



In June 2010 Human Rights Watch released a report about the 100 (at least) political prisoners in West Papua and the Moluccas. The report included case studies of Papuan activists jailed for up to 15 years for no other crime than raising the banned Morning Star flag. Many had been tortured and beaten in custody.

Phil Robertson, deputy Asia director at Human Rights Watch said:

“Imprisoning activists for peacefully voicing their political views is an ugly stain on Indonesia's recent improvements in human rights. It's out of step with Indonesians' growing aspirations as a democratic and rights-respecting country.”

CALL FOR ACTION

- Protect the rainforest.
- Don't buy kwila
- Tell Government to stop importing kwila.
- Lobby your MP to join the International Parliamentarians for West Papua which campaigns for peaceful independence of West Papua and the right to self determination. www.ipwp.org

**For more info: contact IHRC
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West Papua—longing for peace and justice

West Papuan people are constantly terrorised by the Indonesian military, paramilitary police (Brimob) and intelligence agencies, while journalists and humanitarian workers are excluded or tightly restricted.

West Papuan levels of health care, mortality and education are among the lowest in the Asia-Pacific (infant mortality 85-150 per 1000 live births).

West Papua forms the western half of New Guinea, the world's second largest island. Papua New Guinea occupies the eastern half.



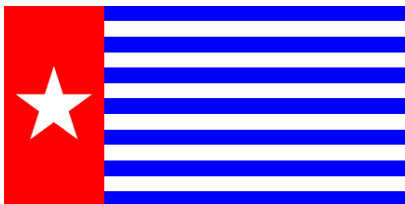
Why are they suffering?

In 1962, the Dutch colonial government handed over the administration of West Papua to the UN who subsequently passed on the responsibility to Indonesia. In 1969 Indonesia held an 'Act of Free Choice' where the government had selected 1022 Papuans from a population of nearly one million people and forced them to declare that West Papua wanted to remain with Indonesia. This "Act of Free Choice" violated the fundamental right to self-determination guaranteed by the UN.

Human rights groups estimate that some 100,000 West Papuan people have died in the ongoing conflict. For many years the OPM Free Papua Movement waged a guerrilla war using bows and arrows. Now the people call for peaceful dialogue with the Indonesia.

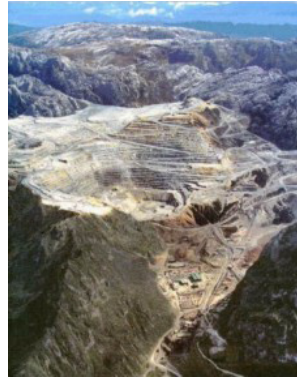
Mass immigration of Javanese and other Indonesian settlers has marginalised West Papuans who face the prospect of becoming a minority in their own land by 2011.

In June 2010 human rights groups described a humanitarian crisis in the highlands area of Puncak Jaya after a renewed escalation of military and police activity. The police and the military were conducting a sweeping operation hunting for members of the OPM and in the process destroying homes and forcing villagers to flee into the jungle.



New Zealand's role in massive environmental destruction

West Papua is rich in natural resources such as gold, copper and natural gas.



The Freeport McMoran mine in West Papua is the world's largest gold and third largest copper mine. Each day 230,000 tonnes of tailings, or waste rock is dumped into the Ajikwa River to be deposited in a vast dead zone in the lowlands. Over

the years Freeport has funded the military to provide security at the mine and turned a blind eye to military violations of human rights and the social problems created by the displacement of tribal people .

Although the Norwegian Government Pension Fund ended its investment in Freeport because of the severe and irreversible environmental damage caused by the mining operation, the New Zealand Superannuation Fund and other Crown Financial Institutes have resisted all calls for them to divest from Freeport. In total New Zealand CFIs (including the Earthquake Commission and the Government Superannuation Fund) invest around \$8 million in the Freeport McMoran Company.

What you can do:

Join IHRC to call for an end to our tax dollars being used to support Freeport .

Don't Buy Kwila

Kwila (also known as merbau) is a staple of the outdoor furniture and decking market in New Zealand. Almost all kwila in the Auckland market comes from West Papua.

Kwila comes from the last remaining tracts of undisturbed and unique biodiverse rainforest in the Asia-Pacific region. The forests are the foodbasket and the home of the indigenous Papuan people.

Kwila trees are under threat of extinction if logging continues and Greenpeace is calling for the species (*Intsia spp.*) to be internationally registered as endangered.

Most of the kwila wood sourced from West Papua is illegally logged, but is often provided with forged documentation.

The New Zealand Government 'discourages' the import of illegally logged wood but does not ban it's importation.

Several major retailers are now phasing out their supplies of kwila made furniture.

