

PELIPUTAN CONFLICT MANAGEMENT TRAINING

SFCGI dan DITJEN PAS

PELIPUTAN CONFLICT MANAGEMENT INSIDE TRAINING

INSIDE

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PELATIHAN MANAJEMEN KONFLIK

Rangkuman Kegiatan

Direktorat Jenderal Pemasyarakatan, Departemen Hukum dan HAM (Ditjen PAS) bekerjasama dengan Search for Common Ground Indonesia — sebuah LSM internasional yang bergerak di bidang transformasi konflik — LBH Jakarta dan Yayasan Prasasti Perdamaian mengadakan Pelatihan Manajemen Konflik (Conflict Management Training - CMT) bagi Warga Binaan Pemasyarakatan (WBP) Lapas serta petugas lapas di Lapas Cipinang, Nusakambangan, Palu, Palembang, Porong, dan Semarang.

CMT bertujuan untuk menambah kemampuan WBP dan para petugas lapas dalam mengelola konflik secara konstruktif, komunikasi efektif, menambah kepercayaan diri, serta mengelola emosi. Seluruh aspek yang dilatih dalam CMT ini sangat diperlukan untuk mencegah terjadinya tindakan dan cara-cara kekerasan dalam menangani sebuah masalah. Dengan demikian, para peserta diharapkan mampu mengubah orientasi penanganan konflik dari pendekatan destruktif menjadi

pendekatan yang lebih konstruktif. Ada tiga prinsip yang ditekankan dalam pelatihan ini, yaitu pemberdayaan (empowerment), membuat pilihan-pilihan positif (positive choices) dan memanusiakan orang lain (humanizing others). Kegiatan CMT ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan berbagai permainan seperti ankle walk (yakni permainan berjalan bersama sambil menempelkan masing-masing pergelangan kaki pada tema sebelah) dan role plays yang menekankan pentingnya negosiasi. Selain itu, peserta juga diajak berdiskusi dalam kelas secara interaktif. Adapun pemberian materi dibagi dalam dua kelas, kelas petugas dan kelas WBP. Warga binaan yang menjadi peserta kali ini adalah mereka yang tersangkut kasus narkoba serta terpidana tindak kriminal lainnya. Termasuk juga sebagai peserta adalah terdakwa tindak terorisme. Kegiatan positif ini pun diliput oleh berbagai media, baik lokal, nasional maupun internasional. Berikut inti sari laporan-laporan berita tersebut.



Kabar Sidoarjo.com 7 Mei 2010

LAPAS PORONG GELAR PELATIHAN MANAJEMEN KONFLIK

PORONG (kabarsidoarjo.com)

Direktorat Jendral Pemasyarakatan, Departemen Hukum dan HAM (Ditjen PAS), bekerjasama dengan Search for Common Ground (SFCG) Indonesia, Lembaga Bantuan Hukum (LBH) Jakarta dan Yayasan Prasasti Perdamaian (YPP), mengadakan pelatihan Manajemen Konflik (Conflict management Training-CMT) di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Porong bagi petugas dan warga binaan pemasyarakatan. Pelaksanaan pelatihan Pelatihan mengelola konflik dalam lapas ditujukan untuk mengelola emosi, kemampuan berkomunikasi, penguatan kepercayaan diri bagi Napi dan Petugas Lembaga Pemasyarakatan (Lapas) untuk mencegah dan menangani terjadinya tindakan kekerasan dalam menangani setiap masalah. Wakht Hasim selaku Program Officer Search for Common Ground Indonesia menegaskan, kegiatan ini merupakan satu dari rangkaian kegiatan CMT lain di 8 lapas di Indonesia, yakni di Cipinang, Tangerang, Nusakambangan (Batu dan Permisian), Palu, Palembang, Porong, dan Semarang. Kuntjung Herminto, salah seorang peserta menyatakan, pelatihan ini sangat membantu dalam membangun kebersamaan teman-teman WBP yang biasanya menyelesaikan konflik dengan kekerasan. "Kini bisa diselesaikan dengan kebersamaan, iklim kebersamaannya mulai terbangun," ujar terpidana kasus korupsi ini. (Arip)

Source: <http://kabarsidoarjo.com/?p=6947>

Antara Jatim, 7 Mei 2010

PENGHUNI LAPAS PORONG IKUTI PELATIHAN MENGELOLA KONFLIK

Jumat, 07 Mei 2010

Hukum | Sidoarjo - Puluhan penghuni Lembaga Pemasyarakatan (Lapas) Porong, Sidoarjo, Jatim, mengikuti pelatihan mengelola konflik guna mengatasi persoalan yang ada di dalam lapas. Program Officer "Search for Common Ground" Indonesia, Wakht Hasim, mengatakan, kegiatan ini dilakukan untuk mengatasi konflik yang terjadi di dalam lapas. "Mengelola emosi, kemampuan berkomunikasi serta mengelola konflik secara konstruktif merupakan ketrampilan yang penting untuk dimiliki napi/warga binaan pemasyarakatan," paparnya. Ia mengemukakan, penguatan kepercayaan diri dan mengelola konflik tidak hanya harus dimiliki oleh warga binaan lapas, tetapi juga harus dimiliki oleh petugas lembaga Pemasyarakatan. "Kemampuan-kemampuan tersebut diperlukan untuk mencegah dan menangani terjadinya tindakan dan cara-cara kekerasan dalam menangani masalah," tuturnya. Ia menjelaskan, warga binaan yang turut serta dalam pelatihan ini adalah warga binaan dalam kategori risiko tinggi. "Sebagian peserta yang ikut dalam kegiatan ini adalah mereka yang terlibat perkara terorisme korupsi dan penyalahgunaan narkoba," ujarnya. Ia menuturkan, pelatihan ini dipersiapkan dan dilakukan berdasarkan tiga prinsip yaitu pemberdayaan, membuat pilihan-pilihan positif dan memanusiakan orang lain. Pelatihan ini juga bertujuan untuk memampukan partisipan dalam manajemen konflik yang berorientasi untuk mengubah penanganan konflik dari pendekatan

**"Iklim Kebersamaannya
mulai terbangun"**

Kuntjung Herminto WBP



**Kegiatan permainan di kelas
Petugas di lapas Porong**



Salah satu trainer dalam kelas

destruktif menjadi pendekatan konstruktif di lapas. Kuntjung Herminto salah seorang peserta yang juga terpidana korupsi mengatakan, pelatihan ini membantu dia dalam membangun kebersamaan teman-teman yang ada di dalam lapas. Iklim dialogis untuk mencari solusi konstruktif mulai terasa," katanya. Wakht menjelaskan, kegiatan ini merupakan rangkaian kegiatan yang dilakukan di delapan lapas di Indonesia yakni di Cipinang, Tangerang, Nusakambangan (Batu dan Permisian), Palu, Palembang, Porong serta Semarang.

Source: <http://www.antarajatim.com/lihat/berita/32433/penghunilapas-porong-ikutipelatihannmengelola-konflik>

DETIK SURABAYA, 7 Mei 2010

NAPI RISIKO TINGGI DIBERI PELATIHAN KENDALIKAN EMOSI

Detik Surabaya

Steven Lenakoly - Surabaya

25 Narapidana Lembaga Pemasyarakatan (Lapas) Porong kategori risiko tinggi mengikuti pelatihan manajemen konflik. Pelatihan ini diberikan agar Narapidana mampu mengelola potensi persoalan yang ada di dalam lapas. Pelatihan yang antara lain diikuti oleh teroris, koruptor dan mantan pengguna narkoba ini diharapkan mampu mengurangi kekerasan di dalam dan luar penjara. Tidak hanya mereka, sebanyak 25 petugas lapas tersebut pun mengikuti pelatihan tersebut yang digelar buah kerjasama Direktorat Jendral Pemasyarakatan, Departemen Hukum dan HAM (Ditjen PAS), Search for Common Ground (SFCG) Indonesia, Lembaga Bantuan Hukum (LBH) Jakarta dan Yayasan Prasasti Perdamaian (YPP). Pelatihan ini berlangsung sejak tanggal 3 Mei hingga hari ini. Materi yang diberikan seperti pengelolaan konflik perspektif, kekuatan, kepentingan, komunikasi, budaya, rasa percaya, afirmasi dan kepercayaan diri, negosiasi, mediasi, memprediksi konflik, serta mengelola emosi dan amarah, membangun perdamaian, visi masa depan, life planning di samping berbagai materi lainnya. Hal ini merupakan aspek

yang terpenting dalam pengelolaan emosi.

"Mengelola emosi, kemampuan berkomunikasi serta mengelola konflik secara konstruktif merupakan ketrampilan yang penting untuk dimiliki napi/ warga binaan pemasyarakatan," kata Wakhit Hasim, Program Officer Search for Common Ground dalam rilis yang diterima Detiksurabaya.com, Jumat (7/5/2010). Selain di Lapas Porong, kegiatan serupa juga dilaksanakan di 6 kota lainnya di Indonesia yakni di Cipinang, Tangerang, Palu, Palembang, Semarang serta Batu dan Permisian di Nusakambangan. Sasarannya sama yakni narapidana berisiko tinggi. Ia menuturkan, pelatihan ini dipersiapkan dan dilakukan berdasarkan tiga prinsip yaitu pemberdayaan, membuat pilihan-pilihan positif dan memanusiakan orang lain. Pelatihan ini juga bertujuan untuk memungkinkan partisipan dalam manajemen konflik yang berorientasi untuk mengubah penanganan konflik dari pendekatan destruktif menjadi pendekatan konstruktif di lapas.

Source: <http://surabaya.detik.com/read/2010/05/07/224251/1353395/466/napi-risiko-tinggidiberipelatihankendalikan-emosi>

**“Mengelola Emosi
kemampuan
berkomunikasi serta
mengelola konflik secara
konstruktif merupakan
keterampilan yang
penting dimiliki warga binaan
pemasyarakatan...”**

*Wakhit Hasim
Project Officer SFCGI*



**Pemandangan di Lapas Porong.
Jauh dari kesan menakutkan**

Koran Jawa Pos, 8 Mei 2010

NAPI HIGH RISK DISEKOLAHKAN

**Kegiatan
permainan di
lapas Porong**



PORONG

Sebanyak 25 narapidana (napi) kategori risiko tinggi (*high risk*) di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan (Lapas) Porong kemarin (7/5) mendapat ilmu baru. Mereka diajari mengelola konflik yang rentan terjadi di dalam lapas.

Mereka memiliki beberapa latar belakang kriminal yang menyita perhatian publik. Salah satunya, Suud Rusli, pembunuh bos PT Asaba beberapa tahun silam.

Terpidana yang dua kali kabur dari penjara superketat itu dihukum mati. Meski tergolong tahanan berisiko tinggi, mereka terlihat seperti peserta pelatihan di kampus maupun sekolah. Saat diberi materi, mereka mem-perhatikan dan mencatat di buku yang disediakan. Bahkan, mereka menurut ketika diminta melakukan sesuatu.

Program Officer Search for Common Ground (SFCG) Indonesia Wakhit Hasim menyatakan, kegiatan itu dilakukan atas kerja sama Ditjen

Pemasyarakatan dengan SFCG, LBH Jakarta, dan Yayasan Prasasti Perdamaian. Menurut dia, peserta diberi materi seputar konflik. Di antaranya, mengenal, menggali kekuatan, dan mengetahui latar belakang munculnya konflik. "Di lapas *kan* juga rawan konflik," katanya. Suud mengungkapkan, di dalam lapas memang kerap terjadi konflik yang terkait dengan hubungan sesama napi. Misalnya, pinjam-meminjam uang yang tidak kunjung dikembalikan. "Saya merasa senang karena mendapat pelatihan seperti ini," ujarnya. (eko/c12/ib)

Source: <http://jawapos.com/metropolis/index.phpct=detail&nid=132622>

THE JAKARTA POST ONLINE, 2 Juni 2010

Inmates Given Conflict Management Training

LAPAS TANGERANG

The Jakarta Post

Multia Fidrus, The Jakarta Post, Tangerang |

Wed, 06/02/2010 4:11 PM | Jakarta

Abdul Rouf, 35, a terrorist serving a 16 year -jail term for the Bali Bombing case I, testified that he could understand more the differences of other people around him after following Conflict Management Training (CMT).

"This is the third day of a five-day training course I am following here. The result is very good. I can understand more about other inmates, the differences among us here," he told The Jakarta Post at the Tangerang Adults Penitentiary on Tuesday.

Abdul and fellow terrorist Andri in the Bali Bombing case I who seldom smiled before joining the training were transferred from Denpasar Penitentiary to Tangerang last year.

Similarly, Edi Purnaman, 35, a former civil servant at the South Jakarta transportation and communication agency, said that the training had really opened his mind to and his view point of other people.

"I can also manage my emotion nows," he said. Edi, a resident of Jurumudi subdistrict, Tangerrang municipality, was sentenced to 10 years in prison for in a household crime and has served three years in the prison.

The training was organized by the Search for Common Ground, an international NGO focusing its program and activity on conflict management in cooperation with the Correctional Institution Directorate, the Jakarta Legal Aids Institute (LBH) and Prasasti Perdamaian Foundation.

The training was divided into two groups with the first one being earmarked for 25 inmates and the other group officers who daily have direct contact with inmates at five correctional institutions in Tangerang. "The 25 inmates are those who were convicted for drugs offenses, murder, violence and corruption," Agus Nahrowi, Search for Common Ground Indonesia's senior program officer, said.

Akuang alias Iwan Samin, convicted for 20 years for possessing 1 ton of crystal methamphetamine (shabu-shabu) in Teluknaga, Tangerang regency, was among the trainees.

He said the core of the training was how to make inmates and prison officers able to manage conflict and transform them from destructive to constructive, communicative and effective. He said there were three principles emphasized during the training.

They are empowerment, positive choices and humanizing

others. The training was presented in various games such as the "ankle walk", role plays focusing on building negotiation skills and a series of interactive discussions. "From the evaluation and review of similar training we have conducted at six correctional



"I SMILE MORE"

Abdul Rouf,
35 WBP
Tangerang

institutions, inmates' self confidence improves much and they realize they can make positive choices when they face conflict,' Agus added. Toro Wiyarto, head of data and information department at the Correctional Directorate, said that the directorate began conducting conflict management training for inmates and prison officers in 2007. "As of today, we have given such training to inmates at six correctional institutions and this kind of training will also be held at other prisons across the country regularly," he added.

Source: <http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2010/06/02/inmates-given-conflictmanagement-training-course-tangerang.html>

TEMPO INTERAKTIF, 2 Juni 2010

Narapidana Lapas Tangerang Diberi Pelatihan Manajemen Konflik

11:06 WIB

Besar Kecil Normal**TEMPO Interaktif, Tangerang -**

Narapidana Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Dewasa Tangerang mendapatkan pelatihan manajemen konflik agar bisa mengendalikan emosi dan amarah mereka. Para napi kelas kakap yang tersangkut kasus narkoba, pembunuhan, koruptor hingga teroris diberikan pelatihan mengelola emosi untuk mencegah tindakan kekerasan. "Mereka kami berikan cara bagaimana mengelola emosi, mengendalikan amarah dan bagaimana berkomunikasi dengan baik," ujar Wakht Hasim, Programing Officer Search Of Common Ground Indonesia di Lapas Dewasa Tangerang siang ini. Menurut Wakht, sebanyak 25 warga binaan dan 25 petugas lembaga

pemasyarakatan diberikan materi yang sama. "Ini bisa memberikan mereka cara mengatasi masalah," katanya.

Wakht menambahkan, ada tiga prinsip yang ditekankan dalam pelatihan itu yakni, pemberdayaan, membuat pilihan-pilihan positif, dan memanusiakan orang lain.

Tempo melihat para narapidana kelas kakap mengikuti pelatihan itu diantaranya penyumbang dana teroris Bom Bali I, Abdul Rauf dan Yudi serta pemilik satu ton sabu-sabu Samin Iwan alias Akuang.

Mereka melakukan berbagai permainan seperti ankle walk yaitu permainan berjalan bersama sambil menempelkan masing-masing

pergelangan kaki pada teman sebelah dan role plays yang menekankan pentingnya negosiasi. Akuang mengaku cukup tertarik dengan pelatihan tersebut. "Sangat baik dan cukup membantu saya mengelola emosi dan amarah," kata Akuang yang divonis 20 tahun penjara sejak 2006 lalu.

JONIANSYAH

**Ikuti survey berhadiah
Tempointeraktif**

Source: http://www.tempointeraktif.com/hg/kriminal/2010/06/02/btk_20100602-252077.id.html

THE JAKARTA POST PAPER, 3 Juni 2010

Inmates Praise Conflict-Management Program

Muka Fidrus**THE JAKARTA POST/
TANGERANG**

Convicted terrorist Abdul Rouf, 35, who supplied explosives used in the 2002 Bali bombing that killed 202 people, has said he is now a completely different person. The inmate, who is serving a 16-year jail term at Tangerang Penitentiary, said he was benefitting from a conflict-management course that he was currently enrolled in at the prison.

"This is still the third day of the five-day training program I am taking here. The results have been very good," he told The Jakarta Post at the penitentiary Tuesday. Abdul said he and another Bali Bombing convict, Andri, had been happier since being transferred from Denpasar Penitentiary, Bali, last year.

"I smile more," Abdul said. Another inmate, Edi Purnaman, 35, who was found guilty of domestic violence, said the training had opened his mind and broadened his point of view on the

world around him. "I can also manage my emotion now. I used to just take things as they were but now I can understand why a problem has developed," said the former Jakarta administration civil servant.

He said he had found the training of practical use in his day-to-day life. The training program was organized by Search for Common Ground, an international NGO focusing on conflict management in cooperation with the Directorate General of Correctional Institutions, the Jakarta Legal Aids Institute and the Prasasti Perdamaian Foundation.

The participants were divided into two groups. Group one comprised of 25 inmates and group two of prison wardens who have daily contact with inmates from five correctional institutions in Tangerang. "The 25 inmates were convicted of drug offenses, murder, violence and corruption," Agus Nahrowi, Search for Common Ground

Indonesias senior program officer, said. Akuang, alias Iwan Samin, who was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment for possessing 1 ton of crystal methamphetamine (shabu-shabu) in Teluknaga, Tangerang regency, was among the inmates who passed the program. He said the program aimed to empower inmates and prison wardens to be able to manage conflicts, such as outbreaks of violence, through communication and constructive action. The program employed a number of games - including tie-ing the ankles of two people together and asking them to walk, role playing games focusing on negotiating and a series of interactive discussions. "Based on evaluations and reviews of training programs we have held at six correctional institutions, inmates self confidence greatly improved and they showed positive responses when presented with conflicts," Agus added. The program, which targeted inmates and prison officers, started in 2007.

Voice of America, 17 Juni 2010

Indonesian Prison Program Aims to Reduce Extremism

Brian Padden | Jakarta 17 June 2010

After learning that a new terrorist group had sprung up in the Indonesian prison system earlier this year, officials put in place a new program aimed to blunt the influence of radical Islamists among the inmate population.

Conflict resolution training is now part of the routine for inmate at Tangerang prison in the capital, Jakarta. The program was developed by the international organization Search For Common Ground. The classes examine why these prisoners used violence in the past, the consequences of their actions and nonviolent solutions.

"We teach them and we train them how to make the switch from destructive behavior to the constructive behavior," said Agus Nahrowi from Search For Common Ground. Instructors also use games to emphasize how cooperation and collaboration can help people achieve their goals.

Some inmates at the training facility have been convicted of participating in terrorist acts. None agreed to be interviewed. Inmate Edy Purnanan is incarcerated for what he describes as charges related to child protection. He said the training is helping all of the prisoners deal with their anger and violent impulses. After attending sessions, Purnanan said, participants were open to the idea of solving problems without violence.

While acknowledging that rehabilitation programs like the one in Tangerang prison are important, Jones warned that radical leaders among the population must be isolated or Indonesian prisons will continue to be provide space for terrorist recruitment and planning.

The new emphasis on this type of training was put in place after Indonesian security forces discovered a new terrorist organization operating in the country in February. Police say raids captured or killed most of its members. Police later learned that the leaders had been using prisons to recruit members and even plan operations, said Tito Karnavian, who is in charge of Indonesia's anti-terrorist unit.

Indonesian Prison Program Aims to Reduce Extremism
"But what happened in the prison, they can convene and sit and discuss freely and safe and secure, by the government. That's happening," said Karnavian.

Most of the prisoners here come from a background of poverty. Security analyst Sidney Jones, with the International Crisis Group, said such people are vulnerable to recruitment by terrorist organizations.

"We have a number of young prisoners who have joined up in a radical movement out of a kind of a sense of idealism that they were doing something active to defend fellow Muslims in other countries or, indeed, at home," Jones said.

A key goal of the conflict management training is to counter this kind of influence of radical Islamist leaders in prisons.

In the prison mosque, moderate Muslim clerics provide religious guidance, emphasizing what they say is Islam's message of peace. The prison also offers inmates training for jobs in the garment industry, food service and a variety of vocations.

The head of development at Tangerang prison Pujo Hartinto said these voluntary programs are having some success in helping inmates who want to change. But he added hardcore radicals in prison refuse to participate. And Hartinto said it is not easy to change people with strong beliefs related to terrorism.

"The easiest thing would be to insure that prisoners don't have access to cell phones," said International Crisis Group security analyst Sidney Jones. "Cell phones are the most critical element of communication and planning and so on." And Jones believes would-be terrorist recruits need to be separated from the other inmates.

Source: <http://www1.voanews.com/english/news/asia/-Indonesian-Prison-Program-Aims-to-Reduce-Extremism-96555039.html>

June 29, 2010

My Jakarta: Agus Nahrowi, Prison Radicalization Reduction and Counterterrorism Official

Zack Petersen



Agus Nahrowi conducts conflict management training [CMT] in eight prisons across the country where convicted terrorists are being detained. (JG Photo)

Agus Nahrowi wakes up, gets dressed and goes to work just like everybody else. Except his workplace is within the country's jail system, and when he sits down to write a report, odds are it is on one of the most dangerous terrorists in Indonesia.

Here, Agus, the senior program officer at an international NGO that works to transform the way the world deals with conflict, talks about the recent arrest of terrorist suspect Abdullah Sonata, pesantrens and the fear of terrorism in Jakarta.

Can you sum up your job for me?

I'm the senior program officer at Search for Common Ground Indonesia. I'm responsible for a program that attempts to reduce radicalization within Indonesian prisons.

Under this program, we conduct conflict management training [CMT] in eight prisons across the country where convicted terrorists are being detained.

We also implement a media campaign that focuses on promoting pluralism, non-violence, peace, empowerment and positive choices.

Do you do a lot of counterterrorism work in Jakarta?

I think my most important counterterrorism work is that which I've carried out in prisons. We've had 15 known terrorists take part in CMT.

We teach them how to deal with conflict in a more constructive way. We also train them how to manage their emotions and anger, develop empathy and improve their negotiation, mediation and peace-building skills. I hope through this training they learn something.

What's your day like?

My day is just like anyone else's. I work five days a week. I am busy with the implementation of CMT in the prisons and help other staff members run the media program and develop programs on the issue of terrorism disengagement. On weekends, I get together with my family and I play futsal every Sunday.

Should Jakartans be worried about terrorists and bombings?

Terrorists could be anywhere — London, New York, Delhi — so no one should spend their day worrying if a bomb is going to go off.

What do you think of the arrest of Abdullah Sonata?

Sonata is very smart and very persistent. I'm glad he wasn't killed. From him we can gather information about his networks, and I'm particularly interested in knowing why after being released from prison he chose to go back and work as a terrorist.

...sambungan

What are Sonata's principles?

Sonata perceives that Muslims in Indonesia are treated unjustly by the Indonesian government. Therefore, although he was imprisoned, he didn't feel any regret for what he did. He believes it was right and in line with his understanding of jihad. Jihad is one of his strong principles.

Why does terrorism exist in Indonesia?

I don't know why exactly. I think in the aftermath of 9/11 there was a lot of anger toward Muslims, plus the situation in Iraq and Afghanistan, Palestine and other Muslim countries led Muslims around the world to react, particularly Muslims in Indonesia.

It doesn't mean that I agree that the only terrorists in Indonesia are Muslims.

In Indonesia's case, they do not train terrorists to kill innocent people, they train them for particular purposes, and target people and buildings based on religious and political reasons.

But weren't those people in the JW Marriott and the Ritz-Carlton hotels just having breakfast?

They weren't their direct enemies. What I mean is the way they motivate the person who will be the suicide bomber is by taking advantage of certain religious values such as jihad verses in the Koran, to legitimize the bombing and to brainwash the person into carrying out the bombing.

And politically, targeting those hotels will attract international attention, so in this sense they don't think about the innocent people who become the victims of their political agenda.

Give me a common misconception about terrorism?

Whenever people in Indonesia discuss terrorism, at least two things come up: bombs and jihadist Muslims. This leads to stereotyping, associating certain Muslims with terrorism.

Indonesian Muslims involved in jihad in Afghanistan, for example, are easily associated with the issue of terrorism in Indonesia.

From here, the basic understanding of terrorism itself becomes "fuzzy."

With several bombings having taken place in Indonesia, people now think that all jihadists are associated with the bombings and therefore deserve to be called terrorists.

Why does it seem like terrorism thrives in pesantrens [Islamic boarding schools]?

For me, a pesantren is a place where students [santri] acquire knowledge about Islam and skills that will be useful for life and the betterment of their communities.

They learn how to communicate and build vertical [God] and horizontal [human] relationships. I find it very difficult to accept that terrorism thrives in pesantrens.

Since terrorism is a belief, I tend to say terrorism might thrive among a few ex-santri or Muslims who understand Islamic teaching textually, but not in pesantrens as an institution.

Source: <http://www.thejakartaglobe.com/myjakarta/my-jakarta-agus-nahrowi-prison-radicalization-reduction-and-counterterrorism-official/383247>

The Globe Post, 5 Juli 2010

Indonesia: Unlearning Jihad

Sara Schonhardt - Indonesia

SEMARANG, JAVA — A pitched argument is unfolding between convicted terrorists and high-level criminals detained in a prison in Central Java, where police have been raiding suspected terrorist hideouts since February. It's a power play, and as their voices gather strength one man leaps from his seat and jabs a finger in the face of his rival. Other men squeeze in, adding to the cacophony. An unarmed guard stands in the corner, indifferent.

Then suddenly a deal is brokered, and laughter and applause break out. What has taken place is a simulation, part of a de-radicalization program run by a collection of nongovernmental organizations headed by the U.S.-based Search for Common Ground.

It is Day 4 – negotiation and mediation – and the participants are given a real-life scenario where one young and marginalized gang must negotiate with powerful, entrenched elites for more freedom and safety in the jail. Life in prison often mimics life outside and the program is teaching participants to respect differences and make positive choices.

The prisoners are clearly engaged. They lean forward in their chairs, scribble notes on small blue pads and nod to show they're listening. This is not what police and lawmakers mean when they say Indonesian prisons are becoming schools for terrorism.

On June 23 police arrested Indonesia's latest most-wanted man, Abdullah Sunata, who police suspect is responsible for setting up a network that was plotting attacks on the Danish Embassy and a July 1 police parade.

Sunata had already served part of a seven-year sentence for his role in the 2004 bombing of the Australian Embassy, but he was released last year for good behavior. What troubles police and security analysts is that Sunata appeared to be open to rehabilitation.

"He was my good boy in the past because he didn't want to carry out attacks," said Noor Huda Ismail, head of the International Institute for Peacebuilding, which is assisting in the de-radicalization program. Noor Huda said he still does not understand why Sunata decided to play the terrorism game again, but he realizes that washing away radical ideologies means more than just denouncing violence.

It also means more than forming good relations with police or having occasional conversations with Islamic preachers both activities at the heart of the program. Indonesian lawmakers say has failed to de-radicalize inmates.

Of the 73 suspects police have arrested or killed since the discovery of a secret paramilitary training camp in the country's northernmost province of Aceh in February, 15

have returned to criminal activity after being released from jail. National police spokesman Edward Aritonang recently told reporters that jails need a new system for de-radicalizing inmates. The real problem, say analysts, is the belief that such a program ever existed.

"What the police have been doing is not de-radicalization and I don't think it would work if they tried," said Sidney Jones, a senior analyst with the Brussels-based International Crisis Group.



"Mengelola Emosi kemampuan berkomunikasi serta mengelola konflik secara konstruktif merupakan keterampilan yang penting dimiliki warga binaan pasyarakatan..."

*Wakht Hasim.
Project Officer SFCGI*

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Abdul Aziz is a case in point. The 34-year-old was co-opted into a jihadist cell by an acquaintance who asked him during an Islamic teaching forum if he would be interested in designing a website about the struggle for jihad. The group's commander was Noordin M. Top, the mastermind behind the 2002 bombing on the resort island of Bali. Aziz said he did not know about Noordin's connection to the project, nor did he know a plan was in the works to set off another Bali bomb.

But shortly after a blast rocked the island, killing 26 people, Aziz was sentenced to eight years in jail for giving sanctuary to Noordin. Aziz still believes in jihad, which he defines as the struggle to defend Islam. But he does not agree with Noordin's methods because there will always be "missed targets," he said, referring to the term for innocents killed as a consequence of striving for jihad.

"It's fine to have radical thoughts, as long as you don't put them into action," said Noor Huda. And that is part of the reason he prefers to call the program one of disengagement, rather than de-radicalization.

He said he decided to start his own discussion in the prisons when he saw that the police were working on an individual level, usually by offering inmates and their families economic incentives, such as money for school or to start a small business.

The program's trainers recognize that it is not a sure-fire solution. "It's a very, very soft approach," said Farah Monika, from the International Institute for Peacebuilding. "It teaches them to resolve conflicts without violence and to understand each other's differences." And that, she said, makes it more of a program aimed at conflict resolution rather than one geared specifically against terrorism.

The program now runs for five days and since it's in a pilot stage it will conclude after the eighth session in as many different prisons. Monika said five days is not enough but it will help them understand what they need to move forward. Participants must know how to read and write, they must wield some influence inside the prison and they must have time left on their sentence so they can help spread the program's message, she said.

The problem at present is that not everyone's participation is voluntary. On the first day many of the participants held back, so rather than push them to join, the trainers tried to ease the tension through games and role-play. Program officer Wakhit Hasim said it helps that he went to an Islamic boarding school and has a similar background to many of the detainees. I know about their world, what they know. And the terminology of jihad is familiar," he said. At the front of the room where the classes are held someone has taped a paper to the wall that reads: "Training Principles: 1) Empowerment, 2) Positive Choices, 3) Respect for other humans."

Aziz said he has learned a lot from the training — though he admits he had already begun to re-evaluate his position on jihad before Search for Common Ground came in.

Still, he is candid when he says that the parole board's decision to deny him early release has left him conflicted. When he talks about police abuse his words become clipped. Aziz has a long beard and wavy hair, a sign of his Yemeni heritage. He said he comes from a hard, Arabic tradition and he can be just as tough with police as they are with him.

He believes the government treats terrorists as enemies of the state, and he speculates that recent attempts to target the police are a means of redemption for the way they have treated former terrorist detainees. That could make Search for Common Ground's program more relevant than ever, since it also works to train prison guards and staff on how to interact and monitor terrorist prisoners. While guards cannot become counselors, Monika said, terrorist convicts still remain a threat behind bars and someone has to make sure they're not radicalizing others.



"Training Principles:
1. Empowerment
2. Positive Choices
3. Respect for other humans."

11 Juli 2010. *Source:* <http://beritapalu.com>

Napi Terorisme Di Palu Ikut Pelatihan Manajemen Konflik

PALU, (11/7) – Sejumlah narapidana terorisme di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan (Lapas) kelas II Petobo Palu, dipastikan akan mengikuti sebuah pelatihan. Menariknya, pelatihan itu menyangkut bagaimana memenej sebuah konflik. Pelatihan ini akan digelar tanggal 12-16 Juli 2010.

Pelatihan yang akan digelar di Lapas kelas II Petobo Palu itu, digelar oleh Search for Common Ground (SFCG) Indone- sia bekerjasama dengan Direktorat Jendral Pemasyarakatan, Departemen Hukum dan HAM (Ditjen PAS), Lembaga Bantuan Hukum (LBH) Jakarta dan Yayasan Prasasti Perdamaian (YPP).

Agus Hadi Nahrowi, Senior Program Officer Search for Common Ground, dalam realese-nya mengatakan, pelatihan ter- hadap terpidana kasus terorisme ini bukan hanya dilakukan di Palu. Sejumlah lapas di Indonesia juga melakukan hal yang sama. Lapas itu diantaranya Lapas Cipinang, Porong, Nusakambangan (Batu dan Permisan), Palembang, Tanger- ang Semarang.

“Di Palu sendiri terdapat 25 napi yang ikut, yakni terpidana terorisme, pelaku tindak pidana kekerasan dan non kekerasan. Pelatihan yang berlangsung selama 5 hari ini dibagi dalam dua kelas yaitu, Kelas untuk petugas Lapas, dan Kelas untuk Warga Binaan, dengan tema Manajemen Konflik (Conflict Management Training–CMT) untuk Pemasyara- katan,” jelas Agus.

Pelatihan ini bertujuan mengelola emosi dan amarah, kemampuan berkomunikasi, kemampuan bernegosiasi, kemam- puan melakukan mediasi, mengelola konflik secara konstruktif, kemampuan berempati, berpikir positif, menghargai pan- dangan dan pendapat orang lain.

“Baik di dalam lapas maupun di masyarakat, kemampuan-kemampuan tersebut diperlukan untuk mencegah dan menan- gani terjadinya tindakan dan atau perilaku yang mengarah pada penggunaan cara- cara kekerasan dalam menghadapi, dan menyelesaikan/menangani masalah,” jelasnya. Melalui pelatihan ini diharapkan para peserta akan memiliki pengetahuan, kesadaran/perilaku dan keterampilan untuk mengelola konflik secara konstruktif/non kekerasan, menempuh cara-cara positif dalam menyelesaikan masalah, dan tetap menghargai dan menghormati orang lain dalam situasi konflik, maupun ketika sedang membantu orang lain menye- lesaikan konflik. Selain itu, diharapkan setelah mengikuti pelatihan ini, tingkat rasa percaya diri para peserta akan men- ingkat, khususnya dalam menghadapi dan menyelesaikan konflik, baik di dalam dirinya, maupun dengan orang lain. (beritapalu.com/BP002)

THE STRAITS TIMES, 12 Juli 2010



Inmates at the Kedung Pane prison in Semarang, Central Java, are among those attending workshops run by three non-governmental groups to teach conflict resolution and negotiation skills. ST PHOTOS: WAHYUDI SOERJATMAJJA

Inmates being taught how to resolve disputes through dialogue instead of violence

SEMARANG (Central Java)

On a sunny morning recently at the Kedung Pane prison, two scruffy groups of men negotiated over how to split a recent haul of cash. "We should get more as we have been here longer and we are from the stronger group," said a dark-skinned, bearded inmate who was surrounded by six others. Some of the other men nodded, while others shook their heads and started to protest.

This was no post-robbery scene, however, and the men were not carrying out an illegal act. Rather, they were engaged in a role-playing game that aimed to teach them to use dialogue – and not violence – to resolve disputes. The game was just one of many components of a workshop to teach conflict resolution and negotiation skills to more than 20 inmates. Kedung Pane prison, a 45-minute drive from the city, has 890 inmates, including burglars, drug dealers and five men convicted for their involvement in the 2002 and 2005 Bali bombings.

The sessions, run by three non-governmental groups – Search for Common Ground, the Institute of International Peace Building and the Legal Aid Institute – lasted five days. The modules included games and PowerPoint presentations on how to think positively, with trainers also talking about the different religions in Indonesia and persuading the inmates that respecting the different beliefs would not be seen as compromising one's own faith. Developed by a United States company and used at prisons there, the programme had been adapted to Indonesia's needs, with input from the government, analysts and the public. "One suggestion analysts gave was that prisoners here would be more scared of the guards, believing they have no rights, so we included a section in the module on teaching them their rights in prison," said Mr Agus Nahrowi, a trainer from Search for Common Ground. Another trainer, Mr Wakhit Hasim from Search for Common Ground, said they had tried to strike a balance between promoting positive values and understanding the gritty reality of prison life.

For example, they acknowledged the existence of gangs in Indonesian prisons, although Kedung Pane's chief supervisor Raden Hadiwismobudi told The Straits Times

that "extortion and gangs do not exist in this facility". Like in many other prisons round the world, newcomers here often have to go through an induction process, paying bribes of say, 1 million rupiah (S\$153) to win the approval and protection of senior inmates. These proceeds are sometimes shared between prison guards and inmates. So, even while Mr Wakhit and his colleagues stressed that "protection fee" extortion and splitting the proceeds were wrong, they chose to use the real-life practices as examples of how dialogue could help two groups forge a greater understanding.

Since the beginning of the year, he and four other trainers have gone to six other prisons, including the maximum-security Nusakambangan facility off the coast of Central Java. They will hold their eighth and last workshop later this month at a prison in Palu, Central Sulawesi, which houses many convicts involved in religion-based violence that rocked the area some years back. So far, inmates appear to have taken to the workshops. Abdul Ghoni, 42, who is serving a life sentence at Kedung Pane prison for packaging the explosives used in the 2002 Bali bombing, had attended the workshop as a way to "kill boredom". "But it is different and unique. I guess I would try to apply it," he said.

Abdul Aziz, 34, who is serving an eight-year sentence for designing a website used by former terrorist ringleader Noordin Top to broadcast a message after the 2005 Bali bombing, agreed. "The sessions have made me realize that there are people with different ideologies and they should be respected," he said. And it is not just the inmates who have been learning about conflict resolution. Some 200m away in a separate hall, prison guards were also undergoing training – in their case, to learn more productive ways of dealing with uncooperative inmates. "Prison guards tend to use threats – transfer to an isolation cell, a different prison or no parole – to get inmates to behave," noted Mr Nurkholis Hidayat, a trainer from the Legal Aid Institute. "That is not good. Persuasion and negotiation is a better approach." wahyudis@sph.com.sg

THE STRAITS TIMES, 12 Juli 2010

Terrorists' Life Behind Bars



“The sessions have made me realize that there are people with different ideologies and they should be respected.”

Abdul Aziz, who is serving an eight year sentence for designing a website used by former terrorist ring leader, Noordin Top

SEMARANG (Central Java)

Ten years ago, Sarjio, 39, was a cook at a militant camp for the Moro Islamic Liberation Front in the Philippines. In 2002, however, he went from mixing spices to mixing explosives that were eventually used for the bombing of tourist nightspots in Bali in October that killed more than 200. It earned the former cook a life sentence, which he is now serving out at the Kedung Pane prison. Sarjio, who also goes by the name Sawad, said he knew his actions had taken innocent lives. But he claimed he was just following the orders of a key planner of the bombings, Amrozi Nurhasyim, who bought the explosives and a minivan to transport them to Bali. Amrozi was executed by a firing squad in November 2008. “My area of operations at that time was the Philippines, not Indonesia. I was just in Indonesia as a guest of Amrozi, so I did what he told me to do,” said Sarjio. His fellow inmate, Abdul Ghoni, who packaged the explosives used in the attack, however, feels remorse for his deed. He had fasted for 60 days, he said, after the bombing. “That was after I found out that the bombs killed innocent people,” said the 42-year-old, who is also serving a life sentence.

Both men are now appealing to the government to reduce their sentences to 20 years. Life in prison is generally better for terrorist convicts than it is for regular prisoners because the former get individual cells – so as to reduce the chances of them “radicalising” others. It is a rare “privilege”, given that Kedung Pane prison is overcrowded, and cells meant for three men are already being used to house six or seven inmates. “We get greater privacy and it’s cleaner,” said Abdul Aziz, 34, who created a website used by terror leader Noordin Top to broadcast a statement after the 2005 Bali bombing. “We don’t have to compete with each other when the meals arrive.” But some say that keeping terrorist convicts separate from other convicts has not always worked. Kept in the same block, they are occasionally allowed to mingle among themselves, thus giving them a chance to discuss radical ideas. Some have also managed to bribe the prison guards to allow them to keep mobile phones, which they use to communicate with the outside world.

WAHYUDI SOERIAATMADJA

Southeast Asia, July 22, 2010

Terrorists go back to school in Indonesia

By Sara Schonhardt

SEMARANG, Java, Indonesia - From behind secure prison walls, convicted terrorist Abdul Aziz seems harmless, if not playful. The 34-year-old inmate is one of five convicted terrorists now serving time at Kedung Pane prison for their role in plotting the 2005 Bali bombing, which killed 23 people and injured over 120 others.

At the time, their convictions were seen as a significant step in Indonesia's internationally lauded counter-terrorism campaign. But Aziz and others could soon be up for parole, and there are questions as to how harmless they would be back on Indonesia's streets.

Aziz said in an interview with Asia Times Online that he has personally re-evaluated the means for achieving jihad, the struggle required of practicing Muslims to preserve Islam. However, he admits to "feeling more anger" towards the state since officials denied him a parole opportunity earlier this year.

Aziz recently participated in a five-day conflict-management program piloted by a partnership of non-governmental organizations that aims to disengage terrorists from the ideological thinking that promotes the use of violence. The program, headed by Search for Common Ground (SCG), a conflict transformation organization that receives the bulk of its funding from European governments, attempts to fill a hole in Indonesia's prison system.

Until now, de-radicalization programs in Indonesia's prisons have been mainly personal initiatives led by police who work to befriend radical inmates or win them over through money donations made to their families. The SCG group of trainers leading

the program, which they say emphasizes "disengagement" rather than "de-radicalization", hopes to introduce new ways of thinking to convicted terrorists.

While Aziz has openly soul-searched about his jihadi past, it's not clear that others under rehabilitation buy into SCG's message. The

program's trainers say they realize its shortcomings: participation is voluntary, but at Semarang guards goaded the inmates into attending. Rehabilitation, however, is an important back story to Indonesia's ongoing counter-terrorism campaign.

"As long as [de-radicalization] activities are running, by a group or even by random personal initiative, people need those activities," said Nasir Abas, a former terrorist now advising police and universities on de-radicalization measures. He said radical ideology was at the root of Indonesia's terrorism problem and that efforts to counter such thinking are key to rehabilitating terrorists.

The government has rounded up scores of suspects since the bombing attacks on two Jakarta-based luxury hotels last year, but is now confronted with how to rehabilitate detainees, including those who will eventually be paroled. The state has argued that all terrorists require reform, even those who have received life sentences, otherwise they may continue spreading radical ideas from jail.

Some may simply be beyond reform. Abdullah Sunata, who was arrested in late June for allegedly plotting to attack the Danish Embassy and a police parade scheduled for early July, was offered various monetary incentives to cooperate with police.

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He had returned to terrorist activities after serving a few years in jail, though he didn't participate in a formal de-radicalization program during his previous imprisonment.

Some security analysts say harsher sentences are needed. But when the men accused of masterminding the 2002 Bali bombing that killed over 200 people were executed, their arguments were met with rebuttals that state-conducted killings could set off new waves of terrorism and violence. Now, as the prison population of terror suspects bulges, the state has grudgingly acknowledged that lower-ranking former operatives require reform as much as punishment.

Detachment 88, the country's US- and Australia-trained counter-terrorism unit, has said that the government needs to focus more attention on places where radical ideologies are spread, such as schools, prisons and publishing houses. However, the police-led unit has come under growing criticism from rights groups who believe in some instances police have used excessive and unnecessary force in their operations to nab terror suspects.

Sitting back in a metal prison chair and tugging at his long wispy beard, Aziz strikes a pose of absolute calm. This despite the eight-year prison sentence he was given in September 2006 for harboring Noordin Mohammad Top, the mastermind behind a series of bombings across the country that included the 2005 Bali blast. Noordin was the most-wanted terror suspect in Southeast Asia when he was killed by police in a firefight last October.

Aziz is a relative peon compared to cellmates like Abdul Ghoni, a mujahideen-trained Afghan veteran who was convicted for constructing the bomb used in the 2005 Bali attack. Though he does not believe that his sentence is unfair, Aziz does not accept responsibility for the attack's deaths and injuries.

His role was to design a website, anshar.net, for the radical group Jemaah Islamiyah (JI), which has been accused of orchestrating both Bali bombings. Aziz acknowledges that he took his orders from the organization's leaders, but

was not privy to the plans to target the Bali nightclub. The website contained general information about jihad, but also included advice on how and where to carry out terror attacks and served as a recruitment tool for funds and supporters. Aziz, who rented a house for Noordin in his hometown in central Java in mid-2005, said that after the Bali bombing he was ordered to send a video to global television news station al-Jazeera warning that more attacks were imminent.

Devout roots

Aziz was born to a family of devout Muslims who taught him to read the Koran at an early age. As a teenager he studied different Islamic organizations, including the pan-Islamic political grouping Hizb ut-Tahrir and Indonesia's second-largest mass Muslim organization, Muhammadiyah.

He voluntarily joined JI because it taught its members to fight against the enemies of Islam and at the time he believed that was the way to become a good Muslim. However, his devotion wavered over the violent actions JI took in the name of jihad.

In 1997, he stepped back to teach computer classes to high school students, but returned to JI's fold after an acquaintance asked him during an Islamic teaching forum if he would help design a website to spread jihadi propaganda.

Aziz is frank when talking about his time with JI. He says that he was not brainwashed and still believes that taking up weapons is important in the fight against those who prevent Muslims from practicing or spreading their religion. What he disagrees with are terror tactics that target hotels and other public spaces, he said.

Since being imprisoned in November 2005, Aziz has had his sentence reduced four times for good behavior. Indonesian law allows the government to shorten the sentences of inmates who have served at least one-third of their term during Independence day celebrations on August 17 and during the Muslim holy month of Ramadan.

Aziz was eligible to go before a parole board in February, but police officials from Detachment 88 requested that his review be postponed. Aziz, who received no explanation for the postponement, believes that he is the victim of a campaign aimed at burnishing the police's image.

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Of the 73 terror suspects police have arrested or killed in the past four months, 15 had already served time in jail for criminal activity. That recidivism has sparked criticism, including from the country's justice and Human Rights Minister, Patrialis Akbar, who suggested that prison-run de-radicalization programs had failed.

Others say the root of the problem lies with the correctional system. Indonesia's prisons suffer from severe overcrowding, endemic corruption, and bribery between guards who seldom have received ethics training. US rights lobby Human Rights Watch and Indonesian legal aid groups have issued reports detailing the widespread abuse of prisoners by guards.

Aziz believes that the number of people who return to their radical networks is small, but that those who do have often been traumatized while under detention. He is convinced that the Sunata-led plan to attack the July 1 police parade was in retaliation for the use of force in ongoing terrorism raids.

Shortly before marking the one-year anniversary of the JW Marriott and Ritz Carlton hotel bombings, the International Crisis Group (ICG) released a report that claimed divisions between the country's different radical groups had left its jihadi movement weak and divided.

Sidney Jones, a ICG senior adviser, explained that the rifts demonstrate how radical ideologies are shifting toward seeing local enemies - such as police and lawmakers opposed to the creation of an Islamic state - as equal to Western ones. That ideological shift, she says, should concern police.

"There have been at least two police murders and they required only a few people. So you could continue to see these attacks mounted by only a tiny part of the radical movement," Jones said. Jones suggests that de-radicalization programs have so far failed because those who participate in them are seldom the hard-core ideologues.

Aziz, accused of providing sanctuary to Noordin at the time he was Indonesia's most-wanted terrorist, falls somewhere in between on that continuum. He says that the excessive use of force in counter-terrorism operations, and widespread official views that Islamists are enemies of the state, have hindered

government efforts to neutralize Islamic radicalism. He insists that Semarang's inmates are generally open-minded and do not approve of acts that cause the death of innocents, but that the police must be willing to work with them. "If the police treat us with disrespect, we can be hard to them," Aziz said. "We are ready to die, and they are not."

Sara Schonhardt is a freelance writer based in Jakarta, Indonesia. She has lived and worked in Southeast Asia for six years and has a master's degree in international affairs from Columbia University.

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