

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION**

This research has found that the stateless status issue of persons of Indonesian descents has become the serious problem which occurred since before the independence of Philippine and Indonesia. This problem has conducted some actors to create permanent solution to grant the persons of Indonesian descents the nationality that they have chosen.

Started from the early 1918 until today the cross border activities in north Sulawesi to Mindanao, south Philippines is still happen. This is proven by the number of persons of Indonesian descents in Mindanao which is significantly increasing. These persons of Indonesian descents came to Mindanao by traditional way such as using the small boat, or fishermen boat. However, these Indonesian descents came to the Mindanao by the illegal way which means they did not follow the proper mechanism of passing from north Sulawesi to Mindanao. They came to Mindanao without any supporting document or passport, so most of them illegally lived in Mindanao without any documents that shows them belong to any country.

There are some reasons that explain why these Indonesian persons come across the country border and settled in Mindanao. There are three main reasons which are economy reason, religion reason and also the geographical reason. Up to today, it has been the third generation of persons of Indonesian descents lived in Mindanao without supporting document. It became dilemmatic problem for Indonesian government because Indonesian government does not have any kind of data and

document that proven these persons of Indonesian descents are belong to Indonesia but they called themselves as an Indonesian citizen. According to the Indonesian Law (UU No. 12 2006) about the citizenship, these persons of Indonesian descents are going to lost their nationality (becoming stateless) due to no document and data that they were belong to Indonesia.

Indonesian government has started a cooperation with Philippines government regarding this issue because these persons of Indonesian descents admit themselves as Indonesian but they lived and was born in the land of Philippines. Many efforts and results has been done from the cooperation of Indonesian government and Philippines government. In 2011, both governments start to include the UNHCR as the mediator to find the solution for the stateless status issue of persons of Indonesian descents.

From the explanation above, this research is talking about the cooperation among actors in managing an issue and also to find out the solution for the issue itself. This research has relation with international relations major because this research is talking about transnational issue, human right of the persons of Indonesian descents to get nationality, the implementation of UNHCR in managing the issue and also this research is explain about the bilateral relations among Indonesia and Philippines. The contains of this research is also related to international relations major where Indonesian Consulate in Davao City as Indonesian government representative is the one who is responsible on this issue.

Since this research related to international relations major, the writers choose to use one concept and one model to elaborate the issue. The concept that used by the writer is Transnational Advocacy Network and the model that used by the writer is pluralist model in foreign policy.

The cooperation among the actors are really appropriate with the concept of Transnational Advocacy Networks where some institutions conduct to each other and interconnected in a network or system working on an issue which in this context is the stateless status issue of the persons of Indonesian descents. These actors work together in managing the stateless status issue of persons of Indonesian descents because Indonesian government cannot work alone in managing this issue.

From this cooperation they establish Person of Indonesian Descents Registration Project to identify the nationality status of the persons of Indonesian descents in Mindanao and to help them in deciding the nationality that will become the permanent nationality of persons of Indonesian descents. This registration project contains five steps which are orientation, reception, data verification, registration, and counseling.

Then the actors analyzed and discussed about the registration project in bilateral meeting and agreed on some policies to award the persons of Indonesian descents the nationality that have been chosen by them during the registration project.

This decision making process is appropriate with the model of pluralist in foreign policy that the writer used in this undergraduate thesis. Today, the foreign

policy is not always made by the state actors but the non-state actor is also capable in making the foreign policy.

In this context, the non-state actors which are UNHCR as International Governmental Organization and the government from both countries is working on the policy to find permanent solution for persons of Indonesian descents to get their nationality. After the permanent solution for the persons of Indonesian descents, they will be granted their nationality as what have been chosen during the registration project and further action will be managed by the related institutions according to their nationality.

After long processes, the persons of Indonesian descents will finally get their right to have a nationality and will get the facilities that will be provided by their chosen country. According to international human rights that everyone should get the equal treatment in the law and governance, services and law protections, right to have better education, right on freedom of movement, freedom in choosing their religion and the most important is to get the welfare of their life.

This issue of persons of Indonesian descents is still working on their progress on the nationality awarding which is the last process from the pilot project that is offered by the joint team from UNHCR, Indonesian government, and Philippines government. This research is really possible become change in further time or further research. Remembering that the issue is still ongoing in granting the persons of Indonesian descents for their nationality. Beside of that, the weakness of this research is lack of primer sources. Even though the writer has seen the condition of

the persons of Indonesian descents directly but it still need more time to get more information about the issue that is happening about the stateless issue of persons of Indonesian descents in Mindanao.

This research has identified issues for further consideration. Especially, in the context of cooperation among UNHCR, Indonesian government and Philippines government in managing the stateless status issue of persons of Indonesian descents in Mindanao.