



Permanent Mission  
of the Republic of Indonesia to the UN, WTO,  
and Other International Organizations  
in Geneva

**Statement**  
**by the Delegation of the Republic of Indonesia**  
**at the Interactive Discussion with the Special Rapporteur**  
**on Indigenous Peoples**  
**48<sup>th</sup> Session of the United Nations Human Rights Council**  
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**President,**

Although Indonesia does not recognize the concept of indigenous peoples as reflected in the UNDRIP, Indonesia remains a supporter of the Declaration, and continues to be of the view that UNDRIP is instrumental for the promotion and protection of human rights of peoples to whom the Declaration applies to.

Indonesia is home to around 70 million people belonging to customary law communities, or what we call "*Masyarakat Hukum Adat*".

Like indigenous peoples across the world, customary law communities in Indonesia also face particular vulnerabilities, including in facing the COVID-19 pandemic.

While the Government of Indonesia remains steadfast in ensuring access to vaccines for all Indonesian citizens above 12 years old, the distribution of vaccines to customary law communities living in isolated areas in Indonesia, remains to be a challenge that our government is continuing to address.

Presently, more than **73.8 million** Indonesia citizens, including members of customary law communities have received at least one dose of COVID-19 vaccines. Our Government is stepping up efforts to ensure that at least 70% of Indonesia's population can be vaccinated by the end of this year.

However, we cannot lose sight of the overarching obstacle in tackling this pandemic, namely the **inequitable distribution of vaccines**, stemming from on-going policies of vaccine nationalism.

In this connection, promoting greater solidarity and political commitment towards guaranteeing the right to health for all, including by ensuring equitable access to vaccines, should continue to be our **collective focus**.

**Mr. Special Rapporteur,**

In your findings, could you identify some good practices by States in terms of logistical arrangements to ensure that COVID-19 vaccines can be delivered to indigenous populations in remote areas?

I thank you.