

Development Conflict in PT Freeport Indonesia's Mining Area

Dr. Krinus Kum, M.Si., M.AP

Email address: nemtaroa(at)gmail.com, jamallatif17(at)gmail.com

Abstract— The development of the Freeport Limited Liability Company is very fast, starting from the construction of an airfield, construction of roads, construction of hospitals, construction of school buildings, and others. Development for local communities close to mining areas, ranging from residential housing, school buildings, suspension bridges, clinics, church buildings, and airports. Through the Tiga Desa program for the highland community, namely the Amungme community and the recognition program for the five lowland village community, namely the Kamoro community. This development triggers conflict, because social jealousy that is always attached arises from the community. For example, the development of recognition for the Kamoro tribe can only get five villages, while other villages cannot, resulting in conflicts between villages. The Amungme tribe in the highlands also builds residential housing, school buildings, church buildings and others. Only for three villages, so that other villages also came into conflict with the village that got the building from Freeport. Demands also often arise from other tribes, apart from the Amungme Kamoro, that they also have the right to ask Freeport something. From among the tribes, they almost conflict with each other, but are not expressed and vent. Because they know that the ore mountain we all have the right to talk about. Although the one percent (1%) fund managed by the Amungme and Kamoro Community Development Institutions is enjoyed by all seven tribal communities, especially free health services.

Keywords— Conflict, development and mining.

I. INTRODUCTION

Infrastructure development built by the Freeport Indonesia Limited Liability Company, whether it was for the Mimika Regency, for example, the construction of ports, roads, airports, bridges, hospitals, and other developments. Directly from Freeport or through the Amungme and Kamoro Community Development Institute. Through the Amungme and Kamoro Community Development Institutions in the fields of education, health and people's economic development, everything is going well so far.

Construction of three villages namely Waa, Arwanop and Tsinga villages. The Freeport Indonesia Limited Liability Company has made a program for the development of three villages, including the construction of an airfield, bridge, elementary school building, church, residential housing and so on. The development for these three villages is only for the people of the three villages closest to the Freeport area. With the development of these three villages, leaving other tribes or other communities without access to development like this makes them cause divisions or mutual suspicion between one tribe and another or one group to another. From there, social jealousy occurred which then resulted in prolonged conflicts between them, both wars between tribes and between brothers or groups.

Limited Liability Company commitment partnership. Freeport Indonesia since 1996 has been shown by allocating funds of one percent of the company's office income for the Freeport Partnership Fund for community development. Until 2002, the partnership fund reached US\$ 95 million. And through the Amungme and Kamoro Community Development Institutions, the funds were channeled for three main programs, namely health, education and village development, including the improvement of medical services in the form of building hospitals and health clinics. During 2002 no less than US\$ 16

million was provided in the form of infrastructure, social and economic development projects for five Kamoro villages in the Kamoro Village recognition program. Apart from that, there is also a development program for three Amungme Villages which for 2002 was worth US\$ 6.4 million, also in the form of an economic development project.

In connection with every infrastructure development launched by the Freeport Indonesia Limited Liability Company, both in large-scale and small-scale developments. Starting from issuing the one percent (1%) funding policy which took place in 1996, on the basis of protests from the indigenous people, namely the Amungme and Kamoro tribes. At that time, Timika Regency was still a sub-district (now a district) from Fak-Fak Regency. But then the development has accelerated in the past 13 years.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

Based on the problems that we have raised, this research uses a descriptive qualitative approach. In this study, researchers used descriptive research methods, namely trying to find an understanding of meaning based on facts or facts that occurred in Papua Province, related to development conflicts in Papua, then conducted a study in order to obtain a clear and systematic picture in order to find solutions or solutions. for problem solving. Then accelerate development and reduce any prolonged conflicts in Papua.

In this paper, the author tries to collect data from various sources, including conducting interviews with indigenous Papuans, participating in live broadcasts in public discussions with Papuan leaders, library books, reports, results of previous research, statements of statements, laws, government regulations, decisions, experiences, whether seen, heard, or felt, printed or electronic media, and other sources related to development conflicts in Papua.

Collecting data through two sources, namely primary data sources and secondary data sources. One approach to collecting data through primary data sources is to conduct direct interviews with indigenous Papuans, relating to the pros and cons of the discourse on regional expansion in Papua, taking place from 2002 to 2020. Meanwhile, secondary data is not collected directly, but through intermediaries, or existing data. For example, the results of previous research, books, reports, articles, journals, official regulations from the government and so on (Kum, 2015: 14).

III. DISCUSSION

1. Recognition Program

The recognition program is intended to provide compensation/compensation to residents whose customary lands are used by the Freeport Indonesia Limited Liability Company to build various company facilities, especially for those whose land is covered with tailings. The land used for tailings stockpiling generally belongs to the Kamoro tribe, especially the Nawaripi and Tipuka sub-tribes, the total land area that has been used for this purpose is approximately 56,001 ha.

Based on the Basic Agrarian Law Number 5 of 1960, the state recognizes the existence of ulayat lands from customary law communities that must be respected. Therefore, the Freeport Indonesia Limited Liability Company is obliged to provide compensation/compensation for the affected areas, including community gardens that are being cultivated as well as plants that have economic value. The transfer of land functions with the status of customary rights must take into account the aspirations of indigenous peoples. The form of compensation is non-financial, with reference to household production or the equivalent of lost livelihoods.

The recognition program started in 1998 with a period of 5 years (in stages), managed by an Implementing Committee for Giving Recognition, chaired by the Regent of Mimika. Acting as a community companion is a true foundation, a non-governmental organization engaged in socio-cultural fields. The target group is the Kamoro people of the Tipuka and Nawaripi sub-tribes, the ulayat owners of customary land in the watershed area that is polluted with tailings.

The facilities provided by the Freeport Indonesia Limited Company through the recognition program are the provision of housing, clean water, worship facilities, road construction and educational facilities. In the implementation of this program, community participation is very important, both in determining the need for facilities to be built and in determining partners who will propose various physical facilities. If the community is able, the work is actually carried out by the community itself, while transmitting skills to the local community. The Implementing Committee for Giving Recognition and Non-Governmental Organizations, has the task of supervising and guiding the community in formulating their needs.

In practice, the implementation of the recognition program still contains various vulnerabilities that can develop into a source of conflict, both internal to the community and with external parties. In the implementation of this program there are 3 vulnerable points, namely at the stage of determining the

boundaries of customary land, determining the amount of compensation, determining the contractor and the payment system.

In determining the boundaries of ulayat land, problems occur because definite boundaries do not exist, so there is often overlap in setting boundaries of ownership between one sub-tribe and another. This boundary issue occurs both in determining the area of land affected by tailings and in determining new residential areas based on the grouping of tapars. This saves the potential for conflict between sub-tribes, between people and with the Freeport Indonesia Limited Liability Company, because the area will affect the amount of compensation.

The second problem is that the Kamoro people, especially the Nawaripi and Tipuka sub-tribes, don't really understand what the recognition program means. Based on the provisions of the Freeport Indonesia Limited Liability Company, recognition is given in the form of facilities (non-financial) interpreting recognition as compensation. Meanwhile, the community interprets recognition as the same as compensation so that it can be given in the form of money. This difference in perception still occurs, so that the recognition community has not solved the problem. What the Freeport Indonesia Limited Liability Company provides is not necessarily what the community needs.

The third problem in the recognition program is the determination of compensation for various components such as land, parks, buildings and others. Until now there is no clarity, regarding the value of land, crops and loss of livelihoods. Freeport only interprets based on simple logic, that if there is a loss of a source of income, it must be replaced with an equivalent one, namely to ensure that the Kamoro can live decently with permanent residences and new livelihoods, in accordance with environmental changes. The problem for the Kamoro is that they are not ready to change their livelihood from gathering to agriculture or services (carpentry).

The fourth problem is, during the construction of physical facilities, especially houses that are handed over to residents, in the hope that they can learn to buy houses from contractors. Because quite a lot of houses were built (the 1998/1999 budget was targeted at 114 houses type 54 and 70), many partners were interested in doing it. Prior to the determination of the contractor that should be carried out with the implementing committee for giving recognition, the people whose houses will be built have been visited by prospective contractors. They provide various assistance in the hope of being appointed as project implementers. As a result, at the time of determining contractors, conflicts occur between residents and contractors, or between contractors, because residents have promised jobs not only to one prospective contractor. Finally, the task of the implementing committee to provide recognition, which should select and evaluate the work of the contractor, is left with time to resolve the various cases.

Because of the public's understanding of the recognition program as compensation, how many building facilities provided by the Freeport Indonesia Limited Liability Company is considered insufficient, before they get the space they want. This is one of the factors that cause many people (natives) who

always come to ask for help from the Freeport Indonesia Limited Company because they feel they are entitled to compensation for the land used by the Freeport Indonesia Limited Company. On the other hand, the local population is indeed in a period of great experimentation, because they are forced to change their way of thinking and lifestyle which is very foreign to them (Ngadisah, 2003:115-118).

This program is specifically aimed at people whose land has been affected by industrial waste, namely tailings which destroys the plants that are the source of life for the Kamoro people. This program is mainly directed at the Kamoro tribe by building physical facilities in the form of new villages and the facilities include: roads, bridges, North Sumatra, and water tanks along with housing for residents. The process has been going on since 1997. It began with the release of customary land rights by the Koperapoka Nawaripi sub-tribe to the state on November 22, 1997.

The company runs this program for the use of part of the land in the operating area in the lowlands for various supporting facilities for mining operations such as power plants, transmission lines, docks, buildings and maintenance of the tailings deposition area. This area is part of a place where the Kamoro community, especially from the Tipuka and Nawaripi sub-tribes, carry out activities on a sedentary basis.

As part of the collective agreement, in February 1998, the Mimika Regent formed an Implementing Committee for the Granting of Recognition consisting of government officials, local community leaders, Non-Governmental Organizations, Freeport Indonesia Limited Liability Company, and other interested parties. The recognition program, which was originally due to end in March 2003, stipulates that several infrastructures such as roads, bridges, housing, educational facilities such as schools, teacher housing and student dormitories, public facilities such as church buildings, sports fields, conference halls and electricity and sustainable economic development activities such as aquaculture, agriculture and animal husbandry. These programs mostly or fully involve the people of Nawaripi and Tipuka.

To date, the construction of physical facilities in Tipuka, Nawaripi Baru, Koperapoka and Nayaro has been completed for more than 390 houses along with clean water and electricity facilities. Simultaneously, schools were built in three villages with no educational facilities, churches in two villages, as well as clinics and health services in each village, student dormitories, houses for teachers and medical staff were also built. Initially the program was centered on the physical development of infrastructure, but now the targets are current needs such as economic development and job creation, health education and health facilities coverage, nutrition counseling, further education for post-secondary students, development of institutions, village and social, as well as the preservation of Kamoro culture.

This includes programs to develop sago plantations and foster business development for the fishing industry. Activities in 2006 included the construction of wells and installation of water pumping machines; electricity supply contracts for three villages; elevating roads and building permanent bridges in one village; distribution of fishing assistance packages to 400

families, including outboard motors and fuel oil, roads and cooler boxes; and providing nutrition training and sewing courses for women in the five villages.

In developing the sago garden, the partnership between the Catholic Church of the Diocese of Timika with the Local Social Services Department of the Freeport Indonesia Limited Liability Company continues with the program to build a sago-planting hamlet in Nayaro village, Timika. Previously, the partnership was initiated with a program to improve the people's economy, buying and selling fresh fish caught by traditional fishermen and supplying fishery production facilities for fishermen's needs, such as fuel oil and ice cubes. The Bishop of Timika, Mgr John Philips, said:

This sago planting program has been launched several years ago and has been agreed with the people of Nayaro village. It's just not running and will only be implemented this year. Regarding the church's involvement in the program, it actually started with the Freeport Indonesia Limited Liability Company Department's Local Social offer to the church to cooperate with the Nayaro community. It also refers to the agreement between the church and Local Social Development regarding partnerships in the socio-economic development of the community.

In the realization of the superior sago planting program, it must be admitted that there are many things that cannot be handled directly by the community. For example, supporting facilities include heavy equipment and professional staff. Therefore, cooperation with other parties is needed, such as the Local Social Service Department of the Freeport Indonesia Limited Liability Company and involving the technical agencies of the Mimika Regency Government, in terms of maintaining and maintaining sago plantations.

The land that will be planted with sago trees is 84.6 hectares and according to the calculations of sago plant experts, the need for planting sago for one Head of Family with plantation system management is 0.6 hectares/Head of Family. Thus, in Nayaro village there are 141 heads of household, so the total area of planted sago land is 84.6 ha. According to the recommendation for sago growers with intensive management, the plant density for expanding land is 100 plants/ha. The sago that will be planted is a superior type of sago that will be imported from sources of superior sago seeds such as from the Sentani area, Jayapura.

In connection with this program, on October 12 2007, interviewed with the leader of the Catholic Church John Philips Saklil, who is working with the Freeport Indonesia-Social Local Development Limited Liability Company Department he said that:

This sago planting program, Freeport Indonesia Limited Liability Company Department Social Local offers it to the community through the church, especially to the Nayaro community from Kamoro as land owners and cooperation to manage this program is entrusted through the church as a representative of the local community, because this program is a direct positive impact of Freeport Indonesia Limited Liability Company for the development of local communities, therefore to run this program later we will involve the entire local community to be directly involved so that the aid funds fall into

their hands, the agreement with the Freeport Indonesia Limited Company as the funder, but one thing that it is known that the local community spontaneously agreed to this program and it will run smoothly. Then in relation to conflict, between local sub-tribes there has never been a conflict when this program was implemented, in fact the community is very happy with this program, because their area/place of residence does not mix with other ethnic groups so it is rather rare to have conflicts with other tribes. On the whole, social jealousy has always existed in the minds of other tribes.

Since 1996 Freeport Indonesia Limited Liability Company has implemented a physical development policy with a recognition program for the Kamoro tribe, especially the Nawaripi and Tipuka sub-tribes. Freeport Indonesia Limited Liability Company has carried out development only in two sub-tribes even though many sub-tribes are there or other sub-tribes also have the same rights but then other sub-tribes have not equalized or enjoyed the development of Freeport Indonesia Limited Liability Company, so in 2006 between the Nawaripi sub-tribes and the Koperapoka there was a conflict, because according to the customs of each of these sub-tribes they have territorial or land boundaries, but the Freeport Indonesia Limited Liability Company carried out development that had crossed these boundaries, resulting in clashes between the two sub-tribes. Thus, in 2006, the Freeport Indonesia Limited Liability Company continued its development for other conflicting sub-tribes such as the New Nawaripi, Koperapoka Nayaro, and others. Therefore, in this development, it has been proven that between tribes or sub-tribes always creates conflict, so that in people's lives they have not been able to create a harmonious life (Kum, 2009).

2. Three Village Development Program

A similar program for three Amungme villages located in the highlands. This program is in addition to recognition for the Amungme community who live closest to the mine site, for which compensation was paid according to the 1974 agreement in connection with the expansion of the scope of activities of the Freeport Indonesia Limited Liability Company. The focus of the program during 2005 was infrastructure which included the construction of bridges, roads, retaining embankments, housing, clean water and sewerage services as well as hydroelectric power plants. During 2005, 116 houses, 9 bridges and a church were built. In addition, work continues on the construction of two airstrips. An important development that occurred in 2005 was the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between the three village communities and the Freeport Indonesia Limited Liability Company, which outlines the scope of work for the recognition program until 2010.

One part of the three village development program, the construction of the Mulu airfield in Tsinga village, is currently underway. Mulu airport was built since June 2007 until now. The planning for the construction of the Mulu Airfield began in 2005-2006, starting with a survey. Mulu Airport which is Outreach and Social Local Development (SLD) or community development of Freeport Indonesia Limited Liability Company in the Tembagapura area.

The airport under construction will have a runway length of 400 meters. Then added safety runways on the front and rear of 50 meters each, so that the total length of the Mulu airport is 500 meters, while the width is 30 meters. Proof of Freeport's commitment, the construction of the Mulu airport is part of the social commitment of the Freeport Indonesia Limited Liability Company to build villages around one of the facilities built in addition to housing, buildings, churches, school buildings, bridges, hospitals, clean water, construction hydroelectric power and others. In the three villages program, one of them is the Mulu airport.

The construction of the Mulu airfield received a tremendous response from the local community. They considered that this was the concern of the Freeport Indonesia Limited Liability Company, which wanted to open transportation routes for the people of the region to connect with other regions. In the construction of the three village projects, especially the Mulu airfield, the residents of this village are very happy in their concern for the development of the Freeport Indonesia Limited Liability Company.

In the implementation of the construction of the Mulu airfield, Tembagapura district, Mimika regency, on January 22, 2009, by telephone interviewing Mr. Ismael Kum (deceased) as the head of the field, interviewed about the target completion date, he said:

We have calculated or targeted the completion time of this airport construction, that in May 2009 we will start with preparations. For these preparations, for example, per family in this village we are charged with donating funds in accordance with the nominal we have determined and will discuss how to spend after the achievement of fundraising, we will also make expenditures in the context of the inauguration of this development, and in July 2009 The inauguration ceremony will begin. After that, building tools such as dozers will be moved, to dismantle the second airport, namely Obani, Arowanop village.

In the physical development that has been built by the Freeport Indonesia Limited Company, which carries out development for the two tribes closest to the Freeport area, in the recognition program for the Kamoro tribe and the Tiga Desa program for the Amungme tribe, in the sense that this program is specifically for two tribes while five other tribes are not included in the program. With the physical development of the two tribes, the other tribes became jealous of these two tribes, eventually giving birth to conflicts between tribes. A clear example of the conflict during this development was between the Dani-Damal tribe and the Amungme tribe. The war took place on September 16, 2007 and ended on January 8, 2008, with the deaths of 12 people from each tribe and hundreds of people injured. In 1997, between the Dani tribe and the Amungme tribe, there was a war in Utikini village and Moving Baru village, Tembagapura district, Mimika district, with the deaths of 14 people from each tribe and hundreds of people injured.

This is the main cause that gave birth to war conflicts between tribes, because the background of the tribal war that claimed the victims, other tribes consider that Freeport Indonesia Limited Liability Company pays more attention to the

Amungme and Kamoro tribes while the other tribes are ignored, the end of jealousy. This kind of jealousy then always arises in their minds (other tribes), causing continuous inter-tribal war conflicts in Mimika Regency (Kum, 2009).

3. Seven Tribe Economic Development Program

Community economic development is the third priority program after education and health. Small business groups that received assistance from small business funds during 2006 amounted to 1,363 groups. This number is divided into Amungme as many as 320 groups, Kamoro 265 groups, Dani 129 groups, Damal 132 groups, Mee 166 groups, Moni 164 groups and Nduga 187 groups.

In the economic development of the seven tribes. Has a bureau for each tribe as follows:

a. Amungme Suku Tribe Economic Development Bureau

The Amungme Tribe's economic development program is a system that regulates finances internally for the progress and development of the Amungme Tribe's Human Resources. Various economic development activities of the Amungme have been running, such as identification and socialization in the form of economic program implementation (fund distribution), group management technique training, group assistance, monitoring and evaluation.

The percentage of funds for the Amungme tribe's economic development program during 2006 was 70% allocation for the program, 10% for training and 20% for monitoring/assistance. The training and socialization of the program were carried out in the Banti village area, Tembapapura District, while the Timika area was concentrated in the office of the Human Rights and Anti-Violence Foundation.

With 320 groups, the types of business the Amungme tribe are interested in are pigs 54%, agriculture 35%, kiosk service businesses and fuel oil 4% each, while the types of sawmills, chickens, cattle and other businesses other types around 1%. Several pilot projects such as cattle breeding, freshwater fish and green houses during 2006 have not been implemented due to social conflicts that occurred among tribal groups.

b. Kamoro Economic Development Bureau

The Kamoro economic development program aims to improve the community's ability to fulfill basic needs towards self-reliance. The pattern developed is exploring the local potential of the community, accompanied by assistance, awareness, improving technical skills through training and providing business equipment to market level.

The development of the Kamoro tribal business groups during 2006 was according to the monitoring results, namely 38 self-help groups were successful, half were successful 104 self-help groups and 123 self-help groups failed. The largest activities carried out by these business groups are agriculture 45 Self-help Groups, land fisheries 13 Self-help groups, marine fisheries 86 Self-help groups, pig farming 32 Self-help groups, chicken farming 36 Self-help groups, kiosks 24 Self-help groups, handicrafts 14 Non-Governmental Organizations, special business 11 Self-help groups and sales of fuel oil 4 Non-Governmental Organizations.

c. Mee Tribe Economic Development Bureau

The distribution of the Mee ethnic group is concentrated in the city of Timika and its surroundings. The obstacles faced by the Mee tribe's economic development bureau during 2006 were still in the general order. The mindset of the people who think that the assistance funds from the Amungme and Kamoro Community Development Institutions is a right that must be accepted without the obligation to report the use of the funds. The pattern that was initially agreed upon based on the Non-Governmental Organization did not run smoothly, the members of the group receiving the funds generally consisted of members of the nuclear family, namely father, mother and children or closest relatives.

Of the total funds set for the Bureau of the Mee tribe, 89% were used to finance the program, while 6% for training and 5% for monitoring. When viewed from the number of growing business groups, as many as 65 groups are engaged in pig farming, 41 groups of duck breeders, 15 groups of kiosk services, 14 groups of chickens, other types of business such as plantations, agriculture, inland fisheries and other small businesses ranging from 1 -9 percent.

d. Moni . Tribe Economic Development Bureau

The purpose of the Moni tribal economic development program is to develop small businesses of the Moni tribes living in Mimika through increasing economic income and the community's ability to do business. Train the Moni people to do business in a regular and continuous pattern.

The activities carried out were 160 self-help groups identified with the distribution of groups in the number of areas, namely 49 groups of Old Kwamki, 61 groups of New Kwamki, 15 groups of Banti and several Settlement Units as many as 35 groups. The program socialization was carried out in four regions and was carried out in March 2006.

The largest type of business is pig farming as many as 116 groups, kiosk services 33 groups, other types of business such as chicken, duck, food crop farming, inland fisheries ranging from one to four business groups.

e. Dani Tribe Economic Development Bureau

The performance of the business groups assisted by the Dani Tribe Bureau during 2006 was quite good with 129 groups. Group training is carried out in collaboration with the Mimika Regency Livestock Service Office. Routine assistance is carried out by field supervisors to existing business groups.

As with the six tribal economic bureaus, the most dominant types of business in the Dani economic bureau are pigs 101 groups, and kiosk services 19 groups. Other types of small businesses such as inland fisheries, computer rental services, crafts, cattle, agriculture and savings and loans range from 1-2 business groups.

f. Damal Tribe Economic Development Bureau

The Damal Tribe's economic development program is implemented with a target, ensuring that 60 business groups from the 132 assisted Non-Governmental Organizations can increase their income. Intensive assistance is carried out in all work areas as well as integrated and comprehensive monitoring for business groups assisted by the Damal tribal bureau. From the results of monitoring the performance of business groups that received assistance, the results achieved were 50% of the

target of 60 Non-Governmental Organizations, detailed as follows:

- a. The business groups that were assessed as successful were 32 Non-Governmental Organizations.
- b. The half-successful business groups are 52 Non-Governmental Organizations.
- c. Failed business groups 23 Non-Governmental Organizations.
- d. As many as 25 non-governmental groups have not been monitored.

The largest types of businesses being financed are pigs, 87 groups, kiosk service businesses 26 groups, other types of businesses such as plantations, food crop farming, kerosene agents, sewing, lighting services and several other businesses ranging from one to three business groups.

g. Nduga Tribe Economic Development Bureau

The work program of the Nduga ethnic bureau which was realized during 2006 included identification of business groups which was carried out for two months, namely January-February 2006, followed by socialization in three areas during February.

As the results of monitoring carried out on 187 Non-Governmental Organizations assisted by the Nduga tribe bureau, 43 successful business groups engaged in pig farming 12 Self-help groups, kiosk services 11 Self-help groups, savings and loans 11 Self-help groups, agriculture 8 groups Non-Governmental Organization and ducks are one Self-Help Group. The business groups in the semi-successful category are 115 self-help groups, generally self-help groups in this category are engaged in pig farming. While the failed business groups were 29 self-help groups with pig farming, 15 self-help groups, kiosk services, 9 self-help groups, agriculture 5 self-help groups, there are groups in this category who still think that the Amungme and Kamoro Community Development Institution aid funds are irresponsible rights.

For the achievement of the seven tribes' economic development program through bureaus in collaboration with relevant agencies, the achievement of the results varies widely, some are successful, half successful, fail or have not been monitored. The results will be seen in the following table:

TABLE 1. Economic Program Achievements in 2006

Bureau	Number of KSM	Succeed	Half Success	Fail	Not Monitoring
Amungme	320	41	179	100	16
Kamoro	265	38	38	152	-
Dani	129	77	20	32	-
Damal	132	33	51	48	25
Mee/Ekari	166	18	24	93	31
Moni	164	24	80	57	-
Nduga	187	43	115	29	-
Total	1.363	273	517	501	72

Source: Amungme and Kamoro Community Development Institute annual report 2006

Based on the table above, the Dani bureau succeeded more with 77 achievements, half succeeded the Amungme bureau with 179 while the Kamoro bureau failed with 152.

IV. CLOSING

Development for local communities close to mining areas, ranging from residential housing, school buildings, suspension

bridges, clinics, church buildings, and airports. Through the Tiga Desa program for the highland community, namely the Amungme community and the recognition program for the five lowland village community, namely the Kamoro community. This development triggers conflict, because social jealousy that is always attached arises from the community. For example, the development of recognition for the Kamoro tribe can only get five villages, while other villages cannot, resulting in conflicts between villages. The Amungme tribe in the highlands also builds residential housing, school buildings, church buildings and others. Only for three villages, so that other villages also came into conflict with the village that got the building from Freeport. Demands also often arise from other tribes, apart from the Amungme Kamoro, that they also have the right to ask Freeport something. From among the tribes, they almost conflict with each other, but are not expressed and vent. Because they know that the ore mountain we all have the right to talk about. Although the one percent (1%) fund managed by the Amungme and Kamoro Community Development Institutions is enjoyed by all seven tribal communities, especially free health services.

REFERENCES

- [1]. Kum, Krinus. 2015. Mining Conflict in Papua Land, Jakarta: Media Discourse Partners
- [2]. Kum, Krinus. 2015. Papua Special Autonomy Development Implementation Policy Between Failure and Success, Yogyakarta: Literature Book
- [3]. Kum, Krinus. 2009. Impact of the Existence of PT Freeport Indonesia on Inter-Ethnic Conflict in Mimika Regency, Undergraduate Thesis, University of Muhammadiyah Malang
- [4]. Ngadisah, 2003. Development and Socio-Political Movements in Papua, Yogyakarta: Pustaka Raja