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SECOND INTERNATIONAL DECADE FOR THE ERADICATION OF COLONIALISM

Pacific Regional Seminar on the implementation of the

priorities for the remainder of the Decade

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Role of the Committee in Facilitating the Decolonization of  
Non-Self-Governing Territories within the Framework of the  
Second International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism

DISCUSSION PAPER

to the fact that the economic and social developments are the main challenges of the non self governing territories (NSGT).

The other main problem that many NSGT is facing now is the environmental issue which is due to geographical location. Considering them face serious difficulties concerning sustainable development, including population shortage, size and location, transportation and communication problems, environmental issues, natural disasters, dependence on imports, natural resources, and access to world markets.

More specifically, NSGTs have insufficient capability to gain independence that is frequently cited as a reason to deter self-

determination from former colonial powers.

The main problem of NSGT is insufficient capability to gain independence that is frequently cited as a reason to deter self-

determination from former colonial powers.

When NSGTs are being considered, the effort to "put people first"

should be the main referent object in the preparation of the

decolonization process. It means that adopting a bottom up, local

grassroots approach to the security of NSGT that should focus on

economic and well being of the people of NSGT is a must. This would

in line with human security approach which endorsed by UNDP that

the administering powers of territories should

responsibility of the administering power and the committee to protect the interests of the people of NSGT.

Most of issues on the agenda of human security actually involve strengthening the role and resources of the state institution. Most of

involve working with state institutions. However, the process should also involve the people. In this context, the administering power and the committee can also plan the steps to increase the capacity building

most suitable relationship between the new state institutions and the citizens.

During the agenda of human security in the process of decolonization means that we may not only help to make the concept of the concept negative peace (the absence of violent

the basic conditions for creating positive peace which calls for economic and social justice for the people of NSGT and particularly to the people of newly born states.

To conclude, we are now facing the final years of the second decade for the Eradication of Colonialism. However, numerous

challenges remain with regard to the achievement of self-government of NSGT and the work of the Special Committee remains as relevant as ever nowadays. Indeed the climate of greater and a more conducive manner of cooperation are still needed. As such, it will take the world

eradicated forever.

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6. Indonesia's changing Role in OIC: Is It A "Necessity of Foreign Policy". Academic Article published by *The Indonesian Quarterly, 2003*, June 2003.

He had also several visionaries or essays on security sector reform.

Teaching Fellowship (2004), Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

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4. Fulbright Fellows, University of Southern Carolina, Columbia-USA (June-July 2005).
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Other activities are:

2. Overseas Member, Centro Argentino de Estudios Internacionales (CAEI), Argentina (since 2006)

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