

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS**

This chapter describes the conclusion of what has previously been discussed by summarising the research findings about the aim of the research and the research questions. This chapter will also propose some suggestions regarding this study for future research. The conclusion was derived from the core ideas discussed in this thesis, and the suggestions were ideas in relation to an analysis of the implementation of the UNDRIP in the protection of indigenous peoples in Papua.

#### **4.1 Conclusions**

There are five key factors contributing to the analysis of measuring the domestic salience of UNDRIP consisting of the cultural match, political rhetoric, domestic interest, domestic institutions, and socializing forces. These five key factors then lead to the level of the implementation of the international norm in the domestic arena which are national political discourse, national policy, and changes in national institutions. The research aimed to analyze to what extent the implementation of UNDRIP in Indonesia using the study case of Indigenous Peoples in Papua. The results shows that Indonesia has reached a stage of low domestic salience in the implementation of UNDRIP.

The UNDRIP indeed has successfully added to the Indonesia national discourse indicated by the positive support by the government in the adoption of the UNDRIP by the General Assembly in 2007. However, the government of Indonesia has not been able to adopt the principles of UNDRIP toward the national

law. The Bill on the Recognition and Protection of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples that hoped could bridge the minimum standards for indigenous peoples provided by the UNDRIP has not been able to be adopted into the national law.

In line with the main argument offered by the author, Indonesia has not thoroughly implemented the principles of UNDRIP. Indonesia is in the stage of low domestic salience and the data analysis provided in this research has shown that the government of Indonesia has not been ready and severe to protect Papuan indigenous peoples.

Using the study case of Indigenous peoples in Papua, the discussion shows that the indigenous Papuans are still so far from the word *prosper*. The low stage of the level of the implementation of UNDRIP in Indonesia did not slip by the lack of indigenous understanding due to the lack of political pronouncement regarding the norm. Moreover, the main interests of the government and the needs of indigenous peoples that often clash also become one of the reasons why the norms are still in the stage of low-domestic salience. Simply put, the lack of political will shown by the government of Indonesia regarding the issues of indigenous peoples is the core issue is it still hard for Indonesia to adopt the UNDRIP into law.

## **4.2 Suggestions**

### **4.2.1 For government**

In accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on Economic, Social, and Cultural Right (CESR), this study has suggested it is important for the Government of Indonesia along with the House Representatives shall expedite the

adoption of the Bill on the Recognition and Protection of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples based on the UNDRIP. Immediate steps shall be taken by the government for the further discussion by the parliament to adopt the Bill on Indigenous Peoples.

Regarding the indigenous peoples in Papua, the development approaches should have been done on based on the consent and the needs as well as the involvement of the Papuan indigenous peoples. It should also be accompanied by some social impact analysis before starting the project development. The government of Indonesia shall be consistent with the UNDRIP which mandates the importance of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) relating to the development or any activities that may affects the rights of indigenous peoples including the rights to land, territories, and natural resources, as well as the livelihoods of indigenous peoples.

#### **4.2.2 For the future research**

The research conducted for this thesis has revealed several topic suggestions that would benefit future research, the study suggests that using the domestic salience to measure the implementation of the international norms by Cortell and Davis (2000) could help future research to construct the same research problem in measuring the international norm but in a new study case and different context and culture. Moreover, future research could also help to re-asses and expand the study or the framework that has been discussed in the study. Future research could address the same issues in this study by using other theories to expand the research problem.