



Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Forty-first session
7–18 November 2022

Summary of stakeholders' submissions on Indonesia*

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review. It is a summary of 68 stakeholders' submissions¹ for the universal periodic review, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints. A separate section is provided for the contribution by the national human rights institution that is accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the outcome of the previous review.²

II. Information provided by the national human rights institution accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles

2. The National Human Rights Commission of Indonesia (Komnas HAM) recommended that the Government accelerate the ratification of the OP-CAT, the CED and ILO Convention No. 188 (Work in Fishing), and take steps to initiate the process of ratification of the OP-ICCPR, the OP-ICESCR, the OP-CRPD, the Rome Statute of the ICC, ILO Convention No. 189 (Domestic Workers) and the 1951 Convention relating to the status of refugees.³

3. Komnas HAM noted a number of issues that posed potential human rights violations in the Bill on Criminal Code Amendment recommending that the Government deliberate on the Bill in a participatory manner and prioritize human rights principles and values in formulating provisions, as well as exclude the chapter on Special Crimes from it.⁴

4. It recommended that the Government evaluate the implementation of the national human rights action plan (2015–2020) and effectively implement it by ensuring for adequate resources and full participation of civil society and national human rights institutions.⁵

5. It recommended that the Government abolish the death penalty in every statutory regulation; stop pursuing the death penalty in prosecution; conduct case by case examination of all death penalty decisions at the Supreme Court; and implement death penalty commutation for convicts on death row.⁶

* The present document is being issued without formal editing.



6. It expressed concern about the practice of torture and ill-treatment being still used to obtain confession from a suspect since the inquiry and investigation stage. It also noted that overcrowding still occurred in many prisons, detention centres and police detention cells.⁷
7. It noted that in 2020–2021, it had received 36 complaints related to human rights defenders, which generally took the form of threats, intimidation, violence, judicial harassment, activity bans, and even murder.⁸
8. It stated that it had completed inquiries into 12 alleged gross human rights violation cases and recommended for their investigation and prosecution. Only one case in Papua had proceeded with the investigation by the Attorney General's Office. It recommended that the Government follow up with the investigation process of the remaining 11 cases of alleged gross human rights violations and take other required measures to restore the rights of victims.⁹
9. It noted that it had received up to 79 complaints on the right to freedom of religion and belief in 2018–2021, most of which were related to the establishment of places of worship, group/individual discrimination, obstruction/rejection of religious activities, and prohibition/forced conversion of faith.¹⁰
10. It noted its own 2020 survey of 1,200 respondents in 34 provinces, which revealed that 29 per cent of the respondents were afraid to criticize the Government and 36.2 per cent were afraid to express their opinion via the internet/social media. It also stated that one of the causes of the fear was the rampant criminalization using the defamation article in the Electronic Information and Transaction Law, which had often been used to silence criticism.¹¹
11. It noted that slavery practices were still common. For example, the occupants of the Human Cage at the Residence of the (Suspended) Regent of Langkat, North Sumatra had been subjected to 26 forms of violence and six of them had died.¹²
12. It noted that the COVID-19 pandemic had caused the collapse of health services and facilities in various regions. There were several issues during the pandemic, including the misappropriation of the state's social assistance, and the uneven distribution of vaccinations, due to lack of availability.¹³
13. It noted that in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Government had set a number of policies to enable all students to continue to enjoy the right to education, although a number of studies had shown that there was learning loss in the process, especially due to the distance learning.¹⁴
14. It recommended that the Government implement the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and take action and sanction corporations that violated law and human rights.¹⁵
15. It expressed concern that the practice of shackling and placing people with mental disabilities in prison-like cells was still found in privately-run social rehabilitation institutions.¹⁶
16. It welcomed the steps taken by the Government to recognize communal rights to the customary forests. However, it expressed concern that the Government had not ratified the Bill on *Masyarakat Hukum Adat* (Indigenous Peoples), despite it having been included in the 2013 National Legislation Programme.¹⁷
17. It noted that the sexual orientation and gender identity community still experienced stigmatization and discrimination, which had had an impact on attacks and violence against them. Stigma had often been triggered by statements of religious leaders, academics, and the media.¹⁸
18. It stated that in 2017-2021, it had received 136 complaints on alleged human rights violations against Indonesian migrant workers and 31 complaints against refugees. It also noted that there were still stateless people in the territory of Indonesia, who did not have residence documents, making access to basic services difficult.¹⁹
19. It recommended that the Government prioritize a human rights-based approach in dealing with incidents of armed violence and eliminate all forms of discrimination and

criminalization against Papuan indigenous people and human rights defenders; review the concept of development in Papua based on the principles of the respect for and protection and fulfilment of human rights that reflected the Papuan specific context.²⁰

III. Information provided by other stakeholders

A. Scope of international obligations²¹ and cooperation with human rights mechanisms

20. UPR Project at BCU recommended that Indonesia ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.²²

21. JS4 recommended that Indonesia ratify the OP-CAT as a matter of priority.²³ JS1 noted that despite Indonesia having supported the recommendations to ratify the OP-CAT and ILO Convention No. 189 on domestic workers during the 3rd cycle review, these treaties had yet to be ratified.²⁴

22. JS9 recommended that Indonesia immediately ratify without delay the Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.²⁵

23. Human Rights Watch (HRW) recommended that Indonesia ratify the Rome Statute of the ICC and incorporate it in national legislation, including by incorporating provisions to cooperate promptly and fully with the International Criminal Court and to investigate and prosecute genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes before its national courts in accordance with international law.²⁶

24. Center for Global Nonkilling recommended that Indonesia swiftly ratify the Convention on the Prevention and the Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.²⁷

25. JS2 recommended that Indonesia ratify ILO Convention No. 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples.²⁸

26. International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons called on Indonesia to ratify the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons.²⁹

27. Christian Solidarity Worldwide (CSW) recommended that Indonesia issue a standing invitation to all special procedures mandate holders.³⁰

B. National human rights framework

1. Constitutional and legislative framework

28. JS1 expressed concern about a lack of comprehensive regulation to ensure the effective protection of human rights defenders at risk highlighting that no law contained a clear definition of human rights defenders in accordance with international standards nor clear guidelines on the evaluation of risk and determination of protective measures.³¹

29. JS1 also expressed concern that Indonesia maintained the criminal provisions for defamation under Articles 310 and 311 of the Criminal Code Law and under Article 27(3) the Electronic Information and Transactions (EIT) Law.³²

2. Institutional infrastructure and policy measures

30. National Commission on Violence Against Women (Komnas Perempuan) recommended that the Government support its independence and provide greater resources to support it to carry out its role as a national human rights institution with the specific mandate.³³

31. JS20 recommended that the Government accelerate formulation of the National Strategy on Business and Human Rights as a specific legal framework for implementing business and human rights with the meaningful participation of all stakeholders.³⁴

C. Promotion and protection of human rights

1. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

Equality and non-discrimination

32. JS30 stated that law enforcement officers such as police, prosecutors, and judges still treated Papuans who were placed as suspects or defendants in Jakarta with discrimination and tended to be racist.³⁵

Right to life, liberty and security of person, and freedom from torture

33. UPR Project at BCU noted that the death penalty was mandatory for a range of offences, including non-violent drug offences which accounted for the large majority of death sentences each year.³⁶ Institute for Criminal Justice Reform Indonesia (ICJR Indonesia) noted that Indonesia had not taken steps to de jure abolish the death penalty and still prosecuted and sentenced people with the death penalty in its criminal justice system.³⁷ It recommended that Indonesia: publish the record of death penalty cases and disaggregated data on gender, type of violence, and the duration of the delay on the death row³⁸; and stop imposing the death penalty for drug-related crimes.³⁹ JS14 recommended that Indonesia amend the Narcotics Law to be in line with international standards by removing the death penalty for drug-related crimes that are not considered as the most serious crimes.⁴⁰ Komnas Perempuan and JS14 made similar recommendations.⁴¹

34. JS1 and JS31 expressed concern that a high number of human rights defenders continued to be criminalized and arbitrarily detained for their human rights work with little to no investigation of the cases.⁴²

35. JS19 noted that the lack of control mechanism to oversee detention places had created room for torture, especially in police stations.⁴³ Komnas Perempuan noted that torture practices and inhumane punishments were persisting against women prisoners and women with mental disorder in psychiatric hospitals and rehabilitation centres. It also expressed particular concern that the enactment of *Qanun Jinayat* risked women victims of rape to be caned because they were considered to have committed adultery.⁴⁴

International humanitarian law

36. Dutch Cooperating Organizations for West Papua (SOWP) submitted that the disproportional large number of deployed military personnel currently present in West Papua in relation to the conflict with armed pro-independence resistance groups implied the applicability of international humanitarian law.⁴⁵ It also highlighted that military operations had been conducted with little or no precautionary measures to ensure that attacks were not being conducted against civilians in clear violation of international humanitarian law.⁴⁶

Human rights and counter-terrorism

37. JS11 noted that the Government had used Amended Law No. 5/2018 on Terrorism to restrict freedoms of association and expression, particularly targeting political expression for self-determination by the people of Papua, where there were ongoing demands for independence, and organizations supporting them.⁴⁷

Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law

38. JS32 expressed concern that lawyers in Indonesia often experienced difficulties obtaining access to their clients in detention. Law enforcement officials at times blocked lawyers from legal access to their clients not only at detention centres but also at police stations.⁴⁸

39. JS9 expressed concern about the continued failure of Indonesia to ensure truth, justice, reparations and guarantee of non-recurrence for the victims of past human right violations and their families.⁴⁹ It specified that while victims of historical or ongoing human rights violations had tried to utilize human rights-related laws and institutions, their efforts had been

largely unable to drive state institutions to initiate the legal processes for the protection and fulfilment of human rights.⁵⁰

40. JS9 recommended that Indonesia: immediately conduct a thorough evaluation of security sector reform-related laws and strengthen the criminal justice system to combat impunity and measures to strengthen the independence and professionalism of the judiciary;⁵¹ provide victims with comprehensive reparations that complement justice mechanisms, restore victims' trust; and provide social and economic programmes, prioritizing rehabilitation for women, the elderly, children, and those living in geographically isolated locations.⁵²

Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life

41. HRW noted that hundreds of discriminatory regulations allowed local authorities to refuse issuing building permits for religious minorities or to pressure congregations to relocate in the name of "harmony." Islamist militants used the regulations to justify their intimidation or violence against religious minorities, for instance, to stop them building a church or celebrate a religious ritual.⁵³ ADF International noted that the free and full exercise of freedom of religion or belief in the country was undermined both in law and practice, including as a result of legal restrictions on the listing of religious affiliation on identity documents and on the registration of houses of worship and the criminalization of blasphemy, as well as of pervasive extremist violence targeting religious minorities in the country.⁵⁴

42. CSW expressed concern about incidents of violence against religious minorities, particularly Christians, Ahmadiyyas, Shi'as and adherents of religions or beliefs not recognized by the state, including indigenous traditional beliefs, continued periodically within a climate of impunity.⁵⁵ It also expressed particular concern about the misuse of blasphemy laws in Indonesia for political reasons, to silence dissent, and to target religious minorities.⁵⁶ CSW noted that in 2019, proposals were made for revisions to Indonesia's Criminal Code, which would include an expansion of blasphemy laws to criminalize acts such as defaming a religion, persuading someone to be a non-believer, disturbing a religious ritual or making noise near a house of worship, insulting a cleric while leading a ritual, stealing religious artefacts and damaging a house of worship. This legislation was postponed in September 2019 on the instructions of the President. However, in June 2021 it was reported that parliamentarians had resumed deliberations on the proposed revisions.⁵⁷ JS5 specifically recommended that Indonesia ensure that Jehovah's Witnesses are able to build places for peaceful religious worship by revising the unduly complex permit process and preventing administrative obstruction.⁵⁸

43. JS1 expressed concern that people expressing their opinions continued to be criminalized highlighting that throughout 2021 alone, a large number of individuals were charged under Law No. 11 of 2008 as amended by Law No. 19 of 2016 on Electronic Information and Transactions.⁵⁹ JS11, JS40 and JS42 expressed similar concerns.⁶⁰ JS1 expressed concern that security forces used repressive measures against human rights defenders and peaceful protesters such as blanket prohibitions on demonstrations, mass arrests, and prosecution under the treason (makar) articles in the Criminal Code mostly under Articles 106 and 110 for crimes against the security of the state.⁶¹

44. JS1 expressed concern about digital attacks that had become a new form of threat, which had dramatically increased during the Covid-19 pandemic. Several independent media had reported the occurrence of Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attacks on their sites making it difficult for the public to access information.⁶² JS6 and JS11 expressed concern about an increase in digital attacks against human rights defenders in the past five years.⁶³

45. JS1 expressed concern about continuing criminalization of activists for merely exercising their rights to freedom of peaceful assembly, including those peacefully protesting about Papuan issues,⁶⁴ highlighting authorities' continued arrests and detentions of peaceful protesters amidst Indonesia's shrinking civic space.⁶⁵ JS11 expressed concern that in practice, the authorities continued to restrict freedom of peaceful assembly through the use of restrictive laws that curbed the right to protest. Excessive force was used to disperse peaceful protesters.⁶⁶

Right to privacy

46. JS15 expressed concern about the absence of protections for privacy and personal data in Indonesia's domestic legal frameworks, which had facilitated infringements of the right to privacy in the past years.⁶⁷ JS6 also expressed concern that under Ministry of Communication and Information Technology Regulation 5/2020, private companies (electronic system operators) were required to provide user data to the Government when asked, including biometrics, health, genetics, sexual orientation, political views, and financial records, which posed a risk to data privacy of human right defenders.⁶⁸ JS15 stated that surveillance tools had been abused by state-linked actors and private companies to monitor and target human rights defenders, and undermine their rights to privacy, expression, information and association.⁶⁹

Prohibition of all forms of slavery, including trafficking in persons

47. China Labor Watch (CLW) recommended that Indonesia provide support for victims and survivors who were trafficked to Indonesia, including the repatriation of survivors and the provision of free and affordable short-term shelter and services.⁷⁰

Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

48. JS8 noted that the Omnibus Law No. 11/2020 on Job Creation was passed in October 2020 with the aim of creating a more enabling environment for corporations to conduct their businesses in the country. The new law revised several existing laws on labour rights and significantly reduced protections for workers, including on minimum wages, severance pay, vacation, maternity benefits and health care.⁷¹

49. JS25 expressed concerns about persistent and disproportionate use of violence against peacefully protesting workers, criminalization of peaceful protests, arbitrary arrest and detention, failure to protect workers against violent company response to protests, mass dismissals for going on strike, and cases of wide-spread and unpunished anti-union discrimination.⁷²

50. JS8 noted that workers employed in palm oil plantations were provided inadequate housing facilities and healthcare services. Workers' right to association was often violated through various tactics employed by the plantation owners to bust workers' unions.⁷³

Right to social security

51. JS17 noted that lack of government assistance after natural disasters remained a serious concern in remote villages.⁷⁴

Right to an adequate standard of living

52. JS17 noted that the fisher-folk experienced mild severity of food insecurity, due to an uncertain income and the high cost of fishing.⁷⁵

53. JS17 highlighted that forced evictions in Indonesia, notably due to development projects, had been reported without adequate reparation and alternative housing.⁷⁶

54. JS17 noted reports that that approximately one-quarter of the population did not have access to safe drinking water in rural areas.⁷⁷

Right to health

55. Center for Family and Human Rights noted that Indonesia had increased availability of skilled birth attendants highlighting that key to further reductions in deaths was timely availability of emergency obstetric care in cases of life-threatening complications.⁷⁸

56. While noting the Government's issuance of sexual and reproductive health and rights regulations and guidelines, Komnas Perempuan recommended that the Government ensure comprehensive sexual and reproductive health education is included in the national education curriculum, including for women and girls with disabilities.⁷⁹

57. JS29 expressed concern that national responses to leprosy were predominately focused on medical/clinical/epidemiological support or that they were in the form of charity and philanthropy.⁸⁰

Right to education

58. JS2 recommended that Indonesia develop inclusive and equitable policy and programmes concerning availability and affordability of education, free 12 years of compulsory education, and an affirmative financing system to ensure access to quality and free higher education.⁸¹ Broken Chalk recommended that Indonesia tackle the gap between primary and secondary education access by removing the costs for public secondary schools.⁸²

59. Dompot Dhuafa noted that the COVID-18 pandemic had worsened the inequality of access and education quality in Indonesia. Children from the lowest income groups had been the most affected cohort as the parents could not provide adequate tools, including internet connection to support their children's online education.⁸³

60. JS18 stated that education services in all conflict areas were not functioning as people had fled their homes. In several of those locations, military troops had set up their bases in school buildings.⁸⁴

Development, the environment, and business and human rights

61. JS17 stated that development policies and projects in Indonesia often triggered deforestation and climate change endangering the right to livelihood and food security of the affected communities.⁸⁵ JS45 highlighted that deforestation, land grabbing, forest fires and pollution, floods and landslides, and human rights violations against human rights defenders and indigenous peoples, especially in the extractive industry still occurred.⁸⁶

62. JS1 noted that Law No. 32 of 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management stipulating that anyone who fights for the environment cannot be prosecuted criminally or civilly sued by emphasizing that the Law was an important regulation to protect environmental defenders from strategic lawsuits against public participation aimed at silencing and intimidating them.⁸⁷

63. JS13 recommended that Indonesia: require businesses to develop principles and corporate policies that respect human rights and sustainable development; conduct due diligence on all business supply chains; and conduct evaluations of areas of high conservation value within concessions before and after operations.⁸⁸

64. HRW recommended that Indonesia review its Nationally Determined Contribution to establish emissions reduction targets that bring it in line with the Paris Agreement goal to limit global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.⁸⁹

2. Rights of specific persons or groups

Women

65. HRW noted that discriminatory mandatory *jilbab* regulations required women and girls to wear *jilbabs*, while also prohibiting close-fitting clothing and requiring them to cover their bodies except their hands, feet, and face.⁹⁰

66. JS6 noted that during COVID19, violence against women, in the form of domestic violence and online gender-based violence had spiked in the situation where there were no regulations capable of resolving online gender-based violence, especially with regard to providing victims' protection.⁹¹

67. Komnas Perempuan expressed concern that some harmful traditional practices against women were still persisting, including female genital mutilation/cutting and forced marriages.⁹²

68. Komnas Perempuan noted the lack of specific guideline for the victim's rights during investigation of violence against women at police level recommending that the Government

improve implementation of the Legal Aid Law and other regulations and guidelines to promote better access of justice for women victims of violence.⁹³

69. JS8 noted that a huge percentage of Indonesian women were employed in informal sectors and as labourers in palm oil plantations where they continued to receive significantly less wages than their male counterparts and experienced various other forms of discriminations and human rights violations.⁹⁴

Children

70. Komnas Perempuan stated that the policy of granting marriage dispensation had contributed to the high number of child marriage.⁹⁵ JS3 noted an increase in child marriages during the COVID-19 pandemic highlighting that child marriage had a negative impact on women, particularly because it increased the risk of dropping out of school, teenage pregnancy, child labour, and violence against women. Child marriage had an impact on the level of welfare of children's lives and access to proper health, because child marriage affected the psychology and reproductive health of children who were not ready. This could result in maternal and infant mortality, as well as stunting.⁹⁶

71. Global Partnership to End Violence against Children noted that corporal punishment of children in Indonesia was lawful in the home, alternative care, day care, schools and as a sentence for crime, recommending enacting a legislation to clearly prohibit all corporal punishment of children in every setting of their lives and repeal any legal defence allowing its use.⁹⁷

72. JS3 recommended that Indonesia ensure that comprehensive sexual and reproductive health education is integrated into the school curriculum at the elementary, junior, and high school levels, taking local and national contexts into account.⁹⁸

Older persons

73. Komnas Perempuan noted that 43 of 45 reported cases of violence against the elderly were perpetrated by their family members. In the context of the Covid-19 pandemic, the elderly had also met barriers in accessing health and social services.⁹⁹

Persons with disabilities

74. JS23 expressed concern about existing discriminatory laws and policies against persons with disabilities, particularly noting that the Draft Law on the Crime of Sexual Violence, currently being discussed by the Government and Parliament contained still discriminatory provisions that justified the practice of sterilizing or installing forced contraceptives against people with mental disabilities.¹⁰⁰ JS21 stated that women with psychosocial disabilities who were placed in social institutions and psychiatric hospitals were vulnerable to forced contraception and forced sterilization.¹⁰¹ JS21 also highlighted that many people with psychosocial disabilities had difficulty in accessing legal aid, because the Law on Legal Aid mandated that the state only allocated funds to legal aid institutions that assisted people who fell into a category of people living in poverty.¹⁰²

75. HRW noted that despite a 1977 government ban, families, traditional healers, and staff in institutions continued to shackle people with psychosocial disabilities, sometimes for years at a time, due to prevalent stigma and the absence of adequate community-based services.¹⁰³ State-run residential institutions and private faith-healing centres where people with disabilities were arbitrarily detained were exceptionally overcrowded, unsanitary, and lack measures to support personal hygiene. In State-run mental hospitals, people with psychosocial disabilities were routinely forced to take medication, locked in isolation rooms, and subjected to involuntary treatment ranging from physical and chemical restraints to electroconvulsive therapy.¹⁰⁴

76. Indonesia Revolution and Education for Social Inclusion (REMISI) recommended that Indonesia: recognize the legal capacity for persons with psychosocial disabilities and make a supportive decision-making program; revise Laws on Marriage, Mental Health, Disability, and all regulations legalizing forced institutionalization; enact law on the elimination of sexual violence in order to eliminate the violence that occurs in social care

institutions; and progressively implement the deinstitutionalization programme by designing social protection programmes for persons with disabilities to live independently and return to the community.¹⁰⁵

Indigenous peoples and minorities

77. JS13 highlighted that the absence a specific law on indigenous peoples' rights, accompanied by the State's onerous and complicated procedures for indigenous peoples to even claim recognition of their rights had left many indigenous peoples' lands vulnerable to expropriation.¹⁰⁶ JS24 also highlighted that in recent years, several policies issued by the Government had put indigenous peoples in an increasingly threatened position of losing their indigenous territories/ancestral domain, including the Job Creation Law, the Revised Mineral and Coal Law, the Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian and Spatial Planning, the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry, the Presidential Regulation on Carbon Economic Values, and the Law on the State Capital.¹⁰⁷

78. HRW highlighted that successive Indonesian governments had allocated huge swathes of land to development projects irrespective of its impacts on local communities, including indigenous and forest-dependent people. The Government affirmed land rights but without adequate protections, including for indigenous rights, resulting in rural people losing control over their land. Most of these projects had occurred with no or minimal consultation with affected communities, while some communities faced intimidation and harassment by local police working on behalf of powerful entities.¹⁰⁸ JS2 expressed similar concerns.¹⁰⁹ JS13 recommended that Indonesia recognize and protect indigenous peoples' rights to their customary lands and resources, including through the adoption of mechanisms enabling such protection, such as the Bill on the Recognition and Protection of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.¹¹⁰

79. JS1 noted that there had been a growing pattern of abuses of the criminal justice system to target and harass indigenous and land activists for simply exercising their rights to freedom of expression and claiming their rights to their indigenous lands.¹¹¹ It also highlighted that indigenous rights defenders had faced particular risks and challenges: Kinipan indigenous people had been protesting against the conversion of the forest they lived in to a palm oil plantation to preserve their customary lands. In October 2020, the leader of this indigenous people group was accused of stealing a chainsaw and arbitrarily arrested by the Central Kalimantan Local Police. Five other Kinipan indigenous people were previously arrested, due to land conflicts with the plantation.¹¹²

80. JS24 highlighted that many indigenous women still experienced stigma and discrimination, due to the strong patriarchal culture, the lack of engagement in the development process, gender-based violence, being trapped in poverty, and other problematic issues.¹¹³

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons

81. JS7 noted that the lack of legal protection, widespread discrimination and institutionalised bias had led to the denial of access of LGBTI persons to public services, including education, health care and housing.¹¹⁴ JS7 also expressed concern that provincial and local leaders made statements stigmatizing and discriminating against LGBTI persons in Indonesia throughout 2017-2022, which had instigated and encouraged violence and discriminatory treatment from state apparatuses, intolerant groups and the media.¹¹⁵

82. HRW recommended that Indonesia: stop police raids targeting LGBTI people, investigate and appropriately discipline or prosecute officers responsible for unlawful raids, and dissolve any regional and local police units dedicated to targeting LGBTI people; repeal all local regulations, including Sharia rules in Aceh, that violated the rights of LGBTI people; and amend the discriminatory anti-LGBTI provisions of the pornography law that had allowed for prosecutions on the grounds that same-sex conduct was "deviant."¹¹⁶ JS6 also recommended that Indonesia stop and prevent all forms of online discrimination, harassment, and abuse by law enforcement officers targeting LGBTI persons.¹¹⁷

Migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers

83. CLW noted that migrant workers in Indonesia were routinely denied their fundamental right to strike, to form and join unions of their choice, and to take part in relevant activities. The employers often resorted to coercion to compel workers to accept their absolute authority at work sites. The use of force by security guards, directed by work site managers, was a common tactic to silence workers' dissent and to end strikes.¹¹⁸

84. JS8 noted that despite the huge annual contribution to Indonesia's economy through remittances, the Government had failed to provide adequate legal protections to migrant workers who continued to face exploitation and violation of their human rights during the recruitment processes and in the host countries.¹¹⁹

85. JS43 noted that Indonesia had breached non-refoulement principles against people who sought asylum in Indonesia.¹²⁰ Komnas Perempuan noted that refugees did not have equal access to adequate health services for economic and administrative reasons, as well as limited legal protection for those under unregistered marriage.¹²¹

Internally displaced persons

86. Pacific Conference of Churches (PCC) noted that violence started to escalate in December 2018 in the Nduga Regency, and had extended to other parts of West Papua, with at least 60,000 people internally displaced.¹²² SOWP also expressed concern that those approximately 60,000 internally displaced indigenous Papua people, mostly women and children, had no access to proper housing, food, healthcare and education.¹²³ PCC recommended that Indonesia allow humanitarian organizations, particularly the International Red Cross, to enter the areas of the ongoing conflict in West Papua to access the 60,000 internally displaced people, and to allow them to return to their homes.¹²⁴ SOWP also recommended that Indonesia support, promote and most importantly take concrete measures to implement the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement.¹²⁵

3. Specific regions or territories

87. International Lawyers for West Papua noted that protests calling for self-determination were routinely met with violent reprisals by the Indonesian security forces, including extra-judicial killings, arbitrary arrest and disproportionate use of violence.¹²⁶ PCC also noted that since 2015, there had been repeated protests rejecting the Special Autonomy Law. However, their rights to freedom of assembly and expression, and hence their possibility to challenge the implementation of the Special Autonomy Law had been severely repressed by the security forces who have carried out arrests and had criminalized protest activities.¹²⁷

88. HRW recommended that Indonesia: create an independent, impartial investigation into the protests and riots in Papua and West Papua and hold those responsible for unlawful attacks accountable; release all political prisoners in Papua and West Papua provinces, as well as in the Moluccas Islands; and end all restrictions on foreign journalists to visit Papua and West Papua and abolish the discriminatory clearing house mechanism at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that makes it slow and difficult for foreign journalists to obtain visas.¹²⁸

89. JS9 noted that in Papua, the extension of special autonomy status through Law No. 2/2021 provided a local human rights court and truth and reconciliation commission. However, the establishment of the truth and reconciliation commission and human rights court had been stalled to date.¹²⁹ West Papua Interest Association recommended that Indonesia revoke Law No. 2 of 2021 concerning Special Autonomy for Papua.¹³⁰

Notes

¹ The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org (one asterisk denotes a national human rights institution with A status).
Civil society

Individual submissions:

ADF International	ADF International, Geneva (Switzerland);
BCN	Broken Chalk, Amsterdam (The Netherlands);
C-FAM	Center for Family and Human Rights, New York (United States of America);
CGNK	Center for Global Nonkilling, Geneva (Switzerland);
CJPC Brisbane	Brisbane Catholic Justice and Peace Commission, Brisbane (Australia);
CLW	China Labor Watch, New York (United States of America);
CSW	Christian Solidarity Worldwide, Surrey (United Kingdom);
Dompét Dhuafa	Dompét Dhuafa, Jakarta (Indonesia);
ECLJ	European Centre for Law and Justice, Strasbourg (France);
GPEVAC	Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children, New York (United States of America);
HRW	Human Rights Watch, New York (United States of America);
ICAN	International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons, Geneva (Switzerland);
ICJR Indonesia	Institute for Criminal Justice Reform Indonesia, Jakarta (Indonesia);
ILWP	International Lawyers for West Papua, Oxford (United Kingdom);
PCC	Pacific Conference of Churches, Suva (Fiji);
PHAM Indonesia	PHAM Indonesia, Jakarta (Indonesia);
REMISI	Indonesia Revolution and Education for Social Inclusion (REMISI), Jakarta (Indonesia);
SOWP	Dutch Cooperating Organizations for West Papua, Utrecht (The Netherlands);
UPR Project at BCU	UPR Project at the Birmingham City University, Birmingham (United Kingdom);
WPIA	West Papua Interest Association, Jayapura City (Indonesia).

Joint submissions:

JS1	Joint submission 1 submitted by: Amnesty International, London (United Kingdom); Alliance of Independent Journalists Indonesia (AJI), (Indonesia);
JS2	Joint submission 2 submitted by: Indonesia NGO Coalition for International Human Rights Advocacy (Human Rights Working Group, HRWG), (Indonesia);
JS3	Joint submission 3 submitted by: Rutgers Indonesia; 2030 Youth Force Indonesia (2030 YFI); Koalisi Perempuan Indonesia (KPI); Yayasan Tanoker; Yayasan SEMAK (Yayasan Sekretariat Masyarakat Anak), West Java (Indonesia);
JS4	Joint submission 4 submitted by: Commission for the Disappeared and Victims of Violence (KontraS), Jakarta (Indonesia); Asia Alliance Against Torture (A3T), Jakarta (Indonesia);
JS5	Joint submission 5 submitted by: Asia-Pacific Association of Jehovah's Witnesses, Tokyo (Japan); European Association of Jehovah's Witnesses, Selters (Germany);
JS6	Joint submission 6 submitted by: Association of Progressive Communications (APC); EngageMedia; Southeast Asia Freedom of Expression Network (SAFEnet), Denpasar (Indonesia);
JS7	Joint submission 7 submitted by: Crisis Response Mechanism (CRM), (Indonesia) Consortium, Free To Be Me (FTBM), (Indonesia) and the ASEAN SOGIE Caucus;
JS8	Joint submission 8 submitted by: Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (APWLD), Chiang Mai (Thailand); Serikat Perempuan Indonesia (SERUNI), Jakarta (Indonesia); Keluarga Besar Buruh Migran (KABAR BUMI), Jakarta (Indonesia); Indonesian Migrant Workers Union (IMWU), Hong Kong (China); Rumpun Perempuan dan Anak – Riau (RUPARI), Pekanbaru Riau (Indonesia);

- JS9 **Joint submission 9 submitted by:** Asia Justice and Rights (AJAR); The Commission for the Disappeared and Victims of Violence (KontraS), Jakarta (Indonesia);
- JS10 **Joint submission 10 submitted by:** International Human Rights Committee, London (United Kingdom); CAP Liberté de Conscience, Paris (France);
- JS11 **Joint submission 11 submitted by:** CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Johannesburg (South Africa); Institute for Policy and Advocacy (ELSAM), Jakarta (Indonesia); YAPPIKA-ActionAid, (Indonesia);
- JS12 **Joint submission 12 submitted by:** Elsham Papua, PASIFIKA, Make West Papua Safe (MWPS) Campaign, Aliansi Demokrasi untuk Papua (ALDP), Lembaga Bantuan Hukum (LBH) Papua, PAHAM Papua, and KPKC Sinode GKI di Tanah Papua;
- JS13 **Joint submission 13 submitted by:** The Coalition of Civil Society Organizations for Social Justice, Human Rights and Environmental Sustainability in Papua consisting of Yayasan Pusaka Bentala Rakyat (PUSAKA); Lembaga Advokasi Peduli Perempuan (eLAdPPer) Papua; Jaringan Advokasi Rakyat (JERAT) Papua; Keadilan Perdamaian Keutuhan Ciptaan (KPKC); Gereja Kristen Injili di Tanah Papua; Perkumpulan Belantara Papua; Wahana Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia (WALHI) Papua; Lembaga Bantuan Hukum (LBH) Papua; Perkumpulan Panah Papua; AMAN Sorong Raya; LP3BH Manokwari; Greenpeace Indonesia; Yayasan Satu Keadilan; Lembaga Studi dan Advokasi Masyarakat (ELSAM);
- JS14 **Joint submission 14 submitted by:** Commission for the Disappeared and Victims of Violence (KontraS), Jakarta (Indonesia); Institute for Criminal Justice Reform (ICJR), (Indonesia); Community Legal Aid Institute (LBH Masyarakat), (Indonesia); Ensemble contre la peine de mort (ECPM), Paris (France); Capital Punishment Justice Project (CPJP), Melbourne (Australia); World Coalition Against the Death Penalty (WCDAP), Montreuil (France); Anti-Death Penalty Asia Network (ADPAN), Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia);
- JS15 **Joint submission 15 submitted by:** Institute for Policy Research and Advocacy (ELSAM), Jakarta (Indonesia); Access Now, New York (United States of America);
- JS16 **Joint submission 16 submitted by:** Franciscans International, Geneva (Switzerland); Justice Peace and Integrity of Creation of Franciscans Papua; Justice Peace and Integrity of Creation of Augustinian in Papua; Justice Peace and Integrity of Creation of the Diocese of Agats; Justice Peace and Integrity of Creation Diocese of Timika; Justice Peace and Integrity of Creation of the Diocese of Sorong; Justice Peace and Integrity of Creation of the Diocese of Merauke; Women Department of GIDI Church in West Papua; Imparsial; VIVAT International; VIVAT Indonesia; Asian Justice and Rights (AJAR), Jakarta (Indonesia);
- JS17 **Joint submission 17 submitted by:** Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development (FORUM-ASIA), Geneva (Switzerland); Indonesia Legal Aid Foundation (YLBHI), Jakarta (Indonesia);
- JS18 **Joint submission 18 submitted by:** West Papua Council of Churches (WPCC); Papua Partners; Human Rights Monitor (HRM); World Council of Churches, Geneva (Switzerland);
- JS19 **Joint submission 19 submitted by:** Institute for Criminal Justice Reform (ICJR) and Rumah Cemara (RC);
- JS20 **Joint submission 20 submitted by:** Commission for the Disappeared and Victims of Violence (KontraS); Human Rights Working Group (HRWG); Institute for Policy Research and Advocacy (ELSAM); Indonesia for Global Justice (IGJ);

- JS21 **Joint submission 21 submitted by:** Indonesian Mental Health Association (PJS) and Legal Aid Institute for People with Disabilities;
- JS22 **Joint submission 22 submitted by:** Ahlulbait Indonesia; BASOLIA; Community Legal Aid Institute (LBH Masyarakat); Fahmina Institute; Fatayat Nahdlatul Ulama Bandung; Gusdurian; Human Rights Working Group; IMPARSIAL; Indonesia Legal Aid Institute (YLBHI); INKLUSIF; Institute for Islamic and Social Studies (LK3); Banjarmasin; JAKATARUB; KontraS; Majelis Luhur Kepercayaan Terhadap Tuhan Yang Maha Esa Indonesia/MLKI; Mosintuwu Institute; Peace Generation Indonesia; Percik Institute; Indonesian Legal Aid and Human Rights Association (PBHI); Puanhayati; SETARA Institute; Asian Muslim Action Network (AMAN) Indonesia; PUSAD Paramadina; PUSHAM UII; Fellowship of Churches in Indonesia (PGI); Indonesian Council of Ahli Bayt Associations (IJABI); Institut DIAN/Interfidei; Jakarta Legal Aid Institute (LBH-Jakarta); Journalists Association for Diversity (SEJUK); Legal Committee of Ahmadiyya Muslim Community of Indonesia (JAD); Yayasan Prasasti Perdamaian; Yayasan Satu Keadilan;
- JS23 **Joint submission 23 submitted by:** Crisis Response Mechanism(CRM); Arus Pelangi; ASEAN SOGIE Caucus; Cangkang Queer; Circle of Imagine Society (CIS) Timor; Deaf Queer Indonesia; Federation of Indonesian Trade Unions (FSBPI); Free To Be Me; GAYa NUSANTARA; GWL – INA; Association of Positive Women Indonesia (IPPI); Inti Muda Indonesia; Jakarta Feminist; Equals_Id; Positive Indonesia Network (JIP); Indonesian Transgender Network (JTID); Kolektif Interseks (Intersex Collective); LBH (Lembaga Bantuan Hukum) Masyarakat; Lentera Anak Pelangi/LAP; Organisasi Perubahan Sosial Indonesia (OPSI); Perempuan Mahardhika; Perhimpunan Jiwa Sehat Indonesia (Indonesia Mental Health Association/IMHA); Indonesian Drug Victims Brotherhood (PKNI); PKBI; Rojali Papua; Sanggar SWARA; Sentra Advokasi Perempuan (Sapda); Advocacy Center for Women; Difable and Children; Support Group and Resource Center(SGRC); Solidaritas Perempuan; Srikandi Pasundan West Java; Transmen Indonesia; AKBAR Sumatera Barat; Yayasan Kesehatan Perempuan (YKP); YIFoS; Yapesdi (Yayasan Peduli Sindroma Down Indonesia);
- JS24 **Joint submission 24 submitted by:** Indigenous Peoples' Alliance of the Archipelago (AMAN), Jakarta (Indonesia); Indigenous Peoples Rights International (IPRI), Baguio City (Philippines);
- JS25 **Joint submission 25 submitted by:** International Trade Union Confederation, Brussels (Belgium); Confederation of Indonesia Prosperity Trade Union (KSBSI), Jakarta (Indonesia); Confederation of Indonesian Trade Unions (KSPI), Jakarta (Indonesia);
- JS26 **Joint submission 26 submitted by:** Commission for the Disappeared, Jakarta (Indonesia); Victims of Violence (KontraS), and Mining Advocacy Network (JATAM), (Indonesia);
- JS27 **Joint submission 27 submitted by:** Jubilee Campaign, Virginia (United States of America); Set My People Free;
- JS28 **Joint submission 28 submitted by:** AMAN Indonesia; CEDAW Working Group Indonesia (CWGI); Kalyanamitra, YAPPIKA-ActionAid; Yayasan AMALSHAKIRA; Yayasan Plan International Indonesia (YPII); Kerti Praja Foundation (YKP); Central Sulawesi Women Association for Equality (KPKPST); Learning Circle for Central Sulawesi Women (LIBU Perempuan); CATW-AP Indonesia;
- JS29 **Joint submission 29 submitted by:** PerMaTa South Sulawesi Yayasan Dedikasi Tjipta Indonesia (YDTI); Persatuan Kusta Perjuangan SulSel (PKPSS); Gerakan Peduli Disabilitas Lepra

- Indonesia (GPDLI); Forum Komunikasi Disabilitas Cirebon (FKDC);
- JS30 **Joint submission 30 submitted by:** Commission for the Disappeared and Victims of Violence (KontraS); International Coalition for Papua (ICP); Justice, Peace & Integrity of Creation Desk of the Papuan Tabernacle Church (JPIC Kingmi Papua); Jakarta Legal Aid Institute (LBH Jakarta); Centre for Study, Documentation and Advocacy on Peoples' Rights (PUSAKA); World Council of Churches (WCC); Geneva for Human Rights (GHR);
- JS31 **Joint submission 31 submitted by:** Commission for the Disappeared and Victims of Violence (KontraS); Indonesian Legal Aid Foundation (YLBHI); Human Rights Working Group (HRWG); Institute for Policy Research and Advocacy (ELSAM); Indonesian Human Rights Monitor (IMPARSIAL); Yayasan Kemitraan; Perwakilan HuMA; Protection Desk Indonesia;
- JS32 **Joint submission 32 submitted by:** Lawyers for Lawyers (L4L), (The Netherlands); Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada (LRWC), (Canada);
- JS33 **Joint submission 33 submitted by:** LBH Masyarakat; IMPARSIAL; Human Rights Working Group (HRWG); LBH Jakarta; Indonesian Legal Aid Foundation (YLBHI); Migrant Care; Institute for Criminal Justice Reform (ICJR), (Indonesia); ELSAM; Yayasan Satu Keadilan; SETARA Institute; LBH Pers; IKOHI; KontraS; PBHI; INFID;
- JS34 **Joint submission 34 submitted by:** Commission for the Disappeared and Victims of Violence (KontraS); Legal Aid Center for the Press (LBH Pers); Human Rights Working Group (HRWG); Serikat Jurnalis untuk Keberagaman (SEJUK);
- JS35 **Joint submission 35 submitted by:** Lutheran World Federation (LWF); National Committee of the Lutheran World Federation in Indonesia (KNLWF);
- JS36 **Joint submission 36 submitted by:** Migrant Care; Human Rights Working Group (HRWG); Jaringan Buruh Migran; Serikat Buruh Migran Indonesia; Koalisi Buruh Migran Berdaulat;
- JS37 **Joint submission 37 submitted by:** West Papuan Council of Churches (WPCC); Papua Partners; Human Rights Monitor (HRM);
- JS38 **Joint submission 38 submitted by:** Papuan Women's Working Group (PWG); Asia Justice and Rights; KPKC Sinode GKI Tanah Papua; ELSHAM Papua; eL_AdPPer; LBH Kaki Abu; PUSAKA; JUBI; Koalisi Perempuan Bergerak Selamatkan Manusia Papua; Yayasan Harapan Ibu; P3W GKI; JERAT PAPUA; Yadupa; Franciscans International;
- JS39 **Joint submission 39 submitted by:** Rutgers Indonesia; Youth Interfaith Forum on Sexuality (YIFos) Indonesia; Sanggar SWARA; PAMFLET Generasi; Yayasan Kesehatan Perempuan (YKP); Yayasan Lembaga Bantuan Hukum APIK Jakarta;
- JS40 **Joint submission 40 submitted by:** Commission for the Disappeared and Victims of Violence (KontraS); Southeast Asia Freedom of Expression Network (SAFEnet);
- JS41 **Joint submission 41 submitted by:** Save All Women and Girls Working Group (SAWG) consisting of Women's Health Foundation (YKP); Indonesia Planned Parenthood Association (PKBI); Women on Web (WoW); Samsara; DAMAR Women's Advocacy Institute; Women's Crisis Centre Jombang; Sada Ahmo Foundation; Daulat Perempuan North Maluku; Women's Solidarity for Humanity and Human Rights (SPEK-HAM);
- JS42 **Joint submission 42 submitted by:** Scholars at Risk; Indonesian Caucus for Academic Freedom;
- JS43 **Joint submission 43 submitted by:** SUAKA Indonesia; Resilience Development Initiative - Urban Refugee Research

- Group (RDI UREF); Jakarta Legal Aid Institute (LBH Jakarta); Dompot Dhuafa; Geutanyoe Foundation; Human Rights Working Group (HRWG);
- JS44 **Joint submission 44 submitted by:** TAPOL, London (United Kingdom); BUK, Papua (Indonesia);
- JS45 **Joint submission 45 submitted by:** VIVAT International, New York (United States of America); VIVAT Indonesia; Commission of Justice and Peace and Integrity of Creation Kalimantan; Commission of Justice and Peace and Integrity of Creation of SVD Java; Commission of Justice and Peace and Integrity of Creation of OMI; Commission of Justice and Peace and Integrity of Creation of SSps Kalimantan; Commission of Justice and Peace and Integrity of Creation of SSps, SVD Timor; Commission of Justice and Peace and Integrity of Creation of SVD Ruteng; Samarinda Archdiocese; Office of Population Control, Family Planning, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of Sikka District (DP2KBP3A); Women's Devision of TRUK F (Devisi Perempuan TRUK F); Atambua Women and Children Care Forum (FPPA Atambua); Commission of Justice and Peace and Integrity of Creation (JPIC) of SSps West Flores; Commission of Justice and Peace and Integrity of Creation of SSps East Flores; Commission of Justice and Peace and Integrity of Creation of SVD Ende; Green Peace Indonesia; Walhi Kalimantan Tengah; AMAN Kalimantan Tengah; PROGRES Palangkaraya; LBH Palangkaraya; SAVE OUR BORNEO; KAWALI Kalimantan Timur; Debwatch; ELSAM; HuMa; AURIGA; PUSAKA; YMKL;
- JS46 **Joint submission 46 submitted by:** Watch Indonesia! e.V., Berlin (Germany); West Papua Network (WPN), Wuppertal (Germany).

National human rights institution:

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| Komnas HAM | National Human Rights Commission of Indonesia*, Jakarta (Indonesia); |
| Komnas Perempuan | National Commission on Violence Against Women, Jakarta (Indonesia). |

² See A/HRC/36/7, A/HRC/36/7/Add.1 and A/HRC/36/2.

³ Komnas HAM, para. 41.

⁴ Komnas Ham, paras. 44–47.

⁵ Komnas HAM, para. 43.

⁶ Komnas HAM, para. 9.

⁷ Komnas HAM, paras. 10–14.

⁸ Komnas HAM, para. 31.

⁹ Komnas HAM, paras. 15–16.

¹⁰ Komnas HAM, para. 17.

¹¹ Komnas HAM, paras. 2–6.

¹² Komnas HAM, para. 21.

¹³ Komnas HAM, paras. 62–63.

¹⁴ Komnas HAM, para. 66.

¹⁵ Komnas HAM, para. 60.

¹⁶ Komnas HAM, para. 29.

¹⁷ Komnas HAM, paras. 23–26.

¹⁸ Komnas HAM, para. 33.

¹⁹ Komnas Ham, para. 37.

²⁰ Komnas Ham, para. 58.

²¹ The following abbreviations are used in UPR documents:

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| ICERD | International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination |
| ICESCR | International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights |
| OP-ICESCR | Optional Protocol to ICESCR |
| ICCPR | International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights |
| ICCPR-OP 1 | Optional Protocol to ICCPR |
| ICCPR-OP 2 | Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the |

	death penalty
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
OP-CRC-IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD
ICPPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

²² UPR Project at BCU, RECOMMENDATION D (iii), p. 6.

²³ JS4, p. 8.

²⁴ JS1, para. 2.

²⁵ JS9, RECOMMENDATION (c), p. 11.

²⁶ HRW, para. 29(e).

²⁷ CGNK, p. 7.

²⁸ JS2, p. 3.

²⁹ ICAN, p. 1.

³⁰ CSW, para. 40.

³¹ JS1, para. 12.

³² JS1, para. 37.

³³ Komnas Perempuan, p. 3.

³⁴ JS20, p. 4.

³⁵ JS30, para. 22.

³⁶ UPR Project at BCU, para. 6.

³⁷ ICJR Indonesia, para. 6.

³⁸ ICJR Indonesia, para. 11. See also JS33, paras. 1–2.

³⁹ ICJR Indonesia, para. 29.

⁴⁰ JS14, RECOMMENDATION a., p. 13.

⁴¹ Komnas Perempuan, p. 12; JS14, p. 5.

⁴² JS1, para. 13; JS31, paras. 6–7.

⁴³ JS19, para. 11.

⁴⁴ Komnas Perempuan, p. 3.

⁴⁵ SOWP, p. 1.

⁴⁶ SOWP, p. 2.

⁴⁷ JS11, para. 2.11.

⁴⁸ JS32, para. 11.

⁴⁹ JS9, para. 3.

⁵⁰ JS9, para. 8. See also PHAM Indonesia, para. 4.

⁵¹ JS9, RECOMMENDATION (a), p. 8.

⁵² JS9, RECOMMENDATION (b), p. 7.

⁵³ HRW, para. 4. See also JS10, paras. 4–7; JS22, paras. 3–20.

⁵⁴ ADF International, para. 5. See also JS10, paras. 16–18; ECLJ, paras. 14–20; JS35, paras. 5–8.

⁵⁵ CSW, para. 26.

⁵⁶ CSW, para. 12.

⁵⁷ CSW, para. 16. See also JS27, paras. 6–43.

⁵⁸ JS5, p. 3.

⁵⁹ JS1, para. 4. See also JS34, paras. 2.1–2.9.

⁶⁰ JS11, paras. 1.6–1.7; JS40, paras. 8–15; JS42, paras. 17–30.

⁶¹ JS1, para. 10. See also JS11, paras. 3.2–3.6.; JS13, para. 26.

⁶² JS1, para. 43.

⁶³ JS6, para. 2.7; JS11, para. 3.9.

⁶⁴ JS1, para. 5.

- 65 JS1, para. 53.
66 JS11, para. 5.2.
67 JS15, para. 11.
68 JS6, para. 4.6.
69 JS15, para. 22.
70 CLW, p. 9.
71 JS8, para. 32.
72 JS25, p. 3.
73 JS8, para. 13.
74 JS17, para. 13.
75 JS17, para. 16.
76 JS17, para. 20.
77 JS17, para. 22.
78 C-FAM, para. 5.
79 Komnas Perempuan, p. 5. See also JS39, paras. 11–21; JS41, paras. 1–32.
80 JS29, p. 3.
81 JS2, p. 4.
82 BCN, para. 31.
83 Dompot Dhuafa, para. 3.
84 JS18, paras. 53–58.
85 JS17, para. 19.
86 JS45, p. 2.
87 JS1, para. 9.
88 JS13, para. 22. See also JS26, p. 4.
89 HRW, para. 22(d).
90 HRW, para. 8.
91 JS6, para. 3.1. See also JS28, p. 2; JS38, p. 4; JS46, pp. 7–9.
92 Komnas Perempuan, pp. 3–4.
93 Komnas Perempuan, p. 5.
94 JS8, para. 2.
95 Komnas Perempuan, p. 4.
96 JS3, paras. 7–10.
97 GPEVAC, pp. 1–2.
98 JS3, RECOMMENDATION B.1., p. 8.
99 Komnas Perempuan, p. 9.
100 JS23, paras. 8–9.
101 JS21, para. 46.
102 JS21, para. 58.
103 HRW, para. 23.
104 HRW, para. 24. See also JS21, paras.13–38.
105 REMISI, p. 7.
106 JS13, para. 2.
107 JS24, para. 8.
108 HRW, para. 20.
109 JS2, pp. 2–3.
110 JS13, para. 10. See also JS24, paras.10–12.
111 JS1, para. 24.
112 JS1, para. 21.
113 JS24, para. 19.
114 JS7, para. 4.
115 JS7, para. 18. See also HRW, para. 11; JS11, para. 3.10.
116 HRW, para. 16.
117 JS6, para. 5.5.
118 CLW, p. 5.
119 JS8, para. 4. See also JS36, paras. 2.1.–2.7.
120 JS43, paras. 16–17.
121 Komnas Perempuan, p. 11.
122 PCC, p. 1
123 SOWP, p. 2. See also JS12, pp. 6–7; JS16, pp. 5–6 .
124 PCC, pp. 1–2.
125 SOWP, p. 4. See also JS18, paras. 24–37.
126 ILWP, p. 7. See also JS18, paras. 38–46.

¹²⁷ PCC, p. 1. See also JS12, pp. 12–14; HRW, para. 26; JS37, paras. 8–10; JS44, paras. 10–18.

¹²⁸ HRW, para. 29.

¹²⁹ JS9, para. 14. See also CJPC Brisbane, paras. 2–4.

¹³⁰ WPIA, RECOMMENDATION 7, p. 6.
