

Summary Notes
Mission to Madura Island, East Java
17 – 19 February 2003

Mission participants:

Bp Sugiharto – Bureau for Empowerment of IDPs for Counselling, Bakornas PBP
Mr Michael Elmquist, Chief of OCHA Indonesia
Ms Esty Sutyoko, Emergency Response Officer

I. Objective of Mission:

1. OCHA Indonesia with Bakornas PBP had the objective to see and assess the current conditions of IDPs in Indonesia, starting with a mission to Madura. OCHA and Bakornas would like to agree on a working figure of the numbers of IDPs.
2. For this particular mission, the possibility of finding a sustainable solution to the conditions for the Madurese IDPs in Madura Island, seeking possibilities of the return of the IDPs to Kalimantan, or continuance of assistance if necessary. The Coordinating Minister for People's Welfare and OCHA agree that the Madura/ Central Kalimantan case is different as it is the only case that reflects a hint of 'ethnic cleansing', which is not acceptable. Return must be the sought solution.
3. Using a newly formulated database questionnaire, OCHA with Bakornas PBP wishes to collect data for a database system for IDPs, which in turn will be given to Bakornas PBP. The database system to be collected in Madura is considered a pilot test.

II. Mission Itinerary

Monday 17 Feb 2003

Arrive in Surabaya.

Meeting with Secretary of Satkorlak, Head of Kesbanglinmas with department representatives from Dinas Kesehatan, Dinas Pendidikan, Dinas Kesejahteraan Rakyat etc.

Tuesday, 18 Feb 2003

Drive to Sampang, Madura.

Meeting with District Government (Assistant I, Acting Head of Satlak) of Sampang and district representatives from Social Affairs, Education, People's Protection in Sampang.

Visit to 4 IDP sites near Sampang, including Desa Nyeloh, and Ketapang where meeting was held with FK4.

Return to Surabaya

Wednesday, 19 Feb 2003

Drive to Bangkalan, Madura.

Meeting with Bangkalan Satlak/ Kesbanglinmas with Dinas Social Affairs, Transmigrasi dan Permukiman and Manpower, Kimpraswil.

Visit to two IDP locations near Bangkalan.

Return to Jakarta via Surabaya.

III. Background

On 26th February 2001, a clash between the Madurese and Dayaks broke out in the town of Sampit, Kotawaringin Timur, Central Kalimantan resulting in the evacuation of more than 100,000 Madurese to East Java. The clashes spread to 6 other districts in Central Kalimantan, including the capital city Kota Palangkaraya. The Madurese IDPs have since remained in Madura Island and parts of East Java for almost two years with no real sustainable solution, or certainty of when they will be able to return to Central Kalimantan.

IV. Current Conditions

The SATKORLAK Secretary of the Provincial Government of East Java identified the IDPs in East Java into two groups:

- a. East Java Mainland IDPs
- b. Madura Island IDPs

The IDPs are spread out in approximately 140 villages. They have been residing with their own families, integrated with the community and host families, or are in temporary housing facilities built by the government or private companies in IDP sites/ camps. Out of the total number of IDPs, only 5% (approximately 600 households) are in IDP camps. The majority of the IDPs are integrated with their families and the community. Because of this, data of the number of IDPs in the community is difficult to monitor.

A. East Java Mainland

- The number of IDP families in the East Java mainland as provided by the Satlkorlak dated January 2003 is **45,050 IDPs** (14,504 households), in at least 10 districts (excluding Mojokerto).
- Social Affairs Office (*Dinsos*) of the East Java provincial government (*Pemda Jawa Timur*) has attended to the mainland IDPs by providing them with *an empowerment programme*, also known as Termination Funds. All of the IDPs in the East Java mainland have opted for the Empowerment/ Termination programme, therefore their status as IDPs is also lifted. The government are aware that they are not to impose the termination funds on the IDPs, as their right to return to Central Kalimantan should still remain, however, it seems that those who were evacuated to the East Java mainland, picked up and assisted by their relatives, wish to remain in East Java. They are no longer dependent on assistance given by the government. The government is aware that the Termination Funds are given only to those who have indicated their wish to remain in East Java. Should receivers of termination funds later decide to go back, they would have to do so at their own expense with no government support.
- The Termination Fund for IDPs in East Java is as follows:
Rp 1,500,000 per family +
Rp 2,000,000 capital
Rp 3,500,000 in total

A total of 388 families (1,720 people) have received the Termination Fund.

B. Madura Island

- There is a total of **128,919 IDPs** in Madura Island, spread out in four districts, with the majority in Sampang District, as follows:
 1. Sumenep District 1,951 people
 2. Pemangkas District 2,459 people
 3. Bangkalan District 38,248 people
 4. Sampang District 86,261 people

General

- The provincial and district governments have stated that 98% of the IDPs wish to return to Kalimantan, however, it seems that for the moment the people of Kalimantan are not yet ready to welcome their return.
- The IDPs in Madura Island have remained in Madura for this period of time, without moving to East Java mainland because they do not have family in East Java. Also, East Java itself is already overpopulated with 35,500,000 people, in a Province that can accommodate 22 million people. If a programme was to begin for the movement of the Madurese to bigger cities in East Java, including Surabaya, urban infrastructure and security must be reinforced, which is unlikely to happen.
- The majority of IDPs wish to return to Central Kalimantan, and are very optimistic of this possibility. They are awaiting government decisions, and the passing of regulations in Central Kalimantan (*Peraturan Daerah* - provincial, and *Peraturan Penduduk* - district) to guarantee safety and security when returning.
- Employment possibilities for the IDPs on Madura island are scarce, and employment in Surabaya is not an easy option, given the slow ferry connection. (Construction of a bridge connecting Madura Island to Surabaya will begin mid-2003 and is not due to be completed until 2006).

Food

Assistance from the government of rice and side-dish money has stopped since December 2002. Assistance from WFP and PMI has also stopped¹. The IDPs are finding it difficult to find means to buy food. *Dinsos* has proposed to Central Government to extend food assistance until mid-year. The proposal is still being considered.

Health

Free health services are provided to the IDPs using their red cards (indicates poor people (rakyat miskin), not necessarily IDPs. The IDPs are provided with free services at the clinics, and are also sometimes given referee letters to specialist doctors if necessary.

Water and Sanitation

Water tanks in the host communities and the camps/ IDP sites have been provided by IMC. The majority of the IDPs wash and bathe etc. in nearby rivers.

Education

Scholarships of a 6-month duration were given to IDP schoolchildren at the first instance from the government. The programme no longer exists and IDPs are expected to pay fully for their children's education. Many children no longer continue schooling beyond

¹ According to WFP, the assistance is on hold for bureaucratic/administrative reasons. Once the local government has solved these problems, the food assistance can be resumed.

primary school, as the high schools are further to reach and there is no money for transport to the schools. Students also cannot afford books or school uniforms.

Trauma counseling had been provided to the school children of IDPs in Madura Island from specialists and students from the psychosocial programme at Airlangga University (in Surabaya). The counseling was a way to build the confidence of the children and to get them to go back to school. Many of the schools treated them like second-class citizens and there were special corners of the classroom intended for IDPs only. There are limited classes in the schools available. The number of classes cannot accommodate the number of students.

Employment

- Employment is scarce in Madura. Some of the men have become 'becak' drivers, and food-stalls and street-vendors are operated mainly by IDPs. Some are low-paid labour workers, but these jobs are very scarce as there is no industry in Madura.

Reconciliation

- Reconciliation processes have been made through cooperation between the provincial governments and the international NGO *Common Ground Indonesia*. On the day of OCHA's visit, Common Ground Indonesia held a meeting with the East Java Governor and the Bupatis of the four districts to discuss further the possibility of return to Central Kalimantan.
- *Go & See*, and *Come & Tell* visits are being arranged by the Provincial Government of both Central Kalimantan and East Java.

V. Current Solutions

The two main districts with high concentration of IDPs are Sampang and Bangkalan.

i) Temporary Resettlement Locations

The Office of Manpower and Transmigration (*Nakertrans*) has provided temporary resettlement houses in remote areas in Sampang (Desa Nyeloh) and Bangkalan (Sepulu). Transportation to reach the resettlement locations is problematic, and jobs are scarce.

ii) IDP Camps/ Barracks

Nakertrans, as well as private companies (SCTV, Gulf, Petromina) have built IDP camps/ sites in Ketapang, Sampang and Desa Kelubung and Kecamatan Sepulu in Bangkalan.

iii) Insertion/ Integration into homes of host families/ relatives (*sisipan*)

The Office of Regional Infrastructure and Resettlement (*Kimpraswil*) has assisted host families by providing extensions and repairs to homes to accommodate the extra families that are living in the areas.

vi) Return

There have been efforts of return to Central Kalimantan. 107 families (540 people) have already returned from Sampang, Pamengkasan, and Bangkalan to 3 areas in Central Kalimantan (Barito Utara, Barito Selatan, Kotawaringin Barat). The returns started end of 2002. The three remaining areas for return in Central Kalimantan are Palangkaraya City, Kotawaringin Timur (Sampit) and Kapuas, these three districts in Central Kalimantan

have not permitted the return of IDPs yet, however the *Peraturan Daerah* and *Peraturan Penduduk* is in process.

VI. Main Problems

- Data collecting – for accurate numbers and movements.
- Information flow and socialisation of new developments and new information at the grass-root level, and at the top-level from both sides. There are two main independent communication forums set up by the IDPs themselves to represent the IDPs in Sampang (FK4 – Forum Komunikasi Korban Kerusuhan Kalimantan) and FKPB for Bangkalan (Forum Komunikasi Pengungsi Bangkalan). These two groups work together, and with the government to ensure solutions and the socialisation of decisions made, and information to the IDPs.
- Those who have returned have not been carefully monitored as the IDPs who have returned are reluctant to report to local governments in Central Kalimantan in case of trouble. If they were to report, the Office of Social Affairs (*Dinsos*) in Central Kalimantan will provide them with food assistance and living costs for the first few months, and return transport costs.

VII. Efforts/ Next Steps and Recommendations

- Go and See and Come and Tell visits planned for March
- Reconciliation efforts made by international organisations (Common Ground, others?)
- Socialisation at grass-root-level of conditions and socialisation of the *Peraturan Daerah* and the *Peraturan Penduduk* at the grass-root level with community leaders in Kalimantan and religious leaders from Madura.
- Conditioning of Central Kalimantan Provincial Government to receive the return of the Madurese to Kalimantan.
- Socialisation of the Guiding Principles on IDPs.

VIII. Annexes

Contact List

Itinerary

Contact List

Surabaya – (031) 566 3531 or 3530

Sekretaris Satkorlak, Bp Waldiono
Kabag Integrasi, Ibu Ratna
Kepala Dinas Sosial, Ir Sutjahjono Soejitno
Representatives from:
Dinas Pendidikan
Dinas Pekerjaan Umum
Dinas Kesejahteraan Sosial
Dinas Peremukiman dan Transmigrasi
Dinas Kesehatan

Sampang District (0323) 321 034

Head of Kesbanglinmas,
Head of Kesejahteraan Sosial, Drs Muhammad Ruslan
Head of FK4, Drs Ec Abdul Wahid
Representatives from:
Dinas Sosial
Dinas Populasi dan Statistik
Dinas Kesehatan

Bangkalan District - (031) 309 3423

Head of Kesbanglinmas, Drs Eddy Hoesono
Head of FKBP, Ibu Zulaedah
Representatives from:
Dinas Tenaga Kerja dan Transmigrasi
Dinas Kesejahteraan Rakyat

Itinerary for Mission to Madura 17 – 19 February 2003

Monday 17 Feb 2003

10.00 Leave for Soekarno-Hatta Airport (GA 312)
12.00 Flight departure from Jakarta
Arrive in Surabaya.
14.00 Meeting with Secretary of Satkorlak, Head of Kesbanglinmas with
department representatives from Dinas Kesehatan, Dinas Pendidikan,
Dinas Kesejahteraan Rakyat etc.
16.30 Check-in to Ibis Rajawali. Jl Rajawali no 9 –11
Tel: (031) 353 9994

Tuesday, 18 Feb 2003

07.00 Leave for Tanjung Perak for Madura

- 09.00 Meeting with District Government (Assistant I, Acting Head of Satlak) of Sampang and district representatives from Social Affairs, Education, People's Protection in Sampang
- 11.00 Sampang IDP Location #1
Sampang IDP Location #2
Sampang IDP Location #3 (Desa Nyeloh)
Sampang IDP Location #4 (Ketapang – meeting with FK4)
- 18.00 Return to Surabaya
- 20.30 Arrive in Surabaya

Wednesday, 19 Feb 2003

- 07.00 Leave for Tanjung Perak for Madura and Check-out.
- 09.00 Meeting with Bangkalan Satlak/ Kesbanglinmas with Dinas Social Affairs, Transmigrasi dan Permukiman and Manpower, Kimpraswil
- 10.00 Bangkalan IDP Location #1
Bangkalan IDP Location #2
Bangkalan IDP Location #3
- 13.00 Arrive in Surabaya.
- 14.00 Arrive in airport for flight to Jakarta (GA 319) at 15.00
- 16.15 Arrive in Jakarta