



BACKGROUND

Since 2000, Indonesia has faced violent extremism, including international terrorism and domestic militant activity, with major incidents like the 2002 Bali bombings. After a period of calm, ISIS-inspired attacks resurfaced in 2016, though no terrorist attacks occurred from 2023 to 2025. Despite this, extremist recruitment and activities persist. Jemaah Islamiyah (JI), a key VE organisation, officially disbanded on June 30, 2024, with over 2,400 members renouncing ties and pledging allegiance to the government. However, experts warn of splinter groups, and the continued arrests of extremists highlight ongoing risks of radicalisation and terrorism.

COUNTRY SUPPORT MECHANISM (CSM)

In Indonesia, the CSM is chaired by the National Counter Terrorism Agency (BNPT) and brings together relevant government agencies, civil society organisations, and donor representatives to provide strategic direction for the programmes, ensure results, and progressively inherit ownership of funding community-level efforts to prevent violent extremism.

OUR INVESTMENT STRATEGY IN INDONESIA



Support rehabilitation and reintegration of returnees from violent extremist groups and former detainees charged with extremism.



Increase access to economic opportunities for daily labour workers, small traders, returning migrant workers, and people from vulnerable or stigmatised neighbourhoods.



Raise awareness against online and in-person radicalisation.



Enhance the expansion of the peace villages through support to female leaders at the community level.

2024

GCERF's investment in Indonesia began in 2024

USD 2.3 M

GCERF's total investment in Indonesia to date

USD 2.3 M

Active grants value

10

Current civil society partners

DRIVERS OF VIOLENT EXTREMISM

Extreme religious interpretations

Poverty and economic exclusion

Electoral polarisation and alienation

Gaps in formal religious education enable informal channels for radicalisation

Online radicalisation

GCERF FOCUS AREAS AND POPULATION GROUPS IN INDONESIA



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During my years as a civil servant in Poso, this is the first time I learnt that there are many civil society organisations working on women and children’s issues. I deeply appreciate this coordination meeting with CSOs and local authorities. This meeting has enabled strong collaboration. This is truly extraordinary for us in the local government, especially at DP3A.

-Head of Women and Child Protection Agency (DP3A), Poso

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LOCATIONS

- 1 Central Sulawesi
- 2 Jakarta
- 3 West Java
- 4 West Nusa Tenggara

POPULATION GROUPS

Students (university, religious boarding schools)

Teenagers (15-18) particularly from families of former VE fighters

Remote, isolated, economically and socially vulnerable groups

Returnees and former detainees

Frontline workers, educators and local authorities

Scan the QR code for additional information or visit our website:
www.gcerf.org/indonesia/

