



National Counter Terrorism Agency Republic of Indonesia (NCTA)

Presented by :

Brigadier General Pol. Drs. Hamidin

Seoul, 02nd November 2016

Background

After the Bali bombings on 12 October 2002 the Government issued Presidential Instruction No. 4 of 2002 to deal with terrorism. The president mandated the Coordinating Minister for Political and Security Affairs to formulate policy and national strategy for combating terrorism.

In accordance with the Decision of the Coordinating Minister for Political and Security Affairs Number: Kep-26/Menko/Polkam/11/2002 the Ministry Established Counter-Terrorism Coordinating Desk with the task of “assisting the Coordinating Minister for Political and Security Affairs in formulating policy for combating the crime of terrorism, which includes prevention, overcoming, and all necessary legal measures”,

The Coordinating Minister later on appointed Police General inspector (police) Ansyad Mbai as the head of the Counter-Terrorism Coordinating Desk.

Function of NCTA

- 1. Formulating policies, strategies, and national programs in the area of counter-terrorism;*
- 2. Monitoring, analyzing and evaluating;*
- 3. Coordinating prevention and implementing activities to counter radical ideological propaganda;*
- 4. Coordinating implementation of de-radicalization;*
- 5. Coordinating the protection of objects that are potential terrorist targets;*
- 6. Coordinating action enforcement, capacity building, and national preparedness;*
- 7. Implementing international cooperation in the field of counter-terrorism;*
- 8. Planning, building, and controlling programs, administration, and resources, as well as inter-agency cooperation;*
- 9. Operating Task Forces in preventing, protecting, de-radicalizing, action enforcement, and preparing national preparedness in the field of counter-terrorism.*

Purpose

Counter-terrorism is directed at protecting citizens and national interests as well as creating a national and international environment that is safe and peaceful by not allowing terrorism to grow and stopping it.

Vision

Terrorism is a clear and active threat. If comprehensive steps are not taken at the national and regional level, it can endanger the stability of the nation and its people. Such a comprehensive effort includes operational enforcement action, protection, prevention and deterrence, looking at the root causes, and de-radicalization.



Mission

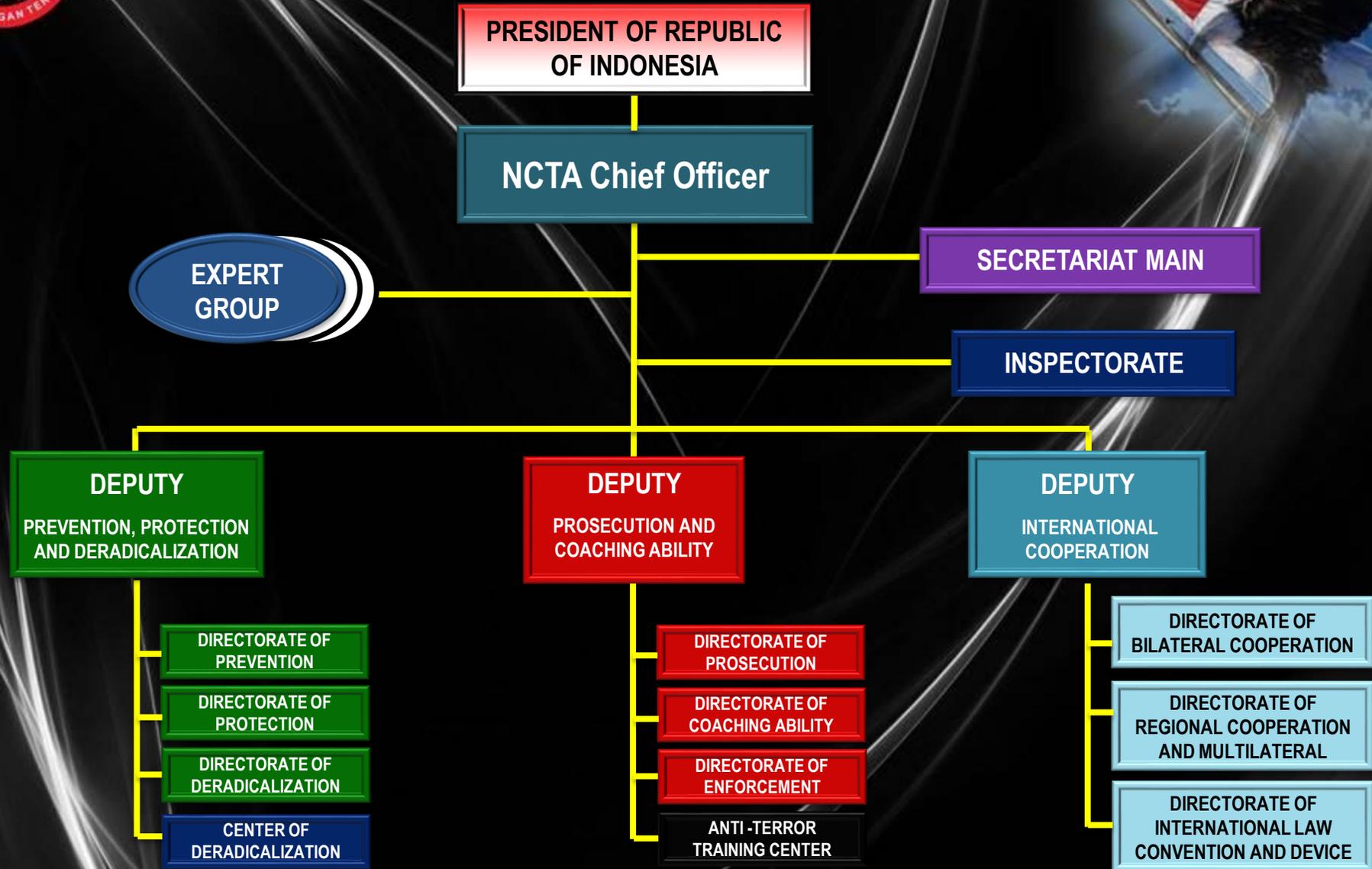
- 1. Deter and prevent terrorism by eradicating the correlative factors that cause it, which can be exploited and becomes a justification for a terrorist action.*
- 2. Eradicate terrorism by defeating terrorist organizations through the destruction of places of refuge, their leadership, their command, control, communications, material and financial support.*
- 3. Enhance vigilance and preparedness towards the threat of a terrorist attack.*
- 4. Protect vital infra-structure from the threat of a terrorist attack.*

NCTA Task Force

- 1. To implement the duty and function of the NCTA, Task Forces are established comprising of related elements, and can also include public participation. The POLRI and TNI assigned to the NCTA Task Force are earmarked or under operational control. The NCTA Task Force responsible for action enforcement has to fully respect human rights, particularly in the use of force and fire arms and adhere to the basic principles that:***
- 2. Each member of the Task Force is doing their duty in accordance with the law;***
- 3. The use of fire arms is as a last resort if other non-violent means are no longer effective;***
- 4. The use of force with fire arms can only be done in an emergency situation or in self-defence in accordance with Article 48 of the Criminal Code (Overmacht or circumstances beyond ones's control) and Article 49 of the Criminal Code (Noodweer or act of self-defence);***
- 5. The use of force with fire arms has to be proportional with the threat being faced;***
- 6. Every action taken has to be accountable before the law.***



Organizational Structure NCTA



NCTA Chief Officer



Inspector General Pol. (ret.)
Drs. Ansyadl Mbai
(Years 2010 -2014)



Commissioner General Pol.
Dr. H. Saud Usman Nasution,
S.H., M.H., M.M.
(Years 2014 -2016)



Commissioner General Pol.
Drs. H.M. Tito Karnavian, M.A, P h.D
(March-July 2016)



Commissioner General Pol.
Drs. Suhardi Alius, MH.
(July 2016 up to present)



***The Challenges and the
Potential threat of Terrorism
in Indonesia***

Threat and Challenges of Terrorism in Indonesia



Spread out of ISIS Network on global and supporter from the local in Indonesia who affiliated to ISIS such as: JAD, MIT, MIB, JAT → some Indonesian became Foreign Terrorist Fighter (FTF)



The Radicalization spread out in Indonesia → this is the first path toward terrorist



Some terrorist threat came out and controlled by terrorist prisoner → such Thamrin bomb by Aman Abdurrahman

Threat and Challenges of Terrorism in Indonesia



Poso Group Network still running since the death of Santoso or Abu Warda who also affiliated to ISIS



The movement method of their network using indirect command



Some material are used by terrorist made of chemical and available in public market



The Terrorist Networking mostly using social media online

Propaganda and Recruitment Dynamics of Terrorism

PAST TERRORISM

- *Family*
- *Friendship*
- *Model*
- *Religious Institution*

- *Secret Recruitment*
- *Direct Bai'at (Loyalty)*

PRESENT TERRORISM

- *Website*
- *Social Media*
- *Social Messenger*

- *Open Recruitment*
- *Online Bai'at (Loyalty)*

The new pattern of Terrorism

- **Self radicalization**
- **Lone wolf**
- **Online Doctrine**
- **Recruitment and Online Bai'at (Loyalty)**
- **Cyber Jihad and Khilafah**

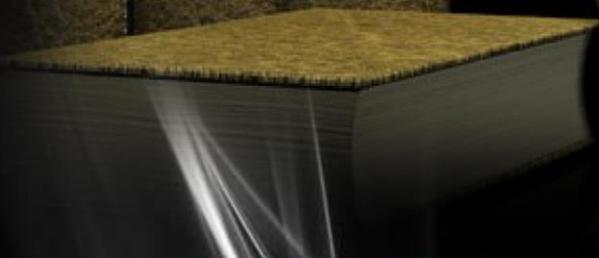
Victims of Terrorism in Indonesia Year 2000-2016

- 2000**
1. Bom Kedubes Filipina, **2 tewas** dan **21 lainnya luka-luka.**
 2. Bom Bursa Efek Jakarta, **10 tewas**, **90 lainnya luka-luka.**
 3. Bom malam Natal, **16 tewas** dan **96 luka-luka.**
- 2001**
1. Bom Gereja Santa Anna dan HKBP, di Jakarta Timur, **5 tewas.**
- 2002**
1. Bom Bali, **202 tewas** dan **300 lainnya luka-luka.**
 2. Bom restoran McDonald Makassar, **3 tewas** dan **11 luka-luka.**
- 2003**
1. Bom JW Marriott, **11 tewas** dan **152 luka-luka.**
- 2004**
1. Bom Palopo, **4 orang tewas.**
 2. Bom Kedubes Australia, **5 tewas** dan **ratusan lainnya luka-luka.**
- 2005**
1. Bom Tentena, **22 tewas.**
 2. Bom Bali, **22 tewas** dan **102 luka-luka.**
 3. Bom Pasar Palu, **8 tewas** dan **45 luka-luka.**
- 2011**
1. Bom Cirebon, **1 pelaku tewas** dan **25 luka-luka.**
 2. Bom Solo, **1 pelaku bom bunuh diri tewas** dan **28 luka-luka.**
- 2016**
1. Bom Jl. Thamrin Jakarta, **8 tewas.**
 2. Bom Mapolres Solo, **1 pelaku tewas** dan **1 petugas kepolisian luka-luka.**



Policy and Strategy for Combating Terrorism in Indonesia

LAW
LAW
LAW



Comprehensive Approach

Soft Approach

Contra Radicalization:

- Enhancing awarness
- Enhancing ability
- Contra Propaganda

Deradiicalization :

- Rehabilitation of the terroirst prisoner
- Rehabilitation of ex terrorist, their families and their networking

Principal :

Coordinattion with all sector Involving all Ministerial and Institution Public Participation Local Wisdom

Hard Approach

- *Law enforcement*
- *Operations Intelligence Apparatus*
- *Coaching Ability Apparatus*
- *Preparedness training apparatus*

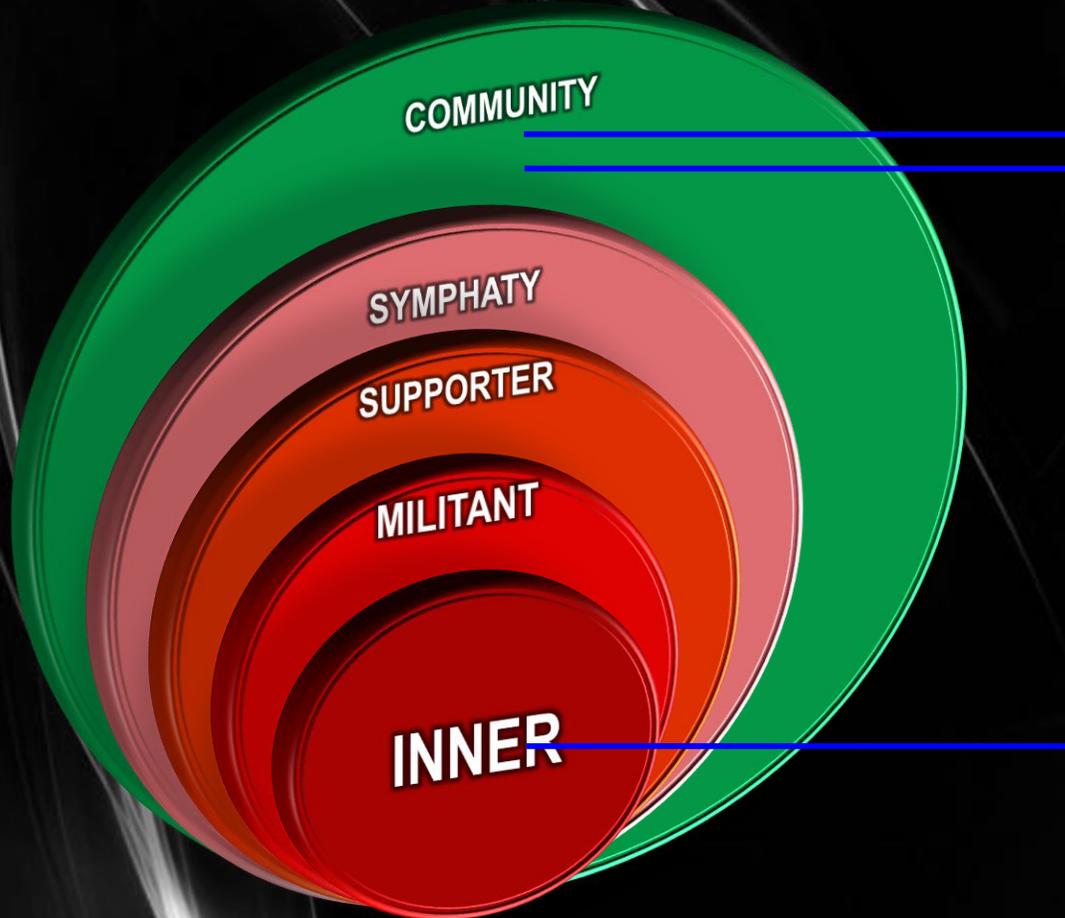
Principal :

Intersectoral coordination Rule of Law Respect human rights

International Cooperation

Bilateral, Regional, and Multilateral

National Strategy for Prevention of Terrorism



CONTRA RADICALIZATION

Engagement :

- Religious leaders
- Education leaders
- Public figure
- Indigenous leaders
- Youth leaders
- NGO, Media

DERADICALIZATION (Development)

INSIDE PRISON

TARGET : Terrorist Prisoner
(222 Terrorist Prisoner in 68 Prison
and 1 Detainee)

IN COMMUNITY

TARGET :

- Radicalism Potential
- Ex Terrorist
- Ex prisoner
- Network
- Family



Integrated Community Development Terrorism Prevention Efforts in Radical



Optimally Integrated and Empowered

Presidential Decree No. 46/2010
Presidential Decree No. 12/2012
Regulation of the NCTA No. 02/2012

NCTA

- Policy
- Strategic
- Prog Nat
- Task Unit

FKPT

Terrorism Prevention Mechanism in Regional

NCTA PREVENTION, PROTECTION AND DERADICALIZATION



- Policy
- Strategy
- National Program (Prevention Task Force)

32 Province



coordination

Local Government

- FKPD
- KESBANGPOL
- FKUB
- FKDM
- BINMAS POLRI
- BINTER TNI
- KEJAKSAAN
- LAPAS
- KOMINDA

ELEMENTS :

- Community Leader, Religion, Education Youth, Women, Etc.
- Mass Organization And Mass Media



LOCAL PREV PROGRAM ACCORDING TO THE LOCAL WISDOM



Information and data

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| • Research (Civitas Academica) | • Rehab & Resos (Dinsos, Lapas) |
| • Sosialisasi and community rehab (leaders, local govt and mass org) | • Kontra Prop (Media Massa) |
| • Religion Education (Ministry of Religius) | • PAKEM (Kejaksaan) |
| • Moral Rehabilitation (Kesbangpol) | • Binmas Polri |
| | • Binter TNI |

Terrorism Prevention Efforts in Regional

PROBLEMS

1. *Massive infiltration to the mosques, educational institution, religion institution, campus and school*
2. *Recruitment, regeneration of membership through mosques, educational institution, religion institution, campus and school*
3. *Spreading of radicalization conventional and digital*
4. *Exclusive in understanding of religion*
5. *The weakness of nationalism among youth*
6. *Terrorism Prevention not integrated*
7. *Peoples ignorances .*

PREVENTION

1. *Research and maping for radicalization and terrorism in local region*
2. *Empowerment of all public places such as; mosques, education, religion , campus and school through education approach , economy and social culture*
3. *Public sosialization on terrorism prevention through mass media , print and electronic and social media and others*
4. *Religion endowment to the public on tolerance and peaceful life among religion*
5. *Training for leadership, nationalism to the students, teachers and lectures particularly religion teachers.*
6. *Coordination with all stakeholders, community, government in local region in countering terrorism*
7. *Conducting different activities in countering terrorism according to the local wisdom involving all elements in the community*



TERRORISM PROPAGANDA

- 1. Book Published**
- 2. Website and social media**
- 3. Media Electronic (Radio and TV)**



PREVENTION

- 1. Book published, articles, journal which contain the value of peace .**
- 2. Establish network actively to attract in countering terrorism through community on social media and in internet**
- 3. Training for peacekeeping journalism to journalist in the region to socialize smart news for public in order for countering terrorism**
- 4. Socialize the value of peace , tolerance , peaceful life among religions through radio program and tv**

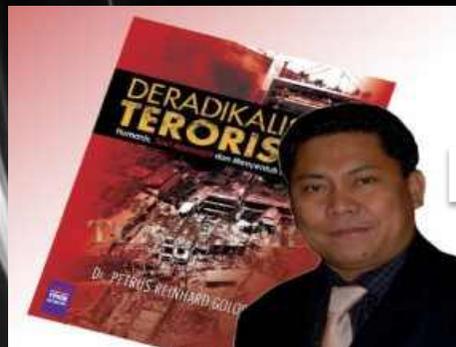
Deradicalization



Process to become less radical is namely attitude or behavior and views (*Demant, Slootman, Bujis dan Tillie, 2008*).



Process to confirm those extremism to leave violence (*International Crisis Group, 2007*)



Efforts to neutralize the radicalism through interdisiplinerian, such law, psychology, religion, & social culture To whom effected radicalism or pro violence (*Deradikalisasi Terorisme : Humanisme, Soul Approach, dan M'nyentuh Akar Rmpt, Dr. Petrus Golose*)

- ❑ ***“Program targeted to individual or group who affected radicalism is aiming to integrated into the community and avoid them from violence action” (Institute of Strategic Dialogue, 2007)***
- ❑ ***Implementation of the program and activities in deradicalisation targetted to the main group and militant to leave violence and terror in achieving their goals and moderation of their knowledge to understand the teaching of religion such peaceful in applying the meaning of nationalism and the unity of Indonesia. (Renstra Deputy I BNPT, 2010-2014)***

Deradicalization and Disengagement

- ❑ *The main object of disengagement is to release from violence actors. Physiology aspect should be the target to change the behavior which mostly externalized (Bjorgo dan Horgan, 2009).*
- ❑ *The main object of deradicalization is to change the violence ideology so that will not turn back to radicalism and terrorism. Knowledge and understanding the meaning of ideology should be the main purposes to change the behavior externaly and internally (Bjorgo dan Horgan, 2009).*
- ❑ *Disengagement is a part of deradicalization.*



**Disengagement
from Violence**

Some expert said that deradicalization which aim to change the ideology is impossible. Jihad and political ideology is quite difficult to change

Things can be done is to avoid from Radicalism not to change their believe

An effort to push the terrorism to change their behavior without changing their ideology

Policy and Deradicalization Strategy

□ **Policy.**

Based on different perspective and problems which related to the deradicalization, the policy of deradicalization is to achieve deradicalization program which is able to protect Indonesian peoples from radical terrorist action involving the community, stake holders, ministries and law enforcement in order to create a security among the community and to maintain the national integrity (NKRI).

□ **Strategy**

Deradicalization strategy is targeting the main group and terrorism militant which applying different activities such protection, rehabilitation, re-education, and resocialization. There are some phase should be followed by NCTA, namely identification, rehabilitation, re-education and resocialization. All those phase should be integrated one to another and continuously.

Blueprint Deradicalization :

- *Deradicalization Program inside prison/Lapas and Center of Deradicalization.*
- *Deradicalization Program Outside Prison/ Lapas and Center of Deradicalization*





DERADICALIZATION INSIDE PRISON

TARGET

- *Terrorist Detainer*
- *Terrorist Prisoner*

PHASE

- **IDENTIFICATION**
 - ✓ *To know and maping the level of their radicalism and terrorism.*
 - ✓ *Determine the grade and program applied to the terrorist prisoner and detained.*
- **REHABILITATION**
 - ✓ *Change the radical ideology orientation to the terrorist prisoner*
 - ✓ *To moderate their knowledge including the family*
- **RE-EDUCATION**
 - ✓ *Giving enlightment on Islamic teaching , nationalism view, and independency*
 - ✓ *Strengthen the pillar of peace , tolerance in order to maintain the national integrity*
- **RESOCIALIZATION**
 - ✓ *Preparing the terrorist prisoner to live in peaceful with the community*
 - ✓ *Preparing the readiness of the community to accept the ex terrorist prisoner and his family to live together among the community*
- **MONITORING & EVALUATION**
 - ✓ *Monitoring the progress of the behavior of ex terroist prisoner and his family in the community*
 - ✓ *Monitoring the acceptance of the community to the ex terrorist prisoner and his family*



DERADICALIZATION OUTSIDE PRISON

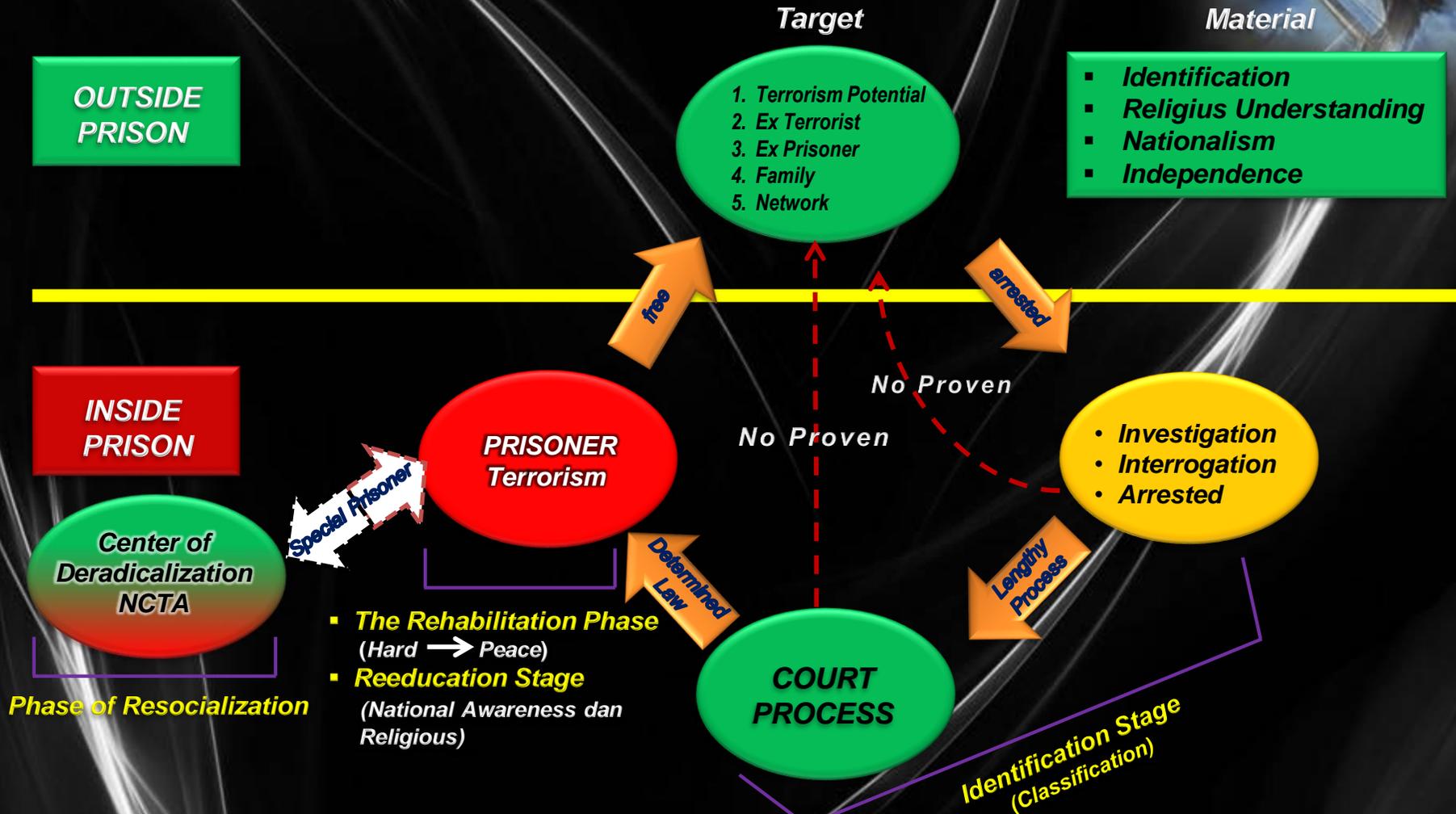
TARGET

- *Individual/Group Related To The Terrorism*
- *Family Of Ex Terrorist Prisoner*
- *Ex Terrorist Prisoner*

PHASE

- **IDENTIFICATION**
 - ✓ *Awareness to the ex terrorist prisoner and his family as well as his networking which affected to the radicalism and terrorism*
 - ✓ *Mapping the network which identified and affiliated to radical ideology and terrorism*
- **RELIGIOUS EDUCATION**
 - ✓ *Providing enlightenment about the essential teaching of Islam such, peaceful life and tolerance among the community*
- **NATIONALISM EDUCATION**
 - ✓ *Strengthen the nationalism and love to the homeland to the ex terrorist prisoner and his family*
- **INDEPENDENCE EDUCATION**
 - ✓ *Strengthen the social economy to the ex terrorist prisoner and his family as well as his network*
- **MONITORING & EVALUATION**
 - ✓ *Monitoring the progress of the behavior and attitude of the ex terrorist prisoner and his progress*
 - ✓ *Monitoring the acceptance of the community to the ex terrorist prisoner*

Cycle of Deradicalisation



**T O G E T H E R
WE FIGHT TERRORISM!**



Thank You