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SECOND INTERNATIONAL DECADE FOR THE ERADICATION OF COLONIALISM

Pacific Regional Seminar on the implementation of the Second
International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism:
priorities for the remainder of the Decade

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**Role of the Committee in Facilitating the Decolonization of the
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 the fact that many NSGT are small island developing states, many of them face serious difficulties concerning sustainable development, including population shortages, 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 economic and social independence, even after the political independence that is frequently cited as a reason to deter self-determination from former colonial powers. In order words, it is the obligation of the administering powers to further bolster the capacity building of the NSGT in fulfills their human security agenda.

We have to bear in mind that 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 or grassroots approach to the security of NSGT that should focused 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 territory should ensure basic human

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 activities around human security focus on the national level and involve working with state institutions. However, the process should also involve the people. In this context, the administering power and the committee can also play the role to increase the capacity building of the new state institutions and particularly the people to reshape the most suitable relationship between the new state institutions and their citizens.

By having the agenda of human security as the main priority 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 conflict or war) into reality but more importantly we may also produced 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 one step closer to the day when all forms of colonialism shall be 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-CSIS, No.1/2003. June 2003.*

He had also experiences as overseas visiting fellows in several places, such as:

1. DAAD Research Visiting Fellow, Indonesia Research Unit, Institute of Political Sciences, International Relations/Foreign Policy Studies, University of Giessen, Germany (2005).
2. Asian Political and International Studies Association (APISA) Research and Teaching Fellowship (2004), Kuala Lumpur-Malaysia.
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