

Analysis of the Potential Threats of the West Papua National Coalition for Liberation (WPNCL) in the International Environment against the Integrity of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia

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Abstract

The issue of Papua, especially related to the movement of the West Papua National Coalition for Liberation (WPNCL) in the international environment, is likely to have an impact on the integrity of the Republic of Indonesia. This was motivated by WPNCL's efforts in fighting for Papuan independence both at home and abroad. The theoretical basis used in this study refers to the theory of self-determination, the theory of separatism, and the theory of public diplomacy. This type of research is descriptive analytical, using qualitative data, through data collection methods from the literature and reference studies. This study explains that the Papuan problem has yet to find a common ground or solution in its resolution. In fact, due to the dissatisfaction of the Papuan people over the Act of Free Choice and differences in understanding about Papua's history, which is increasingly protracted, it has triggered the emergence of Papuan separatist movements at home and abroad. The political movement maneuver of the Papuan separatist groups in the international environment aims to represent the demands of self-determination in Papua. Issues raised in seeking support in the environment include reviewing the process of creating the New York Agreement, reviewing the results of the Act of Free Choice, and the high number of human rights violations in Papua. One of them is an independent Papuan organization that is involved in international propaganda activities, namely WPNCL, whose movement tends to focus on propaganda for Papuan issues in the international environment. Facing these conditions, the Government of Indonesia needs to establish a foreign policy to reduce the emergence of foreign interference in resolving Papuan problems and the movement of Papuan separatist groups. In conclusion, this study aims to analyze the potential threats from the WPNCL movement in the international environment that will have an impact on the integrity of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia.

Keywords

Papuan separatist movement; human rights violations; unity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia



I. Introduction

The separatist movement is an activity carried out by a group of people, which aims to disrupt and destroy a country so that the group can separate themselves from the ties of a state (Djaelani, 2001). The potential threats that can have an impact on national stability and

integrity faced by the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) are one of them the threat of a separatist movement, where there are groups of people who wish to separate themselves from the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia either through armed actions or movements and political steps to fight the government legitimate homeland. The background of the emergence of the separatist movement is the existence of different interpretations and views regarding the integration of Papua into Indonesia. Where the anti-integration group considers that the New York Agreement and the Determination of Popular Opinion (Pepera) are invalid and legally flawed because they do not involve all Papuan people in the decision process. The New York Agreement negotiations were deemed to have ruled out the existence of the Papuan people as the object of the negotiations, while the Act was deemed not to be implemented based on the one man one vote principle.

In its movement, the OPM is divided into two fronts, namely the armed front and the political front. The movement strategy focuses on guerrilla warfare, referendum campaigns, accepting special autonomy (Otsus) as a stepping stone to carry out a Papuan independence campaign, and international diplomacy (Gannon, 2014). However, in general, the movement of all factions of the struggle for Papuan independence will run in parallel to realize the mission of the OPM struggle. The OPM movement in the country is dominated by the National Liberation Army-Free Papua Organization (TPN-OPM) which moves using weapons, the West Papua National Committee (KNPB), the State of the Federal Republic of West Papua (NRFPB), and the Papuan Student Alliance (AMP). through political channels. Movements organized by separatist groups include raising the Morning Star flag at certain moments as a form of nationalism towards the Papuan people, forming a Team of 100 tasked with carrying out discussions/negotiations related to Papuan independence with the Indonesian government, holding deliberations aimed at recommending the involvement of international parties to review its legitimacy. New York Agreement and the Act of Free Choice, as well as the establishment of international panels.

WPNCL is a national coordination forum for West Papua that has support from Melanesian countries in the South Pacific region including Vanuatu, Solomon, Nauru, Tuvalu, and the Cook Islands (Amran, 2017). This forum was founded in 2005 and was initiated by Otto Ondawame, who was later chaired by Mathias Wenda. The purpose of this organization was to serve as the political wing of the OPM, but this was rejected by domestic OPM groups including Goliath Tabuni and Kelly Kwalik. WPNCL has an international secretariat in Porty Villa, Vanuatu, with a political agenda that is actively conducting political lobbying to gain regional and international support for the realization of a referendum in Papua in accordance with international rules. One of the reasons for the formation of a secretariat in Vanuatu, according to Andy Ayamiseba, is because the road map to a “pure referendum” is fully supported by Vanuatu, where Vanuatu is encouraged to discuss Papuan issues in the UN session (Nainggolan, 2014). The current management of WPNCL are Richard H. Joweni (Chairman of Congress), Jhon Otto Ondawame (Vice Chair of Congress), Rex Rumakiek (Secretary General), Clemens Runawery (Head of the Pacific Regional Mission), Andy Ayamiseba (Chair of the Vanuatu Mission), and John Tekwie (Chairman of the Papua New Guinea Mission) (WPNCL, 2010). Based on LIPI's research, WPNCL seeks to be accepted as a permanent member of the Melanesian Spearhead Group (MSG). MSG is a regional organization in the Melanesian region consisting of Melanesian sub-regional countries in the South Pacific region, with the main vision of decolonization and freedom of all Melanesian countries and peoples with efforts to develop the identity and cultural, political, social and economic closeness of the Melanesian community (Cain, 2014). The Regional development as an integral part of national development cannot be separated from the principle of regional autonomy. As an autonomous region, the region has the authority

and responsibility to carry out the interests of the citizens based on the principles of openness, citizen participation and accountability to citizens. In supporting the implementation of regional autonomy, broad authority is needed (Marissa, 2021). The role of the inland region in supplying commodities to the coastal region can be interpreted that in the coastal region no important commodity is produced (Suprayitno, 2019).

II. Research Methods

A qualitative approach was used in assisting the formation and processing the data in this study. The qualitative approach according to Neuman is in the form of written or spoken, actions, symbols, physical objects, representing everyday life. Measurement in the qualitative approach occurs during the data collection process (Lawrence, 2007, pp. 116-117). Qualitative research is a means to explore and understand the meaning of individuals or groups in responding to a social or human problem (Creswell, 2009). In this study, the author will look at the WPNCL movement as a form of threat to the integrity of the Republic of Indonesia by voicing the independence of Papua, through propaganda efforts on social media as a trigger for the separatist movement in Indonesia.

This study focuses on the results of interviews, and data sources from literature studies, as well as reporting on the attention of state institutions related to propaganda in Papua, and social media monitoring of people or groups of people related to the government's negative opinion in dealing with problems in Papua. The selection of this data source is based on the relevance of the research topic. Literature studies are used to find and collect research and arguments that can support this. Literature study will be centered on the literature in accordance with the problems discussed. Then for attention reports, as well as monitoring on related social media as reference material for the analysis of this research.

III. Discussion

In this study, WPNCL was identified as a threat carrier, while the object of threat was the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Based on the threat theory defined by Prunckun, a WPNCL threat analysis is carried out by identifying the intent which includes the wishes and expectations, as well as the WPNCL capability which includes knowledge and resources. The sum of the four aspects is measured on a scale of 1 to 5 (1 = ignore, 2 = low, 3 = moderate, 4 = high, 5 = acute). The results or threat coefficients obtained from the analysis are then compared with the threat coefficient scale table to measure the position of the WPNCL threat continuum.

The results of the analysis of these four aspects, the potential threat of WPNCL in the international environment to the integrity of the Republic of Indonesia, by adding up four aspects of a scale of 1 to 5. Then the results or coefficients obtained will be compared with a table of threat coefficient scales, especially to measure the position of the WPNCL continuum from the resulting figures, so that the position of the Republic of Indonesia against the potential threat of WPNCL can be determined.

Table 1. Potential WPNCL Threats to the Sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia

Aspects	Scale	Score
Desire	currently	3
WPNCL's efforts to become a full member of the MSG by encouraging ethnic solidarity from Melanesian countries, so that the issue of an independent Papua is on the agenda of discussion in international forums. This can be seen from the		

existence of WPNCL by lobbying against prominent figures in Vanuatu.		
Hope	currently	3
There is support from the Melanesian state, as a result of fundraising and propaganda activities against countries that have the potential to support the Papuan independence movement. In this case, it can be seen from the emergence of support from Vanuatu, so that the issue of Papua independence is included.		
Mean Knowledge	currently	6 3
The information used by WPNCL to make efforts to realize the issue of an independent Papua, even though the Government of Indonesia has political legitimacy and legitimate sovereignty in Papua, the existence of international support for WPNCL creates complexity and has the potential to weaken Indonesia's sovereignty when faced with issues related to democratization and human rights in Papua.		
Resource	low	2
Propaganda disseminated by WPNCL through social media and direct approaches through its leaders to the international community and governments or parliaments in countries responding to its movements, as well as decreasing solidity between organizations and figures who support Papuan independence. In independence organizations, propaganda about Papuan independence tends to be ignored and even considered an issue without any real action from Papuan Separatist activists abroad, especially WPNCL. this case, due to the declining support from pro Papuan.		
Ability		6
Threat Coeficient		11

The results of the threat coefficients which include desires, expectations, knowledge, and resources owned by the ULMWP, were found to be 11, then these results were entered into the Threat Coefficient Scale Table.

Table 2. Threat Coefficient Scale Table

Threat Level	Coefficient
Ignore	4-6
Low	7-10
Currently	11-15
Tall	16-18
Acute	19-20

Source: Scientific Methods of Inquiry for Intelligence Analysis (Hank Prunckun, 2014)

Based on the threat coefficients that have been studied in the table above, the results show that the level of potential threat to Papuan separatists in the international environment is at number 11 or a moderate level. Where this shows that the WPNCL movement in seeking the realization of Papuan independence by garnering support from the international community has not become a significant potential threat to the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia. This is because the Indonesian Government's diplomatic efforts abroad, and the propaganda delivered by WPNCL are not fully justified. In the implementation of government politics in the regions, it is not possible to only prioritize one aspect (economics)

but it is important to pay attention to other aspects, namely environmental sustainability so that the implementation of green government is very important in supporting environmental sustainability in the political process of government in the regions (Dama, 2021). The Government of the Republic of Indonesia was formed to protect the whole of the Indonesian people (Angelia, 2020). In addition, WPNCL has not fully become a forum for the unity of the OPM faction which is marked by the division of each OPM faction, so that the solidity between factions is not significant.

IV. Conclusion

The pattern of movement carried out by WPNCL still has similarities with the movements of the OPM faction in general, especially the OPM faction which has the status of an alliance. Therefore, the WPNCL movement is still classified as a social movement that has a political agenda to realize Papuan independence including black propaganda against the Indonesian government, the Papuan independence campaign, and a political safari about the struggle for Papuan independence. Intensify his black propaganda to the Indonesian government, in particular by raising the issue of human rights violations against indigenous Papuans in order to embrace various elements abroad so that they are willing to support their struggle to separate Papua from Indonesia. The main target of WPNCL in its movement is the South Pacific countries which are expected to carry the discussion agenda related to an independent Papua in international forums such as PIF, UN, and MSG. and encourage the inclusion of independent Papuan organizations in international forums.

From the results of the analysis of the potential threat of WPNCL to the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia, that the efforts of the WPNCL movement are still at a moderate level, where the impact of the Papuan separatist movement is not significant, which is caused by the diplomatic efforts of the Indonesian Government abroad, and the propaganda conveyed by WPNCL is not fully justified. In addition, WPNCL has not yet fully become a forum for the unity of the OPM factions, which is marked by the division of each OPM faction, so that the solidity between factions is not significant.

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