

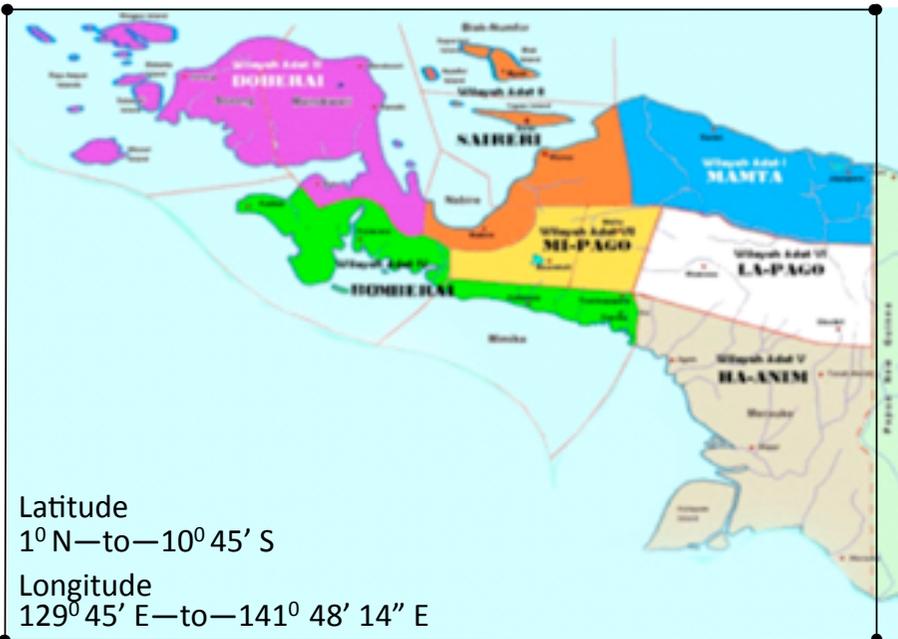


UNITED LIBERATION MOVEMENT FOR WEST PAPUA ~ ITS MISSION, ACTIVITIES, ACHIEVEMENTS ~

JACOB RUMBIAK

International League of Peoples
Struggle WEBINAR, 28 July 2020





above—West Papua, historic tribal states and border coordinates.
 below—West Papua is the western border of Melanesian Pacific.

WEST PAPUA IN TERMS OF THE MONTEVIDEO CONVENTION

West Papua is a *defined territory*, its coordinates based on astronomical positions, long recognized in law and literature, and by its neighbours Indonesia, Australia, Papua New Guinea.

The territory's *permanent population* is related to the indigenous island peoples of the Torres Strait, Maluku, and Kanaky (New Caledonia), and to the Melanesian states of Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea and Fiji.

The West Papuan independence movement has established *government* infrastructure, and in this capacity has *entered into relations* with other states.

West Papua has been illegally occupied and cruelly governed since the UN transferred the Non-Self-Governing Territory to the Indonesian Republic on 1 May 1963.



WHAT IS THE UNITED LIBERATION MOVEMENT FOR WEST PAPUA (ULMWP)?

West Papua National Parliament, West Papua National Coalition for Liberation, and Federal Republic of West Papua are individually answerable to a range of influential Civilian and Political Powers:

❖ **Civilian Powers:** 31 *types* of organisations, for example
ADAT (TRIBAL COUNCILS)
CHURCHES & RELIGIONS (PREDOMINATELY CHRISTIAN AND MUSLIM)
STUDENT & YOUTH ORGANISATIONS
WOMEN GROUPS & WORKERS ASSOCIATION
INDONESIAN (TRANSMIGRASI) ORGANISATIONS

❖ **Political Powers**
POLITICAL PARTIES
THE MILITARY & INTELLIGENCE
DIPLOMACY ORGANISATIONS



The ULMWP is a five-person executive that was elected in 2014 from West Papua's three key political organisations:

- ❖ West Papua National Parliament (PNWP)
- ❖ West Papua National Coalition for Liberation (WPNCL)
- ❖ Federal Republic of West Papua (FRWP)

ULMWP is tightly accountable to each of these three political-struggle identities, that are, in turn, answerable to a range of influential Civilian and Political Powers.

The formation of the ULMWP was necessary because

- ❖ The people's resistance to Indonesia's illegal occupation and malevolent governance was not progressing because the leaders of our resistance *organisations* weren't united.
- ❖ Indonesia capitalises on our lack of unity, torturing and jailing Papuan activists as 'terrorists' and 'criminals'.
- ❖ West Papua needs the support of regional governments, and the international community, and the United Nations, which have all ignored both the horrendous crimes committed by the Indonesian state and the West Papuans right to self-determination and independence.



FORMATION OF ULMWP

In 2013 a massive grass-roots campaign across Asia-Pacific (led by churches and women) called for Reconciliation between West Papuan leaders, and a unified strategy to progress the peoples' aspiration for freedom and independence.

Thus the Melanesian Spearhead Group (MSG) meeting in July 2014 was torn between its constituents ambition to support West Papua and Indonesia's demand not to.

The MSG is an Intergovernmental Organisation—Vanuatu, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, and Fiji—which the UN classifies as a Sub-Regional Group able to petition the UN Security Council.

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Emalus students raise 'West Papua' flag ahead of today
→ PAGE 3

Central School wins Pacific Prize for film production
→ PAGE 4

Ol fan i mas rispektem ol maj ofisol mo pleia
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Indonesia warns Vanuatu

...against supporting West Papua conference

By Jonas Cullwick

of Indonesia," the statement says.

INDONESIA HAS EXPRESSED concern over Vanuatu's support for the holding of a conference on West Papua that is due to take place this week in Port Vila.

In a message from its office in Canberra to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation and External Trade of the Republic of Vanuatu in Port Vila, the Embassy of Indonesia conveyed "its deepest concern over the plan of holding a conference on Papua in early December, 2014".

"The conference only serves as a platform for politically-motivated individuals and

The Indonesian Embassy warned that any support for the conference will affect the bilateral relations between Indonesia and Vanuatu. And it calls on "the Government of the Republic of Vanuatu to take this matter seriously".

The message is understood to be viewed by many in Government as a "threat" against Vanuatu for its staunch stand for the independence struggles of West Papua for independence.

Meanwhile, thousands of residents of Port Vila and Efate generally are expected to take part in a march in the Capital today that will culminate with the opening of the conference

Despite the warning from Indonesia, the meeting is still taking place as scheduled. PM Joe Natuman is seen here welcoming representatives of West Papua at Saralana yesterday

The resulting communique from Port Moresby required West Papuans to prove that their independence leaders were united and that their strategies accorded with UN principles.

In response to the MSG's remarkable edict, Vanuatu and the Pacific Conference of Churches hosted a week-long meeting in Port Vila (Vanuatu) December 2014 for the leaders of the Papuan independence organisations.

One objective was reconciliation and unity; the other was to develop a formula for UN member-states to resolve the root cause of the problem, namely West Papua's political status.

The resulting Saralana Declaration (6 December 2014), signed by West Papua National Parliament, West Papua National Coalition for Liberation, and Federal Republic of West Papua, established the ULMWP as an "inclusive, united representative body to carry the independence program."

SUMMARY: UNITED LIBERATION MOVEMENT FOR WEST PAPUA: HOW? WHAT? WHY?

The West Papuan Leaders Summit in 2014 was a regional initiative:

- ❖ Sparked by 2013 World Council of Churches Assembly in South Korea;
- ❖ Generated by Melanesian church and women's organizations;
- ❖ Supported by the Protestant church (GKI) in West Papua;
- ❖ Sponsored by Pacific Conference of Churches and Vanuatu Government;
- ❖ Mediated by Vanuatu Christian Council and Malvatumauri National Council of Chiefs.



ULMWP was established during a West Papua Leaders Summit in Vanuatu in December 2014 as an “inclusive, united, representative body to carry the nation's self-determination and independence program”

West Papua National Parliament, West Papua National Coalition for Liberation, and Federal Republic of West Papua is answerable to a range of Civilian and Political Powers:

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- ❖ **Political Powers**
POLITICAL PARTIES
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DIPLOMACY ORGANISATIONS



ULMWP is a five-person executive, which was elected from—and is tightly accountable to—the nation's key political identities: the West Papua National Parliament, West Papua National Coalition for Liberation, and the Federal Republic of West Papua.

- ❖ MSG is an Intergovernmental Organisation—Vanuatu, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, and Fiji—classified by the United Nations as a sub-regional group able to petition the UN Security Council.

- ❖ In July 2015 the MSG accepted ULMWP's application for membership and granted it Observer Status.

- ❖ The same summit accepted Fiji's recommendation that Indonesia's MSG Observer Status (since 2011) be upgraded to Associate Member.



ULMWP was formed to satisfy the Melanesian Spearhead Group's demand that:

- ❖ West Papuans were united behind their self-determination and independence movement;
- ❖ West Papuan independence organisations were responsive, and accountable, to the people;
- ❖ Agendas and strategies accorded with UN principles.



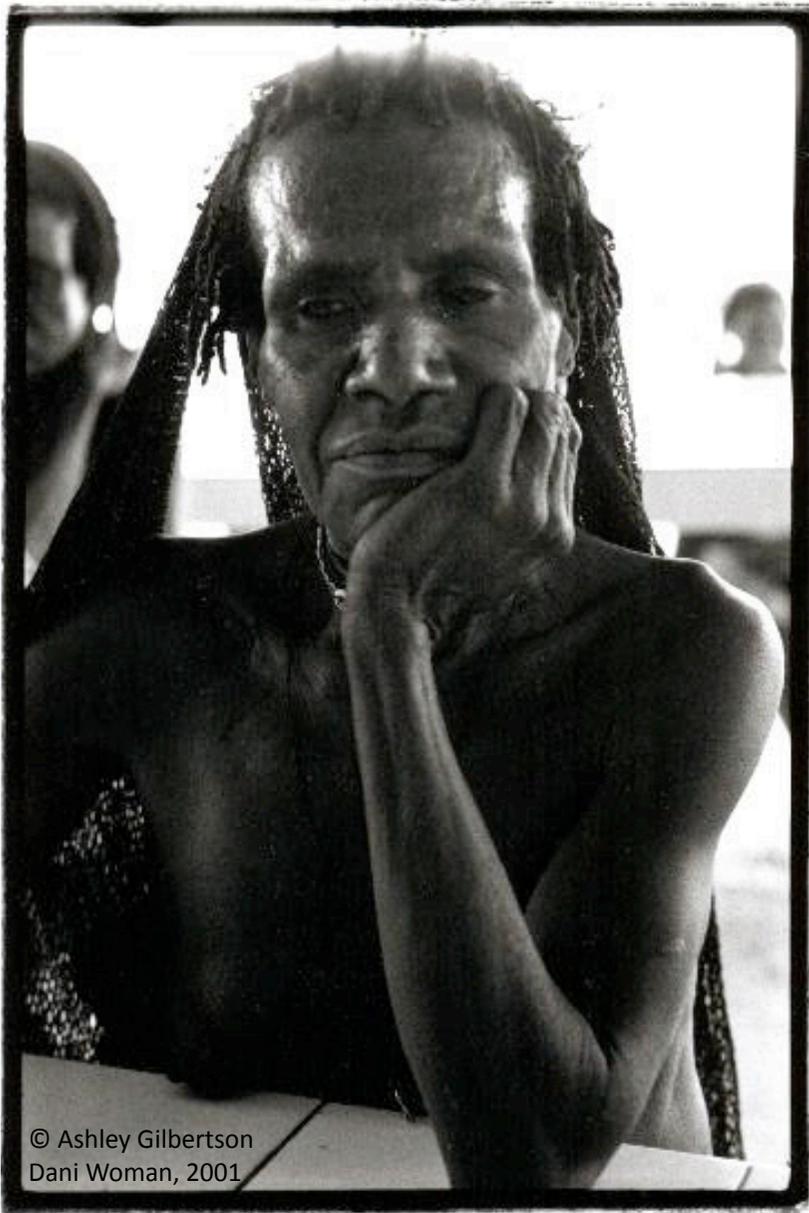
THE ULMWP SPECIAL MISSION

- ❖ West Papua under international law is an Indonesian colony and West Papuans are under illegal alien rule.
- ❖ Colonialism is illegal under international law. West Papua has a legal right to be free and a legal right to independence. This is not just a moral right, or a political right; it is a legal right.
- ❖ The legal right to self-determination is guaranteed by the UN Charter, under customary international law, and in the New York Agreement that Indonesia signed with the Netherlands in 1962.
- ❖ It is within the UN—or its principal judicial organ the International Court of Justice—that the facts of Indonesia’s occupation can be adjudicated, and a solution developed in the form of recognition by (Indonesia) or by referendum (as in the recent cases of Bougainville and New Caledonia)

JUNE 2015 ULMWP’s first job was to transport West Papuans ‘from darkness to light’ where their cries and arguments could be expressed and heard. In 2015 the Melanesian Spearhead Group (MSG), an intergovernmental forum of 4 UN member-states, granted West Papua MSG Observer Status.

AUGUST 2019 The Pacific Islands Forum (18 UN-member states, including New Zealand and Australia) passed a motion **calling on all parties to address the ‘root cause’ of the conflict, and on Indonesia to allow the UN Human Rights Commission Fact-Finding Mission in 2020.**

DECEMBER 2019 The African Caribbean Pacific Group (79 member states) passed the same motion as the Pacific Island Forum.



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Dani Woman, 2001

United Liberation Movement for West Papua
Winston Churchill St, Port Vila, Vanuatu

www.ulmwp.org; www.bennywenda.org
spokesperson@ulmwp.org

THE ULMWP SPECIAL MISSION

The ULMWP is a vehicle to deliver concrete recognition of the West Papuans political rights. It has been mandated to:

- ❖ Encourage self-determination processes that are in accord with UN principles and mechanisms;
- ❖ Prepare to work with the UN during the the transfer of state administration and the election of a West Papuan government. The ULMWP authority, as the executor of the Papuan people's mandate, will cease.

Three actors are required to deliver West Papua's liberation: West Papuans, the Indonesian people, the International community.

- ❖ In July 2020, all West Papuan institutions—including the two provincial parliaments, the ADAT (tribal) Councils, the churches and religions, student and women organisations—rejected another period of Autonomy (from 2021 to 2045), insisting instead that the Indonesian government commences dialogue with ULMWP under the auspice of a UN-appointed mediator.
- ❖ In most Indonesian universities there is now active, and vocal, support for West Papua, despite many students being charged with *makar* (treason) and jailed.
- ❖ International activists are asked to petition their government to pass legislation instructing its UN representative to support Vanuatu's motion in the United Nations. (For a motion to succeed, 127 of the 193 UN member-states must vote 'yes').