



Flower Aceh - Training of Trainers workshop  
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***December 2005 Edition - special Aceh update***

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**Indonesia Project**  
**Proyek Indonesia**

In the following few pages we attempt to share our experience in Aceh during January and February 2005, following the devastating earthquake and tsunami on 26 December 2004. It was a difficult, non-satisfying writing exercise: On the one hand, there is so much missing, because there are no words to describe what we saw and heard. On the other hand, we could go on for pages telling and retelling stories.

Sophie and I arrived in Banda Aceh on Monday 17 January 2005... the day of our first wedding anniversary. Quite a twist of fate: this is the city where we first met, back in April 2002. We have strong memories of living there: good friends, brave people, a relaxed atmosphere, clean environment, open-minded and friendly people, and the most spectacular sunsets against the lush green mountains, which form the backdrop to the city. The beautiful white Grand Mosque, in the centre of the city was always a pleasure to drive by or wander around the gardens. There was always an interesting conversation to be had in the lively coffee district, *Ulee Kareng*, with its famous 'special' coffee. It was a very liveable city despite the fact that it was a conflict zone. There was a massive Indonesian military and police presence, with roadblocks through the city, and repression of civil society. The sound of gunfire after dark was not uncommon in the first few months that I lived there in mid-2001.

The beach at Lampu'uk, about 8 kilometers out of town was a great escape. It was always crowded on Sundays with people swimming, playing football, eating barbecued snapper and drinking fresh young coconuts. There were dozens of thatched roof wooden huts filing the length of the beach – good for shade and sleep. This beach was also one of the social meeting spots for the small number of internationals working in Banda Aceh at the time. Sometimes we would have ad hoc meetings in the calm, crystal clear water, or eat pancakes at Joel's Bungalows, run by a friendly Acehnese guy and his Italian girlfriend. On weekdays, the beach was desolate and peaceful. It was also often dangerous. One fine day a few of us were swimming alone near Joel's Bungalows when a huge set of waves came in. I was fortunate as I was further out than the rest and could swim to get over the head of the breaking wave. A friend said that she saw me suspended, held up vertical in the face of the green wave, like I

was flying. Unfortunately, the woman who saw this funny picture was then severely tumbled by the force of the wave. She almost drowned and would not swim there again.



*Lampu'uk in 2001, a beautiful day  
(photo: Shane Guthrie, PBI)*

### The horror

What happened at that beach on 26 December 2004 is unimaginable. We went back there on 19 January and it was like a haunted desert – there was nothing there except the frame of a mosque. The drive from town was telling of what had happened. Everything from the outskirts of town to the beach was razed. There were dozens of trucks, cars, parts of houses and trees littered sideways and upside down in the fields. As we got closer to the beach, we saw the frame of a solid brick house, still in one piece, sitting in the middle of the road. We drove around it in silence and disbelief. We continued until the road was cut, got out and walked. All we could see was sand, the calm sea, flattened trees, some foundations and a half buried corpse in the sand. Mass graves now line the road near the beach.

It was not just this beach that had a story of destruction. All along the west coast of Aceh, several hundred kilometres of coastline, villages, small towns and the major town of Meulaboh were hit by the wave. The city of Banda Aceh – about 240,000 inhabitants - and the suburbs that lie to the west, north-west and north, were leveled by the earthquake and tsunami. The wave curved around the north-east coast and claimed thousands of victims along that coast too. We saw the impact of the tsunami by both land and air. We traveled by UN helicopter to Meulaboh to meet with client



NGOs there. This was shocking. The scar on the earth was highly visible – a brown stain stretching kilometres deep and cutting into the base of mountains. Former towns and villages were identifiable only by the outline of foundations, sometimes by a lone-standing mosque and debris, and yet other times it was not clear if anything had in fact been there at all – it was just a brown patch in the shape of a wave that had come and gone. Land had been lost to the ocean. Some bridges were tossed inland, while others led to the sea and roads and former villages are now permanently submerged.



*Lampu'uk beach: After the tsunami  
(photo: PBI)*

We arrived in Banda Aceh three weeks after the tsunami and the city was functioning at about 75 per cent. Many people had fled to other regional capitals and would not return for some weeks if at all. By the time we left in late February, almost nine weeks after the tsunami, things had started to get back to normal. Many more shops were open; however, people were still in shock and in the process of mourning. We traveled extensively around the city, visiting our old house and neighbourhoods of people we knew.

The reason for our return to Aceh was to do an assessment for PBI on the needs of local NGOs and the viability of PBI returning. This meant looking at how the tsunami had affected the activities of the organisations we worked with, as well as an assessment of the security situation. PBI was forced to leave after martial law was declared in May 2003 and Aceh was closed to foreign scrutiny for almost 18 months before the tsunami hit.

## Surreal

During our six-week stay, the daily panorama consisted mostly of destruction, scenes of people cleaning and searching, and trucks carrying corpses. Then there is the thick black mud of unknown origin – you see trucks carrying it and people shoveling or sweeping it. This is what was left after the water went away. For weeks after, people who almost drowned in this stuff were still coughing it up. Surreal visual images of kilometres of wasteland that used to be lively neighbourhoods, boats standing in the middle of the road in town, boats on bridges and on top of houses, trucks perched upside-down on top of houses, houses on roads, and debris stuck in the second-floor windows of houses... meaning the water carried it that high. It looks like a bombed city. Things are misplaced – like the 500 tonne ship, formerly the floating electricity station moored off the coast at Ulee Lheue, that was carried by the tsunami about 5km inland. The boat had no structural damage and is still standing upright. People who stayed on the boat survived. There is a plan to turn the boat into a memorial.

Graffiti around town is another reminder, announcing things like "8am, 26 Desember, Tsunami" and "Banda Aceh... City of Dead". On a small boat that was washed far inland there was some writing that said, "this boat saved people!"

Two months after the tsunami, volunteer and Indonesian military corpse collectors, were still at work searching for bodies amongst the rubble. When trucks go through town full of body bags, the smell is intense. People along the road hold handkerchiefs to their noses. The first few days that we were there, the city was very wet and muddy with a bad smell. Since the rains stopped, the city has become a dust bowl because of all the destroyed buildings. Most people wear masks and goggles, and there is fear that asbestos is in the air.

## Friends

The first week, we went to see members of the organisations we used to work with to say hello, to check on their situation and to hear what they had gone through. Over the next 6 weeks, we got used to hearing horrific stories of peoples experiences and amazing survival. It was really terrible what some of our friends went through - to know how strong these people were when we knew them before, how that strength helped them survive, and how they have been affected by this tragedy.



*Boat in front of Hotel Medan in the centre of town  
(photo: PBI)*

Khairani and her family only survived because they were saying goodbye to family at the Asrama Haji (a place that accommodates people preparing to go on the Hajj). Even then, they barely survived. She said that the black stinking water rushed into the Asrama... she tried to get to higher ground and the water still came up to her chin, then it started to go down, she thought she was safe and then it rose again. In her former life, she was the director of an organisation that supports women and children IDPs (Internally Displaced People). Khairani is now an IDP. She lost her house and everything in it. However, she is continuing her work supporting other IDPs, delivering aid and developing programmes to rebuild houses.

One friend was drinking coffee at Ulee Kareng when the earth started to shake. He lost 200 members of his extended family in the tsunami that followed. Another friend, a brave lawyer and activist, Kak Ifah (Syarifah Murlina), was disappeared in the tsunami along with her husband and three young children. They lived close to the sea in an area where few survived. She worked for the Banda Aceh office of the Legal Aid Foundation (LBH) and we would often travel together to remote parts of Aceh to visit her clients in detention at military and police posts.

Mahdi Isa was a heavy-set, funny man when we last knew him. He is a lawyer who often took on tough human rights or politically sensitive cases. He lost his wife and all of his five children in the tsunami. When we first arrived in Aceh, we asked about him and we heard that he was in an IDP camp, badly traumatised and unable to work. The day before we

left, we met him at a meeting to discuss protection of IDPs and activists in the new environment. He had started a new NGO that gives legal advice to people who have lost everything – for example, how people can gain access to their bank accounts when they have lost all identity and other important documents.

A friend and activist, Ustad, miraculously survived on 26 December. After the earthquake, he had a very bad feeling; he locked his office and got on his motorbike to leave the area. By the time he got to the centre of town, the water was on its way. The water came from two directions – the north and the northwest. He started to climb an electricity pole. He was pushed higher up the pole by the force of the water. He saw people all around him crying for help, but he could do nothing – he was also crying for help. For two weeks after that day, he dreamt every night of people crying for help.

### Triple trauma

The tsunami is another layer above existing suffering, stress and trauma caused by the conflict that has been going on at varying intensities since the late 1970s. Some people talk about 'triple trauma' – whereby the Acehnese have suffered under DOM (Military Operations Area, 1989-98), DM/DS (Military/Civil Emergency, 2003-2005) and now the tsunami. The tsunami, despite its awesome power and massive death toll, is seen as just another layer of torment.

Staying in Banda Aceh or Meulaboh, it is possible to have 'tsunami fever' where all you can see is the impact of the tsunami. However, there is much more going on in Aceh. We were able to see a bit, of this when traveled down the north-east coast to meet with clients and security authorities. The road has much less of a security presence than how it was in 2001/2002. The military and police also suffered high losses in the tsunami. There are no figures available but one estimate suggests it could be as high as 10,000. The rebels, GAM (Free Aceh Movement), are also said to have suffered many losses as some of their bases along the northeast coast were badly hit by the tsunami.

When we arrived in Lhokseumawe, a centre of the conflict with rich oil and gas reserves, the scene indeed changed. This city was not too badly affected by the tsunami; however, it is clear that the conflict continues there. It continues all over Aceh, but Banda Aceh was so badly destroyed that the

mask of relief covers what lies beneath the surface. There is a high presence of security forces and the hotel we were staying in even got raided by the police in the middle of the night, looking for rebels.

What we heard most from the Acehnese are concerns about people's right to return to their land (i.e. opposing forced relocation); livelihood for people who have lost their land (e.g. fishermen forced to live in the mountains); violence in camps, especially towards women (sexual harassment); military control of aid; military operations in camps; forcing foreigners to leave Aceh; and the continuation of the conflict.

## **Aceh - One Year Later**

**F**ollowing the earthquake and tsunami of 26 December 2004, the Indonesia Project returned to Aceh (after a 2 year absence) in response to numerous requests from our client organisations. Since February 2004, the sub-team in Banda Aceh has continued to monitor our clients' security and rebuild our networks throughout the province. They have established a series of Peace Discussions for local organizations, looking at: peace, reconciliation, and non-violent change and have co-facilitated trainings on women and peacebuilding, and living without violence, in addition to opening a library of peace oriented books and DVDs.

Many PBI client organisations lost active members, their offices, their data and/or office equipment to the tsunami, and many individual members experienced direct personal trauma. In addition, local organizations, including some of PBI's clients, have temporarily lost staff to the international NGOs and UN agencies working on tsunami reconstruction and the peace process. Some of the organizations now include tsunami recovery work within their activities, and very few of them were completely unaffected by the disaster.

Following the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between GAM (*Gerakan Aceh Merdeka*, the Free Aceh Movement) and the GoI (Government of Indonesia) on 15 August 2005, the Aceh sub-team has been working to increase cooperation between local and international bodies working on the peace process, in particularly between the AMM (Aceh Monitoring Mission) and PBI's client organizations.

We both felt very sad, as well as fortunate to be able to return to Aceh, to see what had happened, to meet with so many inspiring friends and to hear their stories of loss and survival. We fear that the suffering and repression will continue, for the sake of economic, political and personal interests. The situation will be even worse if internationals are forced to leave.

### **Paul and Sophie**

**PBI former volunteers from Australia and France; 2005 Aceh Assessment Team**

Additionally, the signing of the MoU between GAM and the GoI has had very positive results for the security situation across Aceh and for PBI's clients in particular. Many have reported that they have far more space to work now, that they no longer experience difficulties in their work and can travel to the field without intimidation. Client organizations working on human rights investigations also reported a considerable decrease in their caseload, as far fewer acts of violence have occurred since the signing of the MoU, although there are still some reported incidents of extortion. Many client organizations have shifted their focus to socialization of the MoU or recording testimonies of human rights violations in the past.

However, there are many issues that could affect the nascent peace process: reports of anti GAM militia being created; GAM return to society; IDP conditions; the impending end of the AMM (March 2006); the April provincial elections and how the GoI will address the local political party and independent candidate provision in the MoU; as well as the inflation caused by the influx of internationals.

An assessment for protective services in East, Central and South Aceh is under way in response to requests from PBI clients. These are areas identified by other actors (AMM, World Bank, former PBI volunteers, and UN) as potential "hot spots".

### **Aceh sub-team (Sarah, Kathryn, Yoko)**

**PBI volunteers from USA, United Kingdom and Japan respectively**

## New Peace Team in Aceh

I magine three *kelinci percobaan* (guinea pigs) in a small boat rowing on the rocky sea of peace building. Rini on the steering wheel did a great job keeping us on track even if we were sometimes rowing with different styles. Our first challenge was the Training of Trainers; “*Perempuan dan Pembangunan Perdamaian* (Women and Peacebuilding)” requested by Flower Aceh.

We faced strong winds and big waves, a short time to prepare, and several changes just before reaching the harbour. In the beginning we lost Aksel, not to seasickness but to dengue fever, so only Marta joined us from PBI’s Aceh sub-team.

Sometimes the smog was so dense that I could not see the land anymore, but Rini, with all her experience and energy, never got lost. We prepared the sessions until well into the night, managing all the challenges.

According to the evaluations of the passengers (20 females and 5 males from community support centres around Aceh), we did a good job. We tried to satisfy the many different

## PBI in Papua

I n March 2004, after months of meetings to obtain government, military and police permission, special permits and travel visas, build up a security network and recruit the appropriate numbers of volunteers, PBI opened a new office in Abepura, a suburb of Jayapura, the capital of Indonesia’s Papua province.

The Papua sub-team has since built up its security network with local authorities in Jayapura, and following requests to evaluate the need of a PBI presence in the central highlands of Papua from several contacts in and outside Jayapura, it undertook its first assessment to Wamena, Jayawijaya District, from 19 to 23 December 2004. PBI volunteers presented PBI’s programmes to a

variety of actors including local NGOs, Islamic and Christian religious leaders, the Indonesian security forces and international organisations. Feedback was overwhelmingly in favour of PBI support for local human rights work. Due to the isolation and the extent of the area, the Papua sub-team spent the following 6 months exploring the viability of providing services in and around Wamena.

expectations, showing and explaining to the participants all the different islands. For instance, gender; gender conflict and violence; peace building; reconciliation: socialization of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Government of Indonesia and the Free Aceh Movement (GAM); Aceh Monitoring Mission (AMM); and facilitating skill-building. For the islands of MoU and AMM, we had some locals and internationals (resource people) guiding and sharing their rich knowledge with all present.

Unfortunately, our busy schedule never gave us enough time to discover the islands in detail. It was more a stopover, and so there is still high demand for follow-up. On the last day I was so seasick that I could not join in anymore, but Rini, Agnes (another PPE Aceh volunteer) and Marta, along with the other passengers, worked out very concrete plans for follow-up. Hopefully in the future, the passengers will be able to plunge into the rocky sea by themselves.

**Christoph Uhle**

PPE Aceh volunteer from Germany

On 26 July 2005, the PBI office in Wamena opened and is staffed by a core of 3-4 volunteers. They have been busy with socializing PBI in the area, socializing and generating support for monthly discussions and establishing a peace building library.

In recent months, the Papuan sub-teams provided protective services to KontraS (Commission for the



Disappeared and Victims of Violence) in Wamena and Jayapura. The Papua sub-team also provided protective accompaniment to PBHI (*Perhimpunan Bantuan dan Hak Manusia Indonesia* – Indonesia Legal Aid and Human Rights Association) during the Abepura Case in Makassar, Sulawesi, and during a workshop carried out by PBHI in Wasior, Papua.

In the past few months, the Jayapura team increased from two to four people, and from the initial stage of opening the office we are now in the process of implementing our Protective Services and Participatory Peace Education programmes in

Papua.

For nearly a year now, the team in Jayapura has been conducting a series of monthly discussions as part of their peace building activities in Papua. These discussions have focused on a different topic each month. A public peace building resource library has also been established containing books, comics, DVDs and other resources available for loan to our partner organisations.

### **Extract from Indonesia Project update, November 2005**

## **New Office in Wamena**

Flying into the Balliem Valley, located at 2000m in the central highlands of Papua, with majestic mountains to the left and right, is a very exciting moment. We were even more excited as now, after a long period of planning and preparation, we were going to be the first volunteers to establish a PBI presence in Wamena, the main city in the valley. An assessment team had visited the area in December 2004 and now we were following up on its recommendation to open an office.

Our priorities for the first month were to find a house and sort out logistics, to understand more about the local context and culture, and to socialise PBI and its programmes to a wide variety of local actors, including NGOs, civil and military authorities, churches and tribal leaders.

During our first few days, we had the opportunity to learn more about one of the root causes of horizontal conflict in the area, land. A number of local NGOs were organising a workshop with tribal leaders in our hotel, with the aim of mapping the area in order to mitigate tensions arising due to land disputes. It was our first opportunity to meet tribal leaders and attempt to speak with them - many of them could not actually speak Indonesian, so it was back to sign language, which led to lots of smiles and laughter.

Finding a house was easier than we

expected, but establishing a functioning office and making the house liveable was more of a challenge. Electricity, or rather the lack of it, posed one of the biggest problems, as forty-hour blackouts are common and the energy supply is limited to every other day. This meant, amongst other things, running to our phone chargers as soon as electricity came back, and adjusting our working schedule. Other problems included hearing a radio station inside the phone rather than the caller, no Internet connection and thus daily visits to the (extremely slow) Internet café, or water shortages (which led to us washing only when it rained enough, not so bad considering that it is freezing up here!) As no main road into the valley exists and most goods have to be flown in, we relied on the support of our colleagues in Jayapura, sending them pages of shopping lists of items to equip our house.

In the meantime, we focussed on building up our local network and meeting a wide variety of people, organisations and institutions. This also provided us with a good learning opportunity about local traditions, customs, and methods of conflict prevention. The feedback we got in these meetings about our presence was consistently positive. PBI is the first international human rights NGO to have a long-term presence in the region, and so there are high expectations as to what PBI can do for



Max, arriving by local taxi at the PBI house in Wamena.

the people. Meeting some of these high expectations will sometimes be impossible, but establishing a physical presence in this area of Papua is the first step for PBI in participating in the peace process and the protection of human rights defenders in and around Wamena.

It is clear that the context in Wamena requires us to adapt our programmes to serve the people more adequately, and I am confident that we will master this challenge in the months to come.

**Max Wiegmann**

PBI volunteer from Germany

## A Day in Jakarta

I'm sitting in the newly overhauled Jakarta office looking out the window at our front garden and feel a little peaceful amongst the hustle and bustle of Jakarta. The white stone floors, previously hidden under a dark, 70's-style carpet, and the freshly painted light yellow walls have lifted my spirits. The fact that there's no Internet at the moment has also momentarily helped ease my workload, so I thought I would write a little ditty for our newsletter to keep all of you out there updated on the goings-on inside the world of PBI.

Jakarta is the international capital city of Indonesia, and fulfills its role in all aspects. There are bars, clubs, massive shopping malls, unbelievable traffic and smog. All the necessary ingredients for a mega-city. It's not cheap - you can expect to pay western prices for western products - but there's always something going on, be it an educational lecture, presentation, concert, rally, ....anything.

The current work in Jakarta is quite exciting. As Jakarta is the political hub, there are always people from various sectors of the political world (INGOs, NGOs, local organisations, governments, etc.) transiting through. Our job is to get a hold of them as they zip through Jakarta, to pick their brains about the current situation all over Indonesia, but mainly focused on the regions where we have offices. You get to meet a wide gamut of people, focused on different aspects of human rights, development, and policy.

Normally the PBI office is quite busy, but right now I have found myself in one of those rare quiet moments of bliss when everyone is out running around and I can collect my thoughts and get down to business.

This evening I'll be going out to search for a cheap gym with Huibert (fellow volunteer). We've looked around for a while, but the gyms around here are either far too expensive or really not adequate. We went to one just up the street from the PBI office. When you walk in there's a bar on one side, some varnished diner tables with people smoking on the other, and this is where you pass walk into the gym. No dividers, no open windows, no air-conditioning. Not my idea of the ideal workout spot. Given the fact that I'm not necessarily running to the gym, I think I would need a place that offered a bit more incentive to go.

Other than that, the rest of our week is looking busy too! Two of our client organisations are giving parties, which we, of course, have to attend. ☺

PBHI, a legal aid organisation, is celebrating its 9th birthday, and WALHI, an environmental action organisation, is giving a workshop to celebrate the earth (ok, it's not a party, I just checked. Why do these little gatherings always register in my head as parties?). Both events will likely draw many people from the NGO world, which tends to be quite

incestuous in Jakarta; many people flutter from one organisation to the other, or work across organisations and there's a lot of 'lending' of talents, etc. So that's something to look forward to!

People are starting to trickle back in now, so I should get back down to work. I have to prepare for a Papua debrief in which I'll inform the team about the little things I learned and observed in the three weeks I recently spent visiting our two teams in Wamena and Jayapura, Papua.

**Julie van Dassen**

PBI volunteer from Canada



Julie at work in the Jakarta office.



### **KontraS (Papua)**

(Commission for the Disappeared and the Victims of Violence)

A human rights NGO established in Jayapura in June 2000. Its mandate includes lobbying, campaigning and advocating for disappeared people and victims of violence. Other main activities include fact-finding missions, monitoring of demonstrations and facilitation of dialogue.

### **PBHI (Jakarta)**

(*Perhimpunan Bantuan dan HAM Indonesia* – Indonesia Legal Aid and Human Rights Association)

A Jakarta-based organisation working for the promotion and protection of human rights since November 1996. PBHI's activities include giving legal assistance to and advocacy for victims of human rights violations, and building up local capacities for legal awareness and representation through workshops, internships, and short-term courses. In recent years, Papua has become one of PBHI's focuses; the organisation has been a prime actor in the investigation and defense of many human rights cases, including the Abepura case, which was tried at the first official Human Rights Court in Makassar, South Sulawesi in mid 2005.

### **WALHI (Jakarta)**

(*Wahana Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia*, Friends of the Earth, Indonesia)

The largest forum of non-governmental, community-based, and environmentally aware organisations in Indonesia, WALHI is represented in 26 provinces and has over 436 member organisations (as of June 2005). WALHI works towards social transformation, peoples' sovereignty, and the sustainability of the environment, life, and livelihoods. It also works to defend Indonesia's natural world and local communities from injustice carried out in the name of economic development.

### **PB-HAM (Aceh)** (*Pos Bantuan Hukum dan HAM*, Human Rights and Legal Aid Post)

PB-HAM has branch offices in six districts of Aceh and investigates human rights violations, documenting the cases for Koalisi NGO HAM and referring to other NGOs for further action.

### **RPuK (Aceh)**

(*Tim Relawan Perempuan untuk Kemanusiaan*, Women's Volunteer Team for Humanity)

Founded by women from various NGOs and provides direct and logistical assistance for women, and alternative education for children, in IDP (Internally Displaced Persons) camps and rehabilitation for former IDP women and children.

### **LBH-APIK (Aceh)**

(*Lembaga Bantuan Hukum – Asosiasi Perempuan Indonesia untuk Keadilan*, Legal Aid Organization – Association of Indonesian Women for Justice)

Founded on principles of gender equality and social justice, LBH-APIK provides legal, educational and moral support to women, especially in the area of domestic violence.

### **LBH (Aceh)**

(*Lembaga Bantuan Hukum*, Legal Aid Organization)

Provides civil rights and legal advocacy and aims to eliminate social, political and cultural inequality as key obstacles to political transition, and further strives to empower civil society, especially farmers, fishers and poor urban groups.

### **Flower Aceh (Aceh)**

Founded in 1989, provides economic support and empowerment for women, as well as prenatal care and legal aid, and is based in Banda Aceh.

### **Koalisi NGO HAM (Aceh)**

(Coalition of Non-Governmental Organisations for Human Rights, Aceh)

A network of human rights NGOs that carry out advocacy through data collection, campaigning and legal assistance.

### **PPHAM (Aceh)**

(*Perhimpunan Pemantau HAM*, Human Rights Monitoring Association)

PBI's first new client in Aceh, PPHAM's main focus is human rights data collection by their field volunteers. This includes data collection in IDP camps, including those which have arisen after the tsunami (Dec. 2004). They maintain a database of human rights abuses and share their data with Komnas HAM and other local NGOs.

# Peace Brigades International in Indonesia



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### Pa Khabar is...

...an update on the PBI Indonesia Project  
Editing and layout is done by Rais Richard Zaidi

For information, or to support the PBI Indonesia Project,  
please see below or contact the Project Coordinator.

PBI's work in Indonesia is only possible due to generous  
donations of volunteer time, practical and financial  
support. For this, we thank you!

## Volunteers In Indonesia...

The **In-Country Coordinator** is Naomi Baird.

The **Human Resources Coordinator** is Patrick Baffoun.

The **Jakarta** sub-team is Nick Loh (United Kingdom), Shobha Rao P. (India), Tobias Streit (Germany) and Julie van Dassen (Canada).

The **Banda Aceh** sub-team is Marta Aguiar (Portugal), Yoko Fujimura (Japan), Sarah Gyorog (USA) and Edd Wright (United Kingdom).

The **Jayapura** sub-team is Katharina Gfeller (Switzerland), Thierry Fabbian (France), Max Wiegmann (Germany) and Janine Tjihoff (Netherlands).

The **Wamena** sub-team is Jonas Ottiger (Switzerland), Carol de Voogd (Netherlands), Anja Justen (Germany) and Pierre-Lucien Michelet (Switzerland).

The **Participatory Peace Education** sub-team is Huibert Oldenhuis (Netherlands), Agnes Patongloan (Indonesia) and Christoph Uhle (Germany).

## Further Information

The next training is scheduled for April or May 2006. For more information and dates for upcoming trainings or other inquiries, please consult the PBI Indonesia Project web site at [www.peacebrigades.org/indonesia](http://www.peacebrigades.org/indonesia) or contact the Training Committee at [IndoProjTrainings@yahoogroups.com](mailto:IndoProjTrainings@yahoogroups.com). For information about our Participatory Peace Education programme, please contact Huibert at [pbi\\_ip\\_peaced@yahoo.com](mailto:pbi_ip_peaced@yahoo.com). For media related enquiries, requests to reprint articles or to contact field volunteers, please communicate directly with Rais at [ip-ppr@yahoogroups.com](mailto:ip-ppr@yahoogroups.com).

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