

Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC)

INDONESIA

Global Report on Internal Displacement (GRID 2018)

Conflict displacement
Figures analysis



INDONESIA - Contextual Update

Stock:	13,000
New Displacements:	2,800
Returns:	0
Provisional Solutions:	0

Confidence
Assessment
(from Helix)

IDMC's conservative estimates are due to the lack of a single reference by government or otherwise on conflict-related displacement in Indonesia. The majority of the IDPs were displaced by inter-communal violence or insurgency-related violence between 1998 and 2004 and have since been unable or unwilling to return and have failed to rebuild their lives in the areas where they are displaced. IDMC's estimate also includes people displaced by attacks against religious minorities between 2007 and 2013 who have since failed to return, as well as those forcibly evicted due to land conflicts. Furthermore, the figures also include displacement due to a long-running separatist conflict in Papua in addition to election violence this year.

INDONESIA - Map of major displacement events in 2017



About 2,500 people were displaced from election violence and clashes with separatists. Three waves of displacement occurred when supporters of different election candidates clashed in February, July and September. Displacement also occurred in early November following a stand-off between separatists and security forces in villages near Freeport's Papua mine.
Location: Papua
Dates: February - November 2017
Source: Media

Sources: Displacement data (IDMC); map (OCHA, Reliefweb) created in Sep 2013. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations and IDMC.

INDONESIA - Stock: 13,000 IDPs

This corresponds to the total number of individuals in a situation of internal displacement at the end of 2017



Sources and methodologies

Data was collected from various sources, including government agencies, international NGOs, UN agencies and media outlets in both English and Bahasa Indonesia. IDMC also corroborated figures prior to 2017 with a Human Rights Watch researcher. As most reports come from the media, sources tend to be historical analyses, investigative reporting, or reports from civil society organisations and, where available, the government or local authorities/officials. Land conflict data came from a report to OHCHR.

Main caveats and specific monitoring challenges

According to partners in the region, there currently is no single reference government or otherwise that contains comprehensive information on conflict-related displacement in Indonesia. Confidence in this figure is low because there is no official source of displacement information.

IDMC figure, methodology and rationale

The figure includes estimates from July 2015 for Maluku (less than 5400), North Sulawesi (540) and West Lombok (161), where displacement occurred due to inter-communal clashes or violence related to insurgencies between 1998 and 2004. These IDPs have since been unable or unwilling to return, integrate locally or settle elsewhere in the country. Our estimate also includes a number of people displaced by attacks against religious minorities in West Java (30) and Madura island (600) between 2007 and 2013 and who have since failed to return, and ethnic violence in West Papua (353). Research in 2017 also revealed continued displacement due to forced evictions from land conflict in West Java (400), and North and West Jakarta (2671) between 2015-2016. The stock estimate also includes those newly displaced in 2017 where there is no evidence of returns.

Significant changes from last year: methodological and contextual changes

An increase from 2016 is due to additional reports of conflict-induced displacement in Papua, particularly following elections and escalated fights between supporters of candidates, as well as additional information found on displacement generated by land conflict/eviction.

INDONESIA - New Displacements: 2,800

This corresponds to the estimated number of internal displacement movements to have taken place during the year



Sources and methodologies

Media reports with references to the number of people forced to flee quoting government sources, displaced persons, and local authorities/officials.

Main caveats and specific monitoring challenges

The figure is most likely an underestimate and is of low confidence given the political climate and challenges related to monitoring or acknowledging conflict displacement.

IDMC figure, methodology and rationale

Aside from communal tensions and clashes that caused displacement in Ambon (60) and North Sumatra (200), the majority of the displacement that occurred in 2017 came from conflicts in Papua. While clashes over fishing territory caused over 240 fishermen to flee, other causes for displacement include election violence and clashes with separatists. Three waves of displacement occurred when supporters of different candidates clashed, involving people from Intan Jaya and Puncak Jaya fleeing to Nabire and surrounding regions in February, July and September. In the latest wave in September 2017, fifty percent of 700 civil servants in Intan Jaya Regency fled to Nabire Regency following deliberate fires and vandalism of government offices. An additional 1,148 people were evacuated following an early November stand-off between separatists and security forces in villages near Freeport's Papua mine.

Significant changes from last year: methodological and contextual changes

This year's increase compared to last year could be attributed to an underestimation of displacement in 2016, additional research and sources of new displacement in the country, as well as increased activity that led to displacement in Papua in 2017.

INDONESIA - Returns: 0

This corresponds to the number of individuals for which sufficient evidence exists to indicate a return to the habitual place of residence



IDMC did not record any returns in 2017.

INDONESIA - Provisional Solutions: 0

This corresponds to cases of individuals who IDMC considers to not have achieved a durable solution



IDMC has not identified or obtained relevant data in relation to this category.