anyar prison on Nusakambangan Island as the highest security prison for high-risk inmates, which is expected to be operational by the end of 2019. As a transition, DGC selected the five prisons to be temporary high-security prisons for high-risk inmates until Karang Anyar prison is completed.

Significance

The decree is significant in the context of national security, and in particular in combatting terrorism, countering violent extremism and tackling organised crime groups involved in dealing illicit drugs.

The decree is an important policy milestone to improve the Directorate General of Correction's (DGC) capacity to better manage high-risk inmates in Indonesia.

While the number of inmates convicted of terrorism cases is a relatively small proportion of the total high risk prisoner population¹¹, recent events (including the Jalan Thamrin bombing) have demonstrated that convicted terrorists continue to have significant influence over their supporters while in prison. Other prisoners they are in contact with are also vulnerable to radicalisation.

The recent prisoner riot at the Mobile Brigade Police Command (MAKO BRIMOB) Detention Center (May 2018) is further evidence of how high risk inmates need to be detained in special facilities with appropriate management systems in place. As a result of this riot, and with the new designated prisons and high risk prisoner management guidelines in place, Police General Tito Karnavian decided to transfer the 145 inmates who were involved in the riot to designated high risk inmate prisons.

According to an online media report of an interview between General Tito and Rois, Rois acknowledged that he now has much more restricted access to others in his network since being moved to a designated high risk prison (see evidence section, number 6).

An interview between Centre for Detention Studies and the DGC Director of Security and Order, also indicates that the decree and its implementing guidelines have brought a new approach to how DGC manages high-risk inmates from both security and prisoner rehabilitation perspectives.

Next steps

Priorities for DGC include:

- > Further socialisation of the guidelines among relevant DGC staff
- > Improved staff capacity in implementing the guidelines (training and management support)
- > Strengthening collaboration and communication with BNPT (national counter-terrorism agency) and Badan Narkotika Nasional (National Narcotics Board); and
- > Ongoing strengthening of collaboration with CSOs to help ensure community interests and concerns are taken in to account

AIPJ2 stands ready to continue its support to DGC in implementing its priorities. Based on discussions with DGC, this is expected to include:

- > Assisting in developing observation and assessment tools for high risk prisoner rehabilitation
- > Helping DGC to regularly assess the risk profile of prisoners so that they can be reassigned to other prisons at an appropriate point in time; and
- > Helping DGC to monitor the overall effectiveness of implementation of the regulation and guidelines.

Contribution of DFAT

Following the Thamrin terror attack, in February 2016, TAF was requested by the Executive Office of the President of the Republic of Indonesia to explore possible support to the Directorate General of Corrections (DGC) in the management of high-risk inmates, especially since there was evidence that linked the attack with a recent visit from the suicide bomber to key terrorist figures who were detained in Nusakambangan high-security prison.

¹¹ Of the 67,015 inmates classified under the high-risk categories, 256 inmates have a terrorism case background and 66,759 inmates are categorised as high-risk drug dealers. This is around 27% of the total number of inmates, which is 243,758 (SDP data as per 8 May 2018).

Since early 2017, DFAT then provided resources through AIPJ to allow The Asia Foundation (TAF) and the Centre for Detention Studies to actively facilitate and support the DGC in the development of this new policy and its guidelines.¹² DFAT support was provided swiftly and effectively in response to GOI partner need.

Centre for Detention Studies, as a trusted partner of DGC and at their request, helped to:

- > undertake research, such as its assessment on the capacity of Batu and Pasir Putih prisons which was used by DGC in shaping their decision to select the five dedicated prisons for high-risk inmates
- > draft the Ministerial decree to legalise the selection of the five dedicated prisons
- > facilitate discussions with all directorates within the DGC, including the Directorate of Security and Order, the Directorate of Inmate Treatment and Vocational Training, the Directorate of Information Technology and Cooperation, the Directorate of Health Care and Rehabilitation, and the Directorate of Community Guidance and Child Care; and
- > facilitate cross agency dialogue and cooperation in the process of policy and guideline development, including ensuring inputs from resource persons from other relevant Directorates within the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, the National Counter Terrorism Agency (BNPT), and Detachment 88 of the Indonesian National Police.

AIPJ2, through TAF and Centre for Detention Studies, were the primary supporting actors in helping GOI to effect this change to high risk prisoner management policy and implementation guidelines.

Evidence to support the above

- > Blueprint for the development of Nusakambangan Island, Center for Detention Studies (2014)
- > Evaluation document on the Standard Operating Procedure for Visitor in Nusakambangan prisons, Center for Detention Studies (2016)
- > Feasibility study for the establishment of High Security prison in Nusakambangan, DGC internal document (2017)
- > AIPJ2 six-monthly report – April to December 2017
- > <https://www.jpnn.com/news/kapolri-kaget-mako-brimob-dihuni-ratusan-tahanan>
- > <https://news.detik.com/berita/d-3782261/pengebom-kedubes-australia-ampun-ampun-huni-lp-baru-nusakambangan>
- > <https://nasional.tempo.co/read/1087747/napi-teroris-dari-mako-brimob-tempati-tiga-lp-di-nusakambangan>

Methodology

AIPJ2 used Rapid Outcomes Assessment as an approach of process tracing. The main steps involved:

- > collection and review of existing information and reports
- > a workshop to review key activities undertaken and their phasing, the main actors involved, and the results achieved
- > drafting of the significant policy change narrative, including further refinement and verification of the results achieved and the change process with key implementing partners.

¹² DFAT has been supporting the prison reform program in Indonesia since 2007. DFAT support to the DGC has resulted in various strategic policies and/or initiatives including the blueprint for corrections reform (2010), the introduction of the Electronic Corrections Database (SDP) in 477 prisons across Indonesia (2010-2015) including development of a visitor management feature for general and high-risk inmates, the blueprint for the development of Nusakambangan as a prison island (2014), and the Feasibility Study for Karang Anyar prison as a super maximum security prison in Indonesia (2017).

Annex 5 AIPJ2 Contribution to RPJMN Objectives

RPJMN objective for law and human rights development 2015–2019

'To Fulfil Law Enforcement and Awareness'

National priorities for politics, law, defence and security

| Program Priority | Activity priority | AIPJ2 contributing activities |
|------------------------------------|--|---|
| Legal certainty | Improved quality of law enforcement | <p>Governance mechanisms established to support legal and judicial reform – e.g. Indonesian Judicial Reform Forum, Judicial Reform Technical Office, Restorative Justice Working Group.</p> <p>Disability Rights recognised through legislation, monitoring and advocacy; disability regulations and disability rights indicators.</p> <p>More accountable and accessible justice institutions through evaluation of small claims, streamlined bankruptcy process, specialised commercial court, enforcement of court judgement and simplified templates for judicial decisions.</p> <p>Corrections Reform through Prisons Database system establishment, management reforms for high-risk inmates, community corrections processes, corrections reform blueprint, corrections reform coalitions.</p> |
| | Effective corruption prevention and eradication | <p>Campaigns and initiatives at subnational level implemented to prevent corruption through I am women against corruption (SPAK) movement.</p> <p>Investigating corruption through development of technical guidance on money laundering at stock exchange.</p> |
| | Respect, Protection and Fulfilment of the Right to Justice | <p>Disability Rights recognised through legislation, monitoring and advocacy; disability regulations and disability rights indicators.</p> <p>Corrections Reform through Prisons Database system establishment, management reforms for high-risk inmates, community corrections processes, corrections reform blueprint, corrections reform coalitions.</p> |
| Stability of Politics and Security | Strengthening Democracy institutions, civil rights and political rights | Disability Rights recognised through legislation, monitoring and advocacy; disability regulations and disability rights indicators. |
| | Counter-Terrorism and the Handling of Social Conflict | <p>Preventing violent extremism through policy, legislation and coordination.</p> <p>Mainstreamed gender equality, disability and social inclusion through women and preventing violent extremism group coordination and advocacy.</p> |
| | Improved Access and Quality of Public Information | More accountable and accessible justice institutions through evaluation of small claims, streamlined bankruptcy process, specialised commercial court, enforcement of court judgement and simplified templates for judicial decisions. |
| | Strengthening Economic Diplomacy and International Development Cooperation | Stronger border, airport security, investigating cyber-crime, investigating illegal financial transactions. |
| | Strengthening politics and security diplomacy | Stronger border, airport security, investigating cyber-crime, investigating illegal financial transactions. |

| Program Priority | Activity priority | AIPJ2 contributing activities |
|--------------------------------|---|---|
| | Establishment of secure condition and rapid response | Stronger border, airport security, investigating cyber-crime, investigating illegal financial transactions. |
| | Strengthening in drugs crime handling | Corrections Reform through Prisons Database system establishment, management reforms for high-risk inmates, community corrections processes, corrections reform blueprint, corrections reform coalitions. |
| | Intelligence and counter intelligence | Stronger border, airport security, investigating cyber-crime, investigating illegal financial transactions. |
| Bureaucracy Reform | Expanding integrated e-government implementation | More accountable and accessible justice institutions through evaluation of small claims, streamlined bankruptcy process, specialised commercial court, enforcement of court judgement and simplified templates for judicial decisions. Corrections Reform through Prisons Database system establishment, management reforms for high-risk inmates, community corrections processes, corrections reform blueprint, corrections reform coalitions. |
| | Strengthening Public Services standards implementation and human resource management capacity | More accountable and accessible justice institutions through evaluation of small claims, streamlined bankruptcy process, specialised commercial court, enforcement of court judgement and simplified templates for judicial decisions. Corrections Reform through Prisons Database system establishment, management reforms for high-risk inmates, community corrections processes, corrections reform blueprint, corrections reform coalitions. |
| | Strengthening government official's capacity and management | More accountable and accessible justice institutions through evaluation of small claims, streamlined bankruptcy process, specialised commercial court, enforcement of court judgement and simplified templates for judicial decisions Corrections Reform through Prisons Database system establishment, management reforms for high-risk inmates, community corrections processes, corrections reform blueprint, corrections reform coalitions. |
| | Strengthening integrity and accountability of bureaucratic performance | More accountable and accessible justice institutions through evaluation of small claims, streamlined bankruptcy process, specialised commercial court, enforcement of court judgement and simplified templates for judicial decisions Corrections Reform through Prisons Database system establishment, management reforms for high-risk inmates, community corrections processes, corrections reform blueprint, corrections reform coalitions. |
| Strengthening National Defence | Strengthening border areas defence | Stronger border, airport security, investigating cyber-crime, investigating illegal financial transactions. |

Annex 6 Changes in the Political Economy

Indonesian context

Surabaya bombings, May 2018

On 13 May 2018, there were three bombings within an hour at separate Christian churches in Surabaya, a fourth explosion in an apartment caused by terrorists accidentally setting off the bombs inside the room, killing three of them and injuring two children and a teenager, and a fifth bombing the following day at the Surabaya Police Headquarters, involving a family, which was captured on CCTV video and became viral on social media. Approximately 28 people were killed including the suicide bombers and 50 were injured; several are still in a critical condition. The attacks occurred just days after the standoff at Mako Brimob in Depok, in which five police officers were killed.

The bombings were the most deadly since the 2002 Bali Bombings and the first in which children as young as nine years old participated, as part of radicalised family units. The President of Indonesia has commented that the bombings severely damaged Indonesia's reputation as a progressive and peaceful nation, and quickly moved to persuade the military, police and Parliament to resolve their differences to allow the Anti Terrorism Law to pass. This occurred on 25 May and gave police greater powers to detain people suspected of planning terrorist attacks. Some social media users and Islamic party officials claimed the bombings were part of a conspiracy orchestrated by agents of the government to discredit Islam and strengthen the case for the new Law and powers. While the bombings did have the effect of having the Law decreed, there is no evidence to support the cause suggested in the conspiracy theory; on the facts, the bombings were organised by small radicalised family cells.

The reaction of some Australian press was to criticise prevention efforts undertaken by the government and civil society. However, AIPJ2 partners had identified the role of women and families in radicalisation as critical and was working with returnees and deportees, but the families involved in the bombings were not part of the programs. They had not been deported nor identified by the police or BNPT as requiring reintegration assistance.

The implications for AIPJ2 are that attention on PVE programming has intensified and the President has escalated efforts, including engaging one of our key counterparts from Universitas Islam Negeri Yogyakarta, Professor Dr. Siti Ruhaini Dzuhayatin as Special Adviser on International Religious Affairs within the Office of the President. Professor Ruhaini is former Chair of the International Human Rights Commission of the Islamic Organisation for Co-operation. This further strengthens access for the network of AIPJ2 partners to influence policy responses to extremism.

Indonesian Police, with some Australian assistance in investigations, made a large number of arrests based on links to the crimes. Further arrests have been made using the powers under the new Law and have raised concerns of human rights abuse by police. AIPJ2 PVE partner C-Save has identified this risk in work planning. C-Save works closely with police and Government officials on reintegration of people at risk of violent extremism as an 'internal CSO partner', so may compromise trust and access if they become critical of institutions on human rights grounds. AIPJ2's legal aid and human rights partners would be better placed to provide advocacy and training for police, as an 'external partner' in this area.

Elections

Regional elections led to some changes in leadership but are expected to have little impact on AIPJ2 effectiveness. Incoming administrations are also known to AIPJ2 team members and partners in key areas. At the national level, it is clear that religious identity will again be mobilised in campaigning for 2019 polls. The President has not announced a running mate for Vice President. This means his options are open to nominate a candidate with strong Islamic support should the opposition signal they are campaigning on religiously conservative lines. This line of campaigning will affect AIPJ2 partners

and our PVE program as certain political actors may try to co-opt intolerant elements to win them support. It may also reignite divisions within the reform movement and society in general.

Changes in institutional leadership

The new Director General (DG) of Corrections has now been formally appointed and has a clear reform agenda, which is expected to align with AIPJ2 priorities in terms of the focus on reducing overcrowding, restorative justice and managing high risk inmates. AIPJ2 can support the new Directorate General by incorporating her ideas into the Corrections Blueprint, which has been in preparation since the start of AIPJ2, and by facilitating diplomatic discussions which allow the Directorate General to present her ideas directly to representatives of the Australian Government. This may lead to more tailored assistance and stronger partnerships with Australian corrections institutions.

Other institutions continue to have leaders who have been in position for several years and who are well connected with AIPJ2 activities.

Legal developments affecting AIPJ2

Changes to the criminal law and procedure code continue to be debated in Parliamentary committees. The Minister for Law and Human Rights has indicated that the laws will be passed within months, but this loose timeline has been continuing for almost one year. There are several implications for AIPJ2.

It is likely that corruption will no longer be designated a special crime, reducing the special status of the KPK and the anti-corruption courts, which have been seen as effective in allowing crimes of corruption by powerful political and business figures to be investigated, prosecuted and tried in a court without interference. However, the Government has promised to protect the special status through other means. In the meantime, police are gearing up to take more of a role in investigating corruption and the Australian Federal Police have been working with the Indonesian National Police to establish skills and systems to ensure they do this effectively and with integrity. AIPJ2 has always supported the KPK, including legal advocacy to defend its powers, but is now engaged on both sides of the police-KPK division. Leadership of both the Indonesian National Police and KPK have been working together to reduce this division, and it is significantly lower than it was in 2015-16, but remains nonetheless. AIPJ2 will need to watch carefully to ensure our assistance is not at cross purposes. As usual, our position will be determined in line with the policy of the Government as communicated through our Partnership Board.

The law is likely to introduce provisions which allow judges to issue alternative sentences to imprisonment, such as community service, supervised suspended sentences, extended use of bail and parole, and other non-custodial options. This will provide a legislative foundation for AIPJ2's current work with Bappenas on developing a strategy for restorative justice as the key theme of the next Medium Term Development Plan. AIPJ2 partners are advising drafters on this aspect of the law.

The law may criminalise social behaviours that offend moral conservatives, such as same sex relationships, sex outside of marriage and expression of identity by individuals within LGBTI communities. This would significantly reduce social inclusion and increase the potential for violence by the police and vigilantes not just against LGBTI but more commonly in many small communities, which lack exposure to more liberal norms of behaviour. Politicians are supporting such changes to demonstrate their religious credentials, often in conflict with their own behaviour, and the Government may be unwilling to challenge the conservatives with elections coming in 2019.

AIPJ2 partners are continuing to advocate against these aspects of the law. Legal challenges have been supported including a successful judicial review to the Constitutional Court. These rely on international human rights instruments to guarantee individual freedoms and limit the rights of government to impose unreasonable restrictions on moral or political grounds.

Changes in context - Australia

Elections

National elections in 2019 are not likely to trigger changes in Australian policy towards Indonesia. The Prime Minister has a positive relationship with the Indonesian President and will want to demonstrate that as it demonstrates sound leadership, especially on regional security issues. However, the Government is likely to continue a policy of reducing development assistance, including to Indonesia, demonstrating its conservative credentials. The opposition, while more supportive of development assistance, is not likely to change current policy, as it continues to be popular among many Australians and heavily sponsored by the media. Any policy changes are likely to be more subtle. Changes are being signalled through growing academic discourse within which DFAT leadership is engaged. In the face of Middle Eastern, Russian, Chinese and US political ambitions, academics and a growing number of public figures are encouraging Australia to project a more independent policy within the Asia-Pacific on democratic development, free and fair trade, good governance and the rule of law. The Australia-Indonesia relationship, resting on solid partnerships like AIPJ2 and the various institutional and personal links around these partnerships, is being strengthened after challenges in 2015-16 and AIPJ2 will be expected to support these efforts.

Within AIPJ2, the court to court co-operation continues to be strong and strategic, focusing on innovative changes to Indonesian court policy and practice, which benefit women, people with disabilities and which improve the ease of doing business. Australian institutions within Pillar 2 are now positive about their inclusion in AIPJ2, adopting the theory of change in their activities and identifying more opportunities to exchange ideas with partner agencies on policy and practice reform. There will always be operational boundaries which need to be respected, between law enforcement co-operation and development assistance, but all partners are sufficiently experienced to identify these boundaries and work across them.

Changes in institutions

The creation of a 'super Ministry' of Home Affairs in Australia has resulted in border security and law enforcement partner agencies combining under a single Minister and support team. While creating some challenges in transition, this consolidates interactions with Indonesia's Co-ordinating Ministry for Politics, Law and Security, allowing for co-ordination and priority setting at a level above the partner agencies.

Central policy areas being formed within the Ministry of Home Affairs have requested more direct briefing from AIPJ2 and DFAT at post so they can become up to date with activities. AIPJ2 is also now supporting activities on behalf of the Ministry of Home Affairs that accompany Ministerial dialogue. The knowledge sharing platform being developed by AIPJ2 is now being jointly led by officials of the Ministry of Home Affairs and Indonesia's Co-ordinating Ministry, and is likely to be listed by Ministers as a joint initiative in upcoming communiques. The role of AIPJ2 in supporting and operationalising bilateral policy dialogue further demonstrates the smooth transition in which security co-operation has been able to be included into AIPJ2.

Annex 7 Risk Register

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Change from Last Month | Number |
| Increased risk | 1 – new risk – assessed as low – associated with subnational elections |
| No change | 6 |
| Reduced risk | 0 – all risks except one are already low but still regarded as a risk. PVE is likely to remain high risk because of the high impact |

| Category | Risk | Impact | L | C | Rating | Mitigation | |
|----------|--|--|----------|----------|--------|--|---|
| Pillar 1 | SPAK not transitioning from AIPJ2 support | AIPJ2 attention and resources not available for other priorities | Unlikely | Moderate | Low | AIPJ2 and KPK have commenced drafting a SPAK transition plan. A completed draft will be submitted with the AIPJ2 6 Monthly Report for consideration by the AIPJ2 Partnership Board. | No change |
| | Disability regulations to support Law delayed | Law not properly implemented so disability rights not progressed as expected | Unlikely | Moderate | Low | Work continuing on RPP Peradilan. | No change |
| Pillar 2 | Bappenas not consulted and the Government of Australia partners not sufficiently integrated into AIPJ2 program management and implementation | Inconsistency in performance between Pillar 2 and other activities | Unlikely | Minor | Low | Bappenas to be consulted on AFP and Maritime work. Meetings with Bu Maharani to be scheduled in week commencing 23 July. | No change |
| Pillar 3 | PVE grant activities expose Australia and Indonesia Government to criticism and reputational damage | AIPJ2 could be accused of being a foreign intervention and funding could be withdrawn from supporting this pillar. | Unlikely | High | High | <p>Risk assessment policy being updated with new criteria developed by AIPJ2 partners who are working with former terrorists. These criteria demonstrate the importance of local leadership in identifying and managing risk.</p> <p>Cardno security advisers have been engaged to update risk assessment for working in Bima and Poso. A visit is planned on 30-31 July. AIPJ2 is limiting visits to Bima to a select team of three including the Team Leader, PVE Activity Manager and NTB Consultant.</p> | No change. Further mitigation measures are being introduced but the risk remains inherently high. |

| Category | Risk | Impact | L | C | Rating | Mitigation | |
|-------------------------|---|---|----------|----------|--------|--|------------|
| | | | | | | PVE advisers are now in place as a guide and buffer between AIPJ2 and partners. | |
| Partnership Development | Insufficient ownership by Bappenas and partners of knowledge hub | Lack of participation in design and lack of adoption and utilisation | Unlikely | Moderate | Low | Further meeting with Bappenas on 17/7 to test progress. All moving well. | No change. |
| | Knowledge hub project delayed because of complexity of partner engagement | Mixed impact – will delay utilisation but will increase engagement and future utilisation. May require amendments to supplier contract. | Unlikely | Low | Low | Conduct of The Conversation and digital story telling, and greater confidence within AIPJ2 team to explain the Hub, is improving partner engagement. AIPJ2 is deliberately keeping expectations low until the MIS is delivered, showing that we can provide the technology. This will give further confidence. | No change |
| Political Risk | Subnational elections result in replacement of reformers with non-reformers in target areas | Limited impact – few AIPJ2 initiatives rely on politically elected champions. Of course, having champions in place speeds up reform but we achieve reform through different paths. Non-reformers are usually still interested in engaging with AIPJ2. | Unlikely | Low | Low | Election results are still being confirmed. SulSel appears like a candidate disqualified because of corruption charges has won the popular vote. This has created an ‘empty box’ scenario that will have to be resolved either through the court or through a new ballot. There is not likely to be any impact on SulSel activities. | New risk |