

Policy Brief

PAPUA

CONFLICT SENSITIVITY APPROACH



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FOREWORD

Since the racial incident towards Papuans in Surabaya that occurred on August 2019, Papua's dynamic issues stirs more attention than ever before, even from those who have never heard of conflict issues that has been happening on some part of the Papua Island.

One way to understand Papua is through a conflict sensitivity approach which covers the problem's main source, regulation issues, technical difficulties in area development and human resources, strategic issues that affect the welfare of Papuans along with real political conditions that are related to the difference of perspective and ideology.

In the context of peaceful resolution for Papua, conflict sensitivity approach can be done through increasing strategic communications in politics and

development, with a focus on increasing the people's capacity based on the potential and wealth of the local economy's natural resources, especially in Papua and West Papua. In other words, Papua's natural wealth should not only be utilized for gaining financial profit for development funds along with business and investment transactions, but it should also be a way of recognition for Papuans as the owner of its customary land.

We hope that the result of the discussion and analysis poured into this policy brief can be beneficial for decision makers in the Central and Local government, along with broadening the knowledge for Papua observers.

Jakarta, 27 October 2020

On behalf of the editorial team,

Dr. Adriana Elisabeth

POLICY BRIEF

PAPUA:

CONFLICT SENSITIVITY APPROACH

The racial incident in Surabaya that occurred on August 2019 have triggered mass protests in Papua and West Papua. The protests continued, where anti-racism solidarity movements garnered broad support from outside of Papua and also overseas. The Papuan dynamic continues to develop, even more intensely discussed during the Covid-19 pandemic through various meetings and online discussions, including the cognitive warfare on social media between the Indonesian and Papuan narration.

The Papuan dynamic is added with debate on the development approach. Currently, Papua's Special Autonomy Legislation (UU Otsus) is debated in regards to its success against its failure throughout its 20 years of implementation.

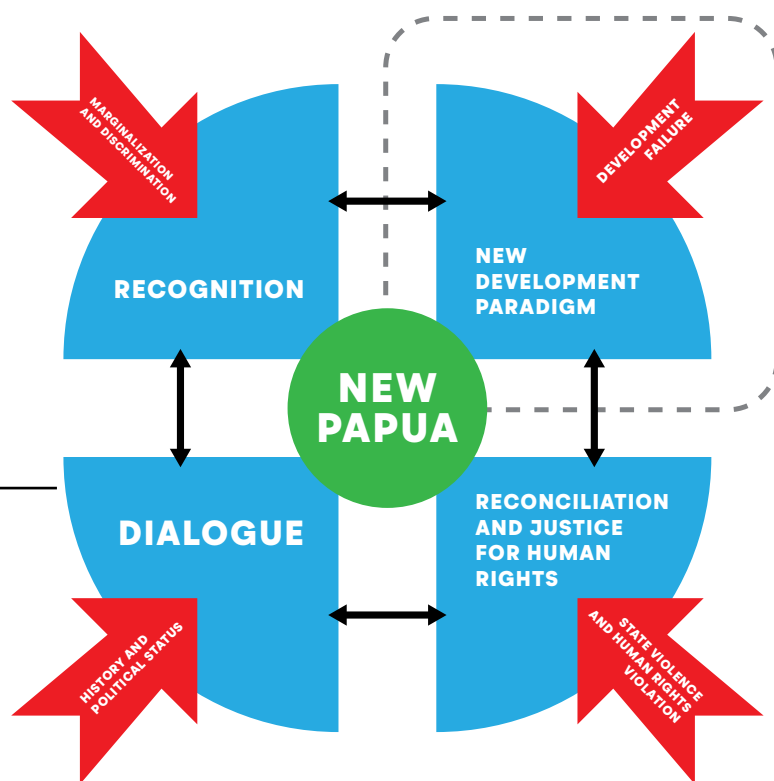
Based on the background of Papua's Special Autonomy as a political agreement between 'Jakarta and Papua', the Special

Autonomy serves as a conflict resolution. This matter is related to the content of 2504 UN Resolution and the demands of solutions to major cases of Human Rights violations in Papua. With its impact in Papua, injustice and violence still remains as a core problem in Papua. For the Indonesian government, Papua needs more infrastructure development (connectivity and digital). Meanwhile, the human resources in Papua are still very much problematic. On the other hand, the Indonesian government also encounters separatism in ideology and armed movements.

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NEW PAPUA SCHEME

Source: Widjojo, et. al. 2009 and Dewi. 2020



PAPUA ROAD MAP AND PEACE RESOLUTION

Papua Road Map (2009) reminds stakeholders regarding the roots of the core problems that have become the source of conflict in Papua. Aside from its complexity, the conflict in Papua involves actors (states and non-states) in Papua, outside of Papua and overseas; that have various political and economical interests that correlate to each other. The Jakarta-Papua intra-state conflict continues, however the development of Papua and West Papua also still continues since the (re) integration of Papua to Indonesia. Due to the development process which needs safety and stability support to achieve its optimal result, sharpness of focus becomes a strategy and

policy priority to further enhance human resources (education and health) and place infrastructure to strengthen Papua's economy through connectivity.

The development of Papua takes place under specific conditions compared to other parts of Indonesia. This has an impact on the development outcome that has not been fully assessed as being successful in elevating the dignity of Papuans as Indonesian citizens. The pros and cons of the Special Autonomy, expansion issues and issues of indigenous peoples' rights are part of the Papuan dynamic. Meanwhile, Papua's Special Autonomy has not been fully evaluated in terms of its regulation effectiveness and governance (transparency and accountability),

technical problems and difficulties (education, health, people's economy), approach differences (welfare and safety) and political conflicts along with separatism ideology.

Differences in understanding and interests are increasingly dichotomous, contrasting and paradoxical. From one government to another, there has been no approach to mitigate differences and the communication gap, along with the disharmony between sides. This dichotomous perspective sharpens due to the solidarity support from social political movements that voice anti-racism towards native Papuans. The Special Autonomy as a resolution of conflict is no longer relevant, because it is considered to be a failure. For this reason, the voice demanding a referendum as a solution for Papua continues to strengthen. In contradiction, in Jakarta, referendum or even a dialogue is not a solution. The Special Autonomy fund seems to be irrelevant for measuring the Central Government's commitment to the progress of Papua's development.

PEACE AND CONFLICT IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The impact of the conflict that the Government faces in dealing with Papua issues are, amongst others, due to: first, policy design that has not yet been based on the specific conditions of heterogeneous Papua. This also affects the evaluation monitoring process in its implementation, as it does not touch the solution to the root of the problem. This weakness also stems from the conflict resolution model that is top-down, sporadic, partial and reactive. Meanwhile, Papua requires a substantive and comprehensive solution.

Second, infrastructure and welfare development do not have a significant impact on the peacebuilding process. On the contrary, it results in violation of human rights and the reproduction of violence, it becomes a vicious cycle. This has an impact on the growth of suspicion, mistrust, trauma and revenge which is expressed verbally as well as acts of militancy against the Indonesian

Infrastructure and welfare development do not have a significant impact on the peacebuilding process.

government. On the other hand, the security/military approach has not succeeded in overcoming the armed separatist movement in Papua, even though Papuan separatist groups have powers that cannot be compared to the state security apparatus or Indonesian military and police (TNI/POLRI).

Third, Papua internationalization is exploited for economic and political interests. In the business and investment context, the wealth and potential of Papua's natural resources that should have been a blessing have been turned into a curse for its native people. They continue to lose trust and confidence due to the development design that does not take consideration of its land owner and customary land (customary rights). On the contrary, large-scale economic and business transactions continue to profit only the elite Papuans and Jakartans, and major investors.

To create justice and peace in the land of Papua, development needs to be designed based on contemporary ethnography.

NEW CONCEPT AND APPROACH FOR PAPUA

To create justice and peace in the land of Papua, development needs to be designed based on contemporary ethnography. The new paradigm should be designed according to Papua's traditional and cultural system, along with Papua's economic resources. As a development subject, Papua has to have the capacity according to its measurable indicator and parameter that covers equity, equality, prosperity, and negative peace.

Papua's development must refer to the global development agenda for Sustainable Development Goals/SDGs (2030) by adopting the principles of inclusiveness and sustainability. This is not only aimed to increase the welfare of indigenous Papuans in particular, but also for Papuans in general. More than that, welfare development is a strategy to establish human safety based on its local characteristics and competency.

Papua has potential natural resources, including mining, minerals, marine, fisheries, forestry and the water sector. Management of Papua's natural wealth management is aimed to meet the needs of its people based on people-centeredness and integration. Together with that, Papua's development becomes a

foundation for the continuity for further developments that maintains the authenticity of Papua's natural environment, not natural exploitation or the destruction of biodiversity without any regard to ecological principles (environmental centered or nature-centered). Papua's natural wealth and living conditions are reflections from the complex source of development problems due to various interests; whether it is to meet the basic needs for indigenous people and the Papuan community, along with accommodating business and investment interests.

To win the heart and mind of the Papuans, the Central Government, the Papuan and West Papuan Governments together with the Papuans itself needs to agree on three models of approach:

- 1.** Humanitarian approach focusing on the principle of respecting the dignity of Papuans as fellow Indonesians and empathizing with their long history of injustice.
- 2.** Welfare approach focusing on the principle of equality and equity in politics, economy and socio-culture. Access, opportunity and support towards Papuans is done through empowerment and assistance based on the conditions of real communities up to their villages. In the demography context, millennials as Papua's

The state security approach creates violence that results in the reproduction of violence.

golden generation should be given the opportunity to participate, however they should not be given excessive responsibilities without proper assistance based on their individual capacity. In the aspect of governance (central or regional), transparency, accountability and leadership performance principles become the key of success for Papua's welfare development.

3. Peaceful approach (non-violent) covers human security principles as a part of the new nation and civilization strategy. The security dimension in Papua is not limited to separatism issues only, but also deals with the potential of intolerance based on ethnicity, race and religion. In the same context, law enforcement must be applied firmly and fairly towards perpetrators of human rights violations, including those done towards women and children. The state security approach creates violence that results in the reproduction of violence. At a later stage, this will strengthen the feelings of disappointment and grievances which will result in the continuing cycle of violent conflicts in Papua.

ACTION PLAN: WHO'S DOING WHAT?

The president needs to set a strategy to support the realization of the above three approach models with the restructuring of:

- 1.** Public communication and inclusive dialogue strategy with all elements of Papua to reduce misunderstanding and the communication gap that have occurred.
- 2.** Political strategy along with good and clean governance, where all regional governments in Papua must increase their performance optimally; with transparency and accountability principles along with a firm and fair law enforcement.
- 3.** Inter-ministerial or institutional coordination strategy that is integrated in the center and between the center and the regions throughout Papua and provides a one-door communication channel which allows the Papuan public's aspirations to be conveyed formally. To form a communication and coordination team, it is necessary to consider all aspects to make sure that past failures are

not repeated, in order to accelerate development throughout Papua.

The team's main task is to handle correlating issues, such as: management and utilization of natural resources related to interests of development, business and indigenous Papuans, based on the sustainable development principles. Other coordination stages include: (i) making sure there is access and opportunities for Papuans based on traditional values, (ii) supporting the resolution of humanitarian problems related to the interests of indigineous people, development and business in mining, forestry and plantation sector throughout Papua, (iii) recommending to terminate programs that are against the principle of justice.

At a minimum, leadership and or team members (2020-2024) must meet the below criterias:

- Full integrity and loyalty towards the Republic of Indonesia, Pancasila, and 1945 State Constitution (or UUD 45).
- Direct responsibility towards the President of the Republic of Indonesia

- Broad knowledge and understanding on Papua's core problems, especially understanding the peace and conflict impact assessment
- Capable in using public communication strategy skills
- Unbiased interest and or do not have a political agenda for their own or their group's personal benefits
- Willing to leave other jobs when actively becomes the coordination / team member
- Willing to be terminated (with zero respect) if proven guilty of intentional wrongdoing, against the state and or abuse of position for personal or certain group's beneficial gain
- Willing to be placed in Papua if needed

COMMUNICATION AND COORDINATION TEAM STRUCTURE

PERSON IN CHARGE:

President of the Republic of Indonesia

DAILY SUPERVISOR:

Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia

CHAIRMAN:

Civilian (non-military/police)

VICE CHAIRMAN:

From and in 7 customary territories or regions with 1 additional personnel from Jakarta/outside of Papua

WORKING GROUPS:

- Trading and Investment
- Facilitation and Regulation
- Research and Development

The team's main task is to handle correlating issues, such as: management and utilization of natural resources related to interests of development, business and indigenous Papuans.

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