

Info-Graphics on IOM's Community Policing in Indonesia

Phase 1: Creation of Manuals for Community Policing and Human Rights. Training of over 5,000 Indonesian National Police (INP) trainers nation wide Phase 2: Training of over 77,000 Police in West Kalimantan, Aceh, Bali, Batam, West Java, East Java and Jakarta

Phase 3: Papua, West Papua and Maluku

'The project aims to contribute to efforts of the Indonesian National Police to develop into a professional, accountable and effective law enforcement organization and improve police-community relations. Specific objectives are to (i) Strengthen the capacity of INP Education and Training Institutions, and (ii) Support human rights-based community policing implementation in selected target areas (Tanah Papua and Maluku)'

2013-2014

2013-

2015

2003-

2010

2013



Development of specialised training modules on human rights and community policing. These modules taught police officers a number of community engagement techniques, utilising techniques suitable to adult learning environments, including practical examples. Participants noted they had gained tools to communicate effectively with communities and had a deeper understanding of community policing values.

Contextualised national training modules developed on cultural competency for Papua and Maluku. Police officers now mainstream knowledge on local customary law and essential information on acceptable modes of communication in areas of deployment for provincial trainings. Additional chapters include information on environment, HIV/AIDS, gender and indigenous law.



95 INP trainers trained on delivery of community policing and human rights training modules. Trainers developed skills on how to facilitate classes in adult learning environments involving best practice educational principles. Through subsequent cascade trainings over 5,500 Police officers received human rights, community policing and local cultural context training in Papua, West Papua and Maluku provinces

Major Achievement: Training modules that the project assisted in developing were instituted into the INP National Curriculum. All new INP recruits to receive training on community policing and human rights nationally.

Major Achievement: Community Policing Regulation Number 3 2015 established. This regulation combined previous community policing regulations ensuring a uniform understanding of expectations within the INP. This was an essential step in the reform of the police force as central regulations set precedence for initiatives of the wider police force.

Community Police Project Indonesia

IOM International Organization for Migration

October

2015

2016

Community engagement activities begin



Community Policing Forums (CPFs) established at three Provincial administrations, Papua, West Papua and Maluku. These forums bring together NGOs, government, community groups and police to discuss common social and security issues.

CPFs gradually established in 12 districts, 12 sub-districts and 24 villages. Forums provide a mechanism for police and community to have open communication and discuss preventative policing. CPFs expose the community and police to each other so that relationships can be built in a constructive way. Community profiles and village action plans are created with the input of all stakeholders. Current and potential future cases are discussed so police and community can share their perspectives and solutions. Problems are increasingly solved collaboratively utilizing local traditional dispute resolution mechanisms and wisdom.









Faith based and customary leaders engaged. Preaching booklets developed and distributed in Maluku. Development still in progress in Papua and West Papua.

Community and police begin to report improvement in communication and relationship. Perception of the community towards police changing however it is too early to tell if trust has been built. Community policing forums utilizing the same model are established in non-project targeted areas demonstrating the community and police's desire to entrench communication and partnership. Several local governments have budgeted funds to support CPFs, further evidencing the communities will to continue CPFs as an essential strategy to maintain peace and security



Sustainability of CPFs are not guaranteed due to the limited implementation period. Additional time is required to report on the increase in levels of trust, ensure they can be continued once the funding is withdrawn, and include a wider representation of society.



Ongoing work in regards to recording results of the program is essential. Through the CPFs, community and police have collaborated to secure funding from government and potential other private sector sources. Time is required for this advocacy work and the results to become more apparent, as requested by all stakeholders.

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2016-2017