**eL-AdPPer, Elsham Papua, JERAT Papua, Jubi, KPKC Sinode GKI di Tanah Papua, Koalisi Perempuan Bergerak Selamatkan Manusia Papua , LBH KAKI Abu, Yayasan Harapan Ibu, P3W GKI, AJAR**

**Submission to the UN Commitee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)**

**for Its Review of Indonesia**

**Contribution for the Adoption of the List of Prior Issue (LOI) in the 78th Pre-Sessional Working Group of the CEDAW**

**June 2020**

**VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN in PAPUA**

1. **Introduction**
* This report is a joint submission of several non-government organizations working on women’s human rights in Papua related issues. The organizations which have contributed to this report are eL\_AdPPer, ELSHAM Papua, JERAT, JUBI, Koalisi Perempuan Bergerak Selamatkan Manusia Papua, KPKC Sinode GKI Di Tanah Papua, LBH Kaki Abu, P3W GKI, Yayasan Harapan Ibu and Asia Justice and Rights (AJAR).
* Women’s Advocacy Organization (eL\_AdPPer) is a non-governmental organization which was established by the Secretariat for Justice and Peace of the Arch-Diocese Merauke (SKP-KAME), which provides critical education to women, and other victims of violence. El\_adpper also engage in advocacy for government policies regarding women protection and empowerment;
* Elsham Papua (Institute of Human Rights Studies and Advocacy) is a leading human rights non-governmental organization based in Jayapura, Papua, Indonesia. Elsham has been a trusted Papuan group which reports human rights violations in Papua.
* The Papuan Peoples Network (JERAT PAPUA) is a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) focused on economic, social, culture rights and natural resource management.
* Jubi is a local media tabloid based in Papua that delivers news related to social, political and economic issues in Papua.
* Koalisi Perempuan Bergerak Selamatkan Manusia Papua (Coalition of Woman Movement to Save the Papuan) is a coalition of Papuan women activists from various backgrounds such as grassroot movement organisations, students, filmmakers, journalists, human rights activists, church organisations, NGOs activists, as well as CSOs, based in Jayapura. It was formed in 2019 as a response to the 16 Days Activism Against Gender Based Violence and then continues to advocate women's rights and human rights in Papua
* KPKC Sinode GKI di Tanah Papua works for justice, peace and integrity of creation (Human Rights and Environmental Protection) as one of the Desks with the structure of the Synod of Christian Protestant Church in the Land of Papua or GKI di Tanah Papua.
* LBH-KAKI ABU is an advocacy and legal aid organization engaged in litigation and non-litigation, which has purpose to provide education about law and human rights for the community; provide access to legal assistance to people who are unable and in need, advocate for indigenous Papuans who are victims of government policy.
* The GKI Women Empowerment and Development Center (P3W GKI) was established by the Christian Protestant Church in the Land of Papua (GKI-TP). P3W GKI is a training and counseling center for women in West Papua which particularly engages in women’s empowerment.
* The Harapan Ibu Foundation (YAYASAN HARAPAN IBU) is a civil society organization working particularly in the field of health with a focus on women's and children's right to health.
* Asia Justice and Rights (AJAR) is a non-profit organization, based in Jakarta, Indonesia, whose aim is to contribute to the strengthening of human rights and the alleviation of entrenched impunity in the Asia-Pacific region.

1. **General Situation in Papua**

* Indonesia’s eastern-most provinces of Papua and West Papua (in this report referenced as ‘Papua’) have been scarred by a history of continuing conflict accompanied by serious human rights violations.  Papua remains a conflict zone, where force is used to suppress expression of discontent. In 2001, Papua was granted special autonomy, under Special Autonomy Law No. 21/2001, which included a commitment to address human rights violations and to prevent their recurrence. However, in the last few years, the provinces have seen a surge in violence, accompanied by protest, attack, and counter-attacks by armed groups, and attempts by the government to suppress the growing dissent. Indigenous Papuan people have become victims of human rights violations.[[1]](#footnote-1)
* The main problems in Papua include: 1) Papuas history and the political status of integration of Papua into Indonesia; 2) Military operations that occurred because of the conflict remain unresolved. The military operations, which has continued from 1965 until now, has meant Papuans have endured a long record of state violence and human rights violations; 3) Discrimination and marginalization of Papuan people in their landand; 4) The failure of development in health care, education, and economic systems in Papua.[[2]](#footnote-2)
* The government established the development policy for Papua, which also upholds the security policy in Papua. Several large-scale development projects have turned out to threaten the existence of forests and indigenous peoples and their lands. Agricultural projects have blocked indigenous peoples access to land and resources or have caused irreparable damage to forests, which are the source of life and culture for indigenous communities in Papua.
* Since mid 2019, the human rights situation has been deteriorating as the impact of racial attacks on Papuan student dormitory in Surabaya, East Java by vigilante groups, police and military members. During that time, the mob verbally attacked the Papuan student, using racist slurs and other racist verbal harassment. As a result, Papuan people get organized and mobilized across the country and protest against racism. There were increased racial discriminations and Internet shutdowns with escalating violence involving the Indonesian security apparatus and armed civilian groups.
* People who criticized the government were accused of treason. From a total of 63, 4 women activists were arbitrarily arrested. Six political prisoners were convicted and released in May 2020. In the meantime, these activists are still waiting for their legal process and demand for justice.
* Instead of using a dialogue approach towards Papuan people, the Government of Indonesia still uses a security approach in an attempt to reduce conflict. Various human rights violations ranging from activists’ imprisonment, the use of military means, and the recent racism riots have displayed stagnant human rights protections in Papua.
1. **General Situation of Women in Papua**
* Since 2012, there has been no significant improvement in Papua regarding the implementation of CEDAW. On-going violence and discrimination due to political stigmatization is a common and widespread issue in Papua, which has an increasing impact on the lives of Papuan women. Women in Papua are experiencing a wider impact from the on-going violence. They have suffered as victims of discrimination and violence, including domestic and sexual violence, and violence in the context of development projects.
* During conflict situations, Papuan women have experienced the aforementioned violations, including interrogation, torture and sexual. Papuan women victims are also vulnerable to new forms of domestic, and community violence. While domestic violence experienced by Papuan women is relatively high, there are only a few cases reported to the police, and less cases prosecuted in the judicial system.
* Papuan women are also still struggling in accessing their health services, including reproductive health. Moreover, discrimination and marginalization of HIV-positive Papuan women remains a problem for on-going violence, since Papua has alarmingly high rates of HIV/AIDS cases.In addition, Papuan women victims' struggle for economic survival. Destruction of property, lack of access to land and livelihoods, and exclusion from educational and employment opportunities and basic services, all undermined their socio-economic well being.
* Women human rights defenders in Papua are facing risks in defending their rights. Some women Papuan lawyers receive intimidation, threats, acts of terror, and negative comments from authorities during the due to their work in defending rights in the judicial process.
* Women and children have been displaced because of conflict, which occurred in Nduga in 2018, and have become internally displaced peoples. Fleeing from the ensuing bouts of fighting and raids, displaced villagers have sought refuge in neighbouring parts of Nduga. Away from their own land and gardens, the IDPs are struggling to meet basic needs, and living in appalling makeshift conditions.[[3]](#footnote-3)
1. **Implementations of CEDAW in Papua**

1. **Violence against indigenous women committed by security forces with impunity (Articles 2 & 3)**

* 1. **Access to truth, justice and reparations for women in conflict situation**
* Indonesia has enacted the Human Rights Law (No. 39/1999) and the Human Rights Court Law (No. 26/2000) in promoting human rights and in dealing with past human rights violations. In addition, Law No. 21/2001 on Special Autonomy of Papua also provided a local human rights court and truth and reconciliation commission, but it has been stalled.
* There is a local regulation as an improvement to protect the victims of human rights violations, which is the Local Law on the Rehabilitation of the Rights of Women Victims of Human Rights Violations (Perdasus no.1/2011), which was passed without public dissemination and remains lacking in sub-regulations. The regulations have not been implemented.
* Papuan women have experienced- without trial- interrogation and horrific torture, including sexual violence in the military operation period in Papua. Women have to flee from military operations abandoning their family and disrupting their livelihood. There is no accountability process for the violence against indigenous women committed by security forces.[[4]](#footnote-4) As an impact, women victims of sexual violence have been continually facing impunity and difficulties in speaking out about their experiences, due to shame, fear of stigma and judgment, concerns about confidentiality, and lack of confidence in the rule of law.[[5]](#footnote-5)
* Among other cases, the human rights court conducted the crimes against humanity in Abepura 2000, in 2004. However, no gender-based crimes have ever been brought to trial and eventually, all perpetrators were acquitted.
* National Commission on Human Rights (Komnas HAM) established ad hoc *pro justicia* inquiries for 12 cases of crimes against humanity, which includes the three cases in Papua: Wasior (2001-2002), Wamena (2003) and Paniai (2014). They recommended criminal investigation and prosecution, but the Attorney General’s Office (AGO)refused to take a further investigation, claiming the files were administratively incomplete and contained insufficient evidence, which Komnas HAM disputed.

**Suggested adoption of issue:**

* *Take urgent steps to stop human rights violations and violence, including torture, racism and violations against women by redressing the past, addressing current challenges, and strengthening indigenous survivor’s resilience.*
* *Immediately implement the existing law, Local Special Law 1/2011 on the redress of Papuan women’s rights for victims of violence and human rights violations.*
* *Establish an ad hoc human rights courts for all cases involving crimes against humanity that have been determined by Komnas HAM, including the human rights court for Wasior-Wamena and Paniai in Papua.*
* *Reform the security sector, changing the militaristic approach to a dialogue and legal settlement approach, and integrate the perspective of human rights with gender equity in their policy.*
* *Establish the human rights court and truth commission in Papua, as mandated by Law of Special Autonomy 2001.*
	1. **Discrimination and violence towards women human rights defenders**
* Female human rights defenders were attacked, intimidated and received terror threats on their role in providing assistance to victims of human rights abuses and political activists who were facing criminal charges for peaceful political activity. Until now, there is no one legal framework for the protection of human rights workers in Indonesia, particularly for women human rights defenders.
* Serious cases of threat, intimidation and physical violence against at least four women human rights lawyers who provided legal support in cases against local police authorities with allegations of human rights violations. State authorities have not conducted law enforcement processes on any of the cases.
* A recent case in 2020, YY, a women human rights lawyer from the Institute of Human Rights Studies and Advocacy (Elsham Papua) who defend political prisoners accused of treason, received terror and intimidation from unknown persons. Two unknown people infiltrated the lawyer’s house, she received repeated telephone terror sounds, being beaten. In 2019, MW from The Coalition of Law and Human Rights Enforcement (Koalisi Penegak Hukum dan HAM) Papua suffered physical violence from the police when coordinating for 12 prisoners arrested in Wamena. In 2014, AS, a women human rights lawyer of the Democracy, Alliance for Papua (ALDP), was attacked with a knife as she returned to her hotel following a high profile pre-trial hearing against the head of district police Jayawijaya in Wamena. In 2012 women human rights lawyer OH, working for KontraS (Commission for the Disappeared and Victims of Violence) Papua, was repeatedly threatened as she investigated a case in which five men accused of a murder were allegedly tortured and ill-treated by the police in Wamena.
* Recently, women are also being risk in received intimidation and sexual harassment during peaceful demonstrations for criticize the anti racism issue. They criminalized and during the judicial process. Security forces often violently disperse such events because they are regarded as acts of treason. Four Papuan women went on trial during a massive anti-racism demonstration in Papua 2019. 1). AE was arrested in Jakarta, charged by treason article and sentenced to 8 months in prison and released in May, 2020. She has to sleep in a crowded cell and a hard floor, and also suffers from respiratory disorders. 2). SM was arrested in Manokwari, charged by treason, was sentenced to nine months and released in June, 2020. She had to breastfeed her 6 month baby during her imprisonment. 3). TT received intimdation, inhuman degrading treatment and a sexual harassment in its imprisonment. She was arrested in Wamena and charged with treason. The legal process is ongoing. 4) MW arrested in Sorong and charged with treason. Currently, her legal process is ongoing.

**Suggested adoption of issue:**

* *Conduct effective and prompt investigations on allegations of human right violations, including investigation for violations against women human rights defenders.*

* *Ensure protection for human rights defenders, particularly for women who face an even higher risk of physical violence and intimidation.*
* *Repeal the articles on Indonesia Criminal Code, which has been used to imprison individuals for their legitimate peaceful activities.*
* *Release all political prisoners in Indonesia, including women activists.*

**c. Poor care of internally displaced persons (IDPs)**

* IDPs disproportionately affect women and children. Away from their own land and gardens, IDPs are struggling to meet basic needs, including access to health, access to livelihood and freedom from fear.

On 4 December 2018, security forces launched an operation in various districts of the Nduga Regency after members of the armed separatist organization TPN-PB (West Papua National Liberation Army) reportedly killed at least 17 government contractors, who were working on the construction of the trans-Papua road.[[6]](#footnote-6) As a response, between December 2018 and March 2020, several thousands of indigenous Papuans from Nduga region in Papua Province were internally displaced following the conflict due to security force operations[[7]](#footnote-7). Villagers have sought refuge in neighbouring parts of Nduga or other regencies such as Yahukimo, Asmat, Lanny Jaya, Puncak and Jayawijaya. There were indigenous women who died, which included young girls and babies mostly from famine and other illnesses, due to poor living conditions in the shelters, and because some women gave birth in the forest.[[8]](#footnote-8) Within the IDPs temporary camp, women are struggling to gain access to basic needs such as health-care systems and education.[[9]](#footnote-9)

* A similar situation also occurred in Aifat, Sorong (2020) and Tembagapura, Mimika (March 2019). In April 2020, a fully-armed police brigade came to the village of Aisa, the far eastern district of Aifat. They used a heavy military approach which led to many villagers leaving their place. The number of people from Aimau village and Tiefromen village that fled to the forest is 94 people, 57 of them women and girls, and 37 men and boys.[[10]](#footnote-10)

**Suggested adoption of issue:**

* *Revoke the militaristic approach of sending troops and stop violence in conflict areas.*
* *Ensure basic needs and livelihoods in the temporary camps.*
* *Provide temporary camps for the IDPs and ensure the plans of return of Papuan IDPs to their villages.*

**2. Domestic Violence  (Articles 2, 3, 4 & 15)**

* Indonesia has a number of laws and regulations related to domestic violence. However, the existence of a number of these laws and regulations has not had much impact on improving the condition of women in Indonesia, including Papua. [[11]](#footnote-11)
* The provincial government enacted regulation (Perdasi) No 8/2013 on the protection of victims of domestic violence, however, it has not been maximally implemented. The law enforcement still uses Act No. 23/2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence.
* Due to many socio-economic factors, including an increase in alcohol use among men, women experience extreme forms of domestic violence. They face difficulties accessing legal protection or support services. At the same time, victims have struggled to receive aid and treatment, as they have to pay for their own victims assessment and report, which discourages them from further reporting their cases.
* Because of the social stigma that women victims of domestic violence experience, some women are too ashamed to seek help. When women do desire access to response services including health, psychosocial and protection, there are a few available. In rural areas, there is no functioning emergency shelter and the government initiative P2TP2A (Integrated Service Centre for Women and Children Empowerment) that is supposed to provide services to women and children of violence doesn’t function effectively.[[12]](#footnote-12)
* A case in Wamena, one woman spoke about being unable to seek support from her parents when her husband beat her because she would be defying their customs (*adat* law). She tried to go to the police with her case, but it did not progress because she does not have a marriage certificate. She can not speak Indonesian and also has no identity card, so she cannot get a health card that would enable her to access treatment for her injuries.[[13]](#footnote-13)
* The government has provided a safe house in Papua province, but victims' access to this safe house is still very limited because of its location within the Papua Regional Police building. Most victims still find it difficult to trust the security apparatus.

**Suggested adoption of issue:**

* *Immediately enact the Law of Sexual Violence to protect women’s rights.*
* *Provide support and 'initial response' to victims of cases of violence against women and girls.*
* *Ensure the infrastructure of protection for women and basic services are available, including in rural areas.*
* *Ensure the implementation of Perdasi No 8/2013 on the protection of victims of domestic violence, which includes health and psychological support.*

**3. Socio-economic marginalization (Articles 3, 4, 13 & 14)**

1. **Access to Development Assistance**
* Several large-scale development projects have turned out to threaten the existence of forests and indigenous peoples in Papua. The large agricultural projects have blocked indigenous peoples access to land and resources or have caused irreparable damage to forests, which are the source of life and culture for indigenous communities. Indigenous women are particularly affected by the presence of large-scale plantations. According to the customary division of labor, women are in charge of taking care of the gardens, harvesting food and collecting firewood and other organic materials.
* Poor indigenous women face difficulty in accessing development programs due to lack of information and identification documents. They are not involved in consultations and cannot navigate through complex bureaucratic hoops. There is mass deforestation, violations of FPIC (Free, Prior, Informed Consent) principles, violence against local indigenous communities, including the destruction or eviction of their food sources and/or sacred places.
* All aforementioned agricultural projects have disproportionately affected Indigenous women, with Papuan women being particularly affected by the presence of large scale plantations.

**Suggested adoption of issue:**

* *Establish effective and strict control mechanisms for all investors in Papua.*

* *Conduct strict punishments of companies disregarding environmental regulations and rights of indigenous peoples.*
* *Ensure that women are meaningfully involved in deliberations on development issues at all levels, including the decision making process.*
1. **Access for economy**
* Many Papuan women still struggle to meet their economic needs. This does not only apply to the situation of women in remote areas, but also in the cities, where many indigenous women seek a small income for their families by selling local products in the market. Many Papuan women have difficulty gaining access to trade facilities such as access to traditional markets. In many locations, traditional markets have been monopolized by a number of parties, mostly non-Papuans. They also face challenges when trying to get credit with affordable interest and a simple process.[[14]](#footnote-14)
* In response to their situation, Papuan women have formed their coalition to fight and advocate for their rights to get an adequate marketplace (Pasar Mama). It was started in Jayapura 2003 and then followed by Merauke, Timika, Sorong and Nabire recently. However, there is no specific regulation which accommodates the needs of Papuan women to enjoy their rights to adequate marketplaces as well as other support systems for economic activities.

**Suggested adoption of issue:**

* *Ensure a policy regarding the protection and empowerment of people's economy for indigenous Papuan women as economic agents;*
* *Ensure the participation of Papuan women in designing new market buildings and ensuring that the available space is safe, comfortable and in accordance with their culture.*

**c. Access to Natural Resources**

* For the indigenous people of Papua, land and forest serve a strong purpose in their lives, not only as a source of food, but also giving meaning to their lives and cultures. When forests are converted to plantations or other “productive” functions, women must adapt their food sources, as their access to traditional sources diminish.Lack of security of tenure for natural resources and traditional lands impede women’s empowerment, and make indigenous women vulnerable to continued violence and discrimination.[[15]](#footnote-15)

**Suggested adoption of issue:**

* *Strengthen the foundations of life in a sustainable way, which include programs that look at livelihood, ownership of land, gardens, forest and water; adequate housing with access to health care when needed.*
* *Protection of the rights of indigenous Papuans women and sustainable use of natural resources.*

 **4. Access for health (Articles 3, 12 & 14)**

* Although there are national or local health schemes (with "health cards" such as BPJS and Papua Sehat), women face difficulties in accessing services, especially for sexual and reproductive health, HIV/AIDS services, and also basic health services. In various places, women cannot get health services because they do not have an identity card (Kartu Tanda Penduduk), cannot pay transport costs, or come to a health facility where health workers are unavailable.
* In rural areas, there are some problems related to shortage of medicine and equipment at government facilities, inconvenient buildings for use of these facilities, lack of staffing and lack of confidence in the equality of care of public health services. People in these areas have no choice but to seek out the means to pay for private health care.
* Maternal mortality rates are very high in Papua. The level of access is even lower for mothers and children in rural areas. For every 1,000 live births, 35 newborn babies die in their first year of life and 109 die before reaching the age of 5 year. In 2015, one in four births were carried out without help from skilled birth attendants as many remote areas in Papua are lacking these skilled health workers.[[16]](#footnote-16)
* Another challenge also being faced by women is HIV and AIDS. The health status of ethnic Papuans, who are two times more likely to have HIV/AIDS than the rest of the population, and new infections are in the rise.[[17]](#footnote-17) The HIV prevalence rate of 2.9% amongst indigenous Papuans and is significantly higher than amongst non-Papuans, with a prevalence of 0.4%. There were more than 40,000 people in Papua who were known to be living with HIV / AIDS in the first quarter of 2019 and around 2,000 new cases known since September 2018, as reported by the Papua Provincial Health Office.[[18]](#footnote-18)
* The number of cases of infected women was higher than those of men. Research since 2016 has shown that the ratio of HIV-positive women and men in Papua is 3:1.7. This means that around 60% of cases reported in Papua are women.[[19]](#footnote-19) Data on HIV cases in Papua as of 30 June 2019 were 41,616- of those 18,368 had HIV and 23,248 with AIDS. HIV-infected women were 9,164 and 12,641 with AIDS, making the number of women living with HIV/AIDS a total of 21,805.[[20]](#footnote-20)
* Young women are highly at risk to get infected due to cultural-based unequal perceptions towards men and women, but also because many Papuans still ignore the risk of HIV and have no clear understanding of the disease. These women have a higher risk of violence due to their status as HIV/AIDS carriers.[[21]](#footnote-21)

**Suggested adoption of issue**

* *Guarantee the existence of health-care workers in health facilities throughout Papua including remote areas.*
* *Ensure a simplified referral system from home to health facilities in remote areas.*
* *Provide reproductive health services for teenagers available according to educational stage, or age.*
* Provide adequate resources to develop comprehensive services to women at risk in Papua, or those already impacted by HIV/AIDS and violence.
* *Introduce effective and culturally adequate programs for HIV prevention, testing and treatment, which particularly targets young Papuan women in remote areas.*

**5. Women’s participation in politics (Article 3, 4, 7, 11 & 14)**

* The 30% quota on women's representation in parliament is increasingly being implemented nationally. Political party laws do not necessarily become party rules, while political parties do very little to regenerate their members. The impact, although there is room for participation for women, in the final results there were only 8 women candidates who were elected from a total of 748 candidates, including 7 electoral districts in Papua Province during the 2019 local election.
* Decision of the General Election Commission No. 810/2019 recognized “Noken System” as a local wisdom and guidelines for voting which provides affirmative support for indigenous Papuans.[[22]](#footnote-22) However, it has not been able to have a positive impact on increasing women's participation rights in politics. The calculation mechanism that has been represented by the tribal chief is very advantageous for men who have a more prominent position in custom (*adat*) structures, so that the women involved find it difficult to get votes.

**Suggested adoption of issue:**

* *Ensuring women's political rights are fulfilled;*
* *Strengthening the “Noken” mechanism by ensuring 30 percent of Papuan women participation in politics.*

Contact person:

**Rosa Moiwend**

Coalition of Women's Movement to Save the Papua

**moiwend\_rose@hotmail.com**

**Morentalisa Hutapea**

Asia Justice and Rights (AJAR)

mhutapea@asia-ajar.org

1. The Past Has Not Passed, Human Rights Violations in Papua, Before and After Reformasi, Elsham Papua and International Centre of Transitional Justice, 2012. <https://www.ictj.org/sites/default/files/ICTJ-ELSHAM-Indonesia-Papua-2012-English.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Updating Papua Road Map,  Indonesia Institute of Science (LIPI), 2017. <http://lipi.go.id/risetunggulan/single/buku-road-map-papua/16> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Update from Elsham Papua, more info can also be read at <https://www.bbc.com/indonesia/indonesia-49233527> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Enduring Impunity, AJAR, 2015, <https://asia-ajar.org/2015/11/enduring-impunity-women-surviving-atrocities-in-the-absence-of-justice/> [http://www.asia-ajar.org/files/ENDURING%20IMPUNIY%20final-23%20Nov-press.pdf](http://www.asia-ajar.org/files/ENDURING%2525252520IMPUNIY%2525252520final-23%2525252520Nov-press.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Fact sheet 1, Fulfillment of Women Human Rights Situation in Papua, CEDAW Papua report, November 2016. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Joint Submission Indigenous IDPs of Nduga, West Papua, Indonesia, Tapol, 2019

<https://www.tapol.org/news/joint-submission-indigenous-idps-nduga-west-papua-indonesia> [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. [CSO demands access for Indonesian Red Cross to West Papu](https://www.humanrightspapua.org/news/32-2020/550-cso-demands-intervention-by-indonesian-red-cross-in-west-papua)a, Human Rights Papua,

https://www.humanrightspapua.org/news/32-2020/550-cso-demands-intervention-by-indonesian-red-cross-in-west-papua [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. 182 Reportedly Die While Seeking Refuge in Nduga Conflict, Jakarta Post, <https://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2019/08/01/182-reportedly-die-while-seeking-refuge-in-nduga-conflict.htm> [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Indonesian govt neglecting Papuans displaced by conflict: researcher

<https://www.rnz.co.nz/international/pacific-news/396527/indonesian-govt-neglecting-papuans-displaced-by-conflict-researcher> [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Operation of West Papua Brimob Polda at Aifat, Report from LBH Kaki Abu, 2020. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Fact sheet 1, Fulfillment of Women Human Rights Situation in Papua, CEDAW Papua report, November 2016. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. I am Here: Problems and Opportunities for Papuan Women from the Perspective of Papuan Women, AJAR, 2017, [http://www.asia-ajar.org/files/Sa%20Ada%20Disini%20-%20AJAR%20Report.pdf](http://www.asia-ajar.org/files/Sa%2525252520Ada%2525252520Disini%2525252520-%2525252520AJAR%2525252520Report.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. I am Here: Problems and Opportunities for Papuan Women from the Perspective of Papuan Women, AJAR, 2017, Ibid. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. Fact sheet 3, Fulfillment of Women Human Rights Situation in Papua, CEDAW Papua report, November 2016. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. Submission to UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food, Papuan Women’s Working Group, 2019 [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. Data released by the National Household Survey (SUSENAS, RISKESDAS, SDKI) and administrative data (Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of Health); and Studies on the Health and Life Experiences of Women and Men in Papua, https://sdg4children.or.id or [https://www.unicef.org/indonesia/sites/unicef.org.indonesia/files/2019-06/Bahasa%20Papua%20Barat%20lowres2.pdf](https://www.unicef.org/indonesia/sites/unicef.org.indonesia/files/2019-06/Bahasa%2525252520Papua%2525252520Barat%2525252520lowres2.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. Indonesia / Right to health: “Ambitious goals can be reached only if challenges are addressed” – UN expert, 2017.

https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=21476&LangID=E [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. Living Among Sharp Rocks: Vulnerability and Patterns that Impact HIV / AIDS and Violence against Women in Papua Province, AJAR, 2019 [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. Living Among Sharp Rocks: Vulnerability and Patterns that Impact HIV / AIDS and Violence against Women in Papua Province, *Ibid.*  [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. Integrated Ministry of Health Survey, June 2019 [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. Living Among Sharp Rocks: Vulnerability and Patterns that Impact HIV / AIDS and Violence against Women in Papua Province, *Ibid.*  [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. Republic of Indonesia Election Commission Decree, Number 810 // PL.02.6-Kpt / 06 / KPU / IV / 2019 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Voting Systems with a Noken / Ikat System in Papua Province in the 2019 General Elections.

[https://jdih.kpu.go.id/data/data\_abstrakkepkpu/ABS%20810%20THN%202019.pdf](https://jdih.kpu.go.id/data/data_abstrakkepkpu/ABS%2525252520810%2525252520THN%25252525202019.pdf) and [https://jdih.kpu.go.id/data/data\_kepkpu/KPT%20810%20THN%202019.pdf](https://jdih.kpu.go.id/data/data_kepkpu/KPT%2525252520810%2525252520THN%25252525202019.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-22)