

PROTECTION OF THE RIGHT TO LIFE FOR THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLE OF PORT NUMBAY IN THE YOUTEFA BAY AREA OF JAYAPURA CITY

Yusak Elisa Reba

Faculty of Law, Cenderawasih University, Indonesia

Email: rebayusak75@gmail.com

Abstract

This study aims to analyze the Protection of the Right to Life for the Indigenous People of Port Numbay in the Youtefa Bay Area in Jayapura City. This type of research is juridical normative using statutory and conceptual approach methods. This research was conducted in Jayapura City in the area of Abepura District and South Jayapura District. The technical analysis of the legal material used is qualitative described. The results showed that (i), the Jayapura City government has tried to protect the right to life for the Port Numbay indigenous people who inhabit Youtefa Bay friends by establishing and enforcing Jayapura City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2012 concerning Waste Management and Jayapura City Regional Regulation Number 15 of 2011 concerning the Implementation of Hygiene. Even so, the two Regional Regulations still display normative weaknesses, there are shortcomings in regulation and weak imposition of criminal sanctions and administrative sanctions for violators; and (ii), the Jayapura City Regional Regulation on Waste Management and the Jayapura City Regional Regulation on Hygiene Implementation, have not had significant implications for the protection of the right to life of the Port Numbay indigenous people who inhabit the Youtefa Bay area.

Keywords: Protection, Right to Life, Indigenous Peoples of Port Numbay

INTRODUCTION

Earth, water and all natural resources contained therein are gifts and God's creation is very precious for mankind to be able to live and continue its life. The natural environment is inseparable from the life of mankind, as it is the source of life. Human life is greatly influenced and determined by the existence of a natural environment that is available to be managed and utilized responsibly. A natural environment that remains sustainable and maintained will contribute to a dignified and sustainable human life. Humans cannot live without a natural environment that provides various necessities of life. Human life is determined by nature and the environment. If the environment is extinct, human life will become extinct, because what is relied on life has become extinct / gone. Youtefa Bay area is a strategic and potential area within the Jayapura City Government area and as the main capital for the life activities of the people who inhabit it. Youtefa Bay area is a scope of customary territory called Port Numbay in which live indigenous tribes in the Tabi indigenous community or Melanesian race family. On the government side, the community has been grouped into 3 (three) original villages, namely Tobati Village, Injros Village, and Nafri Village.

The Youtefa Bay area has experienced pollution in the form of solid waste and liquid waste. Solid waste in the form of plastic objects that are disposed of on the coast and sea and carried by river water and floods. Another source of pollution comes from sediments carried into the sea due to flooding, contributing to the pollution of the bay area. In addition,

liquid waste in the form of hazardous and toxic waste (B3 waste) of the Plumbump type has polluted water in the Youtefa bay area.

Coastal and bay areas are potential areas that provide marine natural resources in the form of fish and marine life for people's lives. However, the potential of marine natural resources in question has undergone very significant changes in the form of decreasing availability and even potentially lost (unavailable) as well as the threat of extinction of fish and other biota including the potential for contamination of fish and marine life available today. Community income from fish catches and marine life can no longer be relied upon as a source of income that can be proud and relied upon in supporting their existence.

The anxiety of the lives of the people in the Youtefa Bay area in relation to the activities of making a livelihood for fish in livelihood activities as fishermen and catching marine life around the coast, including in mangrove forest areas, is the main problem that has not yet obtained concrete solutions that can guarantee hope for a sustainable future. Seawater pollution caused by garbage and waste hazardous and toxic materials is a major factor that has contributed to the threat of marine natural resources around the coast and Youtefa bay. The efforts of the Jayapura City government to prevent pollution of Youtefa Bay have been manifested through the establishment and enforcement of Regional Regulations which include Jayapura City Regional Regulation Number 15 of 2011 concerning the Implementation of Cleanliness and Jayapura City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2012 concerning Waste Management. However, the provisions of existing laws and regulations have not been able to overcome the pollution and damage to the natural environment of Youtefa Bay area which has had an impact on the loss of economic resources of the community.

Various parties have taken concrete actions to create a beautiful, sustainable Youtefa Bay area and sea areas that are spared from being divorced, but these efforts have not been able to guarantee certainty for the availability of fish and marine life as a source of income for the lives of people living in the Youtefa Bay area. In addition, the impact of the threat of pollution to people's lives is a current condition that is difficult to avoid and has the potential to threaten the existence of indigenous people's lives around the Youtefa Bay area. Based on the results of research on water pollution in Youtefa Bay friends conducted by Hasmi shows that solid and liquid waste, especially plastic waste, has contributed to producing B3 waste called Lead as follows:

1. Lead concentration in Youtefa bay water.

Based on the results of the study, it was found that the concentration of lead in seawater is around 0.0116-0.0428 mg / L which is categorized as lead polluted when referring to the Decree of the Minister of Environment No. 51 of 2004.

2. Lead levels in shellfish.

From the results of research at 12 (twelve) stations in Youtefa Bay, it was found that Pb levels in shellfish were in the range of 0.076-3.48 mg / L with an average value of 0.57 mg / kg. the average Pb content in these shellfish, if referring to SNI 7387 of 2009, shellfish from 12 (twelve) sampling stations are categorized as contaminated with Pb.

3. Lead Levels in the Community.

Blood Pb examination of 40 (forty) people found an average of 1.05 µg / dl, with a range of 0.64 – 1.51, where 39 (thirty-nine) people were polluted by exceeding the threshold value of 0.64 µg / dl.

Due to the pollution of Youtefa Bay, Hasmi revealed that the pollution has had an impact on the lives of the surrounding community, namely:

1. Sea water, shellfish, moon fish in the Youtefa bay area have been polluted by B3 waste called lead. Lead levels in these things have exceeded the limit and are categorized as polluted, including in human blood.
2. The potential of the sea and the potential in the Youtefa mangrove forest area such as fish, crab shellfish and others, can no longer be relied on as an economic strategic potential in supporting the lives of the Port Numbay indigenous people who inhabit the Youtefa Bay area and will affect sustainable living.

In addition, the indigenous people of Port Numbay who inhabit the Youtefa bay area who in their life activities as fishermen, have difficulty in obtaining catches because the sea, coastline and mangrove areas have been polluted with Lead waste.

Based on the description above, the main research problem is formulated as follows:

- a. What is the responsibility of the Jayapura City Government in Providing Protection of the Right to Life for Indigenous Peoples Inhabiting the Yotefa Bay Area?
- b. Has the Jayapura City Regulation enacted had implications for the protection of the right to life of the Port Numbay indigenous people in the Youtefa Bay area?

METHOD

This research was conducted in the Jayapura City area which includes Youtefa Bay area, Abapura District government area, South Jayapura District, Tobati Village, Injros Village and Nafri Village. This type of research is juridical normative, which is carried out by reviewing and analyzing the regional regulations of Jayapura City Number 15 of 2011 concerning the Implementation of Cleanliness, and Regional Regulations of Jayapura City Number 7 of 2012 concerning Waste Management. The technique of analyzing legal materials is descriptive-qualitative using legal interpretation methods that are tailored to the needs of interpretation of legal materials obtained.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The responsibility of the Jayapura City Government in protecting the right to life of the Port Numbay Indigenous People in the Youtefa Bay Area

The meaning of the word responsibility as defined in the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KKBI) is "the condition of being obliged to bear everything (if anything happens, it may be prosecuted, blamed, prosecuted, etc.).¹ While the definition of protection as in KBBI is the process, method, act of protecting². The definition of legal protection is a protection given to legal subjects in the form of legal instruments both preventive and repressive, both written

¹ Ministry of National Education, Kamus Besar Indonesian Third Edition, Balai Pustaka, Jakarta, 2007, p 1139

² Ibid, p. 674

and unwritten. In other words, legal protection as an illustration of the function of law, namely the concept where law can provide justice, order, certainty, expediency and peace³. Furthermore, according to Satjipto Rahardjo, legal protection is an effort to protect one's interests by allocating a human right power to him to act in the framework of his interests⁴. Referring to the definition of legal responsibility and protection as stated above, it can be interpreted that legal protection is the actualization of the obligations of the government and local governments in the form of actions taken to provide protection of citizens' human rights in the administration of government.

In the provisions of Article 28 letter H of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1945 (abbreviated as UUD Negara RI Year 1945) stipulates that "everyone has the right to live a prosperous life outwardly and mentally, to reside, and to get a good and healthy living environment and the right to health services". The provisions of the Constitution want to affirm that a good and healthy environment is a human right and constitutional right for every Indonesian citizen. Therefore, the state, government, and all stakeholders are obliged to carry out environmental protection and management in the implementation of sustainable development so that the Indonesian environment can remain a source and support for the Indonesian people and other living beings.

A good and healthy environment is very influential and determines sustainable life and prevents threats to the continuation of offspring. According to the provisions of Article 1 point 1 of Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management (abbreviated as PPLH Law) defines that the Environment is "the unity of space with all objects, forces, conditions, living things, including humans and their behavior, which affect nature itself, the continuity of life and welfare of humans and other living things".

The state is responsible for protecting citizens, including the people who inhabit Tobati and Enggros villages, from the threat of pollution and environmental damage, especially the marine environment that can threaten and endanger people's lives and activities carried out in sustaining their lives.

Sustainable, this is as stipulated in the provisions of Article 28I paragraph (4) which stipulates that the protection, promotion, enforcement, and fulfillment of human rights are the responsibility of the State, especially the government. Referring to the arrangements in the Constitution, the Indonesian state which adheres to the form of a unitary state, has consequences for improving the Government, namely the Central Government, Provincial Regional Governments and Regency / City Regional Governments. With such a level of government, the Central Government decentralizes some government affairs to autonomous regions to regulate and manage themselves for the progress and welfare of the community including managing environmental affairs.

The spirit of regional autonomy in the administration of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia has brought changes in the relationship and authority between the

³ In Rahayu, 2009, accessed from <https://repository.uin-suska.ac.id>

⁴ Satjipto Rahardjo (in Rahayu), *Other Sides of Law in Indonesia*, (Jakarta: Kompas, 2003), p. 121, accessed from <https://repository.uin-suska.ac.id>.

Government and local governments, including in the field of environmental protection and management.

Regional Autonomy is a form of granting rights, authorities and obligations to Regions including Regency / City areas to regulate and manage their own government affairs and the interests of local communities in accordance with laws and regulations. Referring to the principle of regional autonomy, local governments including the Jayapura City government with reference to the provision of government affairs that become the authority of the regency / city, especially the authority in the field of environment regulated in the laws and regulations governing regional government, namely Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government which has been replaced by Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government (abbreviated as Law Local Government), continue to pay attention to environmental aspects.

Environmental affairs, in the sub-affairs of Pollution Control and/or Environmental Damage, as in the annex to the Local Government Law on the Division of Government Affairs between the Government and Regional Governments, there is a regulation that the District/City area is authorized to carry out "prevention, mitigation and recovery of pollution and/or environmental damage in the District/City Area". Starting from this authority, the Jayapura City Government pays serious attention to the environment in Jayapura City, including community activities and business entities that have an impact on environmental pollution, especially marine pollution called Youtefa. Preventive efforts made by the Jayapura City Government are by establishing and enforcing Jayapura City Regional Regulations for the initiation of environmental pollution. The regional regulations in question are:

1. Regional Regulation of Jayapura City Number 7 of 2012 concerning Waste Management (abbreviated as Perda Sampah (abbreviated as Perda Sampah); and
2. Regional Regulation of Jayapura City Number 15 of 2011 concerning the Implementation of Cleanliness (abbreviated as Perda Cleanliness).

Preventive efforts in the context of controlling environmental impacts need to be carried out by making maximum use of monitoring and licensing instruments. In the event that pollution and environmental damage have occurred, it is necessary to carry out repressive efforts in the form of effective, consequential, and consistent law enforcement against pollution and environmental damage that has occurred.

In this regard, it is necessary to develop a clear, firm, and comprehensive legal system of environmental protection and management to ensure legal certainty as a basis for the protection and management of natural resources and other development activities.

The Jayapura City Government continues to pay attention and seriousness to environmental aspects, especially on community behavior that contributes to environmental damage and pollution through the implementation of Waste and Hygiene Bylaws.

Waste is the rest of daily activities and/or natural processes in solid form. Specific waste is waste that due to its nature, concentration, and/or volume requires special management. The increase in various activities in Jayapura City as a result of the increase

in population has caused an increase in the volume of waste. This is due to weak supporting devices, low awareness and community participation and minimizing the volume of waste and disposing of waste in available places and not throwing it into sewers or rivers.

In the content material of the Waste Bylaw, it regulates the prohibition for everyone to dispose of garbage not in a predetermined and provided place as stipulated in Article 25 letter e. Violation of these provisions is subject to criminal sanctions in the form of imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) months and a maximum fine of Rp. 50,000,000 (fifty million rupiah). This regional regulation has normative weaknesses because it does not contain institutions responsible for supervising community activities in disposing of waste. As a result, there are people throwing garbage in places that have not been provided. In addition, the trash cans provided are very limited so that in areas where there are no trash cans, people throw garbage on the shoulder of the road.

In the provisions of Article 8 of the Hygiene Bylaw regulates the prohibition for every person and legal entity against the following acts:

- a. disposing of garbage outside garbage shelters;
- b. disposing of garbage on roads, public places, drainage, rivers and beaches, springs and clean water;
- c. soiling and disposing of dirt in places
- d. burning garbage and excrement in public places;
- e. disposing of cigarette punting, cigarette wrapping, bottles, used cans, plastic, waste paper wrapping and areca nut spit on road shoulders and public road bodies within local government areas;
- f. piling up and placing used goods that still have economic value, pardon not, on the left and right shoulders of roads, green lane plants, building places and public places;
- g. piling up and placing building demolition garbage for no more than 1 (one) day;
- h. placing plastic baskets or crates on road media or left and right roads;
- i. placing non-functioning (junk) on the area belonging to the road (Damija);
- j. placing used oil reservoirs in the area of the parcel;
- k. placing items on sidewalks or street walks/building ramps;
- l. confronting roads in the process of transporting goods;
- m. dispose of B3 waste or hazardous chemicals in water sources that flow or not such as rivers / streams, seas, water networks, drinking waterways, springs, water ponds and other clean water sources;
- n. pollute, damage, burn or remove trash cans that have been provided; and
- o. Dispose of feces in rivers, streams, seas, water networks, drinking waterways, springs, water ponds and clean water sources.

Against the norm of prohibition, followed by the regulation of sanctions for violations of the norm of the prohibition. The form of imposition of sanctions for violations of prohibition norms as in letters a to letter o is subject to sanctions regulated in the provisions of Article 12 of the Regional Regulation on Cleanliness in the form of Criminal Imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of Rp. 50. 000,000

(fifty million rupiah), and administrative sanctions for business entities in the form of business license revocation.

In order for the environment to remain sustainable, Law No. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management regulates more thoroughly the protection and management of the environment. Sanctions against anyone who commits environmental crimes. As stipulated in Article 76 paragraph

(1) UUPPLH, states: The minister, governor, or regent/mayor shall apply administrative sanctions to the person in charge of a business and/or activity if violations of environmental permits are found under supervision".

Based on this arrangement, the Jayapura City Government in this case the Mayor of Jayapura is authorized to apply and impose administrative witnesses for violations of environmental permits, especially those given to people or business entities in Jayapura City. Although the Jayapura City Regional Regulation on Garbage and Jayapura City Regional Regulation on Cleanliness have been enacted so that everyone is responsible for maintaining the health of Jayapura City and a healthy environment and maintaining the marine environment of Youtefa Bay to avoid the threat of pollution, it still occurs, such as:

1. piled garbage on the road in the evening until night on the Abepura-Tanah Hitam road in the Camp Key area;
2. piling up garbage in the area on the Kotaraja-Abepura highway in front of the Kotaraja Forestry Office;
3. dumping plastic garbage into Youtefa river;
4. disposing of tofu waste by the Food Management Industry in Abepura District to the acai river;
5. Limba activity at Youtefa market which flows through sewers into acai river and further flows into the sea at Youtefa Bay.

In addition to the Jayapura City Regional Regulation which regulates community activities to dispose of garbage and maintain cleanliness, the Mayor of Jayapura has issued Mayor Instruction Number 1 of 2019 concerning the Application of the Use of Alternative Shopping Bags to Replace Plastic Bags in Jayapura City. Instructions are policy regulations or so-called pseudo-legislation and not as laws and regulations. The mayor's instructions are obeyed by people who shop at stores and supermarkets as well as business entities that own shops, supermarket kiosks and other businesses that no longer provide plastic bags for every buyer who buys merchandise. The implementation of this instruction has implications in the form of reducing the use of plastic bags by the public in shopping provided by entrepreneurs. In terms of purpose, the mayor's instruction is intended to make the environment in Jayapura City free from plastic bags which are also very dangerous for the environment and difficult to decompose. Plastic waste has contributed to the pollution of Youtefa Bay sea and has disturbed and threatened people's lives. The results of research conducted by Hasmi, a lecturer at the Faculty of Public Health, Cenderawasih University in obtaining a Doctoral degree at the Faculty of Medicine, Hasanuddin University, Makassar in 2014 revealed that Youtefa bay had been polluted by Hazardous and Toxic Material (B3) waste called Plumbumb (Pb). The main source of Plumbumb waste is from

plastic waste including plastic children's toys. The results also revealed that the B3 waste has contaminated Youtefa Bay water, fish and shellfish as well as the blood of people living around Youtefa Bay. In addition, Plumbumb waste has contributed to threatening people's lives, namely the threat to the absence of offspring caused by the consumption of fish and shellfish and bodies exposed to waste due to seawater bathing in Youtefa bay. Plumbumb waste that has polluted Youtefa Bay, has the potential to threaten the existence of the lives and descendants of indigenous people who inhabit Tobati Village, Injros and also the people who live around Youtefa Bay.

The Jayapura City Government through the Cleanliness Office has socialized the Regional Regulation by installing billboards on the highway and around the acai river which contains sanctions arrangements in the Regional Regulation for the community. In addition, messages for the community to maintain cleanliness by not littering, were also conveyed by the Jayapura City Government. However, the practice of terrorizing and polluting Youtefa Bay by disposing of business waste and other waste this time acai continues to be carried out. In addition, the behavior of throwing garbage in Acai times as well as the sewers that were then flooded into the Acai River and flowed into Youtefa Bay are still going on.

Efforts of the Jayapura City Government to create a clean and healthy environment including minimizing pollution to the sea in Youtefa Bay have been carried out but there are wrong legal policies made in providing preventive and repressive protection to Youtefa Bay. The legal policy in question is Mayor Instruction Number 1 of 2019 which is actually very weak because it is difficult to enforce in the form of revocation of business zones for business entities that violate by providing plastic bags. The substance stated in the mayor's instruction is not the norm of laws and regulations so that it has weaknesses and has no binding power over the community. In addition, enforcement cannot be carried out because it is not a law and regulation.

In addition to the mayor's Instruction Number 1 of 2019, the implementation and enforcement of the Jayapura City Regional Regulation on Waste and the Jayapura City Regional Regulation on cleanliness already have sufficient regulatory norms for enforcement of community behavior or business entities that do not obey the implementation of the Regional Regulation. However, law enforcement of these bylaws has not been carried out effectively so that the behavior that results in pollution continues to continue. Repressive protection has not been seen by the City Government against the people who inhabit Youtefa Bay by imposing criminal sanctions in the Regional Regulation on garbage and Regional Regulation on Hygiene. In addition, the revocation of business licenses for business actors who pollute the bay through their business activities has not been carried out by the Jayapura City Government through the Office in charge of environmental affairs and hygiene affairs. Local government supervision is still very weak on the implementation of local regulations on waste and local regulations on cleanliness in Jayapura City.

The two Regional Regulations made by the Jayapura City Government in regulating community activities in disposing of garbage and maintaining the cleanliness of the

environment of Jayapura City, have not been effective in preventing environmental pollution in Youtefa Bay. This is due to normative weaknesses in the two regional regulations such as:

1. The institution responsible for supervising community activities in disposing of waste.
2. The institution responsible for supervising the business activities of business entities whose business activities produce hazardous waste that will be carried by the flow of water in sewers into rivers or rivers and then carried to the sea in Youtefa Bay.
3. Weak regulations on the imposition of criminal sanctions and fines, including administrative sanctions in the form of license revocation for business actors who violate the provisions in national legislation and Jayapura City Regional Regulations that regulate the activities of business entities.

CLOSING

Conclusion

Based on the results of the discussion of the research issues that have been described, it can be concluded:

1. The form of legal protection for the Youtefa Bay area carried out by the Jayapura City Government in order to realize a sustainable life for indigenous people in Injros, Tobati and surrounding villages has been realized in the form of preventive legal protection and repressive legal protection. Preventive Legal Protection is realized through the establishment of Jayapura City Regional Regulation which regulates Waste Management and Jayapura City Regional Regulation which regulates Cleanliness which contains prohibition norms for every person and business entity followed by the regulation of criminal sanctions, fines and administrative sanctions. However, the two regional regulations have not been able to effectively apply because there are still shortcomings in the substance of the regulation, namely (i), the institution responsible for supervising community activities in disposing of waste; (ii), the institution responsible for supervising the business activities of business entities whose business activities produce hazardous waste that will be carried by the flow of water in sewers into rivers or rivers and then carried into the sea in Youtefa Bay; (iii), Weak regulations on the imposition of criminal sanctions and fines including administrative sanctions in the form of license revocation for business actors who violate the provisions in national legislation and Jayapura City Regional Regulations governing the activities of business entities. Meanwhile, repressive legal protection has not been carried out by the Regional Government to the community.
2. The Jayapura City Regional Regulation that regulates waste management and hygiene for sustainable living in the Port Numbay Indigenous Community in Youtefa Bay Area, has not had significant implications in the form of preventing environmental pollution due to weak law enforcement.

Suggestions

Referring to these conclusions, the following points are recommended:

1. In order for the people who inhabit the Youtefa Bay area to receive effective legal protection through the laws and regulations that are being enforced, the Jayapura City Government must enforce the law against Regional Regulations in cooperation with related parties.
2. Taking into account the normative weaknesses of the Jayapura City Regional Regulation on Waste Management and the Jayapura City Regional Regulation on Cleanliness and the implementation of Mayor Instruction Number 1 of 2019 which has no legal force to bind the community, a Jayapura City Regional Regulation should be formed that specifically provides protection for the Youtefa Bay area for sustainable living in the people of Injros Village, Tobati Village, and Villages around Youtefa Bay.

REFERENCES

- Achmad Rusland, 2013, *Theory and Practice Guide for the Formation of Laws and Regulations in Indonesia (Second Printing)*, Rangkang Education and Republik Institute, Yogyakarta.
- Aminuddin Ilmar, 2014, *Governance Law*, Prenamedia Group, Jakarta
- Bagir Manan, 1994, *The Relationship Between the Center and the Regions According to the 1945 Constitution*, Sinar Harapan Library, Jakarta.
- Center for Human Rights Studies Universitas Islam Indonesia Yogyakarta, 2008, *Human Rights Law*, Yogyakarta.
- Daud Silalahi, 2001, *Environmental Law in the Indonesian Environmental Law Enforcement System (Revised Edition)*, PT. ALUMNI, Bandung.
- Government Regulation Number 15 of 2010 concerning Spatial Planning Implementation.
- Hasmi, *Risk Analysis and Epidemiological Study of Lead Exposure in Communities Around Youtefa Bay Waters, Jayapura City, Papua Province in 2014*, Hasanuddin University, Makassar, 2014
- Husen Alting, 2011, *Legal Dynamics in the Recognition and Protection of Customary Law Peoples' Rights to Land (Past, Present and Future)*, LaksBang PRESSindo, Yogyakarta.
- H. Siswanto Sunarno, 2006, *Local Government Law in Indonesia*, Sinar Grafika, Jakarta.
<https://repository.uin-suska.ac.id>
- I Gede Pantja Astawa and Saprin Na'a, 2008, *Dynamics of Law and Law in Indonesia*, PT. Alumni, Bandung.
- I Made Arya Utama, 2007, *Environmental Law*, Pustaka Sutra, Bandung.
- Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management.
- Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government.
- Marbangun Hardjowirogo, 1977, *Rights Basic Human Deep Pioneering mechanisms, national and international*, Patma, Bandung.
- Mayor Regulation Number 15 of 2011 concerning the Implementation of Hygiene.

Ministry of National Education, 2007, Big Dictionary Indonesian, - Third Edition, Balai Pustaka, Jakarta.

Prajudi Atmosudirdjo, 1988, State Administration Law (Ninth Printing), Ghalia Indonesia, Jakarta.

Puji Astuti, et all, 2004, Governance Law, Open University Publishing Center, Jakarta.

Peter Mahmud Marzuki, 2005, Legal Research (1st printing), Kencana Prenada Media Group, Jakarta.

Regional Regulation of Jayapura City Number 7 of 2012 concerning Waste Management.

Regional Regulation of Jayapura City Number 15 of 2011 concerning the Implementation of Cleanliness.

Ridwan HR, 2007, State Administration Law, PT. Raja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta.

Siti Sundari Rangkuti, 2005, Environmental Law and Environmental Policy National (Third Edition), Airlangga University Press, Surabaya.

**PROTECTION OF THE RIGHT TO LIFE FOR THE INDIGENOUS
PEOPLE OF PORT NUMBAY IN THE YOUTEFA BAY AREA OF
JAYAPURA CITY**

Yusak Elisa Reba

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.54443/sibatik.v3i5.1893>

