

**REPORT ON THE RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION
ARTICLE 3 AND 4 OF UN DECLARATION ON THE
RIGHT OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES**

WEST PAPUA RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION



**SUBMITTED BY WEST PAPUA INTEREST ASSOCIATION
TO UN EXPERT MECHANISM ON THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES**

WEST PAPUA 2021

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SUBMITTED BY WEST PAPUA INTEREST ASSOCIATION
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28 FEBRUARY 2021

The following report about West Papua indigenous people aspiration Rejecting the Special Autonomy and call for the Right to Self-Determination and Independence.

I. ACT OF SELF-DETERMINATION/ ACT OF FREE CHOICE 1969 OR INDONESIA VERSION: PEPERA 1969 (PENENTUAN PENDAPAT RAKYAT OR DETERMINATION OF PEOPLE'S OPINION) IN WEST IRIAN/ WEST PAPUA.

In implementing the New York Agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of Netherland and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia concerning West Irian or West Papua. UN Secretary General on 1 April 1968 appointed Mr.Fernando Ortiz Sanz the Bolivian Diplomat as the UN Secretary General Special Representative with the functions in the New York Agreement was to " assist, advice and participate in the arrangement for the Act of Free Choice.

In 1969 the Act of Free Choice took place, using the representative system of Indonesia called *Musyawarah* and not according to the International Practice that should be One Man One Vote.

The Act of Self-Determination or Act of Free Choice which using the representative system of Indonesia called *Musyawarah* was against with spirit of the New York Agreement Article XVIII point (d) which mentioned that:

The eligibility of all adults, male and female, not foreign nationals to participate in the act of self-determination to be carried out in accordance with international practice, who are resident at the time of the signing of the present Agreement and at the time of the act of self-determination, including those residents who departed after 1945 and who return to the territory to resume residence after the termination of Netherlands administration.

The Act was stage managed by Indonesians, who used the combination of bribery and brute force to persuade 1,026 local delegates to approve the continuation of Indonesia occupation over West Papua.

Mr.Ortiz Sanz went to West Papua to monitor the Act of Free Choice and in his report was noted by the UN General Assembly but not considered, made several statements which should have given the United Nations cause for great concern:

The petition opposing annexation to Indonesia, the case of unrest in Manokwari, Enarotali and Waught Waugete), the flight of a number of people to the part of the island administered by Australia, and the existence of political detainees, more than three hundred of whom are released at my request, show that without doubt certain elements of the population of West Irian held firm convictions in favour of independence.

I regret to have to express my reservation regarding the implementation of Article XXII of the New York Agreement relating to the rights, including rights of free speech, freedom of movement and of assembly of the inhabitants of the area .

New York Agreement between Indonesia and Netherland Concerning West Irian, 15 August 1962.

UN Secretary General Special Representative Mr.Fernando Ortiz Sanz Report to UN General Assembly 1969, Paragraph 250 and 251

In spite of my constant efforts this important provision was not fully implemented and the (Indonesian) Administration exercised at all times a tight political control over the population.

II. WEST PAPUA CALL FOR SELF-DETERMINATION AND INDEPENDENCE, INDONESIA GRANTING THE SPECIAL AUTONOMY.

The indigenous peoples of West Papua realize that their rights to self-determination and independence in 1961, however this was failed due to Indonesia Trikora operation dismiss the preparations for the state of West Papua and Dutch Government under the pressure of United States, John F Kennedy Administration with the aim of the economic interest.

The demand for Independence continue since 1963, 1969 the Act of Self-Determination or Act of Free Choice until the year 2000 during the Indonesian foreign occupation. Many Indigenous West Papuan have been sacrifice and lost their life, became refugees in Papua New Guinea, some were put in Prison and West Papua indigenous woman was raped when serving sentences in prison.

The West Papua Freedom fighter known as Free Papua Movement (Organisasi Papua Merdeka-OPM) open fire in Manokwari, the Valley of Kebar on 26 July 1965 and in Arfai 28 July 1965. This struggle movement of West Papua for the independence and reject and protest the transferred of West New Guinea or West Irian administration from United Nations Temporary Executive Authority –UNTEA to join with the Republic of Indonesia in May 1963.

To answer the demand of West Papua aspiration for Independence, Indonesia Government granted the Special Autonomy in October 2001 under a law that provided for wide-ranging economic and political rights for the West Papuan people and the creation of a special council, the *Majelis Rakyat Papua* -Papuan People's Assembly - which was composed entirely of West Papuan indigenous.

Special autonomy or in Indonesia language *Otonomi Khusus (OTSUS)* for Papua and West Papua Province is a win-win solution to the question of the demands of West Papua's independence. And the Special autonomy is given to reduce the independent aspirations that are constantly being voiced by the West Papua indigenous peoples.

The Special Autonomy Law No.21 of the year 2001 for Papua Province, and divides or in Indonesia language call *Pemekaran* of Papua Province into two Province known as Irian Jaya Barat or West Papua Province in 2003 based on Presidential Instruction (or INPRES) No.1 of the year 2003 issued in January which divides Papua into three new Provinces, however Papua was divided in to two Province known as Papua and West Papua Province.

<https://www.hrw.org/reports/2001/papua/PAPUA0701-03.htm>

<http://papuaweb.org/goi/otsus/files/otsus-en.html>

<https://jubi.co.id/bukit-arfai-riwayatmu-dulu/>

Laurence Sullivan, *Challenges to Special Autonomy in the Province of Papua, Republic of Indonesia* (The Australian National University. Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, 2003) <http://papuaweb.org/goi/otsus/sullivan-2003-ssgm-otsus.pdf>

III. REJECT THE SPECIAL AUTONOMY AND CALL FOR THE RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION AND INDEPENDENCE.

Even Papua and West Papua Province on the land of West Papua have been granting the Special Autonomy Law No.21 of the year 2001, however the indigenous peoples continue protest and reject the Special Autonomy.

As frustration with Special Autonomy grew, West Papuans started demanding that the special autonomy law should be 'handed back to Jakarta'. At the same time, thousands of West Papuans have held peaceful demonstrations across the territory, flying the West Papua (morning star) flag. These actions have been treated with a heavy hand by the security forces; scores of people have been convicted of Makar (treason) and serving heavy sentences in prison.

In 2004, Filep Karma was sentenced to fifteen years for peacefully flying the West Papua morning star flag. Others have been sentenced to two or three years for this simple act of protest.

Indigenous peoples of West Papua carried out the peaceful demonstration on August 12, 2005 returned the Special Autonomy Law to the central government through the Papua Parliament. The indigenous peoples walked as far as 12km from Abepura to Jayapura with a mass of 10,000 people. The indigenous peoples were disappointed, because the Special Autonomy Law does not provide any benefits.

West Papua Delegation to United Nations and indigenous people representative the West Papua Interest Association intervention at the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues in New York and the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples rejecting the Special Autonomy Law and call for the Right to Self-Determination according to provision contain in UN Charter, ICCPR and ICESR and the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous people Article 3 and 4 which states that Indigenous Peoples have the Rights to Self-Determination.

The Peaceful demonstration organized by AMP (Aliansi Mahasiswa Papua) Papua Student Alliance and AMPTI join with Front People of Indonesia for Free West Papua in several places in Java island such Jakarta, Surabaya, Jogjakarta and other place in Indonesia rejecting the Special Autonomy and call for West Papua Right to Self-Determination.

In Dogiyai Regency on 22 February 2021 thousand indigenous People of Dogiyai reject the expansion of Papua Province, reject special autonomy second period and reject Police Station (Polres) Dogiyai. The Peaceful Demonstration also organized by IMAPA at the Java Island, Jakarta, Malang and other place in Indonesia since on February 2021 rejecting the Special Autonomy and the Province expansion.

Kompasiana.com, 5 Oktober 2011 : Kenapa Rakyat Papua Menuntut Referendum
<https://www.kompasiana.com/fajartimur/550dde14813311bd2cbc5ff4/kenapa-rakyat-papua-menuntut-referendum>

<https://www.downtoearth-indonesia.org/story/ending-conflict-west-papua>

<http://papuaweb.org/goi/otsus/files/otsus-en.html>

Mahasiswa Papua Teriak Referendum di Seberang Istana,
<https://www.cnnindonesia.com/nasional/20190822133304-20-423724/mahasiswa-papua-teriak-referendum-di-seberang-istana>

<https://www.suara.com/news/2020/12/01/205240/11-tuntutan-1-desember-rakyat-papua-referendum-hingga-cabut-omnibus-law>

West Papua Statement at UNPFII 13th ,14th ,15th & 16th Session, and EMRIP 5th and 6th Session

Warga Dogiyai Tolak Polres, DOB dan Otsus Jilid II, DPRD Setuju
<https://suarapapua.com/2021/02/23/warga-dogiyai-tolak-polres-dob-dan-otsus-jilid-ii-dprd-setuju/>

The KNPB (Komite Nasional Papua Barat) *West Papua National Committee* the organization in West Papua, including student and indigenous peoples continue rejecting the Special Autonomy and call for the Rights to Self-Determination – Referendum and Independence. Including the arms group of West Papua National Liberation Army of Free Papua Organization statement rejecting the Special Autonomy discussion and giving the right of self-determination to West Papua.

The awareness of West Papua people in Papua New Guinea and Pacific countries demanding for the Right of West Papua to Self-Determination. And the statement of Indigenous Peoples in West Papua call for the Rights to Self-Determination based on Article 3 and 4 of UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

MAJORITY OF WEST PAPUA INDIGENOUS PEOPLES CALL FOR THE RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION DURING THE RACISM PROTEST 2019

On the land of West Papua (Papua and West Papua province in Indonesia) thousands of indigenous peoples take a walk along 12 km from Abepura to Jayapura city protesting racism toward West Papua indigenous peoples and handover the aspiration for Referendum on Self-Determination to the Governor of Papua province on 19 August 2019 at the Governor Office yard in Jayapura. The same call for West Papua referendum on self-determination and independence also took place at several places in West Papua.

West Papua peoples second demonstration protesting racism on 29 August 2019 call for the Referendum on Self-Determination. Thousands of peoples walk along the street in Jayapura shouting Referendum Independence and raising West Papua (morning star) flag at Papua Province Governor office in Jayapura.

IV. PETISI RAKYAT PAPUA (PRP) AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES REJECT SPECIAL AUTONOMY SECOND PERIOD AND CALL FOR THE RIGHTS TO SELF-DETERMINATION

Around 107 organizations that consist of Indigenous Peoples organization, Student Organization and Groups, Human Rights Activist, Community group, Women group and all tribes in West Papua join together in supporting the Petisi Rakyat Papua (West Papua Peoples Petition) Rejecting the Special Autonomy second period and call for West Papua Right to Self-Determination.

KNPB: Masyarakat Papua Minta Penentuan Nasib Sendiri Bukan Otsus!

<https://www.ceposonline.com/2020/07/07/knpb-masyarakat-papua-minta-penentuan-nasib-sendiri-bukan-otsus/>

<https://suarapapua.com/2020/07/28/tpnpb-hentikan-pembahasan-otsus-dan-berikan-hak-penentuan-nasib-sendiri-bagi-papua/>

West Papua Awareness in PNG and Pacific Countries

Kompas.com-19/08/2019<https://regional.kompas.com/read/2019/08/19/11480021/ribuan-mahasiswa-papua-long-march-menuju-kantor-gubernur-dan-dprd-provinsi>

<https://www.rnz.co.nz/international/pacific-news/397812/thousands-of-papuans-occupy-governor-s-office-after-rioting>

<https://www.npr.org/2019/08/28/754276641/violence-follows-pro-independence-protests-in-indonesias-papua-region>

Sudah 102 Organisasi Nyatakan Sikap Dukung Petisi Rakyat Papua Tolak

Otsus<https://suarapapua.com/2020/11/27/sudah-102-organisasi-nyatakan-sikap-dukung-petisi-rakyat-papua-tolak-otsus/>

V.INDONESIA GOVERNMENT DID NOT RESPECT THE RIGHT OF FPIC OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES, UNDRIP ARTICLE 19

The limited meeting on 11 March 2020 in Jakarta regarding the Papua Special Autonomy Fund. In the introduction, President of the Republic of Indonesia said that the special autonomy policy for Papua and West Papua must be consulted with all components of society in Papua and West Papua Province.

Special Autonomy Law No.21 of the year 2001, Article 77 which states that: Proposed amendments to this Law can be submitted by the people of Papua Province through the Papuan People's Assembly (Majelis Rakyat Papua/MRP) and Papua People's Representative Council (Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Papua/DPRP) to the House of Representatives or the Government according to statutory regulations.

On the basis of Article 77 of the Special Autonomy Law, the Papua People Assembly of the (Majelis Rakyat Papua /MRP) has scheduled hearings with all indigenous communities in several customary areas in West Papua. The Hearing Meeting of the MRP and indigenous peoples to hear the aspirations and desires of the West Papuan indigenous, but the Hearing Meeting could not be held because it was blocked.

The Indonesian government, namely the Central Government in Jakarta, held a meeting to revise the Special Autonomy Law unilaterally with the Papua Special Autonomy Special Committee (Pansus Otsus Papua) which consisting of Senators and members of the Indonesian Parliament from Papua and West Papua Province at the central level without involving the Papuan People's Assembly (MRP), the Papua People's Representative Council (DPRP) and the West Papuan people. The revision of a number of articles on the Special Autonomy Law, namely the article on finance and the article on the expansion of the province in Papua, where the matter of expansion negates the authority of the Papuan People's Assembly (MRP) and the Governor regarding the approval and consideration of provincial expansion in Papua.

The revision of the Special Autonomy Law has unilaterally challenged the spirit of Article 77 of the law and the Government does not respect the Right of Free, Prior and Informed Consent -FPIC of indigenous people, UNDRIP Article 19. Before the State adopts legislative or administrative steps that can affect the indigenous people of West Papua, the State must notify, the State must inform in advance to obtain the free consent of the indigenous people of West Papua through their representative institutions before making revisions or wanting to extend the special autonomy.

Free, Prior and Informed Consent is one of the most important principles that indigenous peoples believe can protect their right to participate. Free consent for Indigenous Peoples to determine their fate, whether they choose Special Autonomy or indigenous peoples choose Self-Government.

And the free consent of the indigenous people of West Papua, which means that it cannot be forced, there should be no pressure from the state security, but it gives the people the right and freedom to make choices or Rights to Self-Determination.

Jokowi Bahas Kebijakan Baru Dana Otonomi Khusus Papua
Rabu 11 Maret 2020,<https://nasional.tempo.co/read/1318286/jokowi-bahas-kebijakan-baru-dana-otonomi-khusus-papua/full&view=ok>

<http://papuaweb.org/goi/otsus/files/otsus-en.html>

Revisi UU Otsus Papua Ditolak MRP & DPRP: Proyek Sepihak Pusat, 22 Februari 2021
<https://mrp.papua.go.id/2021/02/22/revisi-uu-otsus-papua-ditolak-mrp-dprp-proyek-sepihak-pusat/>
<https://suarapapua.com/2021/01/31/mrp-tolak-manuver-jakarta-soal-perubahan-sepihak-uu-otsus/>

UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

VI. SPECIAL AUTONOMY DOES NOT BENEFIT INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OF WEST PAPUA.

The Special Autonomy implementation in West Papua almost 20 years old after the issuance of Law Number 21 of the year 2001 regarding Special Autonomy for West Papuan indigenous, but the situation has not yet changed very significantly, West Papuan indigenous especially those in the interior and remote areas and coastal areas still live below the poverty line in the availability of clothing, food and health services education that is still very far behind becomes a portrait that we cannot deny. Job opportunities are still low, where one example of hope to be a State Civil Apparatus (Aparat Sipil Negara/ ASN) is far from expectations. Opportunity for West Papuan indigenous to become a bureaucratic official both at the provincial and district level is also very low with the reason of losing from the human resources side.

In real terms the West Papuan's own evaluation of the results of Special Autonomy has not changed significantly since the Special Autonomy was enacted, armed conflicts still occurred, human rights violation continued increased, become refugees on their own land, shooting terror and the indigenous people remain marginalized, the government still maintains poverty for West Papua indigenous people, economic domination, racism, discrimination, terror, intimidation continues to thicken in West Papua and West Papua indigenous people's rights to life remain threatened. The belief of the central government in line with the Special Autonomy Program is in the bureaucracy by also opening up as many opportunities as possible so that the West Papuan indigenous is given the freedom to occupy political and government positions. There almost all Regents, Deputy Regents, Regional Secretary (Sekertaris Daerah /Sekda) , Chair of Local Parliament (Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah/DPRD) , and heads of Department are already in the hands of the West Papua indigenous peoples but again the facts on the ground are even worse, community services are not optimal, the authorities only concern themselves, family and cronies by enriching themselves.

Mr. Elminus B Mom SE, Mimika Regency Local Parliament member (Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah/DPRD) considered the special autonomy given by the Central Government for 20 years not for the indigenous West Papuan but for the interests of the government. Elminus himself emphasized that he refused to extend the special autonomy for another 20 years. According to him, in the past 20 years there has been no significant benefit in changing the fate of indigenous West Papuans. I agree that Special Autonomy is rejected, the West Papuans didn't enjoy it either. Because the budget is for the interests of the Government, not the people.

Mr.Korneles Kawai, Chairperson of the Oransbari District Tribal Customary Council (Dewan Adat Suku/DAS) of South Manokwari District, stressed that the Special Autonomy Fund will end in 2021, where Special Autonomy will be returned to Jakarta. It is unfortunate, because not all indigenous West Papuans have felt the benefits. Since Special Autonomy was implemented in 2001, Special Autonomy funds are enjoyed more by officials and political elites.

Mr.John Jambuani, the leader of West Papua and Participant in EMRIP and UNPFII Session said, Special Autonomy does not benefit indigenous peoples, We reject the Special Autonomy second period, we want Self-Determination and Independence.

Mr.Pisimin Biniluk, Community Leader from Tolikara said, "special autonomy does benefit indigenous people. Special Autonomy is only enjoyed by officials. The living conditions of the community in the villages, in the District of Tolikara Regency, Papua Province, still the same as before since West Papua joined Indonesia in 1963. The indigenous community still live in the traditional (honai) house until special autonomy will end at year 2021, the bridge infrastructure does not exist. District offices are not available, List of Budget Execution (Daftar Pelaksanaan Anggaran/ DPA) is not available for 42 Districts in Tolikara. In the District there is no Public Health Centre (Puskesmas) for health services".

Linus Hiluka ,The former Papuan political prisoner (Tapol), assessed that during the implementation of the Special Autonomy in Papua it had not fully benefit the indigenous Papuan people, it was enjoyed by the political elites both in Papua and Jakarta. Papua Special Autonomy is a golden bridge to destroy the Papuan people and spend Papuan wealth, arrests everywhere and arbitrary detention. If this Special Autonomy comes out again, the remaining Papuan people will become minority.

Mr.Piet Hein Jowei, Indigenous people representative from Yapen and Waropen, we reject the Special Autonomy and call for the Right to Self-Determination according to UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

An example from the failure of Special Autonomy is a portrait of the houses of residents who live in villages and near town that are far from healthy categories and types that are suitable for one house worthy of occupying one head of family. But in fact, that one house must be inhabited by more than two households with the number of souls is 10 to 12 people. "Whereas home is a primary or most important need after that food or daily food. Have the people in the village fulfilled clothing and food. As long as the primary needs have not been enjoyed by the West Papua indigenous community, Special Autonomy has not been able to prosper the entire West Papuan community from the city to the villages".

In the villages and the coast, whether West Papuan indigenous there is prosperous. The categories of prosperity, prosperity in the economy, prosperity in education, prosperity in health. These three sectors alone have not succeeded, let alone other sectors. Special Autonomy should be able to prosper the people of West Papua, but the fact upside down, the West Papuan officials who prosper, while the community does not develop from the first just like that.

The situation of indigenous peoples of West Papua has not yet changed very significantly since Special Autonomy implementation for 20 years and will end up this year 2021.

Otsus Papua dinilai belum menyentuh masyarakat,7 Juli 2020
<https://jubi.co.id/otsus-papua-dinilai-belum-menyentuh-masyarakat/>

Wartaplus.com, 06 January 2020: 2021 Otsus Berakhir, MRP ditutup Hak Merdeka OAP diberikan

Observing the indigenous West Papuan situation on the ground in era of the Special Autonomy implementation and Interview with community leader.

VI. THE EVALUATION OF SPECIAL AUTONOMY IMPLEMENTATION ON THE LAND OF WEST PAPUA FAILED.

On 9 and 10 June 2010, The Great Deliberation of Papuan People's Assembly together with the Indigenous Peoples of West Papua, concluded that the implementation of Special Autonomy in Papua failed.

On 25-27 July 2013 in Jayapura City, Papua Province the Papua People's Assembly and the West Papua People's Assembly have conducted Hearing Meeting on the Evaluation of Special Autonomy in Papua and West Papua Provinces.

REPORT OF THE EVALUATION SPECIAL AUTONOMY IN PAPUA AND WEST PAPUA PROVINCE.

To assess the extent of the implementation of the Special Autonomy Law from the perspective of indigenous West Papuans, as well as comparing the evaluation of the implementation of Special Autonomy in the Provinces of Papua and West Papua carried out by other parties so far, the Papua People's Assembly and the West Papua People's Assembly have conducted Hearing Meeting on the Evaluation of Special Autonomy in Papua and West Papua Provinces on 25-27 July 2013 in Jayapura City, Papua Province. Evaluation Report with the conclusions as follow:

- 1. The implementation of the Law No.21/2001 on Special Autonomy for Papua has failed.**
- 2. The heartfelt hopes indigenous West Papuans were not realized to languish as unfilled aspiration.**
- 3. There are signs that the Government intended to undermined the status of Law No.21/2001 on Special Autonomy with another policy that is referred to as "Special Autonomy Plus".**
- 4. The authority divested to Papua was limited.**
- 5. A number of institutions did not function properly, including *Majelis Rakyat Papua/MRP* or Papua People's Assembly, which had limited authority.**
- 6. Delegative regulation of the Law on Special Autonomy Papua and West Papua have stalled, been effectual and clashed constantly with sectoral regulations.**
- 7. The percentage value (of the Special Autonomy Fund) allocated for each strategic sector according to the law on Special Autonomy for Papua and West Papua was not given, except for education and health at 30% and 15% respectively. Even these percentages was not fulfilled.**

Special Autonomy Evaluation Report on Papua and West Papua by Papua Peoples Assembly, 2013 The implementation of special autonomy for Papua and West Papua in the empirical experience of indigenous Papuans, Chapter IV Conclusion page : 119

Tabloid Jubi, 16 Juni 2010 : Mubes MRP : Otsus Gagal
<http://tabloidjubi.com/arch/2010/06/16/mubes-mrp-otsus-gagal/>

VII. Conclusion and Recommendation :

In fact, the special autonomy has no benefit for the indigenous people, counted 20 years of Special Autonomy implementation from 2001 to 2021. 20 years, two decade implementation of special autonomy but the lives of indigenous people are below the poverty line in the era of special autonomy, the highest poverty rates occur in Papua and West Papua. Papua still has the highest percentage of poverty where the percentage of poverty is 26.55 percent. Followed by West Papua (21.51 percent), a number of articles in the special autonomy law are not implemented, Armed conflict continues occurred in West Papua, civilians become refugee, the human rights violations continue happen, the UN Office of High Commissioner on 30 November 2020 in the statement that feel disturb with the report of human Rights situation in West Papua.

Today in West Papua and other places in Indonesia, the student and Indigenous Peoples continue and continue reject Jakarta's various policies through Special Autonomy and the Expansion of the Province in West Papua. The aspirations of Indigenous peoples; Self-Determination and Independence. Today West Papua indigenous peoples have one voice together with 107 organizations to support the Petisi Rakyat Papua (PRP) -Papuan People's Petition rejecting special autonomy and call for the right to self-determination.

<https://www.cnnindonesia.com/ekonomi/20200115174641-532-465658/papua-masih-jadi-provinsi-dengan-angka-kemiskinan-tertinggi>

VIII. Recommendation:

In accordance with the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples:

Article 3: Indigenous peoples have the right to self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.

Article 4: Indigenous peoples, in exercising their right to self-determination, have the right to autonomy or self-government in matters relating to their internal and local affairs, as well as ways and means for financing their autonomous functions.

1. We call upon UN Human Rights Council and UN General Assembly to adopt the UN Resolution on West Papua Right to Self-Determination.

2. We call upon International communities to support West Papua indigenous peoples in exercising their right to Self-Determination.
