

**YOU HAVE ATE MY BODY
WHICH PART THAT YOU HAVE NOT EATEN?
(An Overview of Humanity Crimes and Ecological Destruction by Freeport McMoran
Copper and Gold in Timika West Papua)
By Markus Haluk**

INTRODUCTION

Thank God for You God! Waaa...waaaa..waaaa..waaaa...

From Jayapura-West Papua, I Markus Haluk as a person but also as a Papuan intellectual and figure representing the Papuan nation fully supports the Permanent People's Court on 27-29 June 2024 which will be held at the Mile End campus of Queen Mary University of London.

As a form of support, I documented my testimony in writing in part about what happened over the 50 years (since the exploitation of Freeport 1974) in Timika West Papua by FMCG (Freeport McMoran Copper and Gold)/PT. Freeport. During this period, Freeport is strongly suspected of having carried out genocide, ethnocide and ecocide efforts against the Amungme and Kamoro tribes (see the lawsuit report by Mama Yosepa Alomang and Tom Beanal regarding this threat in 1996 in New Orlands USA).

The presence of FMCG (Freeport McMoran Copper and Gold) companies in West Papua has made the Amungme and Kamoro tribes become victims. The Amungme, have lost the Nemangkawi mountain which is seen as a sacred mountain. They also lost their ancestors' land, many of them lost their lives, they were forced to flee and become victims. Similarly, the Kamoro, who crashed into a deep crisis of identity. The Kamoro tribe, which for many years lived from a mixed culture in the wild, was forced by the Freeport Company and the Indonesian government to adopt a new culture, the customs of migrants. They are required to live in transmigrants/migrants from Indonesia. All done under strict supervision by the Military and Police of Indonesia.

Along with Freeport's increasing mining productivity activities, the disposal of Tailings containing toxic (mercury) waste has resulted in an ecosystem destruction. Many types of plants and animals, animals at rivers and coastal areas affected. Similarly, Amungme and Kamoro humans who directly consume and perform all activities of life with the surrounding river. The results have proven the danger of human and animal life as well as the entire ecosystem.

The impact of Freeport's presence also caused the Amungme and Kamoro tribe to be a minority due to the flood of migration from Indonesia. The company also succeeded in creating prolonged tribal war conflicts, among many ethnic groups in Timika West Papua. In view of the situation, the Amungme and Kamoro and other Papuans continue to struggle and ask whether Freeport's presence can save us the Amungme and Kamoro tribes? Is Freeport their future? Does the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia guarantee the existence of the life of the Papuan people? And many other reflection questions.

A few of these questions always live among us. My entire testimony is divided into three parts, the first part is Indications of Slow Motion Genocide and Ecocide by Freeport on the Amungme and Kamoro Tribes, part two Various Advocacy Efforts for Freeport Crimes, and part three Closing Notes.

I. INDICATIONS OF SLOW MOTION GENOCIDE AND ECOCIDE BY FREEPORT ON THE AMUNGME AND KAMORO TRAVEL TRIBES

1. Humanity Crimes on the Amungme and Kamoro Tribes

The humanitarian disaster and extinction in particular of the Amungme-Kamamese and Papuan peoples in general from the Earth civilization stems from the visit of the Expedition Team consisting of Anton Hendrik Colijn, Frist Julius Wissel and Jean Jacques Dozy, in 1936 then followed up in 1960 Forbes Wilson in Grasberg and the signing Contract of Work I at PT. Freeport, April 1967.

At the end of 1967 the Amungme Society, led by the head of the Tarkar Tribe Narkime for the first time in protest, at the time of the Freeport Contractor Pomeroy under John Curry under the approval of broke into Waa and Banti territory when Freeport began to enter and wanted to build Helipad and Base-Camp.

One of the Amungme Tribe People, Mr. Simon Aim who is currently living in Port Moresby, Papua Nieu Guinea is about suffering and evacuation in 1977. As a result of the actions of the Indonesian military and operations in the area of PT. Freeport in 1977 caused him along with 500 Amungme men to flee on foot for 3 years (1977-1980). They crossed the mountainous region of Papua to the south of Merauke then trekking West Papua through the tribal area of Muyu Mandobo, Boven Digoel District, then up to Ngalum Oksibil Traditional land, Pegunungan Bintang District continues to the Northern Territory in Keerom Regency and arrives in Jayapura and then continue the journey to the border regions of Papua Nieu Guinea and West Papua. He recalled that out of 500 people displaced more than half died in the jungle on the way and arrived at the Papua Nieu Guinea Frontier only 215 people. What is presented is one of the stories of many stories of suffering and death experienced by the Amungme and West Papuan people due to the existence of PT. Freeport.

Military Operations in 1977, in the Central Highlands of West Papua originated in Wamena (Jayawijaya District), and resulted in the expansion of almost all West Papua mountain consist of 16 districts in the current administration of Indonesia.

That same year, the Amungme protested by cutting pipes belonging to Freeport McMoran Copper and Gold over the exploitation of natural resources in an area where thousands of years. The Amungme tribe believed in being a sacred, sacred place had been mined by this foreign company. Responding to the people's action PT. Freeport through the Indonesian military conducted military operations against the Amungme Tribe. As a result thousands of Amungme residents have fled into the forest. Many people died from being shot by the Indonesian Military and lack of food and medicines. Since 1977 the Indonesian government has treated the territory of West Papua and in particular the Amungme Tribe as a Military Operation Area (DOM) and has just been revoked by West Papua as an area of post-reform military operation on October 5, 1998 by the President of Indonesia. B.J. Habibie.

In late 1978 to early 1980s to smooth mining operations, PT. Freeport has also moved some Amungme Tribes from their homes in Agimuka coastal areas. Amungme tribe who always live gardening with the main food taro and petatas forced to consume Sago and coconut. As a result many Amungme

people are exposed to the Malaria virus, falling ill and dying. The population of small children 20% of the Amungme tribe who were transferred to Agimuka died of malaria.¹

In the period of 1980, PT. Freeport through the Indonesian Military carried out the abduction and murder of the Amungme. At this time many Amungme were included in Freeport containers and either thrown away or never returned to their families. Therefore at that time until now the Amungme and other Papuans were traumatized by the word Container. Freeport's cruelty and human rights violations continued until mid-1998.

On October 9, 1994 arrested, detained and tortured Mama Yosepa Alomang's with several people. Here are the names of those who were tortured and ill-treated arbitrarily by the Indonesian Armed Forces (ABRI) or the current Indonesian Armed Forces (TNI):

1. Yosepa Alomang,
2. Yuliana Magal,
3. Matius Kelangame,
4. Yakobus Alomang,
5. Nicolaus Magal

The victims were taken to the Koperapoka military post and then taken back to Timika Sector Post. They were held for one month from 9 October to 10 November 1994 on charges of giving food and hiding members and leaders of the Free Papua Organization (OPM).²

On December 25, 1994, ABRI again persecuted some of the following civilians:

1. Yoel Kogoya (27 tahun)
2. Peregamus Waker (38 tahun)
3. Elias Jikwa (28 tahun)

While 9 others dianiya until battered witnessed the killing of his friends. They were then ordered to stand and sing the song: Indonesia Raya and Song from Sabang to Merauke, repeated for 1 hour. The real victims are ordinary citizens who want to go to Tembagapura to celebrate Christmas with the Letter of the Way.³

a. Brief description of human rights violation events in Timika 1994-1995⁴

From mid-1994 to mid-1995 there has been a series of human rights abuses in Timika, Fak-Fak Regency, Irian Jaya or West Papua. The whole incidents of such violations are detailed in the official report made by the Diocese of Jayapura and submitted by the Bishop of Jayapura, Mgr. H.F.M. Munninghoff who revealed that there has been a violation of human rights as follows:

1. Rapid Murder (Summary Execution)
2. Arbitrary Arrest & Detention (Arbitrary Arrest & Detention)
3. Torture
4. Disappearance
5. Surveillance
6. Destruction of Property

¹ Lih. Markus Haluk, *Matu atau Hidup: Hilangnya Harapan Hidup dan hak Asasi Manusia di Papua*. Penerbit, Deiyai dan honai Center, Cetakan II Juni 2013, Hal. 205-222.

² Bdk. Benny Giay: *Hidup dan Karya John Rumbiak: Gereja LSM dan Perjuangan HAM Dalam Tahun 1980-an di Tanah Papua*. Penerbit Deiyai, Cetakan I: 2011, Hal. 187-190.

³ Ibid

⁴ Bdk. Laporan Pelanggaran Hak Asasi Manusia Terhadap Penduduk Lokal di Wilayah Sekitar Timika, Kabupaten Fak-Fak, Irian Jaya, tahun 1994-1995 oleh Mgr. H.F.M. Moninghoff OFM, Uskup Jayapura, 1 Agustus 1995.

1) *Summary Execution*

Violent acts that violate human rights in this category have been proven in this report which occurred 5 (five) times since December 25, 1994 to May 31, 1995. The victims of this action are civilians from the ages of children to adulthood, male and female. The civilians were killed in an unarmed state and resisted the security forces that endangered the security forces. These actions include:

- a. December 25, 1994: The scene on the Freeport bus no. 44 and on the road to Timika from Tembagapura. The one-man victim (Wendi Tabuni, 23) died of being stabbed in the stomach and was shot in the head while trying to escape. The bodies were thrown into the abyss on Mile 66. The perpetrators were the soldiers of the 733 Army Mile 66 Post.
- b. December 25, 1994: The scene at the Freeport workshop, Koperapoka. Citizens die from persecution. The number of victims of three people (Yoel Kogoya, 27, Peregamus Waker, 28, Elias Jikwa, 28). The murderer is a member of the troops of Mess Pupurima.
- c. April 16, 1995: The scene in the village of Harapan, Kwamki Lama, Timika. Two civilians became victims of murder. The first is by using arrow (Piet Tebay), while the second (Yunus Kudial) with firearms. The perpetrators of the murder, the first is the officials of the village of Hope Village, Kwamki Lama. The second was one of the soldiers of Patimura's 733 troops.
- d. 31 May 1995: The scene in Hoesa Village and claimed 11 people. The perpetrators of the violations were ABRI 752 troops under the leadership of Serda Mardjaka.

2) *Disappearance*

The event of the disappearance of four people (Sebastinus Kwalik, Romulus Kwalik, Marius Kwalik, Hosea Kwalik) without any information to date from the party in the last place (Koperapoka Soldiers Post) disappeared victim. The disappearance of civilians stems from the arrest and detention of the four men on October 6, 1994 by a number of soldiers. Since then the victim's family has never been free to meet the victim and in the end, November 1994, cannot find any victims at all. The last place of the victims was the Koperapoka army post container.

3) *Arbitrary Arrest and Detention*

This action was taken against civilians without any warrant of arrest, detention, and the victim was not accompanied by legal counsel while undergoing the examination process. The victim was later released for no clear official reason.

- a. October 9, 1994: Arrest of 5 (five) civilians (Mathias Kelanangame, 48, Yakobus Alomang, Nicolaus Magal, Yosepha Alomang, 37, Yuliana Magal, 50) by Army troops from Battalion 752 Paniai. The place of detention was carried out in Timika Police, in the status of the Army's "deposit" prisoner. They were released on November 10, 1994.
- b. December 25, 1994: Arrest 15 civilians. The arrests were made by members of ABRI 733 Patimura troops. The place of detention was carried out in the Freeport container and Freeport Workshop in Koperapoka. They were released on December 26, 1994.

- c. December 26, 1994: Arrest of 4 (four) civilians (Yunus Omabak, 33, Naimun Narkime, 50; Okto Kiwa, 30; Pius Waker 34). Arrest by troops from Military Post 733 and 752 Banti. The victim was detained at Freeport's security post and inside the Freeport container. Two persons were released on 30 December 1994 and two others were released on 10 January 1995.
- d. December 29, 1994: Arrest of 3 civilians.
- e. December 31, 1994: Arrest of 2 civilians.
- f. January 1, 1995: Arrest of one civilian.
- g. January 8, 1995: Arrest of 10 civilians.

The arrests mostly occurred in civil society which also happened to be Freeport employees and two chiefs.

4). *Torture*

This action is experienced by each of the victims mentioned above, either to the victim who was later released or who died. As explained in the report of Jayapura diocese that:

- a. There have been various forms of torture against victims throughout the period of examination of the victim's self such as: There has been a forced signing of the confession letter; the threat of murder that scares the victim.
- b. Such action has been perpetually done non-stop for a relatively long period of time: From 13.00 to 18.00 during the interrogation period; since at 04.00 hours until 12.00 noon and from 14.00 hours until 02:00 in the morning.
- c. How to use also various kinds such as: Kicking the stomach, chest, head with shoes; Punching of hands; Not fed during detention; Stabbing shoulders with a knife; Tying hands and fingers; Handcuffs handcuffed; Dried; Head hit with stones; Forcing iron clamping on knee arch; Hands trampled; Being rattled with rattan; Forced labor; Sleep on the floor without a pedestal.
- d. Torture resulted: Head bleeding, swollen face, bruised body, fainting, death from a broken neck.
- e. Place of torture is done in various places such as: Inside Freeport container, in military mess, at Timika Police office, at Freeport security post.

5). *Surveillance*

The surveillance taking place in the region is carried out in such a tight state that it creates tension and fear among civil society. Supervision is done inside the church, while civilians are worshipping, in the villages, in the town of Timika and on the streets by checking every passing population. Supervision is carried out by using firearms aimed at the target (whatever) and threatening anyone whom he considers to be resisting.

6). *Destruction of Property*

In his duty to carry out security, there was also the seizure of property that the victim brought during the arrest. A number of beaded jewelry and money (Rp 260,000, - owned by Blue Kogoya, 28) were deliberately looted by members of the 733 army and shared among their friends.

With the fulfillment of the above categories in various events against civilians in Timika, these violations include human rights violations in the BERAT category.

The Passionist Memorial songs of the Amungme Tribe⁵

Amungkal	English
Reff: Jiao...Jiao	There.....
Kala jia-ae namungae jiao Naok ping-ping ap ae jiao Wayak ping-ping ap ae jiao Wemjagamea nengtewegam sta jiao ABRI-a nengtewegam sta jiao Jawa mea mengtewegam jiao Beli karu-a jiao Alamki karukaru-a jiao SP a rusak ingam sta-a jiao Model Baru-a rusak ingam sta-a jiao Pangan Pingam ap ae jiao	There, the area that is always coveted There, the newly abandoned area There, another area is abandoned There, the area destroyed by the Army There, an area destroyed by ABRI There, the area that was destroyed by Java people There, Bella's area lined the mountain There, Alama's area lined the mountain There, an area ravaged by SP weapons There, the area is ravaged with new model weapons There, the area we had left behind
Reff: Ao.....ooooo....eee Nalao ena otiae nalu ena otiae Ninga ena otiae nalu ena otiae Mortar nawu ena otiae SP nawu nalu ena otiae Model baru nawu nalu ena atiae Naluk-naluae ene otiae Wemjangame-ak morogoie nalu ena otiae ABRI morogoie nalu ena otiae	Passing beside, passing in front of me Pass me by in front of me Hot mortar shells passed me Heat SP Bullet fires in front of me Hot bullet new model passes in front of me Let the Bullets pass me in the face Soldiers who came to pass me ABRI who came to pass me
Reff: Aiye.....eeeeee Muma-muma Kila-kila Magawo Ningok-a Kelawo Ningok-a Nonelan more Taganelan more Au me Ningoak-a Wan gkalek me Ningoak-a Aiyeu.....Aiye...ee	Our ancestors, Protect us Our ancestors, Protect us Peak of Mount Magawo, Protect Puncak Gunung Kelawo, Protect They came to eat us, Protect us They came to our shoot, Protect us Peak Mountain Au-me, Protect us The top of Mount Wangakalek me, protect us Protect Protect us
Reff: A....aaaaa....ee Nep Amak dainy ao....dainy ao Nagam amak dainy ao...danyao Magawo ki-arat iny enerok ilane Magawo ki-arat iny enerok ilane Kelawo arat inya uriok ilane	Bring a seed to us Bring a string of lovers To Bury Mount Magawoki To Plant at the top of Magawoki To plant at the top of kelawo

⁵ These folk songs were hailed during displacement due to the 1994-1996 military operation. It was written and translated by Paul Kanongopme and Bosco Pogolamon when, in August-September 1997

Nagam amak dainy ao....dany ao Nep amak dainy ao...dainyao Je-je arat inya uriok ilane Ko-ko arat inya uriok ilane Amuk me arat inya uriok ilane Neigo Wonem o nalae dainy ao	Bring the Love strap Bring superior seeds to us To plant at the top of Jeje To plant along the foot of the mountain To Plant the foot of Amukme Mountain (Amungme Territory) People we do not know but care about us, take it
--	--

In 1996 there was a release of hostage taking in Mapenduma. In the same year there was a military operation to free the hostages. At this time, people were very scared and traumatized by the name of the container with Brigadier General Prabowo Subianto, the commander of Kopassus who led Operation of the hostage release. Among the people of West Papua often remind each other with "Take care, do you want to enter to the container? Do you wants to go with the Military?"⁶

Human rights violations continue. This time it happened to the Americans on August 31, 2002 and Indonesia occurred at mile 62-63 Tembagapura Timika, between 2 Post Task Force TNI 515 Kostrad by unknown group. In this event 3 Three people died (2 US citizens and 1 Indonesian citizen) 11 people were seriously and lightly injured. Without a transparent and independent investigation process the Central Jakarta District Court has sentenced Reverend Isak Ondowame to a number of Amungme people.⁷

In April-December 2009 there was a shooting and killing of civilians in Timika West Papua that led to the shooting of West Papua National Liberation Army Commander of the Free Papua Organization, Mr. General Kelly Khwalik, by the Police Mobile Brigade of the Republic of Indonesia. In October 2017 to April 2018, there was also an armed contact in the concession area of PT. Freeport Indonesia between TPN / OPM and joint forces of POLRI / TNI. In this incident a number of civilians have been shot and died and thousands of Amungme civilians and relatives have fled to the forest.

2. Landslide and Humanitarian Tragedy as an effect of PT. Freeport

In conducting its exploitation, PT. Freeport Indonesia is very weak with safety systems for employees. This is evidenced by frequent landslides that resulted in casualties of civilians in the area of Freeport Here we summarize a number of landslides caused by mining PT. Freeport.⁸

In 1995, there was a landslide with the collapse of Lake Wonagon causing casualties and the destruction of a number of facilities, houses and property of the Amungme resident in Banti, Tembagapura. This disaster reaped violent protests from various institutions and communities in West Papua and International.

⁶ Bdk. Piet Matorbongs. Makalah Seminar dalam rangka 40 hari Meninggalnya Almarhum Emiritus Mgr. Herman Moninghoff, OFM di Susteran Jayapura Papua, awal maret 2018. Hal. 5.

⁷ Eben Kirksey, *Freedom in Entangled Words*, West Papua and the Architecture of global Power. Duke University Press Durham and London 2012. Hal. 83-89.

⁸ Lih. Markus Haluk, *Menggugar Freeport, Suatu Jalan Penyelesaian Konflik*, Penerbit Diyai-Honai Center, October 2014. Halaman, 13-20.

In May 2000, a landslide occurred at Freeport, the landslide of the waste rock pile to the landfill at Wonangon Lake killed four sub-contracting workers. The disaster in Wonagon Lake is the third time since June 1998 incident and mudflow in the aftermath of the March 20-21 earthquake of 2000.

On October 9, 2003, another landslide occurred in the Grasberg open pit area. This incident killed 8 people.

On October 11, 2003, 13 Indonesian Freeport workers were buried and two of them were killed. In March 2006, a total of 6 workers were killed and some were injured by the erosion. In May 2013 the biggest avalanche occurred in the Freeport area. In the incident, as many as 28 workers were killed and 10 people survived in wounded conditions. This event is known as the tragedy of the collapse of the Big Gossan tunnel and the event is the biggest accident disaster in Indonesia.⁹

The above disaster continues to befall PT. Freeport in 20 years has never conducted an independent investigation by an international institution that has the legitimacy to conduct an investigation. The Government of Indonesia and the United States and the countries that have shares in this company have never given a firm sanction for negligence in providing life insurance for Amungme workers and surrounding communities.

3. Threat of Ecocide by Freeport

Many leaders and former leaders of the State argue and agree on an agreement on saving the ecology of this planet earth. Indonesia hosted the United Nations Climate Change Conference (UN) in December 2007. The conference was held at the International Convention Center Denpasar Bali. This meeting is a follow-up meeting to discuss preparations of countries in the world to reduce the effects of greenhouse gases after the Kyoto protocol expires in 2012. The United Nation Framework Convention Climate Change (UNFCCC) conference is the 13th and followed by about nine thousand participants from 186 countries. In addition there are about three hundred International NGOs involved. This international conference is covered by more than three hundred international media with a number of journalists over a thousand people. ¹⁰World leaders and the Government of Indonesia discuss the changing temperature of the planet earth, without taking real action on the destruction of the environment, mountains, water and the entire ecosystem conducted by PT. Freeport massively, systematically mercilessly in Tembagapura Timika West Papua. Based on the facts in the past 40 years it has clearly shown that there are humanitarian and ecological disasters in Tanah Amungsa and Bumi Kamoro Timika by PT. Freeport.

One fact of the ecological disaster by Freeport is that the modified ajkwa deposition area (ModADA) on the banks of the Ajkwa River, Mimika Regency, Papua, is unable to accommodate the residual sand sediments of the mine.

On April 2, 2017, the Mining Advocacy Network (JATAM) suspected pollution not only in the Ajkwa River, but also in five other rivers in Mimika. As an illustration, said Coordinator Melat Nahar Jatam Campaign, the production of 1 gram of gold produces 2.1 tons of waste material and 5.8 kilogram of toxic

⁹ Lih. Laporan Tim Pemantauan Komisi Nasional Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia terhadap runtuhnya Terowongan Big Gossan PT. Freeport Indonesia pada 14 Mei 2013, Halaman 2.

¹⁰ https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Konferensi_Perubahan_Iklim_Perserikatan_Bangsa-Bangsa_2007

emissions such as heavy metals, arsenic, mercury, and cyanide. "You can imagine how the damage to water happens."¹¹

On March 13, 2018 Yazid Nurhuda, Director of Complaints, Oversight and Administrative Sanctions of the Ministry of the Environment, confirmed that "We have started supervising since 2017 and found 47 violations grouped in certain sections."¹²

From the same agency, the Director General of Forestry and Environmental Planning of the Ministry of Forestry, San Afri Awang, said that the residual sand sediment (muds) has spilled into rivers, forests and estuaries. According to Awang, this is not yet encapsulated in the Freeport environment file. "The impact is everywhere. It must be an amendment amendment because it extends beyond the scope of the approved territory."¹³

The Supreme Audit Agency (BPK) considers Freeport's mining exploitation in Timika West Papua damaging the environment due to the spillage of the remainder of the mine. Extension of dikes and changes to waste utilization schemes also do not have an environmental permit. As a result, the potential environmental losses incurred reached Rp 185 trillion. BPK also assessed PT Freeport Indonesia's mining activities have damaged the environment. Based on field inspection and satellite imagery, the Freeport mine waste spilled from upriver to the sea. Waste also spread to other watersheds in coastal areas of Mimika Regency, Papua. "The forest is gone, the river is gone, the fishermen living there are exposed, why leave it?"¹⁴

The same thing is affirmed by the Chairman of Commission VIII DPR RI, Saleh Partaonan Daulay. He urged PT Freeport to pay more attention to the ecosystems in their mining areas. Continuing mining is not expected to damage the environment. Therefore, environmental damage can cause disasters that harm all parties.¹⁵

a. Profile of PT Freeport Indonesia

1. Area: 2.6 million hectares or equal to 6.2% of the land area of Papua¹⁶
- ✓ Location: 120 kilometers from shore
- ✓ The length of the embankment: West 54 kilometers and 55 kilometers east
- ✓ Water capacity: 36.6 million cubic water per year
- ✓ Sediment capacity: 230 thousand tons per day

b. Alleged infringement

- ✓ There are tailings deposits coming out of ModADA
- ✓ Freeport has no environmental permit on the impact of changes in tailings utilization methods on aquatic biota
- ✓ Addition of embankment length at ModADA

c. The value of the ecosystem is sacrificed by region

- ✓ ModADA: Rp 10.706.969.394.593

¹¹ <https://bisnis.tempo.co/read/873246/audit-bpk-limbah-freeport-mengalir-ke-laut>

¹² <http://www.hukumonline.com/berita/baca/lt58b558621f5c2/anomali-negara-dalam-pusaran-freeport>

¹³ Ibid

¹⁴ <https://bisnis.tempo.co/read/873246/audit-bpk-limbah-freeport-mengalir-ke-laut>

¹⁵ <http://www.republika.co.id/berita/ekonomi/makro/15/05/23/noswdh-freeport-didesak-wujudkan-tambang-ramah-lingkungan>

¹⁶ In fact, at the start of PT FI's operations, it only had a concession area of 10,908 hectares.

- ✓ Estuary: Rp 8.211.764.892.242
- ✓ Sea: Rp 166.099.643.700.642
- ✓ Total: Rp 185.018.377.987.478

d. Other suspected pollution areas

- ✓ River Aghawagon
- ✓ River Otomona / Otomona
- ✓ Sungai Minajerwi
- ✓ River Aimoe
- ✓ Tipuka River

In addition to the 5 major rivers that allegedly have been polluted, according to the findings of the field there are many contaminated small rivers. This river, flowing from the community area of Amungme Tribe to the South of the living area of Kamoro Tribal District of Timika West Papua. Here we list 110 times allegedly polluted by Freeport limbag that flows from 24 villages within the Tembagapura District within the Amungme Tribe community.

River Name	Villages	Explanation
1.Wanogon nama Kali & Wanogoma dem atau Tega dana Wanagon 2. Kuaro Wil 3. Tagaro wil 4.Hagap ogo ung 5.Oragamao kini 6.Uhi nogo ung 7.KalogoPONOGO ung 8.Utekinogo ung 9.Nikailoni 10.Nepkailoni 11.Mulkinogo ung 12.Kawi kinogo ung 13.Damune-tulogoung 14.Kemehil nogoung 15.Bantok goung 16. Ema-tomowil 17.Anipon nogoung 18.Entawar nogoung 19. Wani 20. Komki nogoung 21. Komplik ogoung 22. Mea wonemo nogoung/kali kopi 23. Ogoltanipo nogoung 24. Kul-wulli 25. Amut ogoung 26. Jewek ogoung 27. Awal tawarma nogoung	1. Village Waa 2. Village Bewilawak 3. Village Doliningokin 4. Village BeaneKogom 5. Village Jongkogoma 6. Village Miniponogoma 7. Village Nosolanop	Agap ogoung and Wanogoung rivers are polluted to other rivers and flow from Tembagapura to Timika as Wanogoung or Otomona

1.Hilamao nogong 2.Nemtaro nogoung 3.Uk-in utekia 4.Komki nogoung 5.Nosola nogoung 6.Jekeroki nogoung 7.Jani 8.Uyalema nogoung 9.Woep ogoung 11. Utapamo nogoung 12. Akalma nogoung 13. Amarbo nogoung 14. Tarama nogoung 15. Nigip-nigip onogoung 16. Kolamul ogoung 17. Hono-goung 18. Tongma nogoung 19. Wawu nogoung 20. Meilparki nogoung 21. Toga nogoung 22.Kalogopo nogoung 23.Hiom ogoung 24.Etal ogoung 25.Dun nogoung 26.Inopo nogoung 27.Ding ogoung 28.Buruk ogoung 29.Akogul ogoung 30.Kelo goung/kelangin 31.Konma nogoung 32.Dekgok koma nomon 33.Alar palarki nogoung 34.Atuagamoki nogoung 35.Bemogoung 36.Awungki nogoung 37.Tsingo goung 38. Meluk ogoung 39.Amekagamki nogoung 40.Dingma nogoung 41.Tarama nogoung 42.Hurni are 43.Magakam wilki 44.Domogoung 45.Beanogoung 46.Nemao nogoung 47.Ensawar ogoung.	1. Village Tsinga 2. Village Bewilawak 3. Village Doliningok-in 4. Village Beanek-ogom 5. Village Jongkogoma 6. Village Miniponogoma 7. Village Nosolanop	Beano-goung river polluted into other rivers and Flows to Timika called the river Tsingogoung or Otakwa
---	---	---

48. Kalbug nogoung 49. Kailtumki nogoung 50. Kemakini 51. Mag-ogoung 52. Minipo nogoung 53. Polma nogoung 54. Jongko goung 55. Nagalaki nogoung 56. Jipulogoung 57. Bengma nogoung 58. Iyom ogoung 59. Aganeweyoki nogoung 60. Me-hermongamo nogoung 61. Mingma nogoung 63. Nagul ogoung 64. Kaing ogoung 65. Kerawalma nogoung 66. Dilamul ogoung		
1. Aroa-nogoung 2. Dupia-nogoung 3. Poel-ogoung 4. Jongkogoung 5. Nengkong-ogoung 6. Tanogoung 7. Kempamo-nogoung 8. Ulal-nogoung 9. Wab-nogoung 10. Uttawar-ogoung 11. Teh-nogoung 12. Bun-ogoung 13. Woung-ogoung 14. Omban-ogoung 15. Minipo-nogoung 16. Hotawar-ogoung 17. Simat-ogoung 18. Dagalin-onogoung 19. Wiwilin-ogoung 20. Anggait-ogoung 21. Mulelekia 22. Kanipoa 23. Suampiga 24. Umaha 25. Olaronomon dan telaga Olaro.	1. Arwanop 2. Waa 3. Village Banti I 4. Village Banti II 5. Village Opitawak 7. Village Ombani 8. Village Aingokgin 9. Village Jagamin 10. Baluni	This river in Timika is called the Ajkwa River

e. Freeport Tailings Disaster for Community Life

According to R. Hamsky's 2014 study, the presence of the company can also lead to a high gap in which Freeport failed to occupy promises to occupy the welfare of the Amungme and Kamoro tribes, and then tailings waste damaged rivers and seas which later became the source of the Kamoro's livelihood as fishermen shifted by moving to higher ground for farming and raising.¹⁷ Environmental impacts, Freeport's tailing waste discharged in river systems has so far led to:

- a. The loss of ecosystems around the mine sites such as wildlife pollution around exposed to heavy metals,
- b. Death of river Aikwa, Wanagon and Otomona functions, as the river body is filled with waste tailings piles of extraction residues from hazardous chemicals resulting in freshwater life being destroyed,
- c. In addition, the impact of tailings waste so far can be known, very dangerous for the lives of surrounding communities, such as the Kamoro who depend on the Aikwa estuary, about 60% of water is used for drinking and 95% of the water is used for washing.
- d. The impact of heavy metals on the health of the Kamoro tribe is known to cause inflammation of the lining of the brain (meningitis), resulting in the death of the Kamoro infant,
- e. Damage to the digestion of the nervous system, reproductive disorders, respiratory disorders, lungs, eyes, cataracts, then to a reduced life expectancy and diarrhea,
- f. In addition, the problem of pollution of environmental conditions causes other health problems, Polio, DHF, Allergies, ISPA, Flu and categorized types of diseases that are affected, environmental factors due to heavy metal contamination of tailings.¹⁸

Wanagon River, is one of the rivers used by PT. Freeport to dispose of tailings waste. Tailings waste is dumped at 200-300 tonnes / day while a 70-tonne of increased tailings causes buildup in the river body to the sea. The tailings contain heavy metals comprising: Selenium (Se), Arsenic (As), Zinc (Zn), Mangan (Mn), Copper (Cu) and others. Empirically this heavy metal content has exceeded the scientific threshold (phitotoxicity).¹⁹

Based on empirical evidence known some organisms that contaminated heavy metal toxic consist of:

- a. For shrimp larvae (Caridinasp), Adult Shrimp (Macrobrachium rosenbergii),
- b. Fish and minnow fish larvae (Cibrinodon variegatus and phimephales promelas),
- c. River algae (chlorella), embryos and rainbowfish larvae (melanotaenia sp ledida),
- d. Invertebrates (gammarusd and Nassarius sp)

While the contamination of heavy metal plants that consists of 15 Types of Plants; Celery, Green mustard, red and green spinach, kale, beans, bengkoang, potatoes, cassava, taro, rice, cucumber, green cucumber, cucumber and cauliflower proven heavy metal 5-6% .²⁰

¹⁷ Hamsky R: Dampak Operasi PT Freeport pada suku Kamoro, eJurnal Hubungan Ilmu Internasional, 2014, 2 (2), 411426, ISSN, 0000-0000-ejurnal.hi.fisib.unmul.org

¹⁸ Ibid

¹⁹ Ibid

²⁰ Lih. Laonso H.E, Dkk, 2012: *Eksperimental Study of Maining Tailings Permeability Level PT.Freeport Indonesia With Emulsion Asphalt Soil Stabilization*, Fakultas Teknik, Universitas Hasanudin Makasar

The presence of heavy metals can result in the death of acute and terrestrial organisms with an average mortality rate of 50% ie in fish, shrimp and other aquatic biota while the impact on organisms i.e mangrove forest, sago and terrestrial vegetation undergoes drought and death.²¹

In addition, the impact on human life, showing the health effects that have been known, the accumulation of heavy metals contain heavy metal elements exceeding the threshold value causing chronic poisoning symptoms caused to the human body in the form of irritable bowel, nerve and cell damage.²²

From the results of interviews and findings in the field shows that the impact of heavy metal accumulation during this time cause damage to human organs such as, intestinal damage, liver damage, irritation, nerve damage if exceeded, will cause paralysis and death. From 1977-2012, 1000 people died, due to hazardous toxic waste from PT. Freeport that accumulates in the body.²³

f. Freeport and Ice Melt in Cartenz

Mount Nemangkawi, Ersberg and Grasberg, once covered in eternal snow due to mining exploitation, have affected the melting of snow.

Lonnie Thompson, senior researcher from Ohio State's research center Byrd Polar, who is also a professor from the School of Earth Sciences and geologists from Ohio State University estimates that glaciers in the Puncak Jaya mountains of Papua are threatened to disappear due to melting. Snow in the mountains is melting due to global warming. "It is estimated that the ice will last a few years."²⁴

Thompson took three ice core samples from the Puncak Jaya Mountains. The research, which is the result of cooperation of National Science Foundation, Freeport mining company, and Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics Agency (BMKG) is drilling ice core which residing in Puncak Jaya with height of 16 thousand feet, into three bedrock. The first ice along the 30 meters, the second ice 32 meters and the third ice along the 26 meters.²⁵

g. Lorenz National Park Ecosistent Destruction

PT. Freeport Indonesia uses the Lorenz National Park Protected Forest Area in Mimika Regency in its operational activities covering a minimum area of 4,535.93 Ha without a permit to borrow and use the forest area and this is contrary to Forestry Law (Law) Number 41 of 1999 in conjunction with Law Number 19 of 2004 Where PT. Freeport Indonesia carries out mining operational activities in the DMLZ (Deep Mill Level Zone) area and extends the western and eastern embankments without an Environmental Permit; where PT. Freeport Indonesia has caused ecosystem changes due to the discharge of mining operational waste (tailings) in rivers, forests, estuaries, and has reached marine areas. Furthermore, Presidential Decree (Keppres) Number 41 of 2004 concerning permits or agreements in the mining sector in forest areas, explains that; PTFI is one of 13 (thirteen) companies whose permits or agreements in the mining sector existed before the enactment of the Forestry Law.

²¹ Ibid

²² Lih. Herman D.Z, 2006, Tinjauan terhadap Tailing Mengandung Unsur Pencemar Arsen (As), Merkuri (Hg), Timbal (Pb), dan Kadmium (Cd), dari sisa pengolahan bijih logam. Pusat Sumber Daya Geologi Indonesia. Vol. 1, No.1.

²³ Lih. Januarius Wakerkwa: Dampak Pembuangan Limbah Tailings PT Freeport Papua Terhadap Kehidupan Sosial di Kampung Waa Distrik Tembagapura Kabupaten Mimika. Hal. 6), Tahun 2012.

²⁴ <https://dunia.tempo.co/read/1074926/terungkap-pohon-mahkota-duri-yesus-tahan-perubahan-iklim-ekstrim>

²⁵ Ibid

The Presidential Decree explains that business implementation in the protected forest area is based on a borrow-to-use permit, the terms of which are determined by the Minister of Forestry. The extension and expansion of the western and eastern embankments of ModADA (Modifield Aijwa Deposition Area) have not been regulated in AMDAL (Environmental Impact Analysis) 300K. PT.FI has chosen in Chapter 6.2.2.1 in AMDAL 300K 1997 an alternative regarding tailings management, namely a modified DPA (Budget Implementation Document) where the total area required is 230 km². Based on the matters stated in AMDAL 300K, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry determined that the activities of the west and east embankments of ModADA are outside the scope of DELH and outside the environmental permits held by PT. Freeport Indonesia.

Based on the calculation of ecosystem services lost due to the use of rivers and surrounding areas for transportation and placement of tailings by PT. Rp. 185,018,377,989,478.00 (one hundred eighty-five trillion eighteen billion three hundred thirty-seven million nine hundred eighty ninety thousand four hundred seventy-eight rupiah). Due to the impact of this taling, PTFI has provided participation funds from 2011 to 2015 amounting to Rp. 343,131,000,000.00 (three hundred forty-three billion one hundred thirty-one million rupiah) to the Papua Provincial Government and the Mimika Regency Government as compensation for the tailings management system, which is indicated to show PTFI's awareness of the environmental impact on the ecosystem due to the tailings disposal. The findings of damage and destruction with the expansion of the western and eastern embankments of ModADA (Modifield Aijwa Deposition Area) which have not been regulated in AMDAL 300K, indicate that there are weaknesses in the management of upper mining, both due to the existence of policies and weaknesses in the internal control system. Where there has been no firm stance from the government, in this case the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) regarding the use of Protected Forest Areas by PTFI. Presidential Decree (Keppres) Number 41 of 2004 concerning permits or agreements in the mining sector in forest areas, explains that PTFI is one of 13 companies whose permits or agreements in the mining sector existed before the enactment of the Indonesian Forestry Law (Republic of Indonesia).

The Presidential Decree explains that business operations in protected forest areas are based on borrow-to-use permits, the terms of which are determined by the Minister of Forestry. Of the 13 companies mentioned in Presidential Decree No. 41 of 2004, only PT. Freeport Indonesia (PTFI) which has not yet obtained a Forest Area Borrow-Use Permit (IPPKH); because PT Freeport Indonesia has not implemented the points in the principle permit (permit issued before IPPKH). Based on the results of the inspection, it shows that PT Freeport Indonesia uses protected forests of at least: 4,535.93 Ha to support its operational activities. The Borrow-to-Use Forest Area Permit (IPPKH) which has not yet been issued also results in the potential for PNB (Non-Tax State Revenue) from the use of forest areas which has not been received by the State.

4. Freeport and Inter-Tribal Wars in Timika

The conflict between Papuans occurred in Timika West Papua, the pros and cons of the blood and bone community's acceptance by Freeport calling it a 1% grant. Some Amungme communities led by Tom Beanal, as founder and chairman of LEMASA (Amungme Traditional Society Institution) along with Mama Yosepa Alomang expressly declined any grant including funds by Freeport. LEMASA argues, self esteem

and the struggle of the Amungme tribe to fight for self-esteem and all the wealth that has been exploited by Freeport is far more valuable and most important with the grant of funds.

On the contrary, a number of Amungme figures such as Andreas Anggaibak and several other figures who have been successfully provoked by Freeport claim to be ready to receive grant funds of PT. Freeport. The pros and cons of the Amungme community in relation to Freeport's aid have affected other relatives, Dani, Moni, Mee, Damai, Kamoro and Nduga. Later on, the conflict occurred between the internal stakeholders Amungme tribe and Amungme tribe with the tribes of other relatives.

The 1% grant fund by Freeport is the main cause of continued conflict of war between the Dani tribe with Damai, Dani tribe with Amungme and vice versa with other tribes. The consolidation of almost all the tribes in the mountains including Kamoro established LEMASA to fight for self-esteem, against Freeport for human rights violations, environmental damage with grant aid grant, PT. Freeport managed to destroy LEMASA, unity among the Amungme tribe with other relatives.²⁶

In other words, a 1% grant is awarded as a Freeport effort to thwart people's demands for ecological environmental issues, human rights abuses and social imbalances that can be generated by the company during the Company's First Contract of Work in 1967-1991. It is seen that the company's presence never involves local people in decision making, then the company destroys the natural environment of society by disposing of tailings waste without any processing.

In the past 22 years, PT. Freeport managed to divert the attention and demands of their struggle about the Crimes of humanity to the material. PT. Freeport, but with a 1% grant Freeport company has managed to destroy the entire internal unity of the Amungme Tribe, Kamoro and other relatives tribe built through LEMASA.

At the time of the Papuan people, especially the tribes of kin do the action as well as make demands on all the crimes of humanity and the destruction of ecosystem, then in the same time, conflict and war tribe between kin tribe happened at Kwamki Lama and in Tembagapura. Thus, much of the time and energy of the community of landowner rights owners to engage in conflict, war and peace. For Freeport companies, most importantly, tribal war conflicts have no impact on the company's production process. Regardless of the casualties that have fallen from the conflict between tribes since 1996 until now for Freeport companies will not care. It appears that the Freeport Company, well aware of the impact of Papuan unity in 1994-1996 with LEMASA coming to impact on their demands and opposition to Freeport that barked on the paralysis of Freeport's 4-day corporate activity in 1996.

5. Freeport and Degradation of Papuan

Political Rights It's no secret that PT. Freeport in the land of Amungsa Timika West Papua is full of political interests of Indonesia and the United States. Based on existing documents and studies, it has demonstrated the Indonesian occupation of West Papua on May 1, 1963 with the plays of the New York Agreement on August 15, 1962 and won the implementation of popular opinion in the Indonesian way of using Mufakat deliberation system by appointing 1025 West Papuans.²⁷

The signing of the Freeport I Work Contract was conducted between the Government of Indonesia and Freeport witnessed by USA ambassador to Indonesia in 1967 in Jakarta Capital City of the Republic of

²⁶ Bdk. Amirudin Al Rahap dan Aderito Jesus de Soares, *Op ciet*, halaman, 172.

²⁷ Lih.P.J Drooglever; *Tindakan Pilihan Bebas: Orang Papua dan Penentuan NAsib Sendiri*, Naskah Terjemahan Bahasan Indonesia Cetakan Pertama, Kanisiua 2010. Cetakan I, Hal, 120-220.

Indonesia. The signing was done before the two years of the People's Consultation in June-August 1969. Thus, the signing of both parties was full of political interests between Indonesia and Freeport.

By law, this signing is invalid. Because at that time, the people of West Papua have not yet made a public opinion of the Government of Indonesia (PEPERA) version and endorsed by the United Nations. Thus, it can be concluded that PEPERA is done solely for the ambition of Indonesia and USA (United State of America) to get the natural wealth of Nemangkawi mountain fate of the Papuan nation ready to Determine Self-Fate for Independent and sovereign Full has been sacrificed.

Freeport's investment problem in Timika West Papua has a long tail. Therefore, in addition to the Papuan people who become victims of the interests of capitalist also became the victims are the Secretary General of the United Nations Hammarskjold, President U.S.A John F. Kennedy and President of Indonesia Soekarno.

After 30 years of research, Professor Greg Paulgrain concludes that the plane crash and the death of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Hammarskjold in December 1961 in Congo, the shooting of President John F. Kennedy in 1962 in the USA, the fall of President Sukarno with the resurrection tactic The Indonesian Communist Party in Indonesia is played by CIA Director Allan Dulles in securing the interests of Freeport Investments in Timika West Papua.

After the ill-fated incident of the leaders mentioned above, Indonesian President General Soeharto passed Law No. 01 of 1967 on Foreign Investment in Indonesia, as a strategy to smooth Freeport investment in Timika West Papua.²⁸

In conducting exploitation in Timika West Papua for more than 45 years PT. Freeport always gets all the privileges. The Indonesian government places TNI / Polri forces to guard the exploitation of Freeport companies. While every Amungme and Kamoro and West Papuan people are protesting against a policy that does not side with them easily companies and security forces allege as separatists and vandals as well as various other allegations of abuse. Until now, Freeport's investment in Timika West Papua has been maintained in ways full of lies and manipulations on the destruction of ecosystems and bones, the blood and lives of the people of West Papua.

6. Freeport and breach of Agreement with the Parties

It has been proven that PT. Freeport has always deliberately neglected to comply with any agreements made with the Community of Landowner Rights. Failure to comply with the agreement in January, 1974 where in the beginning has been discussed the rights of obligations of Freeport and Amungme leaders mediated by the Provincial Government when it becomes strong evidence to this day. In addition to the agreement, several agreements made with the community of landowner rights in their implementation have never been complied with by Freeport.

The denial of the agreement also took place in the Contract of Work I, April 1967. For almost 30 years of exploitation but its contribution has never been clear to the people of Indonesia and the people of West Papua, but only benefit the political and military elites in Indonesia. The same thing happened with the Second Contract of Work, 1991. In this II work contract clause did not discuss the company's obligation

²⁸ Lih. Greg Paulgrain, *The Incubus of Intervention, Conflicting Indonesia Strategies of John F. Kennedy and Allen Dulles*, Kuala Lumpur, 2014, Halaman. 10-50.

to the Community of landowner rights owners ie Amungme and Kamoro Tribe as well as other relatives tribes in West Papua.

The breach of agreement is also made by this company to the government of Timika Regency and the provincial government of Papua. One of the latest examples is the negotiation of 16 demands submitted by the Governor of Papua Province, Lukas Enembe, S.IP, MH to the Freeport company where the company was originally ready to implement but until 5 years of Governor Enembe leadership not much change made by PT. Freeport.

The most recent case is the payment of compensation, the use of surface water since 2011-2017 by PT. Freeport Indonesia with Value Rp. 5.3 Triliun, which underlies Provincial Regulation No. 5 of 1990 stating that Freeport is obliged to pay surface water tax to the region of Rp10 per m³ / sec. The commercial administration decisions at the District to provincial levels won the Provincial Government but Freeport never paid any attention.²⁹ Later, after Governor Lukas Enembe, S.IP, MH did not serve as Governor of the Papua Province on leave for the Second Anniversary Campaign, amid the vacuum of the Supreme Court ruling "Cancel the Tax Court Decision Number Put-79857 / PP / M.XVB / 24 / 2017, January 18, 2017." ³⁰ Under this decision, Freeport no longer pays for surface water surface compensation. This decision indicated many loaded with the game between the judges Supreme Court with PT. Freeport. It is surprising and questionable that the decision of the Supreme Court Justice took place in February 2018 and published in May 2018.

7. Military Business In The Ptft Mining Area

The status of PT. Freeport Indonesia as Ovitnas (national vital object) as regulated in the Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 63 of 2004 concerning: Securing National Vital Objects; as well as the decision of the Minister of Mineral Resources of the Republic of Indonesia, Number: 270.K/HK.02/MEM.S/2022 concerning: National Vital Objects in the Sector of Energy and Mineral Resources as a legal instrument for the existence of the TNI/Polri task force in the mining area PT.Freeport Indonesia which rotates from TNI/Polri battalion units throughout Indonesia. Security task force in carrying out security duties in the PT Ovitnas area. Freeport Indonesia uses identities (names) according to the culture of native Papuans such as the Piang Siri Task Force, the Amole (congratulations) Task Force and other names that are common in the social life of the Papuan people.

However, in practice the security of the Ovitnas PT area. Freeport Indonesia; its presence with certain targets with the term "come with an M16 (light assault rifle with 5.56 mm caliber) and go home with 16M (16 billion rupiah)". Target 16M (16 Billion Rupiah) in PT's security system. Freeport Indonesia as a National Vital object is as follows:

1. Land Transportation Security Project

Bus transportation security business PT mining area employees. Freeport Indonesia is fully controlled by the PT Ovitnas Task Force. Freeport Indonesia in 2002 since the shooting of international school teachers (Ted Burcon, Ricky Spears and FX Bangbang Riwanto) who were on holiday in Timika and

²⁹ <http://www.m.visione.co.id/detail/1123/gubernur-papua-minta-freeport-segara-bayar-ganti-rugi-kepada-rakyat-papua>

³⁰ <https://katadata.co.id/berita/2018/04/19/hakim-ma-batalkan-kewajiban-freeport-bayar-pajak-air-rp-26-triliun>

were shot at mile 62/63 on August 29 2002. Bus transportation security business PT employees. Freeport Indonesia (excluding material transportation) runs 4 times in one (1) day with routes 2 (two) times down to Timika and 2 (two) times up to Tembagapura; with the provision of security costs of \$ 7,000 x 4 per day with an average total per year of \$ 10,080,000.

2. Transportation of Gold panners.

LWB PT vehicle transportation facilities. Freeport Indonesia is almost completely used by the PTFI National Ovitnas Task Force for PTFI Security purposes and is also used economically by members of the PT FI Security Task Force. Freeport Indonesia (TNI/Polri) for the purpose of transporting and picking up gold panners from Timika to Tembagapura and vice versa from Copperpura to Timika at a cost per person of Rp. 3,500,000. The capacity to load people in one trip is 11 (eleven) people with a target per trip of Rp. 38,000,000

3. Boxed Food Business in the PTFI Area

Apart from transporting gold panners, the Ovitnas Task Force of PT. Freeport Indonesia also utilizes PT catering food boxes. Freeport Indonesia for distribution to gold panners spread across the PT concession area. Freeport Indonesia (Wanamon/Aijwa river flow, approximately 3000 people; with a boxed meal price of IDR 100,000/box.

4. Liquor Business (Miras) PTFI area

Liquor (alcohol) has become a military business unit with tempting profits for members of the PT Ovitnas Task Force. Freeport Indonesia has since opened access for prospectors to enter the mining area (Wanamon Aijwa River) from upstream to downstream, where the selling price in the gold panning area has been increased many times up to 300% of the purchase price (official agent 150,000 and the selling price in the panning area is 500,000) .

5. Entertaining Women Business in the PTFI area

The PTFI National Ovitnas Task Force also facilitates comfort women in certain areas such as mile 38/39, mile 50, mile 68, mile 74 for commercial sex for gold panners. Placement of comfort women in tent-roofed huts built by members of the PTFI Ovidnas Task Force to provide commercial sexual services for prospectors at a rate of 1 gram of gold or the equivalent of Rp. 1,300,000.

6. Attack on the Concentrate Smelting Factory.

Attack on PT concentrate smelting factory. Freeport Indonesia at mile 74 Tembagapura is a routine at the end of the year of PT mining operations. Freeport Indonesia. At the end of the current year on the 10th of December, there will definitely be attacks by mining communities against the PT concentrate factory. Freeport Indonesia at mile 74. In a series of attacks in the mile 74 area, the security forces only arrested the perpetrators, secured evidence (concentrates) and took the perpetrators of the attacks to the police for temporary security to be released without legal proceedings.

II. VARIOUS ADVOCACY EFFORTS FOR FREEPORT CRIMES

The struggle to divide the self-esteem and dignity of the Amungme and Kamoro tribes and the people of West Papua in Timika, on Human Rights Violations and ecological damage by Freeport McMoRan Copper and Gold and TNI / POLRI, the people advocate through non-governmental organizations as well as individuals. In this review, we will briefly describe the role of institutions and personally by Amungme leaders.

1. Advocacy through Non-Governmental Organizations and Churches

Although many institutions are struggling to voice Human Rights Violations and Ecological Destruction that occurred in the Amungme and Tribe of Kamoro by Freeport and TNI / Police, we only selected some institutions that were specifically involved from the beginning to the present. Some institutions are the Amungme Tribal Society (LEMASA), the Institute for Human Rights Studies and Advocacy (ELSHAM), and the Leadership of the Catholic and Protestant Churches (Papuan Evangelical Church Church, Evangelical Christian Church in Tanah Papua).

a. The Amungme Tribal Society (LEMASA)

Awareness of the victims of PT. Freeport policy and the Indonesian Military against the Amungme and Kamoro Tribes that have degraded the right to life and ecological destruction, some Amungme Tribe leaders thought of establishing a common institution. Amungme's leading figures in establishing LEMASA include Tom Beanal, Mama Yosepa Alomang, Luke Amisin, John Pinimet, Benny Tsinawatme, Paul Kanongopme, John Kasamol, Yopi Kilangin and Victor Beanal.

In June 1994, in Timika West Papua the Amungme Tribe Society was established. The presence of LEMASA was attended and inaugurated by the Regent of Fak-Fak, J.P. Matondang. Two years later, in July 1996 the notarial deed was approved by the Government of Indonesia. The foundation of LEMASA is to fight for the existence and self-esteem of the Amungme Tribe. "We want to be masters on our own land that has been our place of life. We do not want to be considered like a passenger. We want anyone who comes to the land of Amungsa and West Papua to think of us as an integral part of the whole environment. We want to be acknowledged like everyone else too, who is recognized for his dignity and self-esteem. " ³¹ The presence of LEMASA by other Papuan tribes such as the Kamoro, Mee, Moni, Lany and Papuans from other Indigenous territories, Domberay, Saireri, Ha-Anim view LEMASA's goals and struggles for their self-esteem as well, for the self-esteem of the Papuan people . Therefore, all involved actively contribute to fully support LEMASA's programs and policies. Father Nato Gobay, Projo, is one of the Pastor from Mee Tribes who has a big part in advocating the issue of Human Rights Violations in Timika and the birth of LEMASA. He said that, *"to fight for the destruction of the civilization of the Amungme Tribe and the Nation of Papua, cannot walk and fight each, but through working together. With that awareness, we had a full discussion and founded LEMASA. "* ³²

The leadership structure of LEMASA follows the Indigenous leadership system, each clan and territory designating who represents them to sit in LEMASA's leadership structure, starting from Zero

³¹ Tom Beanal, Februari 2002.

³² Wawancara dengan Pastor Nato Gobay Pr, Jayapura Maret 2011.

Naesorei, Nera Neisorei, and Amungme Naisorei. Peak Tom Beanal was appointed Isorai Negel (Chairman Amungme Naisorei) and Chairman of LEMASA.

In the early years of LEMASA's struggle and work program went well in the advocacy of the Amungme Tribal Rights. But slowly and steadily, Freeport has killed the spirit and spirit of LEMASA in a systematic way. Lately Freeport has made LEMASA one of the Freeport Bureaus with Amungme Tribes. Therefore, the Chairman of LEMASA selected through the Amungme Tribal Peoples Congregations, must be approved by Freeport. In some instances, Freeport appointed a number of new LEMASA leaders who opposed the election results of LEMASA's chairman through the Amungme Tribal Peoples Congress. In the course of recent years, LEMASA has only a name without spirit and spirit. Freeport managed to destroy and kill LEMASA.

b. ELSHAM West Papua

West Papuan Human Rights Studies and Advocacy Institute (ESHAM) has a major role in advocating for victims of violence and human rights violations committed by Freeport and the Indonesian Military in West Papua. The spirit of the birth of ELSHAM institution was due to the issue of human rights violations in Timika West Papua. One of the founders of this institute was John Rumbiak, who was also a pioneer in revealing Human Rights abuses in Ela, Bella, Alama and Timika in 1994-1996 by the Indonesian Military under Prabowo.

The Human Rights Issue of John Rumbiak, during his visit to Timika in 1994, saw firsthand the facts of racial and terror violence and murder, human rights violations everywhere in the city of Timika. ABRI (Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia) who was in power at that time, committed abuses of human rights arbitrarily. They carried out kidnappings, some residents were forcibly removed, while others were held for weeks in a container (used as toilet). People live in intimidation, trauma and mutual suspicion between each other. John Rumbiak felt the immediate impact of ABRI's presence and the development of transmigration, which had ruined the world of Amungme and Kamoro life.

Considering such a situation, John Rumbiak began advocating the Amungme and Kamoro Tribe with Church leaders, Adat leaders, female figures in Timika and West Papua. ELSHAM and John Rumbiak became one of the centers and hopes of the Amungme and Kamoro people in the fight for Human Rights Violations.

ELSHAM together with a number of NGOs at the Indonesian level in Jakarta such as ELSAM Jakarta, the Indonesian Forum for Environment (WALHI), the Jakarta Legal Aid Institute, KontraS (Victims of Violence) and a number of other institutions made efforts to assist, educate and train victims and a number of figures from the Amungme - Kamoro and a number of other West Papua figures.

In 2003 ELSHAM West Papua advocated the shooting of 3 US citizens at Mile 62-63. John Rumbiak fought diligently for the perpetrators and the settlement was made publicly. In 2004, John Rumbiak after returning an interview with the FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation) in connection with the shooting of the American citizen, he fell ill. Until now, John Rumbiak is undergoing healing process in New York, USA. Since then, ELSHAM West Papua and John Rumbiak have not been able to maximally advocate human rights violations and the destruction of Ecology in Timika West Papua.

c. Church Leaders in West Papua

The Church Leaders in Tanah Papua are specifically the Bishop of Jayapura diocese, Mgr. Herman Munninghoff OFM has a big hand in revealing Human Rights violations and Ecological destruction carried out by PT. Freeport or ABRI at that time. Bishop Herman Munninghoff 's report on the human rights violation of the local population in Timika in 1994/1995 opened the eyes of the Indonesian public and the international community. In addition to the role of the Catholic Church as described above, the Papuan church leaders of the Papuan Gospel (Kingmi Papua) and the GKI in Tanah Papua have a big hand in fighting for human rights violations in Timika West Papua. Continuous moral and coordination support with a number of personal figures and through institutions such as ELSHAM West Papua, LBH Papua, YPMD, YALY Foundation, and self-help organizations at the National Indonesia level in Jakarta.

Although the struggle for human rights enforcement in Timika West Papua championed by the Head of Church Institutions and NGOs in Papua and Indonesia is denied by PT. Freeport and the Government of Indonesia by not processing the perpetrators including independent investigation of PT. Freeport over all policies that impact on human rights violations and Ecological destruction, but the public eye-opening struggle by highlighting the fact of human rights violations committed by the Church Leaders in West Papua needs to be appreciated.

In commemorating the 40 days of his death, Emeritus Mgr. Herman Munninghoff OFM, in Jayapura, many people have acknowledged and appreciated his courage and persistence in fighting for Human Rights in Timika. The struggle for human rights enforcement in West Papua is a challenge for the leaders of the Catholic Church in 5 dioceses in Tanah Papua today, namely Archbishop Merauke, Bishop of Jayapura, Bishop of Agats Asmat, Bishop of Manokwari Sorong and Bishop of Timika diocese . Similarly, it is a challenge for other leaders of the Church of Dedominasi, the GKI Christian Church (Gospel Christian Church) Synod in Papua, the Chairman of the Papuan Evangelical Synod of Papua, the Chairman of the Baptist Sionde Papua and the Chairman of the GIDI (Indonesian Evangelical Church) of Papua and the Chairman of the GIDI and Papua Muslim Assembly.

2. Provincial Government of Papua

Lukas Enembe is the only Papuan governor who dares to protest Freeport's policies that have harmed the Amungme, Kamoro and Papuans. After Enembe was sworn in as Governor of Papua, by the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia in March 2013, Governor Enemba submitted 17 lawsuits to PT. Freeport to be met.³³ The demands of Governor Enembe are presented in negotiations with the Freeport Indonesia Leadership in Denpasar Bali in December 2013 as well as in a meeting with Freeport McMoran Copper and Gold President in New York USA in 2014. In the two meetings, the Freeport leadership initially approved the demands of Governor Enembe, but in its implementation until the end of the period I ended in March 2018, there has been no significant progress made by PT. Freeport. Governor Enembe, as a Papuan person proposed the construction of a smelter in Papua and paid for the use of surface water but Freeport still refused.

³³ Lih. Markus Haluk: Menggugat Freeport, suatu Jalan Penyelesaian Konflik, Hal. 39-44.

Nevertheless, Governor Enembe firmly asserted himself with the Vice Governor of Klemen Tinal is "the original owner of gold dredged and taken by PT. Freeport, the Corporate Leader must hear us."³⁴ Therefore, what is striving should be taken seriously and positively by Freeport and the Central Government.

3. Struggle by Amungme and Kamoro Characters

Together Amungme and Kamoro people protest and fight against Freeport and the Government of Indonesia for crimes against humanity, human rights violations and ecological destruction by Freeport. Amungme tribal protests began in 1967 in Kampung Waa and Banti when Freeport started to enter and wanted to build Helipad and Base-Camp.

When Amungme tribesmen protest against the resistance, Freeport always uses good ways to violence to continue to destroy it. Freeport always branded itself as the most correct and the most core in Timika, Indonesia and perhaps in the World as well? Perhaps because of this, the company rarely appreciates the Amungme figures who have been instrumental in investing in Timika West Papua. Here we summarize the struggle of the Amungme and Papuan leaders in their struggle for dignity and self-esteem to be recognized as the man and the eldest owner of Tanah and Gunung Nemangkawi Timika West Papua.

a. Tuarek Narkime

Tuarek Narkime, one of the heads of the Amungme tribe in Waa, protested the ban on Freeport's entry into their own holy land. Tuarek protested this action in 1967, at the time of Freeport Contractor Pomeroy under the leadership of John Curry without asking for approval to break into the area of Waa and Banti.

On various occasions, Tuarek Narkime criticized Freeport. One of the Narkime expressions before dying is "I always ask God in my mind and everyday prayers, why did God create this beautiful rock and snow mountain in the Amungme tribe? Is it because of Snow and beautiful rock mountains, rich with interesting mineral resources PT. Freeport and TNI / POLRI, government and outsiders come here to take it for their sake and let us suffer, and therefore we Amungme people must be constantly suppressed, captured and killed for no reason? If that's your reason, it's better to destroy us, just leave us alone so they can take and control everything we have, our land, our mountains and every piece of our resources. "

b. Moses Kilangin

Moses Kilangin was an Amungme figure who had great service delivering Forbes Wilson an Expedition in April 1960 to Gresberg. Moses Kilangin is an Amungme figure and as a Catholic catechist teacher. In his life he protested the leaders of Freeport and the Indonesian Military to respect and recognize the basic rights of the Amungme and Kamoro as landowners. In 1998, Moses Kilangin died and was buried in Timika. During his life ,PT. Freeport never appreciated its great merit for exploiting the natural wealth of Nemangkawi.

³⁴ Lih. Media Harian bintang Papua, 20 Mei 2013.

It is proven that when finished as District Chief of Agimuka, Mr. Moses Kilangin came to Freeport to pay attention to the basic rights of the Amungme and Kamoro Tribes, the company's response through Mujiatno Head of Public Relations PT. Freeport in 1996, said Moses Kilangin was only the Porter Coordinator of the goods as early as 1960. His role was no more than that. Therefore PT. Freeport hardly responds to his suggestions to pay attention to the Amungme-Kamoro people's right.

Lately, after Mr Moses Kilangin died, at the urging of the Amungme Society, his name was immortalized the name of Timika Airport with "Moses Kilangin International Airport."³⁵

d. Lawsuit

The legal efforts of the Amungme residents are pursued by two lines. First, the lawsuit is filed to the Federal Court on behalf of Tom Beanal. Second, the lawsuit filed to State Court on behalf of Yosepa Alomang.

1). Tom Beanal's Lawsuit

Resistance to fight for self-esteem Amungme tribe performed by Tom Beanal. As a Catholic Priest Father and as one of the intellectual figures, Tom Beanal chose how to fight together through the LEMASA organization. Tom Beanal is well aware that fighting for the pride of the Amungme and Kamoro tribes by facing Freeport with TNI / Polri is not easy. Through and within LEMASA together the Amungme Tribe as well as other tribes in West Papua rally together forces to fight in dignified ways. One of the steps taken by Tom Beanal after establishing LEMASA was in 1996 suing Freeport.

On April 29, 1996, Tom Beanal, the Amungme tribal leader, filed a lawsuit to the United States Federal Court, through his lawyer, Martin E. Reagan Jr.

This lawsuit is filed as a class action (lawsuit of representation). Tom Beanal filed a lawsuit on behalf of himself and the Amungme inhabitants of the same fate, namely the fate of suffering caused by various activities of PT Freeport Indonesia (Freeport) as a subsidiary of Freeport McMoran Copper and Gold, Inc. (FMCG) based in New Orleans, Louisiana, United States of America. In this case, Tom Beanal, through his lawyer, filed a lawsuit against Freeport McMoran Copper and Gold, Inc. as defendant. To comply with the legal proceedings of the Federal Court, Tom Beanal on May 24, 1996-assisted by an interpreter-provided a preliminary testimony of the accusations to FMCG as submitted through his written admonition.

There are three main reasons for the accusation of FMCG, namely 1). Human Rights Violations, 2). Environmental Destruction (Environmental tort), 3). Cultural Genocide. The three demands, filed on the basis of two United States law, the Alien Tort Act (ATA) and Torture Victim Protection Act (TVPA).

In the face of the Tom Beanal lawsuit, FMCG through his lawyer, John C. Reynolds, et al. applying for a hearing and entering a motion. The core of the motion or memorandum is to ask the federal court judge to reject the Tom Beanal lawsuit. In addition FMCG through its subsidiary PT. Freeport Indonesia made various provocative and terror attempts to local communities in Timika. After a trial and a third-party lawsuit fix, finally on March 3, 1998, Judge Duval of the Federal Treaty of Louisiana, New Orleans of the

³⁵ Bdk. Jopi Kilangin, Yafet Kambay, Kris Ansaka (Ed), Moses Kilangin Uru Me Ki, Timika, Penerbit Tabura, 2009. Halaman 20-50.

United States of America with a decision number 96-1474 ruled that the Federal Court rejected the (dismiss with prejudice) of Tom Beanal,³⁶

2). *Mama Yosepha Alomang's Lawsuit*

Mama Yosepa Alomang is a direct victim of the Indonesian Military and Freeport FMCG policies. In 1977, when the Military Operations took place in the Tribal Areas of Amungme and Timika, Mama Yosepa Alomang along with thousands of Amungme tribesmen fled to the Forest. For three years, from 1977-1980 survived in the forest as a refugee. One of his birth children, died in this evacuation event.

From mid-1982 to 1998, Mama Yosepa protested and opposed the FMCG and the Indonesian Military, who arbitrarily committed various acts of human rights violations to local communities. Mama Yosepa led many peaceful demonstrations by taking action against the Freeport Office, Timika Blocking the Airport. In 1994 Mama Yosepa and a number of civilians accused of feeding the leaders of the Free Papua Organization (OPM), the military arrested and detained them. For a month more retained and soaked in containers.

Mama Yosepa not only led process actions to the Indonesian Military and FMCG, but he also filed a lawsuit against FMCG. Two months after Tom Beanal filed a lawsuit to the Federal Court, on June 19, 1996, Yosepa Alomang filed the same lawsuit to the Louisiana State Court (District Court, New Orleans, Louisiana). The Alomang lawsuit was filed also in the form of class action. However, the legal basis used in these two lawsuits is different. For the Tom Beanal lawsuit, the legal basis used is Federal law (ATC and TVPA), while the legal basis for the lawsuit of Yosepa Alomang is the Civil Code of the State of Louisiana.³⁷

Although the legal basis used by both plaintiffs is different, the allegations or demands to FMCG are the same: Freeport is considered to violate three main points. First, violations of human rights. Second, environmental destruction, and third, cultural eradication (cultural genocide) due to policy / policy and behavior of the company in the mine. In his lawsuit, Alomang's lawyer said that Alomang was entitled to compensation under the Louisiana State Eraser Act, in particular articles 2317, 315, 2315.3, and 667. In his suit, he appealed for fair remedies and remedies including an order for Freeport to change the policy *the environment, the security of the company, and stop all open well mining activities, and improve relationships with indigenous people through the implementation of the brokering panels and the creation of trust funds for their benefit.*

Faced with Alomang's lawsuit, FMCG immediately filed a motion containing two major objections. First, the Alomang lawsuit is not governed by Louisiana state law. However, the case of Alomang is governed by federal law of the United States (Federal Common Law). Second, the motion concerns the unification of the Alomang case with the Tom Beanal vs. Freeport case. According to Freeport, the Alomang lawsuit could be combined with a lawsuit filed by Tom Beanal in the Federal Court on the grounds of a judicial savings in accordance with the civil procedure law of the United States federal law system. According to Freeport Lawyers, the lawsuit filed by Alomang has a legal issue with the same fact.

Against the Freeport motion filed in the Louisiana Federal Court, Judge Stand Duval, Jr. issued its verdict on October 17, 1996. According to the judge, the doctrine of the state cannot be applied to the case of Alomang. Therefore, the court can fully take decisions on Freeport's responsibilities without passing on to the legitimacy of public actions taken by the Indonesian government. Therefore, Judge Stan Duval, Jr.

³⁶ Lih. Amirudin Al Rahap, Op Ciet, Hal. 172-184.

³⁷ Lih. Amirudin Al Rahap, Op Ciet, Hal. 184-197.

(judge of the Federal Court) in the verdict stated that the motion / solicitation of Alomang to transfer the case to the state court was granted. In contrast, the motion of the defendant, Freeport to unite (the motion to consolidation) was rejected. Freeport did not give up after the judgment of the federal court's Stand Duval judge rejected his mantle. When the case began to take place in state court, Freeport again proposed an exception that questioned the subject matter jurisdiction by basing on the law on state doctrine and international law or international law.

Responding to the Freeport's exceptions, the court issued its verdict on February 27, 1997. The contents said, "The issue of jurisdiction and place issues in this case is closely related. Therefore, the court will discuss and decide also about the exception of the inappropriate place (relative competence). All parties citing chapter 74 of the Louisiana Civil Code law supporting arguments about its place. Therefore, the court granted exceptional premises and exceptions about the lack of central jurisdiction. The court's decision on jurisdiction and place caused all other exceptions and motions to be canceled, except for a motion for rejected sanctions.

Mama Yosepa Alomang immediately appealed the rejection. In his comparative appeal, his lawyer said that the Freeport was responsible for the decisions of his company that caused 160,000 tons of tailings to be dumped daily into the Papuan environment and many human rights abuses against local tribal people.

After studying the appeal motion filed by Alomang through his lawyer, the Louisiana State Court of Appeal, Fourth Circuit issued a decision on March 4, 1998. In its verdict, judge William H. Byrnes III of the Court of Appeals confirmed that the State Courts (State Court) has jurisdiction to try Yosefa Alomang's lawsuit. Thus, the appellate court rejected all arguments filed in the exception and was won in the first instance of court.

Facing the appeal, Freeport filed an appeal to the Louisiana State Supreme Court. However, on July 2, 1998, the Louisiana Supreme Court rejected Freeport's appeal. That means the most basic question, the question of jurisdiction in this case (the lawsuit) has been exceeded. In other words, the case is worth trial in the Louisiana State Court. Thus, Freeport can be sued in New Orleans, Louisiana, where its headquarters are located. After the Supreme Court ruling in July 1998, Alomang's lawyers filed a request to the judge to begin the discovery process.

Our question today is whether after 20 years of Supreme Court ruling in New Orleans, Louisiana can be re-forwarded or filed a new lawsuit?

3). Kelly Kwalik

As a landowner, many people from the Amungme Tribe fought for their birthright. One of the figures who fought for the right to recognition of the dignity and self-esteem of the Amung tribe and the Papuan people is Kelly Kwalik.

Kwalik, who recently completed a Catholic School's school at a private school in Jayapura West Papua in 1976. Kelly, who all completed teacher education to help Papuan students and students become intelligent, but noticed the facts of injustice and suffering experienced by the Amungme and Papuan people leaving the profession as a teacher; suspend teachers, books, pens and chalk then enter the forest to become members of the National Liberation Army Free Papua Organization (TPN-OPM) to fight for self-esteem and dignity of the nation of Papua by taking up arms. For 30 years General Kelly Kwalik has

consistently opposed TNI / POLRI Freeport companies that have committed crimes against humanity and environmental damage.

In December 2009, in a state of sickness and medication at one hideout, the Indonesian Police Force went to General Kwalik. Is the shot by Kelly Kwalik, the fight against crimes committed by Freeport and TNI / POLRI against the Amungme and the Papuans will end?

III. CLOSING NOTES

1. Conclusion

Based on the facts so far that the existence of FMCG or PT.FI in the Land of the Amungme Tribe and the Kamoro Timika West Papua Tribe, we can conclude some of these as conclusions from this material. Here are some of our conclusions that the existence of a 50 year old company in West Papua has had an impact on:

1. Human rights violations and crimes against humanity in the Amungme and Kamoro Tribe as well as other Papuan Nationals residing in Timika West Papua. FMCG / PT.FI Company made the Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia (TNI / POLRI) now known as TNI / POLRI as a tool for defense and self-protection in the face of land owners. The security apparatus that should be professional and protect the people on the contrary is aggressive by putting forward the approach of violence as a way out in the face of civilian population. As a result, many Amungme and Kamoro tribes and other West Papuans have been subjected to arrests, detentions, looting, rapid executions, and light torture as revealed to the Public by Bishop Herman Munninghoff, OFM in 1995. Many Amungme tribesmen fled to the forests and become a victim. The shootings and killings in Timika are still ongoing. All this happens solely because of the existence of the Freeport company.
2. Environmental damage in the Amungme and Kamoro Tribes. The tailings waste disposed by Freeport has damaged rivers and seas which later became the livelihood of the Kamoro tribe as fishermen shifted by moving to higher ground for farming and raising. Currently water that has been contaminated with toxic waste, most people of Kamoro and Amungme tribe consume it. Mount Nemangkawi, has been mined, environmental damage is so serious. As a result of mining, the eternal Salyu of Mount Cartenz has melted and impacted not only the people of West Papua but on global warming.
3. Destroying the cultural values of the ancestral heritage of the Amungme and Kamoro Tribes. The Amungsa and Kamoro, unable to initiate adat, conduct such incultural celebrations. In addition, restrictions on communal land rights, customary lands have been annexed by Freeport. The Amungme tribe who farmed cannot farm anymore. The people of Kamoro who depend on Sago, Kali cannot live anymore. Both of these tribes were forced to become beggar tribes, depending on the expectations of Freeport companies that were essentially death-ridden. Really Very Tragic !!
4. The marginalization and threat of serious depopulation are faced by the Amungme and Kamoro Tribes. Due to the large number of migrants from Indonesia entering in Timika any time by ship or airplane impacts on marginalization to these two Tribes. The district of Timika is one of the districts in West Papua (Indonesia) with the highest annual migration rate of 3.75%. In terms of quantity and quality over time the Amungme and Kamoro tribes are decreasing, due to death directly or indirectly.
5. Amungme and Kamoro tribes from the beginning continue to protest and fight in various ways in order to maintain self-esteem and sustainability. At the same time Freeport with the full support of the

Government of Indonesia through the TNI / POLRI always performs various ways to counter and destroy it. In the end, begin to come to the conclusion to accept the fate of what it is. They are getting helpless and the future is predicted to disappear from their own land.

2. Recommendations

Based on the material of this study and some of our conclusions above, we propose some recommendations in finding a common solution:

1. Encourage Independent Investigation Team, UN special in charge of Human Rights and Environment to investigate all crimes of humanity and ecology conducted by PT. Freeport for 50 years since the signing of Contract I to date.
2. Conducting legal action for violation of Human Rights, destruction of Ecology and Culture of Kamoro Amungme Tribe.
3. The need to rally support to various parties, ranging from various groups and local communities in the Amungme, Kamoro and neighboring tribes around, in Indonesia and the International Community that human rights violations and especially Ecological crimes have a major impact on the fate of humans on planet Earth this. That West Papua provides a guarantee to the world with all its forests and ecosystems.
4. For the Nation of Papua: the right of self-determination for the people of Papua is one solution in order to maintain the existence of Man and the entire ecosystem which is one of the tropical forest areas that produce oxygen for the World in the future.

Finally, we can formulate this main idea in the important momentum of the Permanent People's Court which will be held on 27-29 June 2024 which will be held at the Mile End campus of Queen Mary University of London. Our hope is that this material will be useful and become a basis for making fair decisions regarding all crimes committed by PT. Freeport to the people of the Amungme, Kamoro and West Papua tribes. I greet all of you Amolongi, Nimaiwe..wiwaooo...Waaa..waaaa..waaa..waaaa..

BIBIGRAPHY OF MARKUS HALUK

MARKUS HALUK:

Haluk has completed his studies at the Abepura Jayapura "Fajar Timur" Theological Philosophy College in Jayapura, West Papua in 2004. Since his university days until now, he has been a human rights activist who has done a lot of advocacy for victims of human rights violations in Papua.

Haluk has also written several books in Indonesian including:

1. West Papua Political History, Human Rights and Democracy Education Series (Series 1-5), 2023:
 - 1) West Papua Returns to the Lap of Melanesia: Political History, Unity Consensus, ULMWP, and the Struggle for the Right to Self-Determination.
 - 2) Facts about Human Rights Violations in West Papua: Chronicle of the Failure to Implement Papua's Special Autonomy
 - 3) With God We Will Surely Win: Fighting the Politics of Racism, the Indonesian Government's Terrorization of the Papuan Nation.
 - 4) Realizing One Furnace in One Honai Papua: The Idea of Honai Resolution, the Dynamics of Life of Melanesian People.
 - 5) Crimes against humanity, ecological destruction of Freeport and human rights violations in Degeuwo Paniai.
2. Becoming a Light for Others: Remembering the Testimony of Deacon Octo Malingoran Ivakdalam, (Ed), 2023.
3. Pastor Frans Lieshout Papuan Teacher and Shepherd: Testimony of Church Leaders, Friends, Family and Spiritual "Children and Grandchildren", (Ed.), 2020.
4. Nduga Conflict and Papuan Humanitarian Tragedy, (2019).
5. 4 ULMWP Political Education Series (Series 1-4), 2017;
 - 1) ULMWP: Unity and Reconciliation of the Melanesian Nation in West Papua.
 - 2) Papua on the Verge of Extinction: Crimes against Humanity in West Papua.
 - 3) Wave of Melanesian Solidarity in West Papua.
 - 4) The Awakening of Papuan Solidarity in the International World: Progress of the ULMWP Lobby in Melanesia.
6. Suing Freeport as a Way to Resolve the Papuan Conflict, 2015.
7. Dead or Alive: Loss of Life Hope and Human Rights in Papua (Dead or Alive: Loss of Life Hope and Human Rights in Papua), 2013.
8. IPWP (International Parliament for West Papua) and Judicial Treason in West Papua, 2010.

Markus Haluk was fully involved in the reconciliation and unity of Papuan leaders in the ULMWP (United Liberation Movement for West Papua) in Port Vila Vanuatu in December 2024. In 2015-2017 he was appointed as a member of the ULMWP Working Team in West Papua, 2017-2023 as Executive Director of ULMWP in West Papua and through the ULMWP II Summit in Vanuatu in August 2023, Markus Haluk was appointed as Executive Secretary of ULMWP for the 2023-2028 period. Haluk, lives in Jayapura West Papua. Can be contacted via email: hamarkushaluk@yahoo.com, MP. +62-85244442502

PHOTO OF MARKUS HALUK'S BOOKS





