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Detention, Abuse, and Neglect of Migrant Children in Indonesia

Arif B. was just 15 years old in early 2011 when he left Afghanistan to travel to Indonesia by himself. He borrowed US\$7,000 to pay smugglers to bring him to Jakarta. From there, he made his way to Banjarmasin, a town in South Kalimantan, and boarded another smugglers boat to take him on what he hoped would be his final destination: Australia.

The crossing from Banjarmasin to the nearest Australian territory covers approximately 700 miles, and is perilous and often fatal, plied by unseaworthy vessels that lack sufficient navigation equipment, food, or fuel. Seven days into the 15-day journey, Arif's boat went into distress. A passing cargo ship picked up the passengers, including Arif, and took them to the Indonesian police, who ignored the fact that Arif was a child traveling alone, half a world away from his parents. Immigration officials held the passengers overnight in an informal detention facility in Samarinda, East Kalimantan, before transferring them to the Balikpapan Immigration Detention Center (IDC), some 60 miles away.

Arif remained at Balikpapan IDC for 50 days, confined to a cell with unrelated adults for 22 hours each day. When he tried to escape, one day after arriving at Balikpapan, the guards beat him. He told Human Rights Watch,

After 50 days, Arif was taken to Kalideres IDC near the capital Jakarta, one of Indonesia's largest of the 12 or so IDCs nationwide. There, he bribed an immigration official with \$400 to secure his release.

Arif tried to make the boat crossing to Australia again in December 2011. Again, his boat went into distress, but this time the consequences were fatal. Arif reports that hundreds of his fellow passengers died, and he himself nearly drowned:

After Arif was rescued, Indonesian authorities brought him back to Jakarta, and all but turned their back on him. Now 17, he lives in a shelter that a non-governmental organization (NGO) runs near Jakarta for unaccompanied migrant children. Although Arif has paperwork certifying that he is a refugee from the UN's refugee agency, UNHCR, the Indonesian government does not recognize him as in the country legally. The government does not provide guardianship or other assistance to unaccompanied boys like Arif, and he cannot work legally, or move freely around the country. He hopes to be resettled to Australia, but in the meantime has no school to go to, and claims he still feels the psychological trauma of his flight, detention, and near-drowning.

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Despite his hardships, Arif is now one of the luckier ones: he has a place in a shelter and refugee status from UNHCR. Many other migrant children in Indonesia—both those traveling with parents or other guardians, and those traveling alone—are still detained, abused, and neglected.

Each year, a growing number of asylum seekers—primarily from Afghanistan, Somalia, Sri Lanka, and Burma—enter Indonesia in search of safer lives. At the end of February 2013, there were 9,226 refugees and asylum seekers in UNHCR's active caseload in Indonesia, a 2,000 percent increase since 2008.

Almost 2,000 asylum-seeking and refugee children were in Indonesia as of March 2013. During the year 2012, 1,178 unaccompanied children entered Indonesia, the highest number in recent years. The real number of migrant children is likely to be far higher since many migrants and asylum seekers—including children—do not register with UNHCR, preferring to remain out of sight and try to make their way to

Australia.

While many migrants and asylum-seeking children, like Arif, may try to reach Australia, they often spend months or years caught in Indonesia. This report focuses on the thousands of children accompanied and unaccompanied who enter Indonesia every year, and it documents the abusive conditions and interminable waits children face during the months and years they spend in limbo in Indonesia.

Migrant children both accompanied and unaccompanied are arbitrarily detained in terrible conditions for months or years, without knowing how long they will be held. Of the 102 migrants interviewed by Human Rights Watch, 82 were or had been detained. Of the 42 children covered in our research, all but 7 of them were or had been detained. Safia A., an Afghan refugee, was held with her husband and three daughters aged 10, 6, and 4 years old in a cell at Pekanbaru IDC for a year: My children asked and asked, When can we go outside? But we have no answers for them.

Indonesian law permits immigration detention for up to 10 years without judicial review. As a result, many children remain in detention for years, facing an array of abuses including physical violence from immigration officials, bribery and confiscation of property, and lack of basic necessities. The impact of prolonged, indefinite immigration detention is particularly severe for children, many of whom experience post-traumatic stress disorder or depression.

The detention centers are overcrowded, unsanitary, and can flood during the rainy season. One child with whom we spoke said there was one toilet for thirty-seven people when he was detained at Pontianak IDC for seven-and-a-half months. Interviewees complained that the food in the detention centers is dirty and lacks the nutrition that young children need. Some migrants and asylum seekers said they were not allowed outdoors for weeks or months. How can I explain what its like when we went out? said 17-year-old Faizullah A., who was kept inside for five months. We were like the wild, running all around. We were thinking we were alive again.

Most unaccompanied children like Arif and Faizullah are detained with unrelated adults at risk of violence and exploitation. Sher K., an adult asylum seeker, was detained at Kalideres IDC:

Both adults and children described guards kicking, punching, and slapping them or other detainees. Some reported that guards tied up or gagged detainees, beat them with sticks, burned them with cigarettes, and administered electric shocks. For instance, Sher K. was beaten after trying to escape:

Several unaccompanied boys told Human Rights Watch that Indonesian immigration guards beat them in detention. In another case, parents said immigration guards forced their children, including their four year old and six year old, to watch guards beat other migrants.

The ill-treatment can be fatal. In February 2012, Taqi Naroye, a 28-year-old Afghan asylum seeker was beaten to death in Pontianak IDC after attempting to escape. Police had returned him to the facility in good health. The next day, he was delivered, dead, to the local hospital. According to our interviews, other migrants witnessed his beating, including one unaccompanied migrant child who was then beaten himself.

Accountability for abuses is generally lacking. Apart from some minor changes at Pontianak, there has been little accountability for Naroyes death. There has been no nationwide review of physical abuse in detention, and there are no comprehensive procedures in place to train immigration staff or provide a complaints mechanism for detainees. Nor does the immigration detention system have published regulations establishing clear consequences for violations of detainees rights.

Despite the growing numbers of migrant children, Indonesia fails to respond to their needs. It does not provide access to asylum for migrant children or their families and leaves unaccompanied migrant children alone, unprotected, and without access to services.

Indonesia has not ratified the 1951 Refugee Convention or its Protocol, and does not have adequate domestic asylum laws. As a result, processing asylum applications falls to UNHCR, which provides certificates recognizing individuals and families as refugees. Yet UNHCRs process comes with many delays, leaving hundreds of migrant children in detention, and these certificates carry little official weight with the Indonesian government.

Indonesia does nothing to assist unaccompanied children, some of the most vulnerable asylum seekers. Though Indonesia is obliged, due to its ratification of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, to provide unaccompanied children with guardians, it has neglected to assign that role to any government entity. Without guardianship, some children remain in detention, unable to be released without anyone to care for them.

Outside detention, only a handful of unaccompanied children, like Arif, have any assistance. There are places in shelters for perhaps 140 children at any time. Others still live on the street or in crowded private accommodation with other migrants, at risk of exploitation, destitution, and re-arrest. None receives the care to which they are entitled by law from the Indonesian government.

Even with recognition from UNHCR, migrant children whether accompanied or unaccompanied have no viable future in Indonesia. They have no legal status under Indonesian law, cannot work, and have limited access to education. Constantly vulnerable to arrest or rearrest for violating these or other rules, refugees are reluctant to seek police protection should they become victims of crimes. Only a small minority (just 247 people in 2012) are resettled to third countries.

Given this toxic limbo, it is no wonder that migrants, asylum seekers, and refugees frequently choose to take smugglers boats to Australia, despite the risks posed by these journeys. One Afghan father explained, Its taking years, and peoples families are back home, needing money. At least on the boats, you know your fate in 36 hours, in 24 hours.^[1]

Indonesia bears primary responsibility for its appalling treatment of migrants, asylum seekers, and refugees. However, Australia has pursued a strategy of immigration enforcement first, refugee protection second which leave migrants with few options other than to risk boat journeys. It has assisted the Indonesian government in constructing new immigration detention facilities, and Australia supports UNHCR and IOM operations in Indonesia, including some inside the detention centers.

In August 2012, Australia reinstated the much-denounced Pacific Solution, which sends migrants to offshore facilities in Nauru and Manus Island, Papua New Guinea, for processing of their asylum claims, which should be heard in Australia itself. Australia claims that such measures help to deter irregular boat migration, yet in the months after the Pacific Solution was reinstated, significant numbers of boats continued to arrive in Australian territory.

While Australia and Indonesia do have the right to control irregular immigration into their countries, they must do so in a way that respects children's rights and provides protection for some of the most vulnerable new arrivals. Both Australia and Indonesia should prioritize children's rights above immigration enforcement, so that children receive appropriate protection and care. Children like Arif B., who show great courage and resilience in journeying far from home, deserve the chance to have a meaningful future.

Human Rights Watch carried out research for this report in Indonesia in August and September 2012. Two researchers interviewed 102 migrants between the ages of 5 and 66, including 36 women and girls.

Forty-two of our interviewees were, according to their own accounts or those of their parents, children when they entered Indonesia. Thirty-eight were still children when we interviewed them. Eleven were unaccompanied (without a parent or guardian) when they entered the country. We interviewed the parents of six children below the age of five years to understand the experiences of very young migrant children.

43 percent of our interviewees were from Sri Lanka (most of whom were Tamil); 26 percent were from Afghanistan (many of whom were Hazara^[2]); 17 percent from Burma (mostly Rohingya^[3]); and 7 percent from Somalia. The other interviewees were Nepali, and people born in Iran of Afghan descent. According to our interviews with officials from government, intergovernmental organizations, and NGOs, there are also asylum seekers in Indonesia from Iraq, Iran, Libya, Pakistan (including people born in Pakistan of Afghan descent), China, Russia, and various African countries.

We conducted some interviews in English and Nepali, and other interviews with the help of interpreters in a language in which the migrant was comfortable (such as Pashto, Dari, or Tamil). We interviewed migrants and asylum seekers in areas near residential facilities in Medan, Bogor, and elsewhere, as well as in detention facilities. We explained to all interviewees the nature of our research and our intentions concerning the information gathered through our interviews, and we obtained verbal consent from each interviewee. No interviewee received financial or other compensation in return for interviewing with us.

Most interviews were conducted individually and privately; this included extensive, detailed conversations with released detainees. In addition, Human Rights Watch researchers visited several immigration detention facilities and conducted group interviews with detainees (the number of participants ranged from 2 to 12). In order to safeguard interviewees who were detained at the time of our interviews, our conversations took place outside the hearing of immigration staff.

Human Rights Watch researchers met a number of government officials concerned with migration, who worked for the police, Imigrasi (director general of immigration), and the Ministry of Social Affairs. We also sent letters requesting data and other information concerning immigration and detention in Indonesia on December 21, 2012, and again on March 5, 2013, to the chief of national police, the minister of law and human rights, and the ambassadors to the US and to the UN in Geneva and in New York. We received one acknowledgement of our request for information but no substantive answers to any of the questions posed.

In addition, we met with representatives from intergovernmental organizations including the International Organization for Migration (IOM), as well as staff members of NGOs, migrant community leaders, journalists, and human rights lawyers and activists. While Human Rights Watch was able to obtain UNHCR data on asylum seekers in Indonesia, UNHCR told Human Rights Watch it was unable to comment on Indonesia's treatment of refugees and migrants.

Virtually all names of adult migrants interviewed have been replaced by pseudonyms to protect their identity; where the real name is used, that is indicated. All names of children have been changed. Where migrants were interviewed inside detention facilities, we have taken additional steps to avoid the possibility of identifying the individual, for instance by concealing the location of the interview or by withholding precise details of the migrants' case. Likewise, many staff members of government agencies, intergovernmental organizations, and NGOs in Indonesia are not identified at their request.

Human Rights Watch did not assess whether the migrants we spoke to qualified for refugee status. Some, perhaps many, undoubtedly do. This report instead focuses on how the Indonesian government fails to uphold migrants' human rights, regardless of whether or not those migrants have legitimate asylum claims or other protection needs, and how Indonesia's policies should be improved.

This report focuses on migrants traveling through Indonesia, many with the goal of seeking refuge in Australia. Most lodge refugee claims with UNHCR in Indonesia, which is not party to the 1951 Convention and has made no commitment to provide permanent asylum. UNHCR recognizes some as refugees but has no authority to grant asylum. Some never file refugee claims with UNHCR in Indonesia, hoping instead to file in Australia.

An asylum seeker is a person who is trying to be recognized as a refugee or to establish a claim for protection on other grounds. Where we are confident that a person is seeking protection, whether in Indonesia or Australia, we will refer to that person as an asylum seeker. A refugee, as defined in the 1951 Convention and its 1967 Protocol, is a person with a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion who is outside his country of nationality and is unable or unwilling, because of that fear, to return. In this report, we use the term refugee when UNHCR in Indonesia has recognized that person as a refugee, though it should be noted that UNHCR recognition of refugee status is declaratory, which means that people are, in fact, refugees before they have been officially recognized as such.

Although international law defines migrant workers, it does not define migrants. In this report, migrant is a broad term to describe third-country nationals in Indonesia. We use the term inclusively rather than exclusively, including people traveling in and through Indonesia and passengers on boats moving irregularly. The use of the term migrant does not exclude the possibility that a person may be an asylum seeker or refugee.

In line with article 1 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the term child refers to a person under 18.^[4] We discuss children traveling with their families as well as unaccompanied children. The report discusses these groups separately and together, and uses the term migrant children to refer to them together. The term includes children seeking asylum or those granted UNHCR refugee certificates.

The definition of unaccompanied migrant child comes from the term unaccompanied child used by the Committee on the Rights of the Child. According to the committee's General Comment No. 6, Unaccompanied children are children, as defined in article 1 of the Convention, who have been separated from both parents and other relatives and are not being cared for by an adult who, by law or custom, is responsible for doing so.^[5]

For tens of thousands of migrants and asylum seekers most from East Africa and South and Southeast Asia Indonesia is an intended way station along a difficult and dangerous journey to Australia, where migrants hope to find opportunities for a better life and, often, protection from violence and persecution in home countries. Yet most stay in limbo in Indonesia for months or years. As of February 2013, most refugees and asylum seekers in Indonesia came from Afghanistan, Burma, Sri Lanka, and Iran.^[6] Thousands of children travel this route annually some with their families and others alone.^[7]

Indonesia has seen a remarkable increase in the numbers of people seeking asylum in the past five years: up from 385 new arrivals in 2008 to 3,230 in 2009.^[8] Large numbers of new arrivals continue in July 2012 alone, for example, there were 753 new cases. At the end of February 2013, there were 9,226 refugees and asylum seekers in the UN refugee agency (UNHCR)'s active caseload in Indonesia, of whom 1,938 were recognized refugees.^[9]

There are more migrants and asylum seekers who choose not to register with UNHCR and are not included in the statistics above. Some may not wish to lodge an asylum claim, seeing few benefits to the procedure in a country that does not officially recognize refugees, and hoping to move on to Australia sooner rather than later.^[10]

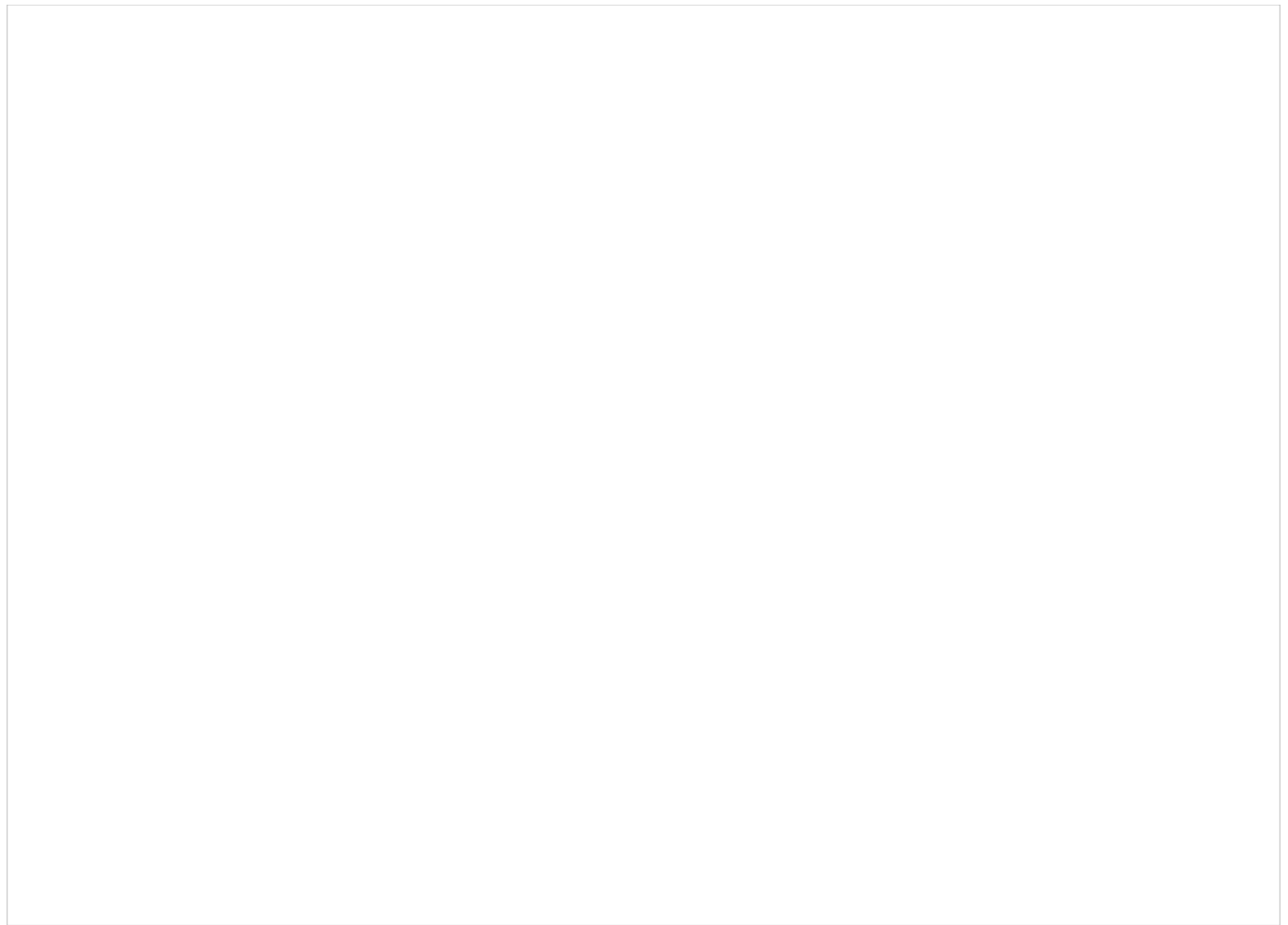
Other organizations, including the International Organization for Migration (IOM), assist people who are not registered with UNHCR; IOM, for example, reports as of February 2013 487 beneficiaries who have never registered with UNHCR or who have been denied refugee status by UNHCR.^[11] It is hard to know the total numbers of refugees, asylum seekers, and other migrants in need in Indonesia, many of whom receive no assistance at all.

The Indonesian government did not respond to multiple Human Rights Watch requests for information as to how many migrants there are in the country in addition to those registered with UNHCR.

Almost all of the migrant children we interviewed both those who traveled with families and those who traveled alone had stopped in Indonesia en route to Australia, risky and expensive journeys of months and even years. Most migrants and asylum seekers interviewed cannot fly directly to Australia because they lack visas needed to board planes. Instead, the journey typically involves a smuggler, either in a migrant's home country or in a neighboring or transit country. For instance, an Afghan might contract with a people smuggler at home, or through Afghan communities in Iran or Pakistan.

For example, Karim Ali S., a 34-year-old Rohingya man, left Burma on September 20, 2011, with his wife and two cousins, 29 and 24 years old, bound for Australia. We went through Malaysia, he said. [After several months there], we paid 10,000 Malaysian ringgit (about US\$3,225). We were three days and two nights on a boat [from Malaysia]. The agent stopped on an island [in Indonesia] we didn't know where we were.^[12]

Fartuun A., originally from Somalia, flew to Indonesia from Yemen with her sister, brother-in-law, and their four children in 2011. She said,



[Click to expand Image](#)

Sample migration routes based on Human Rights Watch interviews. 2013 John Emerson/Human Rights Watch

Unaccompanied migrant children, who travel without parents or guardians, are particularly vulnerable to exploitation on smuggler routes. Rafiq A., a Burmese Rohingya boy, described his journey to Indonesia in February 2011 when he was 14 years old:

Ahmad Z., a Hazara boy, was 17 years old when he found a smuggler in Kabul to take him from Afghanistan to Pakistan and then to Malaysia, where he stayed in a hotel for 10-12 days before taking a boat to Indonesia:

Azim M. was also 17 when he traveled from Kabul with smugglers in August 2012. He went to Dubai, and then to Jakarta, where a smuggler promised to take him on to Australia. He promised that after one month he would take me, but nothing has happened, Azim said.[\[16\]](#)

Being smuggled to Indonesia is much more expensive than making the same trip by commercial plane. Our interviewees reported varying costs: for example, 300,000 Sri Lankan rupees (around \$2,363) for one unaccompanied boy who traveled from Sri Lanka to Indonesia;[\[17\]](#) \$3,200 for a Rohingya family of three that traveled from Malaysia to Indonesia (having previously made a separate trip from Burma to Malaysia);[\[18\]](#) and between \$7,000 to \$12,000 for unaccompanied boys who traveled from Afghanistan to Indonesia.[\[19\]](#) Similar trips by air, according to fare quotes found on-line in May 2013, are significantly cheaper: for instance, a one-way ticket from Colombo to Jakarta costs around \$400-500; a one-way ticket from Kabul to Jakarta costs around \$750-1,000; and a one-way ticket from Kuala Lumpur to Jakarta costs less than \$100.

Once in Indonesia, many migrants and asylum seekers will contract with smugglers for onward travel to Australia through a dangerous boat trip. This costs an additional fee, which varies greatly but some estimates place it between \$3,000 and \$6,000.[\[20\]](#)

Boats leave from many locations, including Jakarta, towns in southern Java, and Kupang in West Timor. Many boat trips are intended for Christmas Island (one of the closest Australian territories to Indonesia).

The boat journeys are incredibly risky. Smugglers, bound by no safety regulations, overload unseaworthy boats and often fail to supply adequate amounts of fresh water, food, or fuel for the journey.[\[21\]](#)

Sometimes the journey is deadly. Almost 1,000 people died on the crossing between 2001 and 2012, according to known statistics[\[22\]](#) a period in which the numbers of people attempting the crossing has grown considerably. There are no official passenger records for these unregulated, illegal journeys, and many hundreds more people go missing, presumed drowned, each year.[\[23\]](#)

Arif B., the unaccompanied migrant boy from Afghanistan, was 15 years old when his boat from Indonesia to Australia sank. He said he spent three nights floating in the boat while it was sinking down.... For three days and nights, no water and food. We kept climbing higher and higher as the boat was sinking. [\[24\]](#)

Despite the risks of the onward boat journey to Australia, many migrants and asylum seekers we interviewed felt that attempting to make the trip was preferable to the hardships of life in Indonesia.

When a boat goes into distress, Australian or Indonesian search-and-rescue obligations are triggered.^[25] Some boat passengers hope merely to reach Australian territorial waters in order to call for help there.

Migrants and asylum seekers receive a poor welcome in Indonesia, which has faulty or non-existent mechanisms for protecting asylum seekers and child migrants. A variety of government bodies in Indonesia offer incomplete care for migrants in Indonesia. The Directorate General for Immigration oversees immigration detention facilities and should take responsibility for migrants outside of detention but does not meet these duties. Likewise, the Ministry for Social Welfare is responsible for child protection, but is not tasked to protect migrant children.^[26]

Indonesia has a recent history as a country of emigration, and indeed, the Indonesian government takes steps to protect its own citizens abroad. Indonesia has ratified the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families.^[27] and it takes measures to aid Indonesians working as, for instance, domestic workers in Malaysia or elsewhere.^[28] Indonesia has also taken steps toward assisting refugees, for instance by donating to UNHCRs annual appeal in 2012 for the first time in over a decade.^[29]

Because Indonesia has not ratified the 1951 Refugee Convention or its Protocol and does not have adequate domestic asylum laws, the protection of asylum seekers and refugees in Indonesia has fallen to UNHCR. IOM assists the government in operating migration detention facilities and supports some migrants outside detention; as of February 2013, it was assisting 2,946 refugees and asylum seekers in Indonesia, approximately half of whom were detained.^[30]

Australia has ratified the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol and implemented it through domestic laws and procedures, and asylum seekers who reach Australian territory can apply for refugee status there. In addition, Australia resettles several hundred refugees recognized in Indonesia each year, and the government increased the number of places available for resettlement in 2012. Yet there are not enough resettlement places available for all recognized refugees in Indonesia.

Despite its ratification of the Refugee Convention, Australia has instituted punitive asylum policies that make it difficult for refugees to enter the country and ask for protection.^[31] Australia has long maintained policies, including offshore processing, that deter irregular maritime arrivals from reaching the country. But Australia, a geographically isolated state, has erected visa regimes and other legal barriers that make it almost impossible for asylum seekers to arrive spontaneously by air legally.

Australia has repeatedly sent asylum seekers arriving by boat to Nauru and Papua New Guinea for offshore refugee processing, despite human rights groups repeatedly raising concerns over childrens and asylum seekers rights.^[32] In 2012, Australia reinstated this policy after fashioning a legal mechanism to overcome a high court ruling that had found it unlawful. Yet Australias reinstated policy is not likely to effectively deter boat migration.^[33]

These policies and others are designed to discourage queue jumpers, positing that refugees should wait in third countries for resettlement to Australia.^[34] In reality, there is no queue for resettlement. The consequence of these policies is that people fleeing Afghanistan, Burma, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and elsewhere get stuck in Indonesia, faced either with a prolonged wait for a slim chance at resettlement, or compelled to take the smugglers boats to Australia at great personal risk.^[35]

Australia co-chairs, along with Indonesia, the Bali Process, a regional intergovernmental body on people smuggling and trafficking. The recent initiative, with UNHCR, to map the protection needs of unaccompanied and separated children in the southeast Asian region is a welcome start. However, as co-chairs, both countries should ensure that immigration enforcement measures that emerge from the Bali Process prioritize childrens rights above policing measures. While states retain the capacity to control their borders, they also must respect the rights of all children in their territories, including non-nationals.

Unaccompanied children (children who travel without parents or other guardians) are particularly vulnerable to rights violations outside of their country of origin.

In recent years, around 1,000 children annually have arrived in Indonesia after traveling alone from Afghanistan, Burma, and other countries. During the year 2012, for example, 1,178 unaccompanied minors were registered in Indonesia by UNHCR.^[36] Most were boys, and 81 percent were from Afghanistan, with Pakistan and Burma as other main countries of origin.^[37] While most unaccompanied children arriving in Indonesia are 16 or 17, some 3 percent of the arrivals in 2012 were below 14 years old.^[38]

Because some of these children move through Indonesia relatively fast, and because children age out of this category, the cumulative numbers of unaccompanied minors in the country fluctuates. As of March 2013, there were 718 unaccompanied minors registered with UNHCR in Indonesia; 121 of them, or 16 percent, were in detention.^[39]

There are likely more unaccompanied minors in Indonesia than those included in UNHCRs statistics since not all children register with UNHCR, either because of periodic backlogs in UNHCRs registration system, or because they decide that registration does not provide any significant benefits. Others may be in detention awaiting UNHCRs first visit, which can take weeks or months.

According to the Committee on the Rights of the Child, these children deserve special care.^[40] The committee, the body authorized to interpret the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, a treaty to which Indonesia is party and which it must follow, issued General Comment No. 6 in 2005. General Comment No. 6 dictates that when unaccompanied migrant children enter a country, they should be assigned a guardian who can look after their material needs, and receive legal representation in immigration proceedings.^[41]

Yet Indonesia, for the most part, fails to meet the obligations described in General Comment No. 6. It leaves these children without guardianship, so no-one takes responsibility for assisting these children in accessing basic services or making decisions about future migration. They are not given free legal representation, making it hard for them to understand asylum proceedings and present their case. As discussed below, every year hundreds are detained with unrelated adults, and many are subject to physical abuse. Of those not

detained, only a handful of children have shelter, and others are left to fend for themselves.

Indonesia fails to provide unaccompanied migrant children in its territory with guardianship, despite its obligations to protect this exceptionally vulnerable group. Without a guardian, children have no one to look after their basic needs, and do not receive guidance on changing their migration status or on other matters. Some children remain in detention, while others are on the streets without any assistance with basic needs such as shelter and food.

The Committee on the Rights of the Child specifies that unaccompanied migrant children must be assigned a guardian to protect their interests.^[42] According to the Committee, the guardians job is much broader than that of a legal representative, to which the child is also entitled: the guardian, who need not be a lawyer, should be consulted on all actions taken for the child whether they are legal in nature or not; should have the authority to be present in all decision-making processes, including immigration hearings, care arrangements, and efforts to make long-term plans for children; and should be knowledgeable about child care in order to ensure that the child's legal, social, health, psychological, material and educational needs are adequately covered.^[43]

As far as Human Rights Watch is aware, no Indonesian government agency has been given the legal responsibility for providing guardianship to unaccompanied migrant children. An NGO, CWS, runs a shelter program for approximately 90 unaccompanied minors in Indonesia but describes the scope of their mandate as a care and maintenance program, not a formal assignment of guardianship.^[44]

The government of Indonesia is failing not only in its responsibility to provide guardians but also to provide adequate shelter for unaccompanied minors. At the time of our investigation in September 2012, just one organization, CWS, provided shelter for unaccompanied minors, and with 93 children in facilities near Jakarta, those facilities were full.^[45] As of March 2013, IOM had negotiated with the North Sumatra Provincial Department of Social Affairs (DINSOS) to house 44 unaccompanied minors with refugee status in DINSOS shelters designed for Indonesian children. IOM hopes that this model might be replicated in other provinces, including Yogyakarta and Makassar.^[46] Nonetheless, with more than 1,000 unaccompanied minors arriving in Indonesia annually, and these shelters covering fewer than 140 places, these arrangements are far from sufficient.

Many unaccompanied minors are detained, as discussed below. The lack of guardianship and shelter can extend their periods of detention. According to IOM and CWS, unaccompanied minors in detention need to wait for there to be room in a shelter before Indonesia will release them.^[47] At the time of our investigation in September 2012, 150 children remained in detention awaiting space to open in a shelter;^[48] as of March 2013, there were 121 unaccompanied minors seeking asylum or with refugee status in detention.^[49]

Those lucky enough not to be detained, but without a place in a shelter, are left to fend for themselves. This can amount to some 700 children per year without help. Some get informal assistance from other migrants. Others are left without money, food, and shelter. Ali H., 16 years old, said,

Some boys, vulnerable without assistance, fear arrest or re-arrest. Azim M., an unaccompanied migrant boy from Afghanistan who had arrived in Indonesia two months before his interview with Human Rights Watch, was effectively confined to a small house in an area outside Jakarta that is popular with migrants. I stay inside the house all day, he said. I'm afraid [immigration officials] will find me. I do nothing all day sit inside all day. Azim had received a token from UNHCR a piece of paper the size of a business card indicating a date several months ahead for him to register as an asylum seeker. He said he had no other assistance from them and said he had not communicated with them since.^[51]

There is a nascent understanding within the region that unaccompanied children need more care. UNHCR, in collaboration with The Bali Process, a regional intergovernmental body on people smuggling and trafficking that Indonesia and Australia co-chair, initiated a mapping project in September 2012 to understand issues faced by unaccompanied and separated children in Southeast Asia.^[52]

Unaccompanied migrant children in Indonesia receive no legal representation, either in requesting asylum or in challenging detention.^[53] Article 37(d) of the CRC mandates that children deprived of their liberty should have prompt access to legal assistance, and the Committee on the Rights of the Child has emphasized that this specifically applies to unaccompanied migrant children in migration detention.

None of the unaccompanied migrant children we interviewed said they had legal assistance. Sayed M., a 16-year-old unaccompanied Afghan boy detained at an IDC with unrelated adults told us, I've never seen a lawyer.^[54] Ahmad Z. was 17 years old when he was detained at Pekanbaru IDC. He said that some people were released by an Indonesian lawyer, but I didn't have a lawyer. He remained in detention for almost eight months before UNHCR helped secure his release.^[55]

The Committee on the Rights of the Child emphasizes that in cases where unaccompanied children are subject to administrative proceedings, including immigration or asylum proceedings, they should be provided with a legal representative (in addition to the guardianship functions described above).^[56] Yet unaccompanied migrant children in Indonesia receive no such assistance at any stage in the process of applying for refugee status.

It was a cage. Shut. In the jail we stayed there for a long time. I don't know how many months.^[57]

Enayet H., an 11-year-old Burmese Rohingya boy, who said he was detained in migration facilities starting when he was 9 years old.

Migrant children including children in families, unaccompanied children, and very young children are arbitrarily detained in violent, inadequate detention facilities throughout Indonesia. Immigration authorities and Indonesian police arrest migrants and asylum seekers either as they cross into Indonesia or as they move towards the boats to Australia; NGOs and asylum seekers have also reported arrests in the areas outside Jakarta where many migrants live. Indonesian authorities routinely detain families, unaccompanied migrant children, and adult asylum seekers for months or even years in informal detention facilities and formal Immigration Detention Centers (IDCs). Migrants, including children, are typically detained without judicial review or bail, access to lawyers, or any way to challenge their detention.

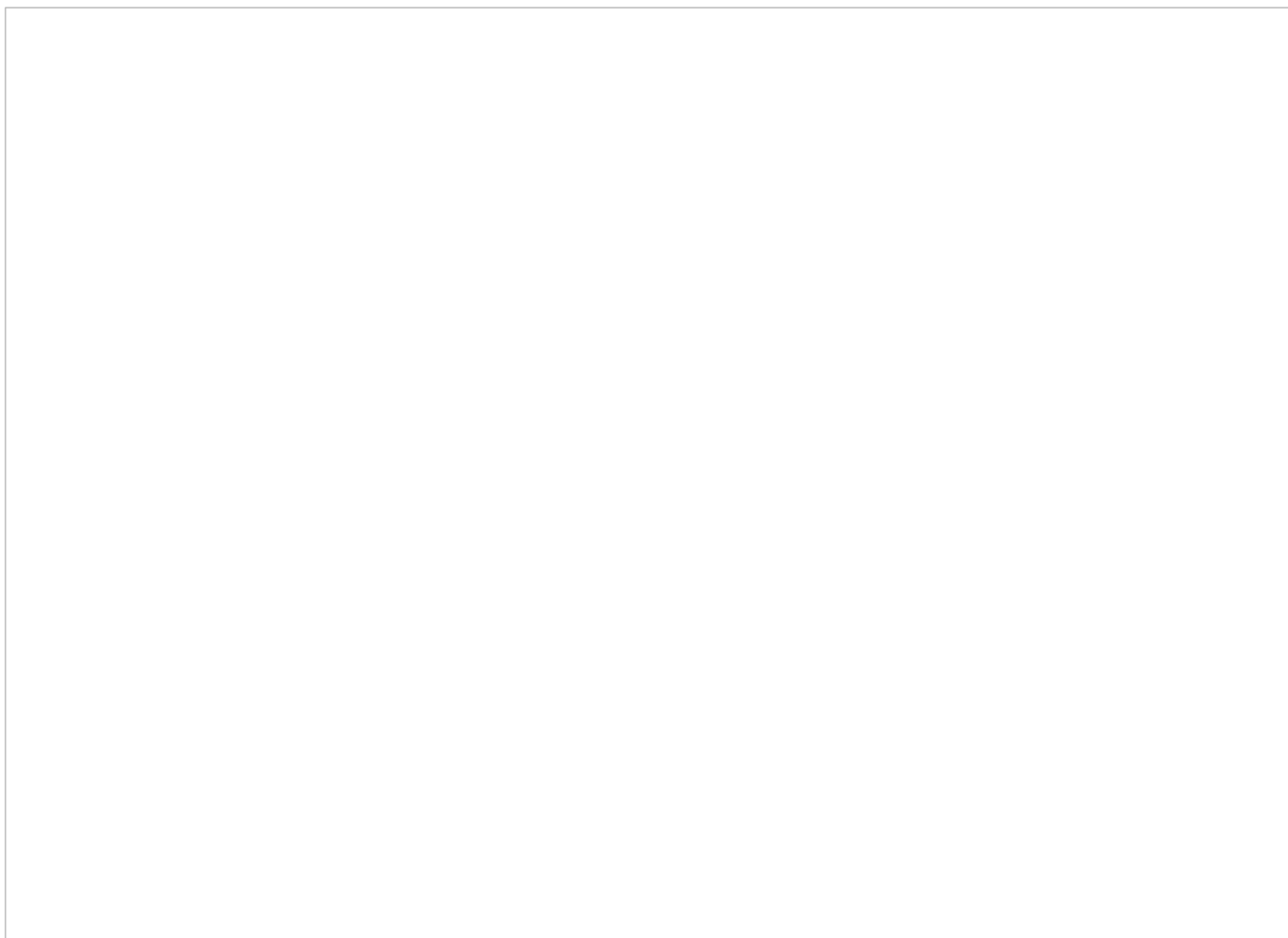
Of the 102 migrants interviewed by Human Rights Watch, 82 were or had been detained, 76 of those in one or more IDCs. Of the 42

children covered in our research, all but 7 were or had been detained, including children ranging in age from 2 to 17 years old.^[58] Thirty-two children were detained in a formal IDC, and 12 were detained in informal facilities (the numerical overlap exists because some children were detained in multiple facilities).

On multiple occasions, Human Rights Watch asked, among others, the minister of law and human rights (who oversees the Directorate General of Immigration) for both the numbers of immigrants held at the IDCs and their demographic details, but the government did not provide this information.^[59] Indeed, it is not clear whether the government knows the number of or biographical details for the detainees in its facilities.^[60] A high-ranking police official in Tanjung Pinang City, near one of the larger IDCs, said of those responsible for facilities, "Since they don't recognize these immigrants as human beings, they don't track them at all."^[61]

Data we received from IOM indicates that as of February 2013, approximately 1,450 refugees and asylum seekers, including children, who fall under IOM's care were detained.^[62] The total number of detainees in migration detention facilities is higher as not all fall under IOM's mandate.

Indonesia operates through the Directorate General of Immigration under the Ministry of Law and Human Rights approximately 11 to 13 formal IDCs, though not all are always occupied and sometimes officials open facilities temporarily.^[63] The larger facilities include Belawan IDC, near Medan; Tanjung Pinang IDC, on Bintan Island; Pontianak IDC, in Pontianak in West Kalimantan; Kalideres IDC, in Jakarta; and Makassar IDC in South Sulawesi. The smaller facilities include Pekanbaru IDC in Riau province in central Sumatra; Manado IDC in North Sulawesi; Surabaya IDC in East Java; Denpasar IDC in Bali; and Kupang IDC in West Timor. Facilities in Bandar Lampung, in southern Sumatra, Balikpapan, in East Kalimantan, and Papua are not always open or do not always contain detainees.



[Click to expand Image](#)

Indonesian immigration detention centers. 2013 John Emerson/Human Rights Watch

Migrants interviewed by Human Rights Watch, including children, reported being held in a number of alternate facilities in addition to the IDCs. Regional immigration offices, including those in Medan, Denpasar, Padang, and Jakarta, have holding rooms or cells, which typically are used to hold migrants for short periods of time (our interviewees who were held in these facilities referred to periods of time less than one month). In addition, Indonesian authorities use hotels or other buildings, with guards (sometimes from the Directorate General of Immigration, and sometimes from the police), to hold groups of migrants for short periods. The total number of informal facilities used to detain migrants is hard to know, as different facilities are open at different times.

Indonesia routinely holds children of all ages in migration detention for months or years, rather than use alternatives to detention such as registration and community monitoring. Young children are detained with one or both parents, and unaccompanied migrant children are held with unrelated adults. Single adults are also detained for lengthy periods. Neither children nor adults have any means of challenging their detention, nor do they know for how long they will be detained. Such indefinite detention without recourse to judicial review amounts to arbitrary detention prohibited under international law.

For instance, children are arbitrarily detained at the Tanjung Pinang IDC, where according to its director, several families were detained

at the time of our visit in September 2012.^[64] A security officer at Tanjung Pinang said there were two unaccompanied migrant children there at the time, whom he believed to be 13 or 14 years old.^[65] Another boy, Jairaj N. was 12 years old when he was taken to Tanjung Pinang where he was held for six-and-a-half months. Interviewed after his release he said, I stayed with my mom in detention, and my two sisters, ages sixteen and six. It was very bad though, we couldnt go outside.^[66]

At some facilities, migrant children were held with their mothers but separated from their fathers; in others, the entire family was detained in the same cell. Saasvikan P. was nine years old when he was detained at Tanjung Pinang with his family for several months:

Parents did not know how long they and their children would be detained. Safia A., an Afghan woman, was held with her husband and three daughters in a cell at Pekanbaru IDC for a year; her daughters were 10, 6, and 4 years old. Safia said, My children asked and asked, When can we go outside? but we cannot answer. We are responsible parents, but we have no answers for them.^[68] Mariam A., Safias eldest daughter, added, We couldnt go outside the gate. It was very difficult for us.^[69]

Some parents had concerns about their childrens physical safety. Raahitha H., for example, a Sri Lankan Tamil mother who had been detained in an IDC for five months with her two-year-old son, said, There is no safety here because there are so many men. We are scared for our children because of the other men being around us. Sometimes they fight each other, the men. My son sees them fighthe watches like entertainment.^[70]



[Click to expand Image](#)

An asylum-seeking girl, thought to be from Sri Lanka, walks through Belawan Immigration Detention Center while detained with her family, September 2012.

2012 Kyle Knight / Human Rights Watch

Parents reported worries about the impact of lengthy detention on their young children. For instance, Selva P., a Tamil man, was detained at Kalideres IDC for three-and-a-half months with his daughter, who was then four years old.

Children and adults are also held in informal detention facilities apart from and in addition to the IDCs, including hotels and immigration

offices.

Ahmad Z., an unaccompanied migrant boy from Afghanistan, was 17 years old when he arrived in Indonesia. He reported that he was held in multiple immigration offices, including the Medan office for 25 days. Five people in one small room. It was all day, all night lock-up.^[72] Ahmad was then transferred to Kalideres IDC where he was held for approximately 14 months. Labaan A., an unaccompanied Somali boy, was 17 years old when he attempted to cross to Australia by boat, said, The police arrested us. They kept us in a hotel (Jayana Hotel) in Sumbawa for 25 days. The security at the hotel was Indonesian police.^[73]

These immigration detention facilities are not also used to house criminals. Nonetheless, children and adults detained repeatedly referred to their detention as jail-like, despite UNHCR standards mandating that detention of asylum seekers not be criminalized or punitive.^[74] and despite the notion that detention of children, which is only permitted to occur exceptionally, must not have punishment as its purpose. Faizullah A., an unaccompanied boy from Afghanistan, was 17 years old when he was detained at Pontianak IDC for seven-and-a-half months. The room had walls with windows [gesturing to internal windows] and a cage on one side. It was not a detention center, it was a real jail.^[75]

According to Indonesias immigration law, the criminal penalty for illegal entry or illegal exit is maximum one year imprisonment and/or a maximum fine of 100 million rupiah (US\$10,315).^[76] Any immigrant who enters Indonesia without proper documentation will be regarded as an illegal immigrant, and may be subject to detention awaiting deportation.^[77] Detention is permissible until deportation is executed, and where deportation cannot be carried out, for up to 10 years.^[78] Immigration officials have discretionary power to move a foreigner who is sick, will give birth, or is still a child out of detention and to an alternative location, though the law does not specify what that location would be.^[79]

Indonesias laws do not give migrants or asylum seekers opportunities to challenge their detention, nor do they provide any way for them to know when they will be released.^[80] Indeed, migrants rarely if ever have assistance from lawyers in challenging their detention. There are no lawyers, said an IOM staffer at Pontianak.^[81]

Indonesias prolonged, automatic migration detention without the possibility of judicial review or remedy amounts to arbitrary detention prohibited by international treaties to which Indonesia is party. Article 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights forbids arbitrary detention, and the United Nations Working Group on Arbitrary Detention holds that a migrant or asylum seeker placed in detention must be brought promptly before a judge or other authority.^[82] The Working Groups mandate to investigate arbitrary deprivation of liberty refers to five legal categories for arbitrary detention, including one describing arbitrary detention as [w]hen asylum seekers, immigrants or refugees are subjected to prolonged administrative custody without the possibility of administrative or judicial review or remedy.^[83] A prohibition on arbitrary detention is also found in the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families,^[84] ratified by Indonesia in 2012. UNHCR emphasizes that asylum seekers and refugees have the rights to liberty and freedom of movement and that detention must only be in accordance with and authorized by law.^[85]

Migrant children have a further level of protection from deprivation of liberty under international law. Article 37(b) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) mandates that the detention of children shall be used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time.^[86] The treaty body that interprets the CRC has stated that unaccompanied children must not be criminalized for reasons related to their immigration status or illegal entry,^[87] and urges states to cease the detention of all children on the basis of their immigration status.^[88] UNHCR asserts that family detention should be a last resort, when alternatives to detention are exhausted.^[89]

Immigration officials, under the Directorate General of Immigration in the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, appear to frequently beat migrants and asylum seekers in Indonesian detention facilities, according to our interviews. Of the 82 interviewees who were or had been detained, 11 reported that they had personally experienced incidents of violence, and 3 of the 11 reported multiple incidents in which they had been physically abused by immigration guards. Nineteen interviewees gave credible, detailed testimony of incidents of violence against others with whom they were detained, with one interviewee reporting multiple instances of violence against others. The experiences documented in this report, while not statistically representative of the detained population, are at least indicative of the types of abuses suffered and the lack of redress available.

Interviewees were consistent in their descriptions of the types of violence in detention facilities, describing guards kicking, slapping, and punching detainees, beating detainees with sticks and other implements, burning detainees with cigarettes, and using electroshock weapons. Some migrants reported sustaining lasting injuries. Multiple immigration officials might attack one migrant or a group of migrants in a single incident.

Unaccompanied migrant children were among those who reported brutality from immigration officials. In addition, according to our interviews, children as young as four years old have been witness to attacks, including one case in which guards forced children to watch as they beat adult migrants.

Human Rights Watchs interviewees discussed incidents of violence between 2010 and 2011 in each of the four largest detention facilities: Belawan, Pontianak, Tanjung Pinang, and Kalideres IDCs, each of which routinely host asylum seekers, unaccompanied migrant children, and families. We also received reports from detainees of abuse in 2011 at Pekanbaru and Balikpapan IDCs; in summer 2012 at Kalideres IDC; and September 2012 at Belawan IDC. Our interviewees reported violence in informal detention facilities, during arrest, and at police stations between 2010 and 2012. A media report indicates further instances of violence at Surabaya IDC in February 2012,^[90] and a support group for asylum seekers reported allegations that guards beat several Afghan men after they tried to escape from Tanjung Pinang IDC in July 2012.^[91]

Despite the death following a severe beating of an Afghan migrant in Pontianak IDC in February 2012, and some limited accountability that has followed, the government has not launched a systematic review of physical abuse in the immigration detention system. Our interviewees reported instances of violence after February 2012.

In April 2013, eight migrants died in custody following a riot at the Belawan IDC near Medan,^[92] creating further worries about the

governments capacity to maintain an atmosphere free of violence in the detention facilities.

International law binding on Indonesia prohibits corporal punishment and cruel, inhuman, and degrading treatment in detention facilities, whether criminal or civil.^[93]

On February 28, 2012, Taqi Naroye, a 28-year-old Afghan asylum seeker previously detained at Pontianak IDC, was declared dead at a local hospital.^[94] Media reports indicate that he had been bound at the wrists,^[95] gagged, beaten with a piece of wood and a cable, and electrocuted the night before, while in the custody of immigration guards at the IDC.^[96] On February 26, Naroye had attempted to escape from Pontianak with five other asylum seekers. He was recaptured the next day by the Pontianak police and, according to the West Kalimantan chief of immigration, was delivered back to the IDC in good health, prior to receiving the beatings that led to his death.^[97]



[Click to expand Image](#)

Graffiti written by Afghan detainees on a wall in Pontianak Immigration Detention Center. It reads "Shaheed Taqi Naroye" in Dari, or Taqi Naroye, the martyra reference to a 28-year-old Afghan asylum seeker who escaped from the center in 2012, was captured and returned by police, and delivered dead to a local hospital the next day. 2012 Human Rights Watch

According to UNHCRs media reports, others who were recaptured at the same time as Naroye, including a 17-year-old unaccompanied boy, were also beaten and some were hospitalized.^[98] Several migrants detained at the facility witnessed the beatings, including Mirza, another unaccompanied migrant boy, who himself was kicked by the guards during the incident.^[99]

At the time of our investigation, several of the guards on duty at the time no longer worked at the center, but it is not clear whether they left or were fired.^[100] Ten employees of Pontianak IDC were each sentenced to ten months imprisonment for assault.^[101] Yet no systemic investigation into guards misconduct either at Pontianak or nationwide had been undertaken, nor have comprehensive procedures to train immigration staff or provide a complaints mechanism for detainees been put in place.

Human Rights Watch collected accounts of multiple incidents of immigration officials beating children in detention between 2010 and 2012. Unaccompanied migrant boys told us they were beaten in detention, and adults testified that boys detained with them were beaten. One boy traveling with his family was also beaten.

Arif B. was 15 years old when he traveled to Indonesia without a parent or guardian. He said he was detained with unrelated adults at Balikpapan IDC for 1 month and 20 days in 2011, but tried to escape within the first 48 hours:

Faizullah A., an unaccompanied migrant child from Afghanistan, was 17 years old when he was detained at Pontianak IDC in 2010: The immigration officer hit me on the face. I had gone to ask for water [to be turned on], I was shouting. He hit me two or three times. That stopped me. I was quiet then. I was crying for three or four hours after this.^[103]

A psychologist reported that one of his clients, an unaccompanied Afghan boy, was beaten in the same incident that led to Taqi Naroyes death in 2012 (see above). Mirza,^[104] who was 17 years old at the time, was in the courtyard and witness to Naroyes beating. According to the psychologist, the guards kicked [Mirza], his ankles, his shins, his feet, shouting at him emotionally. This was to get him away from the area of the beating.^[105] Mirza suffered severe anxiety in the months that followed (see below).^[106]

Daoud T., an Afghan adult asylum seeker, said he went on a hunger strike at Belawan IDC in 2011, with several other migrants, including an unaccompanied migrant child. Many of them were beaten, said Daoud. They even beat the 17 year old.[\[107\]](#) Later testimony from detainees confirms continuing violence at Belawan. Kannan A., a 16-year-old boy detained with his family at Belawan in late 2012, reported that immigration officers grabbed me by my shirt and threw me into the room after he says he was making too much noise.[\[108\]](#)

In all but one case reported to Human Rights Watch, immigration staff carried out the beatings. Yet in one instance in 2011 reported to us by an adult migrant, guards at Belawan forced another migrant to beat an Afghan unaccompanied child, Sadiq,[\[109\]](#) who was 16 years old at the time. Mohammad S., an Afghan refugee detained with Sadiq, said, The person who beat Sadiq was a prisoner like us, but immigration told him, You must beat this boy.[\[110\]](#) Sadiq was 16 years old at the time; Mohammad could see Sadiq's cell and the hallway from his own cell:

International law prohibits the use of force against children in detention except in exceptional circumstances to prevent self-injury, injury to others, and destruction of property.[\[112\]](#) Beating children is a serious violation of this standard.

Reports of children beaten in immigration detention are symptomatic of a larger problem. Adult migrants said they were also beaten in a number of different detention facilities, including Kalideres, Belawan, Tanjung Pinang, and Pontianak IDCs.

In 2010, Sher K., an asylum seeker who fled Afghanistan after working as a translator for coalition forces, attempted to escape from Kalideres IDC near Jakarta:

Ahmad Z., who said he arrived in Indonesia from Afghanistan when he was 17 years old, was 19 years old when he was detained at Kalideres IDC. He told us he was beaten and kept in a segregated cell when he was caught attempting to escape:

Several migrants said that guards beat them and others at Belawan IDC, in northern Sumatra. Mohammad S., who was detained there for 14 months in 2010 and 2011, said, at Belawan, they beat people, many times, in front of my eyes. [\[115\]](#) At the time of our interview, Daoud T. still sustained injuries from one of his beatings at Belawan, which took place in 2010:

A number of interviewees who were detained at Tanjung Pinang IDC reported being beaten after being found with mobile phones or SIM cards. Nuwan D. described one incident in 2010:

Ravith N. related a similar incident at the center after one of his cellmates objected to the guards delay in opening the gates to the recreation area: The guard took a cigarette and burned him on his chest the guard did this inside the guard room.[\[118\]](#)

Abuse is not limited to IDCs: Migrants also reported abuses at immigration offices and police stations. After almost a month at Manado IDC, Khalid A. said he was caught while escaping with several other Afghan men, and beaten at a police station in Palu in 2010:

Khalid also said immigration officers beat him when he was held at the Polonia immigration office for 11 days in 2011: They [p]unched me two or three times and asked why I tried to escape. If you're illegal, you must be beaten. It was a big guy who beat me, an immigration guy.[\[121\]](#) Mohammad S. also said he was beaten at the Polonia immigration office when he was held there for seven days in 2010 shortly after entering the country: The officer beat me because I didn't want to give him my money. He said, Just be quiet, and he beat me. Give me your watch, and money, and be quiet. You're illegal. He hit me. On my face, on many parts of my body.[\[122\]](#) Faizullah A., who was 17 when he came to Indonesia alone, and 19 at the time of this incident, said immigration officers grabbed me and slapped me on the face when they re-arrested him in Medan in July 2012 and took him to the Polonia immigration office.[\[123\]](#)

Among our interviewees, children of all ages were witness to harsh episodes of violence, underscoring the unsafe and unhealthy environment of detention. In one case, parents reported that immigration guards specifically forced children to watch as they beat other migrants. Media accounts confirm similar incidents in which children were exposed to violence in detention: for instance, in April 2013, multiple families were detained at Belawan IDC, when a riot broke out that left eight migrants dead and 15 injured.[\[124\]](#)

Arif B., a 15-year-old Afghan boy, said he was beaten on his shoulder, head, and back by eight or nine people he thinks were guards when detained at Balikpapan IDC in 2011. He said the incident took place in the courtyard everyone was there.... They saw and watched. Including one family from Iran, with a seven-year-old boy. He was watching too.[\[125\]](#)

Faizullah A. was 17 years old when he was detained and learned of guards beating two other migrants who had tried to escape in separate incidents. According to Faizullah, the first had cigarette burns over his body, on his arms and whole body [indicates torso.] Faizullah witnessed the punishment meted out to the second escapee: They beat him very badly. They hit him with a stick, and broke his hand.[\[126\]](#) He described an atmosphere of routine intimidation and violence at Pontianak IDC during his seven-and-a-half months there: They [immigration guards] had a stick, an electric stick. They would run it on the wall of the cage, it was very loud, like screeching. They beat with everything glass, boxes, anything around.[\[127\]](#)

Enayet H., an 11-year-old Burmese Rohingya boy, said he was detained starting when he was 9 years old at a facility in Bandar Lampung. He told us, in English, that:

Safia and Nasir A., a couple from Afghanistan, were detained at Pekanbaru IDC for one year with their three daughters who were then 10, 6, and 4 years old.[\[129\]](#) They related an incident in late 2010 when immigration guards forced their family and two other families to watch as the guards beat two adult migrants:

Safia said, Ten people escaped. Two were caught by the guards, and they brought them back. They beat them like animals. The blood came from their nose, their face, all parts of their bodies. They had called all the families to watch. My children were very scared when they saw this happen in front of them.

The beating took place, according to Nasir, in a small internal courtyard between the immigration office and his family's cell. Eight guards brought the two people back, said Nasir. They beat them in front of the three families [who were staying in the IDC at the time].

Safia reported that the immigration guards said, See this person, dont escape, or you will be like this.

Nasir said he attempted to intervene: I pleaded, Dont beat them in front of my kids. Eventually, they let us take the kids into the room, and [the immigration guards] locked them in there. They made me go back outside [to watch]. Safia said she knew her young children could still hear the beating. The men were crying very loudly. [The immigration guards] used electric shocks too.

They [the immigration guards] didnt have rules. We were in a cage, and they were outside.[\[130\]](#)

Faizullah A., 17-year-old unaccompanied Afghan boy held at Pontianak IDC.

The immigration detention system appears to have no published regulations for staff behavior, nor are there clear consequences for violations of migrants rights. We requested, on multiple occasions, information from the Minister of Law and Human Rights (overseeing the Directorate General of Immigration) regarding procedures regulating staff behavior or providing accountability for abuse or other violations of migrants rights; we received no substantive response to these requests.[\[131\]](#)

Our own research on Indonesian domestic law and policy yielded no evidence of the existence of comprehensive regulations, and interviews with nongovernmental and intergovernmental organizations involved in providing support to asylum seekers and refugees further supports the notion that comprehensive regulations do not exist.

Intergovernmental agencies provide limited, unofficial channels of support for those subject to violence, though they do not have a mandate to monitor abuses. For instance, IOM, which provides assistance to some detainees, has no official capacity or mandate to monitor IDCs, and when staff members hear of abuses they are reported to the Directorate General of Immigration in Jakarta.[\[132\]](#) UNHCR has protection staff in seven locations (Medan, Tanjung Pinang, Pontianak, Makassar, Kupang, Surabaya, and Bogor) who regularly work within the IDCs,[\[133\]](#) but Human Rights Watch is not aware of any UNHCR mandate that would enable them to monitor the facilities.

A staff member of an NGO who spoke on condition of anonymity reported that

The staff member added that there is no mechanism inside immigration to file complaints about violence, and there are no national standard operational procedures that could standardize simple complaint processes.[\[135\]](#)

Rudy Prasetyo, an immigration officer at Pontianak, explained how new detainees learn what behavior is expected of them: Usually one or two Afghan asylum seekers speak English, and IOM tells them the rules sometimes its body language.[\[136\]](#) Migrants said they were punished for a variety of offenses, including attempting escape, possessing mobile phones, going on hunger strikes, or arguing with guards.

Groups of migrants have been punished collectively. For instance, after a group of Afghan asylum seekers attempted to escape from Pontianak IDC in February 2012, other Afghan asylum seekers in the facility said they had their recreation curtailed and were no longer allowed to use mobile phones some migrants had been able to purchase. The Myanmar and Thai people [detained in the facility] can go outside, they can have phones,[\[137\]](#) said Afghan asylum seeker Nazar M. in a group interview. Zabiullah M., also Afghan, added, [Immigration] says we cant because we escaped. But I didnt escape, that wasnt me.[\[138\]](#)

There is no independent monitoring body for immigration detention facilities. The Directorate General of Immigration falls under the Ministry for Law and Human Rights, which, as discussed above, does not have clear regulations for oversight of the facilities. As far as Human Rights Watch is aware, no institution has a mandate to monitor treatment of detainees by guards.

Conditions for children detained in Indonesian immigration detention facilities violate multiple international standards, leaving children without adequate care. Unaccompanied migrant children are detained with unrelated adults, and many have no contact with their families. No child has meaningful access to education, and recreation and medical care are limited. The prolonged, indefinite detention damages both adult and child mental health.

Detention of children which should only occur in exceptional circumstances must meet standards in the UN Rules for the Protection of Children Deprived of their Liberty.[\[139\]](#) These rules articulate standards for the provision of education, recreation, and medical care, among others. According to our investigations, several detention facilities in Indonesia failed to meet these standards.

Unaccompanied migrant children were routinely detained in a number of immigration facilities with unrelated adults, making them vulnerable to exploitation and neglecting their need for specialized care.[\[140\]](#) During a visit to Pontianak IDC in September 2012, Human Rights Watch observed a boy who said he was 16 held in the same area as adult men. Many boys we interviewed reported they were detained with adults. For example, Arif B. from Afghanistan, who was 15 when he was held at Balikpapan IDC, said, There were four people in each room. In that room, I was the only underage there. The other three were adults.[\[141\]](#) Faizullah A., also from Afghanistan, was detained at Pontianak IDC:

Many adults also reported they were held with boys, including Shakairan A., a 44-year-old Tamil man, who said that while he was detained at Tanjung Pinang IDC in 2010 and 2011, the 16 or 17 year olds lived with us, the men.[\[143\]](#)

Some adult migrants said they worried about the welfare of the boys with whom they were detained. Udaya V., an adult male Tamil refugee, was detained for 10 months at Tanjung Pinang starting in 2010 and held with unaccompanied minors:

No routine age determination is conducted in Indonesian immigration facilities. Several boys reported that officials knew their age but they remained in detention with adults anyway, suggesting that the detention of unaccompanied minors with adults did not occur from mere oversight. They took us to the immigration office in Padang for 20-25 days, said Ahmad Z., an unaccompanied migrant boy from Afghanistan who was 17 years old when he arrived in Indonesia. I told the police I was 17. They just put me with the others, and treated me like the others.[\[146\]](#)

Sayed M., from Afghanistan, was detained with adults at the time we interviewed him:

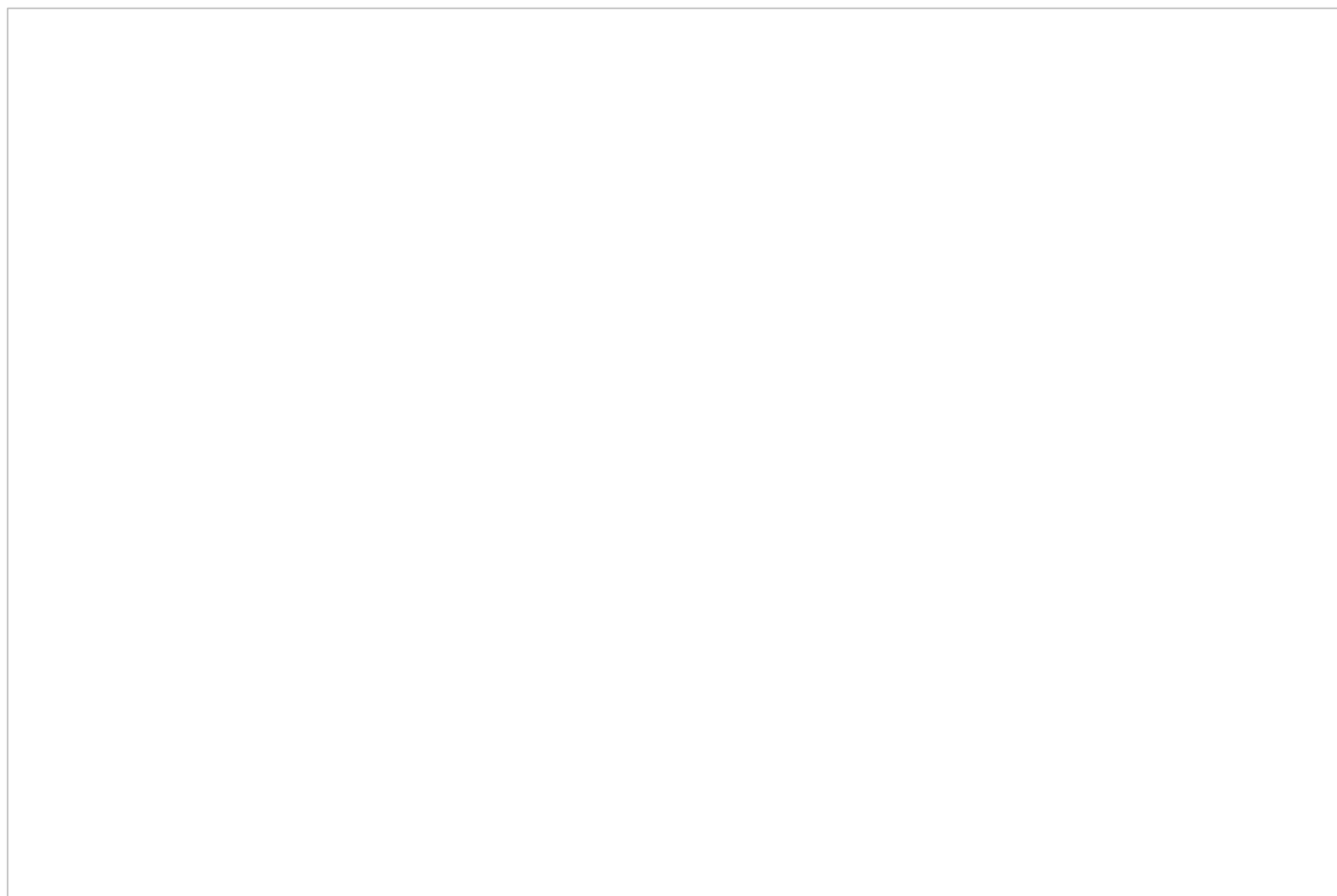
The Convention on the Rights of the Child and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights oblige states parties to separate adults from children in detention,[\[148\]](#) and the Committee on the Rights of the Child emphasizes that this obligation specifically applies to migrant children in detention.[\[149\]](#)

None of the children or parents we interviewed said children had access to formal education in detention.[\[150\]](#) and children are not allowed to leave the IDCs to attend schools.[\[151\]](#) Children can, therefore, lose months or years of education while they are detained. Mariam A., from Afghanistan, who was 10 years old when she was detained for one year from 2010-2011 with her family at Pekanbaru IDC, said, There wasnt any school there.[\[152\]](#) Madudeva N., an unaccompanied boy from Sri Lanka, was detained for a year from 2010 to 2011 in Tanjung Pinang IDC starting at age 16. He said, There wasnt a school [at Tanjung Pinang]. We studied English by ourselves; IOM gave us books.[\[153\]](#)

The CRC indicates that, in the exceptional cases where children are detained, they should receive care appropriate to their age, including access to education.[\[154\]](#) Every child of compulsory school age has the right to education, which should be provided outside the detention facility in community schools wherever possible. Children above compulsory school age who wish to continue their education should be allowed to do so.[\[155\]](#)

As Madudevas testimony illustrates, IOM provides some books and English classes, but no formal education. Balanandini N., a Sri Lankan girl, was detained at Belawan IDC in 2011 when she was 12 years old. There was no school. I studied by myself with books I brought, and a few extra books from IOM.[\[156\]](#) The deputy chief of mission of IOM in Indonesia reported that the organization offers some teaching in IDCs, but it comes down to what the heads of the IDCs allow.[\[157\]](#)

Interviewees including children reported inconsistent access to recreation facilities and to time outdoors, despite international standards prescribing access to outdoor facilities for an hour per day.[\[158\]](#) Some migrants reported not being allowed outdoors for weeks or months. Labaan A., an unaccompanied migrant boy from Somalia, aged 17, said he was detained for 25 days in an informal hotel facility, where he was never permitted to go outside.[\[159\]](#) Mohammad S., an Afghan man, was detained at Belawan IDC: Immigration put us inside a room and locked us in. For one month, and they never opened the door.... After one month, the constable came inside and let us out, he opened the door for just one half hour.[\[160\]](#)



[Click to expand Image](#)

An Afghan asylum-seeker walks in the courtyard used for outdoor recreation time at Belawan Immigration Detention Center, September 2012. Some interviewees reported being held for months without access to recreation spaces. 2012 Kyle Knight / Human Rights Watch.

According to our interviewees, access to recreation seemed to be at the whim of immigration staff. Faizullah A., also from Afghanistan, was 17 years old when he was detained for seven-and-a-half months at Pontianak IDC:

Medical care is made available to some detainees in IDCs through IOM (the organization sends doctors to visit the IDCs and refers some cases to local hospitals).[\[162\]](#) However, some migrants reported delays in receiving care in emergency situations, and children did not always receive routine medical care necessary for child development. Meanwhile, the arbitrary and lengthy detention took a toll on the mental health of many interviewed, affecting particularly childrens mental health.

Thivviya N., a Sri Lankan girl who was 13 and 14 years old when she was detained at Tanjung Pinang IDC with her family, said, In the detention center I went to the doctor. They didn't give us proper medicine. I had [the] flu.^[163] Delani K., who was 16 years old when she was detained with her mother at Kalideres IDC, said:

Sher K. said he was denied access to a doctor when held in a confinement cell at Kalideres IDC in 2010:

Mohammad S. reported that a man detained with him was denied access to a doctor when they were held in one room at Belawan IDC in 2010 for a month without ever being allowed out:

Asylum seekers at Pontianak IDC, and their doctors, reported mental health problems connected to lengthy detention. Prolonged detention especially with no finite time limit can have a devastating effect on migrants and asylum seekers' mental health, especially that of children, who are thought to be more vulnerable to mental trauma. In 2003, the respected medical journal *The Lancet* published research finding that lengthy asylum detention in the United States correlates with higher rates of post-traumatic stress disorder, anxiety, and depression, and that detention exacerbates pre-existing symptoms, including mental trauma sustained while fleeing torture or persecution.^[167]

A psychologist who volunteers at Pontianak IDC reported that both his adult and child clients suffered psychological deterioration connected to the prolonged, ill-defined wait:

One asylum seeker detained at Pontianak IDC said, If you are a criminal you know the sentence, two years, three years. But here, the wait is unknown. It's hurting the mind, to wait and wonder, it makes us crazy.^[169]

Detention can be particularly severe for children's mental health. According to medical experts in the United Kingdom, children held in immigration centers developed clinically significant emotional and behavioral problems.^[170] Drawing on an extensive study from Australia's Human Rights and Equal Opportunities Commission, the International Detention Coalition finds that

An IOM doctor reported that one 14-year-old boy detained at Pontianak IDC became a stammerer because of the stress of the long detention. He had problems in the past, he was a stammerer as a young boy in Afghanistan. He had been treated for depression then, and got better. But it came back, the stammer, when he was in detention.^[172] Another IOM staffer added, The minors have more psychological problems than the adults, they haven't developed their defenses yet.^[173]

The psychologist who volunteers in Pontianak IDC described some of his child patients:

The psychologist reported that these children don't communicate, they don't act alive or participate in activities, they look morose. He said that restrictions on communications took a particular toll on the boys: They have heavy depression because they can't communicate with their families in their countries.^[174]

One of C.A.s clients was an unaccompanied migrant boy who witnessed the severe beating that led to the death of Taqi Naroye, an adult asylum seeker, in February 2012. The boy, Mirza,^[175] was 17 years old at the time and was beaten himself during the incident (see above).

Migrants, including children, go for months or years without being allowed to communicate with their family; there are no routine provisions taken for detainees to contact family from Indonesian immigration detention facilities. International standards mandate that individuals shall have the right to inform their families of imprisonment at once,^[177] and the individuals' capacity to communicate with his family shall not be denied for more than a matter of days.^[178] The CRC indicates that, in exceptional cases where unaccompanied children are detained, they should be able to contact family.^[179]

Madudeva N. said he was 17 years old when he arrived in Indonesia alone and was detained, with unrelated adults, for a year at Tanjung Pinang IDC.

Sayed M., an unaccompanied migrant boy from Afghanistan, was 16 years old when Human Rights Watch interviewed him inside an adult detention facility. It's been four months without contact with my family. We're not allowed to make phone calls.^[181]

Many adult asylum seekers felt isolated by the lack of contact. Nuwan D., a Tamil asylum seeker, was detained at Tanjung Pinang IDC for five months. We were not allowed to use phones. It was difficult not to talk with our families for so long.^[182] Shajunan P. was detained at Tanjung Pinang for 11 months: We had no contact with our families, and no cell phones. It was so isolated.^[183]

Physical conditions in Indonesian detention facilities are often poor. Immigration detention centers are, at times, filled beyond capacity. Many migrants and asylum seekers reported a lack of basic sanitation facilities, with only short periods of running water; lack of bedding; and flooding in sleeping areas. For example, we observed flooded, overcrowded sleeping areas in Pontianak IDC during our visit in September 2012. Detainees at many facilities said their food was dirty, with insufficient nutrition available for young children.

Detention of migrants and asylum seekers should conform to international standards, including the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners,^[185] as well as the UN Rules for the Protection of Children Deprived of their Liberty.^[186] These rules mandate minimum space; adequate bedding and decent sanitation; access to water; and adequate food. Many of the Indonesian immigration detention facilities that we investigated failed to meet these standards.

According to Human Rights Watch interviews, IDCs around the country are, at times, overcrowded beyond their stated capacity. The director of Belawan IDC told Human Rights Watch in September 2012 that there were then 189 detainees, the capacity is 120,^[187] while Human Rights Watch observed, during a tour of the facility, that a family of six was held in a room approximately eight feet by twelve feet, with a single set of bunk beds.

Media reports confirm overcrowding: for instance, at the time of a fatal riot in the Belawan IDC in April 2013, the facility reportedly held 280 people, more than twice its capacity.^[188] Belawan is not the only facility that experiences overcrowding. An immigration

official at Bali IDC told Human Rights Watch that the facility was over capacity when we visited in September 2012: There are 90 people here. The capacity of the facility is 80 people.[\[189\]](#) During our visit in September 2012, the director of Tanjung Pinang IDC told Human Rights Watch, We have 304 people here now. The capacity is 300.[\[190\]](#)

Overcrowding results in packed rooms with little or no privacy. Nasir A., from Afghanistan, said he was detained at Pekanbaru IDC with his wife and daughters, then aged 10, 6, and 4 years, for one year. The room [we stayed in] was a little bigger than these two rooms [a total area about 30 feet by 15 feet] for three families, a total of 17 people. There were no walls, no curtains.[\[191\]](#) Faizullah A., an unaccompanied migrant boy who was 17 years old when he was detained in 2011 at Pontianak IDC, reported that the room in which he slept was, approximately 20 feet by 30 feet. There were 34 or 35 other people there, all male ... including [another unaccompanied child], he said.[\[192\]](#)

Sher K., an adult Afghan refugee, was held in a confinement cell at Kalideres IDC: We were put in a four foot by eight foot cell for six months for six people. There wasnt even space for us all to sleep at night. There wasnt space on the floors; we slept in shifts.[\[193\]](#) Khalid A., also an Afghan refugee, experienced severe overcrowding at two IDCs between 2009 and 2011: Manados capacity is 100. The most when I was there was 160. In Kupang IDC, near a popular departure point for boats to Australia, he said, the capacity is 60 to 80 people. The most who were there when I was there was 280.[\[194\]](#)

Migrants also reported overcrowding in the temporary holding cells in immigration offices in Jakarta and Polonia.[\[195\]](#)

Some migrants in IDCs interviewed by Human Rights Watch said they were not given adequate bedding,[\[196\]](#) and experienced flooding in their sleeping areas, particularly during the rainy season. Mohammad S., age 30, said he was detained at Belawan IDC for 14 months starting in 2010:

Children detained at the Belawan facility at the time of our interviews reported similar conditions. A 17-year-old girl detained at the Belawan facility reported, When it rains, the toilets flood and come into the room.[\[198\]](#) A mother detained with her infant son, said, When it rains and the water levels get high, the sewage comes up out of the toilets. It stays in the room. Its very dirty. There are insects in the water anyway, but this is even dirtier.[\[199\]](#)

Faizullah A., an unaccompanied boy age 17, was detained for seven-and-a-half months in Pontianak IDC in 2010 and 2011:

During Human Rights Watchs visit to Pontianak IDC in September 2012, damp corners of sleeping areas were clearly visible. According to our interviews with detainees while there and to our observations, groups of six to eight migrants and asylum seekers slept on raised concrete platforms with bedrolls or thin mattresses.

Mustafa A., from Afghanistan, was detained at Kalideres IDC in 2010 and 2011: During my 17 months [in Kalideres], I slept on the floor. We had nothing to make us comfortable.[\[201\]](#) Shajunan P., a 44-year-old man from Sri Lanka detained at Tanjung Pinang for 11 months, reported dirty and crowded conditions. They made us sleep on the floor on a thin mattress sometimes one for two people, sometimes one for one person. The room was dirty, so many people.[\[202\]](#)

Migrants reported poor sanitation facilities and insufficient amounts of water for drinking and bathing in a variety of detention facilities. A girl age 17 interviewed at Belawan IDC reported, Its difficult for girls to have a bath. There is no privacy. Our window got broken in the bathroom so we have to cover it with some cloth to have privacy now.[\[203\]](#)



[Click to expand Image](#)

A cell at Kalideres Immigration Detention Center near Jakarta. Detainees reported that living areas were unsanitary and that they frequently lacked adequate water, bedding, and mattresses. 2012 Muni Moon

Migrant children in two centers reported that immigration guards limited the quantity of water they received for bathing. Thivviya N., a Sri Lankan girl who was 13 and 14 years old when she was detained at Tanjung Pinang IDC with her family, said she was held in one room with 12 or 13 other families. She reports that there were two toilets and a shower inside the room: Sometimes the water was on, but sometimes off. Sometimes it was only on at four in the morning for half an hour, so we'd get up and shower then. [204] Faizullah, the unaccompanied child detained at Pontianak IDC for seven-and-a-half months, said,

Shakairan A., a 44-year-old Tamil refugee, was detained at Tanjung Pinang for 11 months, ending in 2011. He commented that the lack of consistent water flow made toilets sometimes get blocked up for five to six days, and that it would make the whole place smell. [206]

At many different facilities, migrants reported they found insects, metal, and other items inside their food. Children, who have special nutritional needs, do not always receive food appropriate for their developing bodies.

Faizullah A., an unaccompanied boy at Pontianak, said, the food [provided by IOM] was very bad inside the rice you can find everything if you try. Flies, insects, little bugs. [207] Daoud T. was detained at Belawan IDC: I was always hungry. The food was dirty we got sick all the time. There were lizards in the food. It was filthy. The smell was bad. [208]

Families were concerned about their children's health in relation to the food provided. A mother interviewed in Belawan IDC reported to us that the food there made children sick: The children sometimes vomit after eating the food. [209] Kannan A., a boy detained at Belawan, said My sisters vomit if they eat [the food]. Even the water they use for cooking has worms in it. [210]

Safia A., who was detained at Pekanbaru IDC with three daughters who were then 10, 6, and 4 years old, said, Inside the food we could see how dirty it was, you could see metal in there. Sometimes we went to sleep hungry. [211]

Parents found it hard to get milk for their children. One Burmese father reported that he and his family waited five months in two different detention facilities before they started receiving milk for the children. Another Burmese father, detained at Belawan, said he bribed immigration officials to get supplies for his children: I pay the maintenance man to get me milk. [212]

Migrants, including children, reported that it was possible to pay immigration officials for access to mobile phones, and in some cases, release from detention. Hussein A., a Burmese father detained in an IDC with his wife and infant son, said, If we want something to happen, we need money to make it happen. [213]

Arif B., an unaccompanied Afghan boy, was 15 years old when he was arrested.

Mustafa A., from Afghanistan, found himself in a similar position at Kalideres IDC in 2011:

Daoud T. was detained at Tanjung Pinang IDC in 2010 and 2011, even after he was granted refugee status: I wanted the release immediately [after getting status], but immigration staff asked me for a bribe. I didn't have any money. [216]

Migrants, including unaccompanied children, reported that immigration officials took away their personal property when they were arrested or transferred between detention facilities, and that the property was not always returned.

Ahmad Z., an unaccompanied Afghan boy, was detained at the Medan immigration office. They took our money, then before they transferred us [to an IDC] they only gave some of it back. They said they were charging us for food.^[217] Khalid A., an adult Afghan refugee, asserted:

Sayed M., an unaccompanied migrant boy interviewed in an IDC, was worried that the loss of property meant he could not contact his family: [When I was arrested] they took my phone and my wallet. They took all my money, [US]\$700. And plus, all the numbers for my family at home, they're in the SIM card in that phone.^[219]

International standards mandate that property should be placed in safe custody, returned to the detainee on release, and that the detainee should get a receipt.^[220]

Asylum seekers in Indonesia find it difficult to obtain refugee status, which is granted by UNHCR as the Indonesian government has no mechanisms for processing refugees. These difficulties occur even for unaccompanied migrant children, for whom child-specific forms of asylum hearings are appropriate, and whose applications should be reviewed as quickly as possible in light of their increased vulnerability to abuse during the waiting period. Yet translation is inadequate, and children are not given legal assistance.

Both adults and children face protracted delays in the processing of their cases: the average time for a first-instance refugee status determination is 12-13 months for people in detention, and 14-15 months for people who are not detained.^[221] These delays occur because the Indonesian government takes no responsibility and because UNHCR is understaffed.

The consequences of lengthy waits for refugee status determination include the risks of arrest and prolonged detention. Migrants, including children can remain in detention while various stages of their claim are processed, even though they are exceptionally vulnerable migrants. They are vulnerable to abuse while they wait, whether in detention or outside, because Indonesia fails to protect them or provide them with even minimal assistance.

Even once refugees are granted status by UNHCR, they do not have sufficient legal status in Indonesia to reconstruct their lives (see Section IV, below).

Even once refugees are granted status by UNHCR, they still are not adequately protected in Indonesia. Only a small proportion of the refugees are resettled to a third country, because the number of resettlement places made available by other countries, notably Australia, is smaller than the demand. The statistics provided by UNHCR in April 2013 indicate that 826 people have been resettled in the last three years: 176 people were resettled in 2010, 403 in 2011, and 247 in 2012 (86 percent went to Australia, 7 percent to New Zealand, 3 percent to the US, and the remainder to Norway, Sweden, and Canada).^[222]

Indonesia is not party to the 1951 Refugee Convention or its 1967 Protocol and does not provide migrants with chance to claim asylum under Indonesian law. UNHCR has a memorandum of understanding with the Indonesian government through which it operates a refugee status determination procedure.

UNHCR can issue first an Asylum Seeker Certificate (ASC) while claims are pending and then, after a more detailed interview and recognition as a refugee, a Refugee Certificate (RC). Even with an ASC or an RC, the bearer may not choose their residence, move freely around the country, or work, and the certificates offer only minimal protection against arrest and detention (see Section V, below).

Refugees, asylum seekers, and NGOs working with them complained of extended waits for UNHCR processing, to obtain an ASC, to be interviewed for refugee status, and for UNHCR to report back the decision on refugee status. As of April 2013, following significant numbers of new arrivals in 2012, the average times for processing a first-instance refugee status determination (including interview and decision-making) were 12-13 months for detained people, and 14-15 months for people who are not in detention.^[223]

At some times, the backlog in registration is such that asylum seekers are issued a token, or appointment slip, before being allowed to register as an asylum seeker. The token is a piece of paper the size of a business card which has an appointment date and time to return to UNHCR. The token has no legal bearing and offers no defense whatsoever against police action, leaving asylum seekers with even less protection than they would have once they gain an ASC. In September 2012, there was an eight-month wait in order to register as an asylum seeker. ^[224] By November 2012, however, UNHCR had absorbed the registration backlog such that the use of the token system was no longer necessary; however, in April 2013 UNHCR maintained that they would reinstate the token system if needed. ^[225]

An asylum seeker bearing a token, or immediately when the token system is not operating has a preliminary interview and is then issued the asylum seeker certificate (ASC). Once an asylum seeker has an ASC, they have to renew it, potentially many times, before the process is finally complete. Fartuun A. said she traveled to Indonesia with her sister, brother-in-law, and their four children in 2011. They first received asylum seeker certificates two months after arrival, which lasted for two months. When they renewed them, they got papers for eight months. Then four months. Now again for two months.^[226]

An individual with an ASC then waits for a refugee status determination interview. In April 2013, the average wait was 8-9 months for a person in detention, and 10-11 months for someone who is not detained.^[227] After the interview, the wait continues, this time for the results. In April 2013, the average wait for the results of the interview was 4 months. Consequently, the total wait for a first-instance refugee status determination was 12-13 months for someone in detention and 14-15 months for someone not detained.^[228] Some people may choose to appeal a negative decision; the average wait for adjudication of that appeal was 180 days, or 6 months.^[229]

Asylum seekers reported long waits for UNHCR processing even while in detention, where the timetable should be considerably accelerated. Sher K. waited nine months in detention six of them in a confinement cell with five other men before his first interview with UNHCR. Fourteen months later [after the interview], I was finally granted refugee status. I waited another two and a half months to be released from detention.^[230] Sher spent a total of two years, one month, and two weeks in immigration custody. Nabi B. who was interviewed while detained at Pontianak IDC, was still waiting for the outcome of his refugee status determination interview. He said he

had waited 5 months for the interview and had been waiting 11 months for the result, for a total of 16 months in detention.[\[231\]](#)

Baqir N., an asylum seeker from Helmand, Afghanistan, requested voluntary return in part because he remained in Pontianak IDC awaiting UNHCR processing, where he had witnessed an asylum seeker die after being beaten by guards:

Refugees who traveled through Malaysia and received refugee status from the UNHCR office there had to go through the UNHCR process in Indonesia regardless, and many were detained during this period. Karim Ali S., the father of a Rohingya family from Burma who arrived in Indonesia approximately eight months before meeting Human Rights Watch, said, we had refugee status in Malaysia, but we have asylum seeker papers only in Indonesia.[\[233\]](#) A Tamil man, had refugee status in Malaysia, but spent 11 months in immigration detention before receiving refugee status from UNHCR in Indonesia.[\[234\]](#)

Even children in this situation were detained: Kiriti T., a Sri Lankan mother who traveled to Indonesia with her husband, two daughters (now aged 17 and 9 years old) and one son (now aged 8 years old), said, We had refugee cards from Malaysia but they still locked us up for six months [at Tanjung Pinang IDC].[\[235\]](#)

Even some vulnerable people may linger in detention, albeit for shorter periods. Shajunan P. was at Tanjung Pinang IDC for two months before UNHCR came to register him: Because of my artificial leg, I was given priority for my interview. It was three months more to wait until they interviewed me.[\[236\]](#) After Shajunan received his refugee certificate from UNHCR, he said, the immigration office told me I had to go to Belawan [IDC] first before I could get released. Shajunan spent another month at Belawan for a total of six months in detention.

Some asylum seekers have difficulties going through the application process due to inadequate translation. While IOM provides some help with translation, asylum seekers reported that they still needed more assistance. Sher K., an Afghan who helps translate for many of his community members, commented, The forms we have to fill out to get recognized by the UN are long and confusing for a lot of people.[\[237\]](#) Selva P., a Tamil man who traveled to Indonesia with his then four-year-old daughter, said, We have interpreters at our interviews [for refugee status], but then afterward we don't have one so it's hard to tell them when we have questions.[\[238\]](#)

Unaccompanied migrant children in Indonesia have access to UNHCR's procedures to seek refugee status, but also face extended wait times, even though UNHCR tries to accelerate procedures for children. If they do gain refugee status, they still cannot work or build a meaningful life in Indonesia.

Unaccompanied minors who are particularly vulnerable to police abuse, arrest, and the impacts of prolonged detention may fall under the token system, which, as explained above, offers the bearer no protection. Ali H., who was 16 years old when he arrived in Indonesia, explained the problems with the long delays:

Some children miss being identified by UNHCR. Azim M. was 17 years old when he arrived in Indonesia, six weeks before Human Rights Watch interviewed him:

Azim feels the token does not give him protection: I can't go out. I stay inside the house all day. I'm afraid [immigration officials] will find me. I do nothing all day sitting inside.[\[240\]](#)

Here we are outside [detention]. But [w]ere not all free there are rules. If we break them, they send us back to the detention center.[\[241\]](#)

Faizullah A., an unaccompanied Afghan migrant who arrived in Indonesia aged 17.

We don't like it here. We have lost our lives everything is finished.[\[242\]](#)

Kiriya J., a Sri Lankan girl who came to Indonesia with her family when she was 16 years old.

Life in Indonesia is extremely difficult for migrant and asylum-seeking children, even when they are not detained. Without legal permission to be in Indonesia, migrants live in constant fear of arrest, unable to go to the police in events of crimes. Asylum-seekers with only tokens have little or no protection, while UNHCR's asylum seeker certificates and refugee certificates offer only marginal improvements. Even when recognized as refugees by UNHCR, families, unaccompanied children, and others cannot build a life in Indonesia, as they are not given the right to work or move freely around the country. Violating these or other conditions can lead to re-arrest and detention.

Asylum seekers receive no assistance at all from the Indonesian government, and are constantly vulnerable to arrest by Indonesian immigration authorities. Once they register and receive an asylum seeker certificate, but while waiting for the outcome of the refugee status determination process, some asylum seekers receive some material and financial assistance through NGOs such as Jesuit Refugee Services (JRS). However, as the numbers of asylum seekers in Indonesia grows, the need far outstrips the capacity for NGOs to respond to this need.[\[243\]](#)

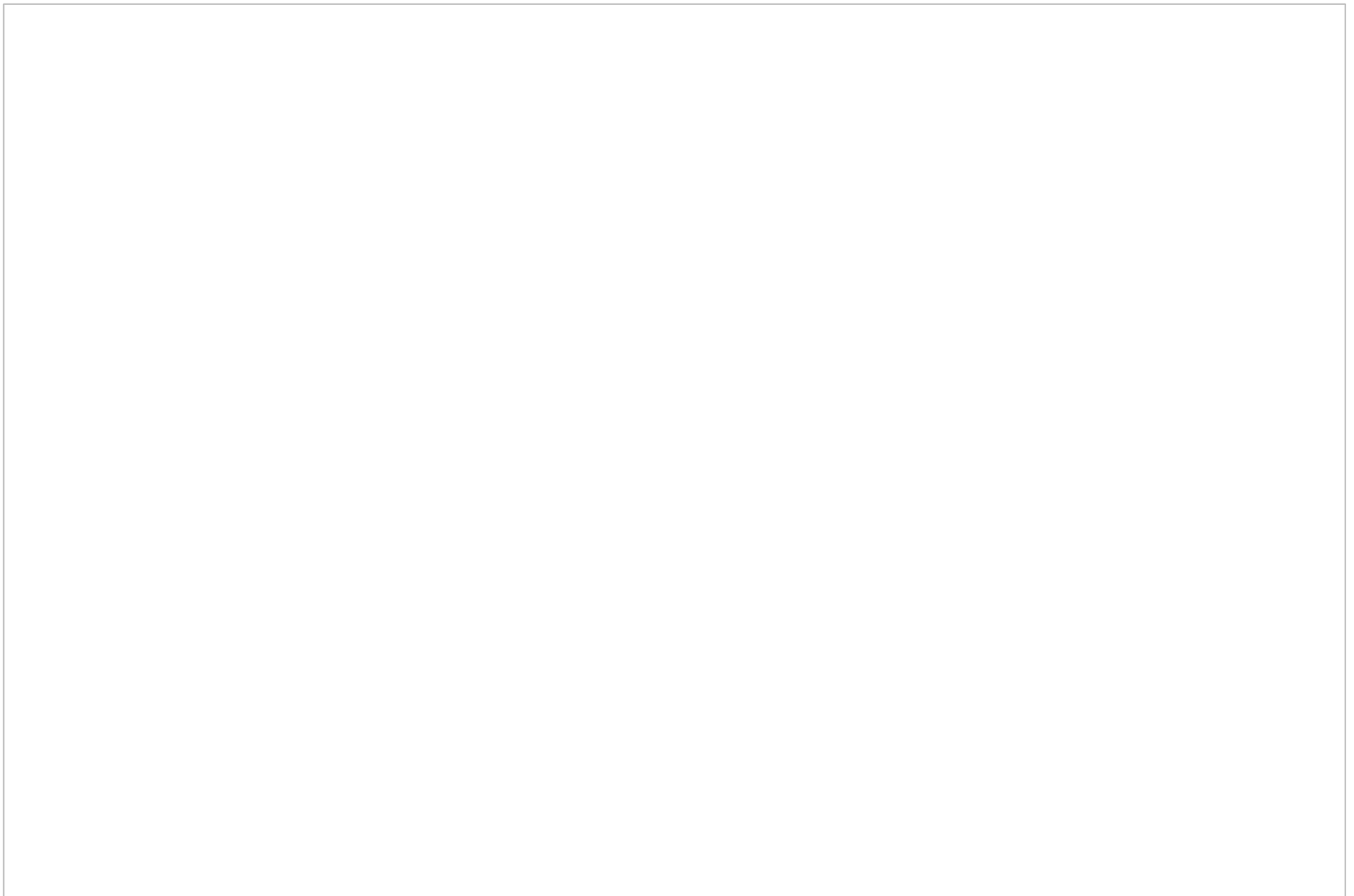
Fartuun A. and her family are Somali asylum seekers who have registered with UNHCR living near Bogor, outside Jakarta, where many migrants live. They arrived in Indonesia in June 2011, but only found assistance from JRS in December 2011, after they were able to register as asylum seekers.

According to our interviews, police have raided homes of migrants and asylum seekers in the areas around Bogor. An NGO worker in the area reported, Since UNHCR instituted the token system, uniformed men have been going house-to-house to homes of single males and demanding money because they have no papers. No-one knows who they are but they usually wear black jackets and brown pants. (Brown uniforms are typical of the Indonesian police.) The NGO worker said, In February 2012 there was a police sweep in Cisarua [near Bogor]. They arrested around 150 people in their homes, starting at 6 a.m.[\[245\]](#)

Indonesian authorities restrict asylum seekers and refugees to particular geographical areas of Indonesia, and in some cases forbid them to live outside of assigned housing. Interviewees including recognized refugees awaiting resettlement reported that they were rearrested if

they broke these rules. International law provides for freedom of movement for refugees, such that refugees may choose where to live within their country of refuge, and may move freely around the country.[\[246\]](#)

Udaya V., a recognized Tamil refugee, said, I cant travel within Indonesia; Immigration gives us rules and regulations. I cant go to any other island. If I do leave Sumatra Id be put in detention again. Immigration already told us that. They told us when we left detention what our rules are.[\[247\]](#) Khalid A., an Afghan refugee, arrived in Indonesia in 2010 and now lives in Medan: Of the people I came with, I have one friend left. Hes now in Yogyakarta. But I cant go see him. Immigration wont give me permission.[\[248\]](#) Refugees said they had no choice which residential area they are sent to when they leave the detention facility. Sher K., an Afghan refugee, said, I asked to go to Bogor or Yogyakarta, but they sent me to Medan.[\[249\]](#)



[Click to expand Image](#)

Living center for asylum seekers and refugees in Medan, northern Sumatra. Even once released from detention, asylum seekers and refugees must live in certain areas and cannot move freely about the country. Families living here reported flooding, overflowing sewage, and concerns about neighborhood crime. 2013 Kyle Knight / Human Rights Watch

Refugees said they feared they could be arrested for breaking these rules. Ravith N., also a Tamil refugee, told us, I can only be in Medan. I cant go to Jakarta. I cant go to the airport, I cant go to the port. We cant get permission to go. If I take a bus to Jakarta and I get checked by police, they will arrest us.[\[250\]](#)

Khalid said immigration authorities arrested and beat him after he tried to travel from Medan to Jakarta in violation of the restrictions placed on those with refugee certificates:

Faizullah, a 19-year-old Afghan refugee, said immigration authorities arrested him when they caught him at a friends apartment (outside of the assigned housing). He reported that the authorities alleged he had moved there, a violation of the rules, though he maintains he was only there for a few hours. They put me in detention near here, at Polonia immigration center, for 24 hours I was in a room by myself, no lawyer, nothing. For 24 hours no one came.[\[252\]](#)

Indonesian authorities do not allow refugees to work, contravening international standards. Children of asylum seekers have limited capacity to enroll in school (which varies by area).[\[253\]](#) Even when they can enroll, they face significant language barriers.

Sher K., an Afghan refugee unable to work, said, Some people say we are living, we have a life. But I say we have no life and we are not living, we are surviving only.[\[254\]](#) Shajunan P., a Tamil refugee, worried that without work he could not support his family in Sri Lanka: My wife and children live alone there now. I worry about them, I cant look after them. My sons are having difficulties because they dont always have enough money for food or school.[\[255\]](#)

Children reported that they had limited access to education in Indonesia and were waiting until they were resettled to study. I want to study maths, I want to be an engineer, said Delani K., a 16-year-old Tamil girl. But I cant do that in Indonesia. Even if I learned the Indonesian language, I wouldnt be allowed to enroll in school.[\[256\]](#) Jairaj N., a Tamil boy who came to Indonesia with his family when he was 11 years old, said,

Mirza S., from Afghanistan, said of his three children, aged 6, 8, and 16 years old: They know things, but they have no education beyond

survival. That's what they see us doing, surviving, so that's all they know.[\[258\]](#)



[Click to expand Image](#)

Rohingya children seeking asylum with their families attend an English class sponsored by the International Organization for Migration at a living center for asylum seekers in Medan, September 2012.

2012 Kyle Knight / Human Rights Watch

Though many children do not have access to formal education, IOM in collaboration with some local NGOs provide some informal education, including English classes, for refugees and asylum seekers who fall under IOM care.[\[259\]](#) Yet IOM's programs are not

sufficient to replace formal education programs. Under international law, a child's nationality cannot act as a barrier to accessing education.^[260] The Indonesian government must ensure that migrant children have full access to schools, not just to English programs or other forms of informal education that intergovernmental or nongovernmental agencies provide.

I am nothing now. All I do is worry about my family and my future. Three years like this now.^[261]

Ahmad Z., who traveled alone from Afghanistan to Indonesia when he was 17 years old.

For refugees and asylum seekers, including children, there are few viable options for building a life in Indonesia. Their only hope is for UNHCR to resettle them, a protracted and often unsuccessful process. Faced by years in limbo in Indonesia, asylum seekers, recognized refugees, and other migrants choose the more dangerous but more immediate route of taking boats illegally to Australia.

Resettlement Process

There is an Afghan proverb, being killed is better than having to wait. Our waiting here is like a traffic light that is always red. We have no idea when it will turn green.^[262]

Daoud T., a refugee waiting for resettlement.

People who successfully make it through UNHCR's process and gain refugee status still lack protection in Indonesia, at risk of rearrest and unable to work (see above); to the best of Human Rights Watch's knowledge, however, they are generally protected from *refoulement*, meaning that the Indonesian government does not try to send them home. Left in limbo in Indonesia, resettlement in another country, through UNHCR, is the best option for these people. Yet only a few refugees are actually resettled, and the wait can be long.

In the three-year period from 2010 to 2012, 826 people were resettled from Indonesia to a third country (in 2010, 176 refugees were resettled; in 2011, 403 were resettled, and in 2012, 247 were resettled).^[263] 86 percent of these people went to Australia, with the remainder to New Zealand, Canada, Norway, Sweden, and the US.^[264]

Given that just 826 people were resettled from Indonesia in a three-year period, and given that as of February 2013, there were 1,938 refugees recognized by UNHCR in Indonesia,^[265] it is clear that many face a long wait. As with refugee status determination itself, there are several steps to the resettlement process, with no guaranteed outcome. There are currently 754 refugees in Indonesia whose applications for resettlement have been submitted to a third country, and another 247 whose applications have been accepted (by Australia and New Zealand) and who are awaiting departure.^[266] In 2012, Australia increased, to its credit, the numbers of resettlement places available, but this does not answer the need in Indonesia.

Kiriti T., a Sri Lankan refugee who arrived in Indonesia in 2010, has been staying in a temporary shelter in Medan, waiting for resettlement, with her husband, two daughters and a son for a year and a half:

Unaccompanied migrant children are among those stuck in this limbo. Labaan A., who was 17 years old when he traveled alone from Somalia to Indonesia, told us,

There was an 18-year-old here [in this residential facility in Medan], but he left recently to get on a boat because he had been waiting for two years.^[269]

Sher K., an Afghan refugee.

We're not satisfied here. We don't know when we'll be resettled. UNHCR says they can't promise we will go to a third country. So people go [take the boats] to Australia.^[270]

Khalid A., an Afghan refugee.

Many migrants, including families and unaccompanied children, find themselves compelled to take boat journeys to Australia, seeing that risky journey as the only way to break the limbo of life in Indonesia. A staffer at an NGO that works with refugees and asylum seekers explained the motivation he had seen many times when his clients decided to risk these boats: If you are not given a timeline with reasonable dates, why would you wait? You grew up in uncertainty, you fled uncertainty, why would you want to stay and live in more uncertainty?^[271]

These boats, typically arranged by smugglers, often lack sufficient food, fuel, and water, and are unseaworthy; there are frequent fatalities.^[272] Despite the frequent drownings from these unregulated crossings, many migrants choose to make the trip. Sher K. observed, Many of the men have wives and kids [at home] they think about, they can't wait here. If they get there, good. If not, at least the suffering ends.^[273]

Unaccompanied migrant children are among those who choose to risk the boat journeys. They reported that they felt they had few options. None of the unaccompanied migrant children with whom we spoke attended school in Indonesia, and children with refugee status, like adults, do not have permission to work. Indonesia has no alternative immigration statuses available for these children.

Ali H., a 16-year-old Afghan asylum seeker, was considering taking a boat: Next I'm asking and enquiring to [UNHCR to] process my case. But it is difficult, a lot of expenses and a lot of time, and you don't know if you'll get a positive or a reject. So I might take the boat. I will borrow money from someone in Quetta, from family there.^[274] Arif B., a recognized refugee and unaccompanied minor, who at the age of 15 narrowly escaped drowning on a smugglers' boat to Australia, was trying again: I've made many attempts to go. I keep trying because the cases are very slow here.^[275]

Barat Ali Batoor, a refugee and Afghan photographer of Hazara ethnicity, explained that the limbo created by the refugee processing in Indonesia was difficult: After eight or nine months you are called for an interview, and then there's more time to wait for the result. It's taking years, and people's families are back home, needing money. At least on the boats, you know your fate in 36 hours, in 24 hours.

Barat knew the risks he and his fellow refugees faced: People sell everything to come here, and they will have nothing if [the boat goes down].^[276]

Asylum-seeking and refugee children in Indonesia are trapped in a prolonged waiting game with no certain outcome. Many have fled desperate situations, and hope to find refuge in Australia or elsewhere. Yet Indonesia detains them without judicial review, subjecting them to poor conditions and brutal treatment in detention facilities. Outside detention, asylum seekers and refugees cannot work legally and are prohibited from moving freely around the country.

By failing to ratify and implement the 1951 Refugee Convention, Indonesia leaves refugees and asylum seekers living at the margins of society with no chance to integrate. Many wait months or years for UNHCR to process their cases. Only a small number will ultimately be resettled to a third country. It is no surprise, therefore, that some asylum seekers decide that boarding a rickety boat to travel irregularly to Australia looks like a risk worth taking.

Unaccompanied migrant children fall into a legal void. With no government agency taking responsibility for their guardianship, they are left in detention or on the streets, without the legal or material assistance to which they are entitled. Without a viable future in Indonesia even once released from detention, and with a long wait for the possibility of resettlement, many unaccompanied migrant children take the rash decision to take dangerous boat journeys.

Children who migrate with their families also have no future in Indonesia. Often detained in terrible conditions as young children, they are exposed to violence and left without an education. Once released, they and their parents have no secure immigration status in Indonesia, and children have few prospects for gaining an education and no way of becoming a part of Indonesian society.

Instead of leaving people without options, compelling them to take dangerous boat journeys, Indonesia should create a legal environment that protects asylum seekers and refugees, including through ratification of the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol. Indonesia should stop detaining children without review, impose an absolute ban on detention of unaccompanied children, and immediately reform its immigration detention system. Australia should support its neighbor in establishing these policies, and should lift punitive asylum policies in order to minimize the risks of smugglers boats.

Migrants and asylum seekers will continue to come to Indonesia, in numbers that are likely to continue to increase. Indonesia should establish an immigration screening system that, while including enforcement of immigration laws through proper and humane deportation of migrants who do not have claims to enter or remain, protects childrens rights, recognizes valid claims for asylum, and offers a viable future for those who can remain in the country.

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^[1] Human Rights Watch interview with Barat Ali Batoor (real name), Cisarua, August 30, 2012.

^[2] Afghanistan has four major ethnic groups of which Hazara people are one. Hazara people have traditionally been discriminated against in Afghanistan, deprived of access to services and employment, and have periodically been the victims of ethnic violence.

^[3] A minority Muslim group in Burma.

^[4] Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), adopted November 20, 1989, GA Res. 44/25, annex, 44 UN GAOR Supp. (No. 49) at 167, UN Doc. A/44/49 (1989), entered into force September 2, 1990, ratified by Indonesia on September 5, 1990, art. 1.

^[5] UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, Treatment of Unaccompanied and Separated Children Outside their Country of Origin, General Comment NO. 6, UN Doc. CRC/GC/2005/6 (2005), paras. 7-8.

^[6] Email from Steven Hamilton, deputy chief of mission, International Organization for Migration Indonesia, to Human Rights Watch, March 13, 2013.

^[7] UNHCR, Indonesia: Fact Sheet September 2012, <http://www.unhcr.org/50001bda9.html> (accessed March 23, 2013).

^[8] UNHCR, Indonesia: Fact Sheet September 2012, <http://www.unhcr.org/50001bda9.html> (accessed March 23, 2013).

^[9] UNHCR, UNHCR in Indonesia, <http://www.unhcr.or.id/en/unhcr-inindonesia> (accessed April 23, 2013).

^[10] See, e.g., Asylum Seekers Risk All for Australian Dreamland, Associated Press, July 6, 2012, <http://dawn.com/2012/07/06/asylum-seekers-risk-all-for-australian-dreamland/> (accessed April 9, 2013) (Unwilling to languish for years here in detention centers while their cases are heard, many board smugglers boats to attempt the 500-kilometer trip to Australias Christmas Island.).

^[11] Email from Steven Hamilton, deputy chief of mission, International Organization for Migration Indonesia, to Human Rights Watch, March 13, 2013.

- [12] Human Rights Watch group interview with Karim Ali S., Ciawi, September 7, 2012.
- [13] Human Rights Watch group interview with Fartuun A., Cisarua, September 7, 2012.
- [14] Human Rights Watch interview with Rafiq A., Medan, September 13, 2012.
- [15] Human Rights Watch interview with Ahmad Z., Yogyakarta, September 18, 2012.
- [16] Human Rights Watch interview with Azim M., Cisarua, September 9, 2012.
- [17] Human Rights Watch interview with Madudeva N., Medan, August 23, 2012.
- [18] Human Rights Watch group interview with Karim Ali S., Ciawi, September 7, 2012.
- [19] Human Rights Watch interview with Ahmad Z., Yogyakarta, September 18, 2012; Human Rights Watch interview with Faizullah A., Medan, August 25, 2012; Human Rights Watch interview with Arif B., Cisarua, August 30, 2012.
- [20] Ben Bland, Neil Hume, Australia braces for seaborne refugees, Financial Times, July 3, 2012, <http://www.ft.com/intl/cms/s/0/7bea2c5c-c4fa-11e1-b6fd-00144feabdc0.html> (accessed April 9, 2013).
- [21] Indonesian Crew of Wrecked Refugee Ship Jailed, Agence France Press, September 26, 2012, <http://www.thejakartaglobe.com/home/indonesian-crew-of-wrecked-refugee-ship-jailed/546603> (accessed April 9, 2013); Kathy Marks, Boat Tragedy Reignites Australian Refugee Debate, National, December 9, 2010, <http://www.thenational.ae/news/world/asia-pacific/boat-tragedy-reignites-australian-refugee-debate> (accessed April 9, 2013).
- [22] See, e.g., Indonesian refugees return home after boat sinks en route to Australia, Reuters, August 31, 2012, <http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/video/2012/aug/31/indonesian-refugees-boat-sinks-australia-video> (accessed April 9, 2013).
- [23] See, e.g., Lanai Vasek and Brendan Nicholson, Refugees recoil at family disappearance, Australian, August 15, 2012.
- [24] Human Rights Watch interview with Arif B., Cisarua, August 30, 2012.
- [25] Both Australia and Indonesia are signatories to International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue, 1979, as Amended. State parties are obliged to extend aid without regard to nationality, status, or circumstances of the person or people in distress (Annex of the Convention Chapter 2.1.10, <http://treaties.un.org/doc/Publication/UNTS/Volume%201405/volume-1405-I-23489-English.pdf> (accessed April 25, 2013); signatories listed at Status of multilateral Conventions and instruments in respect of which the International Maritime Organization or its Secretary-General performs depositary or other functions, March 2013, <http://www.imo.org/About/Conventions/StatusOfConventions/Documents/Status%20-%202013.pdf> (accessed April 25, 2013), p. 410.
- [26] The functions of the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection are stipulated in Presidential Regulation No. 24/2010, article 46. Neither this nor the Law on Child Protection No. 23/2002 clarifies responsibilities for migrant children.
- [27] International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Migrant Workers Convention), adopted December 18, 1990, G.A. Res. 45/158, annex, 45 U.N. GAOR Supp. (No. 49A) at 262, U.N. Doc. A/45/49 (1990), entered into force July 1, 2003, art. 16.
- [28] According to 2009 data from the National Agency for the Protection and Placement of Indonesian Migrant Workers, there were approximately 4.3 million Indonesians living abroad for work at that time, typically as laborers or domestic workers, International Labour Organization, Combating Forced Labour and Trafficking of Indonesian Migrant Workers, http://www.ilo.org/jakarta/whatwedo/projects/WCMS_116048/lang--en/index.htm (accessed June 10, 2013). The population of undocumented migrants is estimated to be two to four times that amount. Organizations such as Migrant Care, a Jakarta-based NGO, put current estimates of documented and undocumented Indonesians abroad at more than 10 million, Human Rights Watch interview with Anis Hidayat, Migrant Care, Jakarta, August 30, 2012.
- [29] Indonesia donated US\$ 50,000 to UNHCR in 2012. UNHCR, 2013 UNHCR Regional Operations Profile South-East Asia, <http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49e488116.html> (accessed April 23, 2013).
- [30] Email from Steven Hamilton, deputy chief of mission, International Organization for Migration Indonesia, to Human Rights Watch, March 13, 2013.
- [31] Bill Frelick and Michael Timmins, Exporting Australia's Asylum Policies, Huffington Post, October 23, 2012.
- [32] Deport boat migrants, Australian govt urged: Report adds fuel to bitter debate, Associated Press, August 13, 2012; Australia: End Offshore Transfer of Migrant Children, Human Rights Watch news release, November 24, 2012, <http://www.hrw.org/news/2012/11/24/australia-end-offshore-transfer-migrant-children>.
- [33] Australia: End Offshore Transfer of Migrant Children, Human Rights Watch news release, November 24, 2012, <http://www.hrw.org/news/2012/11/24/australia-end-offshore-transfer-migrant-children>.
- [34] Bill Frelick and Michael Timmins, Exporting Australia's Asylum Policies, Huffington Post, October 23, 2012.
- [35] Ibid.
- [36] Email from professional working with refugees to Human Rights Watch, April 4, 2013.

[37] Ibid.

[38] Ibid.

[39] Ibid.

[40] UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, Treatment of Unaccompanied and Separated Children Outside their Country of Origin, General Comment NO. 6, UN Doc. CRC/GC/2005/6 (2005).

[41] General Comment No. 6, para. 33.

[42] General Comment No. 6, para. 33.

[43] Ibid.

[44] Human Rights Watch interview with CWS staff, Jakarta, September 7, 2012.

[45] Human Rights Watch interview with CWS staff, Jakarta, September 7, 2012.

[46] Email from Steve Hamilton, Deputy Chief of Mission, IOM Indonesia, to Human Rights Watch, April 2, 2013.

[47] Human Rights Watch interview with CWS staff, Jakarta, September 7, 2012; Human Rights Watch interview with Steve Hamilton, deputy Chief of Mission, IOM Indonesia, Jakarta, September 12, 2012.

[48] Human Rights Watch interview with CWS staff, Jakarta, September 7, 2012

[49] Email from professional working with refugees to Human Rights Watch, April 4, 2013.

[50] Human Rights Watch interview with Ali H., Cisarua, September 9, 2012.

[51] Human Rights Watch interview with Azim M., Cisarua, September 9, 2012.

[52] Regional Support Office to The Bali Process, Information Sheet: Mapping and Analyzing the Protection Situation of Unaccompanied and Separated Children in South East Asia, 2012, on file with Human Rights Watch.

[53] Febionesta, Indonesian Law and Refugee Protection, presented at ASEAN Civil Society Conference in Jakarta on 3-5 May 2011, on file with Human Rights Watch (no migrants, whether children or not, are granted the right to access to legal counsel).

[54] Human Rights Watch group interview with Sayed M., [location withheld], September 4, 2012.

[55] Human Rights Watch interview with Ahmad Z., Yogyakarta, September 18, 2012.

[56] General Comment No. 6, para. 21.

[57] Human Rights Watch interview with Enayet H., Medan, August 24, 2012. He said he was 11 years old when we spoke to him and may have turned 12 by now.

[58] Including direct interviews with children, interviews with adults who were children when they entered Indonesia, and interviews with parents of very young children.

[59] We sent letters requesting data and other information concerning immigration and detention in Indonesia, on December 21, 2012, and again on March 5, 2013, to the chief of national police, the minister of law and human rights, and the ambassadors to the US and to the UN in Geneva and in New York..

[60] Jessie Taylor, Behind Australian Doors: Examining the Conditions of Detention of Asylum Seekers in Indonesia, November 2009, <http://www.law.monash.edu.au/castancentre/news/behind-australian-doors-report.pdf> (accessed November 27, 2012), p. 12 (describing poorly transliterated and missing names in a record log at Jakartas central immigration office).

[61] Human Rights Watch interview with high-ranking police official, Tanjung Pinang City, September 12, 2012.

[62] Email from Steven Hamilton, deputy chief of mission, International Organization for Migration Indonesia, to Human Rights Watch, March 13, 2013.

[63] Ministerial instructions in 2004 listed these detention facilities: Medan/Belawan (covering the provinces of Aceh and North Sumatra); Pekanbaru (covering Riau, Jambi, and West Sumatra); Batam/Tanjung Pinang (covering the Riau Islands); Jakarta/Kalideres (covering Jakarta, West Java, Banten, Lampung, South Sumatra, Bangka Belitung, and Bengkulu); Semarang (covering Central Java, Yogyakarta, and Central Kalimantan); Surabaya (covering East Java, South Kalimantan); Pontianak (covering West Kalimantan); Balikpapan (covering East Kalimantan); Manado (covering North Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi, and Gorontalo); Makassar (covering South Sulawesi, South East Sulawesi, North Maluku, and Maluku); Denpasar (covering Bali and West Nusa Tenggara); Kupang (covering East Nusa Tenggara) and Jayapura (covering Papua). Facilities listed at Direktorat Jenderal Imigrasi, Rumah Detensi Imigrasi, <http://www.imigrasi.go.id/index.php/hubungi-kami/rumah-detensi-imigrasi> (accessed February 25, 2013).

[64] Human Rights Watch interview with Yunus Junaid, director of Tanjung Pinang IDC, Tanjung Pinang, September 12, 2012.

[65] Human Rights Watch telephone interview with immigration security officer, Tanjung Pinang IDC, September 12, 2012.

- [66] Human Rights Watch interview with Jairaj N., Medan, August 24, 2012.
- [67] Human Rights Watch interview with Saasvikan P., Medan, August 24, 2012.
- [68] Human Rights Watch group interview with Safia A., Medan, August 26, 2012.
- [69] Human Rights Watch group interview with Miriam A., Medan, August 26, 2012.
- [70] Human Rights Watch group interview with Raahitha H., [location withheld], September 12, 2012.
- [71] Human Rights Watch group interview with Selva P., Cisarua, September 7, 2012.
- [72] Human Rights Watch interview with Ahmad Z., Yogyakarta, September 18, 2012.
- [73] Human Rights Watch interview with Labaan A., Cisarua, September 7, 2012.
- [74] UNHCR, Guidelines on the Applicable Criteria and Standards relating to the Detention of Asylum-Seekers and Alternatives to Detention (Geneva, 2012) (UNHCR Guidelines), <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/503489533b8.html> (accessed November 26, 2012), para. 48.
- [75] Human Rights Watch interview with Faizullah A., Medan, August 25, 2012.
- [76] Pursuant to article 113 of Law No. 6 issued in 2011 on immigration, the criminal penalty for illegal entry or illegal exit, is maximum 1 year of imprisonment and/or maximum 100 million rupiah (100 million Indonesia Rupiah, equivalent to US \$10,315). (Setiap orang yang dengan sengaja masuk atau keluar Wilayah Indonesia yang tidak melalui pemeriksaan oleh Pejabat Imigrasi di Tempat Pemeriksaan Imigrasi sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 9 ayat (1) dipidana dengan pidana penjara paling lama 1 (satu) tahun dan/atau pidana denda paling banyak Rp100.000.000,00 (seratus juta rupiah)).
- [77] Bagian Kedua Pelaksanaan Detensi Part Two Implementation of Detention Pasal 83, article 83 (translation Human Rights Watch)
- [78] Ibid., article 85 (translation Human Rights Watch)
- [79] Ibid., article 83 (translation Human Rights Watch)
- [80] ICCPR, art. 9; Standard Minimum Rules, art. 7; Body of Principles, princ. 32.
- [81] Human Rights Watch interview with IOM staffer, Pontianak, September 5, 2012.
- [82] The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, General Assembly resolution 2200A (XXI) of December 16, 1966, entry into force March 23, 1976. Indonesia acceded to the ICCPR on February 23, 2006. In 1999, the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention developed criteria for determining whether the deprivation of liberty of migrants and asylum seekers is arbitrary. The principles mandate that a migrant or asylum seeker placed in custody must be brought promptly before a judge or other authority, and that decisions regarding detention must be founded on criteria established by law. Moreover, migrants and asylum seekers in detention must be notified in writing in a language they understand of the grounds for detention and that remedy may be sought from a judicial authority empowered to decide promptly on the lawfulness of detention and to order release if appropriate. UN Commission on Human Rights, Report of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, E/CN.4/2000/4, December 28, 1999, Annex II, Deliberation No. 5, Situation Regarding Immigrants and Asylum Seekers.
- [83] Report of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, Annex III, para. 8(d), January 17, 2011, <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/hrcouncil/docs/16session/A-HRC-16-47.pdf>, (accessed May 9, 2012).
- [84] International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Migrant Workers Convention), adopted December 18, 1990, G.A. Res. 45/158, annex, 45 U.N. GAOR Supp. (No. 49A) at 262, U.N. Doc. A/45/49 (1990), entered into force July 1, 2003, art. 16.
- [85] UNHCR, Guidelines on the Applicable Criteria and Standards relating to the Detention of Asylum-Seekers and Alternatives to Detention (Geneva, 2012) (UNHCR Guidelines), <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/503489533b8.html> (accessed November 26, 2012), Guidelines 2 and 3.
- [86] CRC art. 37(b).
- [87] UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment No. 6, para. 62.
- [88] UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, Report of the 2012 Day of General Discussion on the Rights of All Children in the Context of International Migration, February 2013, http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/crc/docs/discussion2012/2012CRC_DGD-Childrens_Rights_InternationalMigration.pdf (accessed March 21, 2013), para. 78.
- [89] UNHCR Guidelines, para. 53.
- [90] Matt Brown, Asylum Seeker Beaten to Death in Detention, ABC News, March 1, 2012, <http://www.abc.net.au/lateline/content/2012/s3443826.htm> (accessed April 21, 2013) (referring to instances of two men allegedly beaten at Surabaya IDC in late February 2012).
- [91] Ruthless torturing of asylum seekers continues, Hazara Asylum Seekers, July 19, 2012, <http://hazaraasylumseekers.wordpress.com/2012/07/19/ruthless-torturing-of-asylum-seekers-continues-in-indonesia-by-indonesian->

[torturation-police-and-immigration-authorities-with-impunity/](#) (accessed April 21, 2013).

[92] Buddhist, Muslims from Myanmar clash in Indonesia, Miami Herald, April 4, 2013, <http://www.miamiherald.com/2013/04/04/3324442/buddhist-muslims-from-myanmar.html#storylink=cpy> (accessed April 21, 2013).

[93] ICCPR art. 3; Standard Minimum Rules, art. 31.

[94] UNHCR, UNHCR deplores the death of an asylum seeker in Pontianak, Indonesia, March 2, 2012, <http://www.unhcr.org/4f509c726.html> (accessed November 27, 2012).

[95] Matt Brown, Asylum Seeker Beaten to Death in Detention, ABC News, March 1, 2012, <http://www.abc.net.au/news/2012-03-01/asylum-seeker-beaten-to-death-in-detention/3863582> (accessed November 27, 2012).

[96] Matt Brown, Asylum seekers allegedly abused in Indonesia, Australian Broadcasting Corporation, March 3, 2012, <http://www.abc.net.au/lateline/content/2012/s3449246.htm> (accessed November 27, 2012).

[97] Afghan Asylum Seeker Allegedly Beaten to Death in Indonesia Detention Center, Jakarta Globe, March 2, 2012, <http://www.thejakartaglobe.com/news/afghan-asylum-seeker-allegedly-beaten-to-death-in-indonesia-detention-center/502002> (accessed November 27, 2012).

[98] UNHCR, UNHCR deplores the death of an asylum seeker in Pontianak, Indonesia, March 2, 2012, <http://www.unhcr.org/4f509c726.html> (accessed November 27, 2012).

[99] Human Rights Watch interview with C.A., psychologist, Pontianak, September 5, 2012.

[100] Human Rights Watch interview with Rudy Prasetyo, immigration officer, Pontianak IDC, September 4, 2012.

[101] 49 Pegawai Imigrasi Terkena Sanksi Disiplin di 2012, Harian Pelita, December 27, 2012, <http://harian-pelita.pelitaonline.com/cetak/2012/12/27/49-pegawai-imigrasi-terkena-sanksi-disiplin-di-2012#.USwlUY42GrV> (accessed April 25, 2013).

[102] Human Rights Watch interview with Arif B., Cisarua, August 30, 2012.

[103] Human Rights Watch interview with Faizullah A., Medan, August 25, 2012.

[104] Pseudonym. Human Rights Watch did not interview Mirza.

[105] Human Rights Watch interview with C.A., psychologist, Pontianak, September 5, 2012.

[106] Psychological records for Mirza provided by C.A. and on file with Human Rights Watch.

[107] Human Rights Watch interview with Daoud T., Medan, August 25, 2012.

[108] Human Rights Watch interview with Kannan A., Belawan IDC, September 12, 2012.

[109] Pseudonym. Human Rights Watch did not interview Sadiq.

[110] Human Rights Watch interview with Mohammad S., Medan, August 26, 2012.

[111] Human Rights Watch interview with Mohammad S., Medan, August 26, 2012.

[112] United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty (Rules for the Protection of Juveniles), adopted December 14, 1990, G.A. Res. 45/113, annex, 45 U.N. GAOR Supp. (No. 49A) at 205, U.N. Doc. A/45/49 (1990), art. 63.

[113] Human Rights Watch interview with Sher K., Medan, August 25, 2012.

[114] Human Rights Watch interview with Ahmad Z., Yogyakarta, September 18, 2012.

[115] Human Rights Watch interview with Mohammad S., Medan, August 26, 2012.

[116] Human Rights Watch interview with Daoud T., Medan, August 25, 2012.

[117] Human Rights Watch interview with Nuwan D., Medan, August 23, 2012.

[118] Human Rights Watch interview with Ravith N., Medan, August 23, 2012.

[119] The interviewee drew a picture that resembled an electroshock weapon.

[120] Human Rights Watch interview with Khalid A., Medan, August 25, 2012.

[121] Human Rights Watch interview with Khalid A., Medan, August 25, 2012.

[122] Human Rights Watch interview with Mohammad S., Medan, August 26, 2012.

[123] Human Rights Watch interview with Faizullah A., Medan, August 25, 2012.

- [124] Buddhist, Muslims from Myanmar clash in Indonesia, Miami Herald, April 4, 2013, <http://www.miamiherald.com/2013/04/04/3324442/buddhist-muslims-from-myanmar.html#storylink=cpy> (accessed April 21, 2013).
- [125] Human Rights Watch interview with Arif B., Cisarua, August 30, 2012.
- [126] Human Rights Watch interview with Faizullah A., Medan, August 25, 2012.
- [127] Human Rights Watch interview with Faizullah A., Medan, August 25, 2012.
- [128] Human Rights Watch interview with Enayet H., Medan, August 24, 2012.
- [129] Human Rights Watch group interview with Nasir and Safia A., Medan, August 26, 2012.
- [130] Human Rights Watch interview with Faizullah A., Medan, August 25, 2012.
- [131] We sent letters requesting data and other information concerning immigration and detention in Indonesia, on December 21, 2012 and again on March 5, 2013, to the Chief of National Police, the Minister of Law and Human Rights, and the Ambassadors to the US and to the UN in Geneva and in New York.
- [132] Email from Steven Hamilton, deputy chief of mission, International Organization for Migration Indonesia, to Human Rights Watch, March 13, 2013.
- [133] UNHCR, Indonesia: Fact Sheet September 2012, <http://www.unhcr.org/50001bda9.html> (accessed March 23, 2013).
- [134] Email to Human Rights Watch from NGO staff member, February 25, 2013.
- [135] Email to Human Rights Watch from NGO staff member, February 25, 2013.
- [136] Human Rights Watch interview with Rudy Prasetyo, immigration officer, Pontianak IDC, September 4, 2012.
- [137] Human Rights Watch group interview with Nazar M., Pontianak IDC, September 4, 2012.
- [138] Human Rights Watch group interview with Zabiullah B., September 4, 2012.
- [139] United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty (Rules for the Protection of Juveniles), adopted December 14, 1990, G.A. Res. 45/113, annex, 45 U.N. GAOR Supp. (No. 49A) at 205, U.N. Doc. A/45/49 (1990), art. 11.
- [140] United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (Standard Minimum Rules), adopted by the First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held at Geneva in 1955, and approved by the Economic and Social Council by its resolution 663C (XXIV) of July 31, 1957, and 2076 (LXII) of May 13, 1977, art. 8(d); ICCPR art. 2(b).
- [141] Human Rights Watch interview with Arif B., Cisarua, August 30, 2012.
- [142] Human Rights Watch interview with Faizullah A., Medan, August 25, 2012.
- [143] Human Rights Watch interview with Shakairan A., Medan, August 23, 2012.
- [144] Human Rights Watch interview with Udaya V., Medan, August 23, 2012.
- [145] Human Rights Watch interview with Sher K., Medan, August 25, 2012.
- [146] Human Rights Watch interview with Ahmad Z., Yogyakarta, September 18, 2012.
- [147] Human Rights Watch group interview with Sayed M., [location withheld], September 4, 2012.
- [148] CRC, art. 37(c), ICCPR, art. 10(b). The CRC only allows the joint detention of children and adults if it is in the child's best interest. Ibid.
- [149] Special arrangements must be made for living quarters that are appropriate for children and that separate them from adults[.] UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment No. 6, para. 63.
- [150] Though immigration authorities failed to provide education, some migrants organized classes for children. Enayet H., a Burmese Rohingya boy, who was 9 years old when he was detained, said, In the jail, there was no school. People teach English. They are Afghan. (Human Rights Watch interview with Enayet H., Medan, August 24, 2012.) Saasvikan P., an 11-year-old Sri Lankan boy detained at Tanjung Pinang IDC for eleven months, told us, My mother acted as teacher for all of the children under 15. (Human Rights Watch interview with Saasvikan P., Medan, August 24, 2012).
- [151] Email from Steven Hamilton, deputy chief of mission, International Organization for Migration Indonesia, to Human Rights Watch, March 13, 2013.
- [152] Human Rights Watch group interview with Miriam A., Medan, August 26, 2012.
- [153] Human Rights Watch interview with Madudeva N., Medan, August 23, 2012.
- [154] General Comment No. 6, para. 63.

- [155] Rules for the Protection of Juveniles, arts. 38 and 39.
- [156] Human Rights Watch interview with Balanandini N., Medan, August 24, 2012.
- [157] Human Rights Watch interview with Steve Hamilton, deputy chief of mission, IOM Indonesia, Jakarta, September 12, 2012.
- [158] Standard Minimum Rules, art. 21.
- [159] Human Rights Watch interview with Labaan A., Cisarua, September 7, 2012.
- [160] Human Rights Watch interview with Mohammad S., Medan, August 26, 2012.
- [161] Human Rights Watch interview with Faizullah A., Medan, August 25, 2012.
- [162] Email from Steven Hamilton, deputy chief of mission, International Organization for Migration Indonesia, to Human Rights Watch, March 13, 2013.
- [163] Human Rights Watch interview with Thivviya N., Medan, August 24, 2012.
- [164] Human Rights Watch interview with Delani K., Medan, August 24, 2012.
- [165] Human Rights Watch interview with Sher K., Medan, August 25, 2012.
- [166] Human Rights Watch interview with Mohammad S., Medan, August 26, 2012.
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Detained, Beaten in Squalid Facilities, or Left to Fend for Themselves

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