



PART 1

A Introduction

This special submission highlights the human rights abuse and violations of indigenous West Papuans in their struggle for their rights to self-determination to be recognised and protected by the United Nations. The process to decide on the recognition of the West Papuans right to self-determination, contravened their human right of inclusive participation elements of free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC).

This abuseⁱ should not be allowed to continue as it is not a paper exercise as lives are lost, with properties stolen and damaged.

B Joint Regional Submission

This Joint Regional Submission has been prepared by the Pacific Islands Association of Non-Governmental Organizations (PIANGO), on behalf of member NGOs across the Pacific Islands region. PIANGO is a regional network of NGO focal points or coordinating bodies known as National Liaison Units (NLUs) based in 22 Pacific Island countries and territories. PIANGO was formally established in 1991 to assist NGOs in the Pacific to initiate action, give voice to their concerns and work collaboratively with other development actors for just and sustainable human development. PIANGO's primary role is to be a catalyst for collective action, to facilitate and support coalitions and alliances on issues of common concern, and to strengthen the influence and impact of NGO efforts in the region. PIANGO has been working closely with its members from West Papua to amplify their concerns and cries of human rights abuses and violations. PIANGO is an active member of the Pacific and global solidarity movement for West Papua.

PART II

1 Constitutional, Legislative and Institutional Framework

The human rights of West Papuans are guaranteed under the Constitution of Indonesia and be free from torture or inhumane and degrading treatment. Article 28G (1) *“Every person shall have the right to protection of his/herself, family, honour, dignity, and property, and shall have the right to feel secure against and receive protection from the threat of fear to do or not do something that is a human right. (2) Every person shall have the right to be free from torture or inhumane and degrading treatment, and shall have the right to obtain political asylum from another country”*.

2 Domestic Implementation of International Instrument

Indonesia had ratified the UN Convention Against Torture (CAT) in 1988. In the 21st Session of the UPR in 2012, Indonesia stated that it would give careful and serious consideration to every recommendation and respond accordingly in due timeⁱⁱ. It is four years since the last UPR, and eight years after ratifying CAT, yet the reports referred to in Attachments E are dominated by incidents of tortureⁱⁱⁱ.

Indonesia should domestically implement its obligations under UN CAT.

3 Minimal Protection of Human Rights on West Papuans



This submission cites evidence of human rights abuses of West Papuans pointing to the fact that Indonesia has not implemented its human rights obligations to West Papuans with minimal protection of their human rights. The several reports of human rights abuse referred to in *Attachments* as proof.

Indonesia must promote and protect the human rights of West Papuans.

4 The Right to Self Determination^{iv}

At the core of the West Papua struggle is this which regardless of a claimed “Act of Free Choice” which West Papuans refer to as the “Act of No Choice”.^v Unfortunately, the United Nations, Indonesia and many other United Nations countries have deliberately chosen to think otherwise.^{vi} There is proof in the Attachments D and E that the supposed Act of Free Choice fell outside the acceptable human rights principle of Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC). Therefore, legally and as shown in the activities on the ground, the people of West Papua have neither surrendered nor waived their right to self-determination^{vii}. In addition, Indonesia is bound by the United Nations Charter, and ratified the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights in 2006.^{viii}

Indonesia should:

- a. Revisit the not so “Act of Free Choice”;**
- b. Conduct a proper referendum ensuring that the people of West Papua's right to free, prior and informed consent are fulfilled;**
- c. Recognize their right to self–determination;**
- d. Commence the process of handing over self-rule to the people of West Papua^{ix};**
- e. Stop denying the right of West Papuans who seek self-determination;**
- f. Start investigating past, current and future abuses and bring the perpetrators to justice ; and**
- g. Provide a timeline towards self-determination for West Papua and have the process starting immediately and completed no by the end of 2020 – the end of the third decade of decolonisation and certainly no later than 2030 to ensure West Papuans are not left behind. This includes re-inscription of West Papua on the C24 Committee on Decolonisation.**

5 Equality and Non-Discrimination^x

Since the last UPR, Indonesia was reminded how it was not treating its citizens equally with several reports of discriminatory acts. However, in this UPR, similar reports are submitted.^{xi} The UN Covenants on Social, Economic and Civic Rights which Indonesia has ratified together with the UN Charter and the UNDHR all denounce unequal treatment and discrimination. However, the reports submitted continue to show consistent unequal treatment of West Papuans which goes on to their discrimination. ^{xii}

Indonesia should stop all acts of discrimination against West Papuans regardless of their choices and attributes.^{xiii}

6 Right to Life, Security^{xiv} and Liberty

In the last UPR, Indonesia objected to the recommendation for the removal of capital punishment. This official position of the State is reflected in how the security forces vicariously



execute State duties^{xv}. The reports of regular illegal killings, unlawful deaths and murder of the people of West Papua is catastrophic and makes a mockery of Indonesia's supposed commitments and obligations to the United Nations family^{xvi}. *Attachments D and E* relate to unlawful arrest, torture, and killings.^{xvii}

Indonesia must stop taking away the lives, security and liberty of West Papuans freely as if they are not human beings.^{xviii} Indonesia should also investigate fully all the human rights abuses and bring the perpetrators to justice according to the due process of law.^{xix}

7 Administration of Justice and the Rule of Law^{xx}

It is obvious from the reports^{xxi} that West Papuans that seek their right to self-determination have become enemies of the State.^{xxii} .

Indonesia should treat all its citizens under one rule of law and stop treating West Papuans that exercise their right to self determination in a punitive manner.^{xxiii}

8 Freedom of Religion, belief, association and peaceful assembly

Key to the several forms of human rights abuses that West Papuans experience are associated with exercising their right to self-determination. Their Christian churches^{xxiv} are damaged and meetings dispersed. Their belief in self-determination which often brings them together to associate as one in peaceful assemblies, has been a continuous subject of arrests, torture and killings.^{xxv}

Indonesia must stop picking out the choices, groupings and attributes of West Papuans who are seeking their right to self determination or associated with those that think the same.

9 Minority and Indigenous Rights

As reported in the *Attachments D & E*, the targets and victims of deliberate State acts of human rights abuse are the indigenous people of West Papua. Despite assuring the UN in the last UPR that it will accept international norms and ratify outstanding Conventions and sign on to the Declaration for the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in particular, there has no progress. Indonesia continues to target the indigenous people of West Papua hoping that they can defeat the indigenous people of West Papua come the next referendum^{xxvi}. The number of West Papuans



seeking self-determination is reduced through several acts of unlawful arrests, illegal killings and murder.

Indonesia must stop all the human rights abuse against the indigenous West Papuans. Indonesia must investigate all current and past abuses.

10 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment^{xxvii}

Despite ratifying the Convention Against Torture (CAT) in 1988 and including provision within its Constitution recognizing the right to freedom from cruel, degrading treatment & torture, there are numerous reports of brutal, torturous and mass killing of West Papuans by the security forces. These have been continuous and without any distinction for women or children. Physically^{xxviii}, the tortures are very visible resulting in serious physical injuries or death. However, what is not reported is that for every physical act of torture, there is more than one psychological victim^{xxix} for witnesses of physical abuse become victims as well, so as the perpetrators.

Indonesia should immediately stop all acts of torture and cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment targeting West Papuans, investigate all past, current and future breaches and bring the perpetrators to justice. Investigations should also include psychological injury and harm. Indonesia should compensate, repair and restore the loss and damages suffered by the West Papuans. Indonesia should immediately follow up on its commitments and send an open invitation to the Special Rapporteurs so that the numerous reports highlighting torture which is repeatedly denied by Indonesia are verified

11 Conditions of detention^{xxx}

Torturous practice do not happen in isolation and is supported by equally torturous conditions of detention. This is a blatant breach of the principles and provisions of CAT^{xxxi}. Despite assuring the United Nations of taking the appropriate actions with regards to the Outcomes of the last UPR Working group, reports of such conditions are still received.

Indonesia should immediately upgrade its detention centers to humane standards and in 12 months time invite the Special Rapporteurs to verify and endorse their response. All



sicknesses and deaths that result from such conditions during detention must be compensated for loss and damages xxxii

12 Enforced disappearances

On the 27th of October of 1985, Indonesia ratified the Convention for the protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. In the last UPR, Indonesia assured the UN that there is a National Human Rights Plan of Action including several other assurance assurances that it was going to look into the human rights of its citizens and especially the marginalized and indigenous people of West Papua. Despite these, the attachments has the details of dates, time, place and names of indigenous West Papuans who have suffered this fate.xxxiii

Indonesia should stop forcing the indigenous minorities of West Papua who seek self determination to disappear. Alternatively, Indonesia must stop threatening those who are associated with the cause for self determination. Indonesia should investigate all acts of forced disappearance and bring the perpetrators to justice.

13 Freedom of opinion and expression

Both the ICCPR and the ICESCR have been ratified by Indonesia which imposes a duty on the State to fulfill the right to form and opinion and the rights to express them. Together with these rights are the right to associate and assemble. xxxiv These human rights are fundamental to the struggle for self -determination. xxxv The right to self determination are expressed in the forms of rallies, marches and protests. Indonesia misleads the international community by saying that the people of West Papua are just savages and all they do is to cause trouble. They continue misleading development partners by saying that the solutions to these behavior is to get them engaged in civic programs and they will be civic hence the Special Autonomy Law 21 of 2001. Evidence however show through the reports cited in this submission that the brutality, torture, killing and unlawful arrests are not because of civil or tribal war but for assembling as indigenous West Papuans .xxxvi

Indonesia must stop the brutality and allow the indigenous West Papuans to form and express opinions that relate to the right to self determination. Indonesia must investigate all complaints of abuse of these rights immediately, and bring the perpetrators to justice.



Indonesia must consider working with the United Nations to conduct a national exercise of reconciliation, forgiveness and peace building as they prepare to fulfill the rights for self-determination and not mere autonomy as stipulated under the *Special Autonomy Law 21 of 2001*

14 Discrimination against women

Indonesia ratified CEDAW on the 13th of September and CEDAW is one of the progressive convention of its time recognizing & prohibiting direct and indirect. The gravity of physical abuse has focused the attention and reporting to number of men killed and did not consider nor reported the discrimination that women go through on the missing, killing or becoming disable of a sons, brothers or fathers.^{xxxvii}

Indonesia must stop all the human rights abuse in West Papua. Indonesia must investigate all the direct and indirect acts of discrimination; physical, emotional and spiritual discrimination and when appropriate, compensate, repair or restore all the past, current and future acts of discrimination^{xxxviii}

15 Human rights defenders

Indonesia has failed in its obligations as the duty bearer of the human rights of West Papuans. Indonesia is such a country where West Papuan human rights defenders are forced into exile if not tortured or murdered. It was reported that media reporters who are part of the human rights defenders were also victims of security forces brutality^{xxxix}.

Indonesia has to stop denying the fundamental human right to self determination of the people of Papua and West Papua, let them freely and peacefully form their opinion about themselves (in recognition of the popular slogan: "nothing about us without us") stop killing them and stop hurting those that are defending them.^{xl}

16 Analysis

Indonesia has ratified several UN Human Rights Conventions and even the Convention Against Torture. Yet the reports referred to in this submission cite incidents after incidents



from 2012 to 2016 of torture. Indonesia also upholds the death penalty which begs to question - is this why its security forces are in the habit of killing?^{xli} However, Indonesia has given its citizens a definition of indigenous which rules out the special place of the non-Asian West Papuans from the claim of being indigenous to West Papua. As such, Indonesia has not ratified the UN Declaration of the Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP).^{xlii}

Indonesia should uphold and protect the rights of indigenous West Papuans and ratify UNDRIP.

17 Conclusion

To conclude, the submission is based on facts that are reported in the attachments for the purpose of calling for urgent attention to silent genocide taking place in West Papua. This must not remain a paper exercise. Indonesia must be held to account and stop using brutality as a weapon against West Papuans. Indonesia must stop the torture and killing of West Papuans. The submission calls on Indonesia to investigate the abuses cited and bring the perpetrators to justice and there should be compensation, reparation and restoration for losses and damages. Last but not least the submission is calling for urgent UN intervention lest the West Papuans lose everything.^{xliii}

i *Attachment E dated 01, 02, 28 March 2014* Five Brimob officers tortured Agus in his home. The police officers dragged him out to his yard where neighbours were able to witness the violence. The Brimob personnel punched him, kicked him in the face and stomped on his back and head. 54 neighbouring families fled to the jungle for fear of becoming the next victims. Agus was arrested and taken to Yapen police detention.

ii Universal Periodic Review Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review Human Rights Council, Twenty-first session, Agenda item 6, Indonesia

iii *Attachment E dated 20th March 2014* Siluwanus Nagapapa was trying to stop violence by ten members of Brimob. The Brimob personnel were offended by this and attacked Nagapapa by slashing and stabbing him about the head and back. Nagapapa fled to a friend's house, Paulus Kobogau. Paulus tried to prevent the police from getting into his house by standing in the front door. The Brimob personnel then attacked Paulus stabbing him five times in the back and slashing him about the head with a knife. They kicked him, pelted him with stones and struck him with a wooden stick as well as rifles. Siluwanus and Paulus were later arrested and detained at the Nabire District Police Station. After two hours Paulus was taken to Siriwini Nabire Hospital because he had lost a great deal



of blood and fainted. Siluwanus was taken to the same hospital the next day, after he collapsed. A week later the two men were released.

iv *Derived from Attachment E Human Rights Violations By Security Forces* 32 people were arrested as they held a commemorative prayer session. Police officers forcibly dispersed the crowd, reportedly beating people with rifle butts and wooden beams

v *Derived from Attachment 'D' We Will Lose Everything*: Church workers and villagers reported that tribal owners are never on equal footing with the corporations in negotiations for their land. The Indonesian state refuses to recognise customary land ownership or Papuans as indigenous people. Corporate representatives generally come with a permit from the local government and explain the proposed memorandum of understanding. If the tribal owners are not willing to agree, the corporate representatives return with a contingent of police to intimidate them into agreeing. Military officers are often on the boards of the companies seeking to use tribal lands and this worsens the intimidation tribal groups feel.

vi *Derived from Attachment 'D' We Will Lose Everything* Another report provided to the Commission by the Legal Aid Institute of Jakarta (LBH) indicates that, on 13 April, Papuans demonstrated in their thousands and made their wishes heard in Port Numbay, Sorong, Wamena, Biak, Kaimana, Timika, Merauke, Yahukimo, Manokwari, Fakfak and all over West Papua as well as in several Indonesian cities.

vii Legal Information Institute at https://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/self_determination_international_law

viii *Derived from Attachment 'D' We Will Lose Everything* Pilgrims got a taste of the intimidation Papuans face every day when police, intelligence operatives and immigration officials raided their meeting with Biak massacre survivors. Seven members of the group were called in for questioning by immigration officials and, although they were eventually cleared to continue their travels through Papua, their Papuan guides continued to be harassed by officials.

ix Attachment E dated 22 Mar 2014. At 7pm on the 22 March 2014 members of Brimob swept into Konti village. Brimob unit was looking for TNPB member Zaine Sineri but he was not at home. His mother was home. Police dragged Ms Anatje Aurai from her house and interrogated her. An officer hit her in the head with the muzzle of his rifle, instantly killing her.

x *Derived from Attachment 'D' We Will Lose Everything* A prominent man in one village in Merauke who provided a report to Indonesian authorities on the impact of repeated land grabs of traditional tribal land had his computer confiscated and subsequently returned after being disabled

xi *Derived from Attachment 'D' We Will Lose Everything* Conflict between young Papuans and Indonesians is increasing and police do not stop fights except to protect Indonesian youths. Young Papuans involved in these conflicts are often targeted for police action subsequently. In one instance in 2013, police randomly rounded up a large group of teenagers and young Papuan men in their early 20s and interrogated them over a particular incident with Indonesian youths. Two of the older youths were tortured by having their toenails removed. The two young men were subsequently charged with offences, convicted and sent to jail.

xii Serial 108.58. Universal Periodic Review Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review Human Rights Council, Twenty-first session, Agenda item 6, Indonesia

xiii *Derived from Attachment 'D' We Will Lose Everything* In several places, Papuans reported that significant numbers of military personnel were being brought into the area ostensibly for non-military purposes such as



undertaking audits of places of cultural significance, but locals believe their presence is intended to reinforce the capacity to monitor and control the activities of those promoting independence

xiv **Attachment D, We Will Lose Everything paragraph 13.** While security forces in Merauke seemed to have stopped beatings and torture of prominent activists in recent years, they are now picking up Papuans who are intoxicated in public places and beating them.

xv **'Derived from Attachment E Human Rights Violations By Security Forces** 17 people, including children, were arrested during a large-scale joint police-military raid. The police and military officers tortured the seven men. Security forces chained the men together and forced them to crawl on the ground. They were kicked, hit with pistols, electrocuted, and beaten.

xvi 01 April 2016 **Attachment E** Joint security forces attempted to disperse a gathering of the armed resistance movement. 17 men, women and children were arrested. The seven names in the column to the left are the names of those tortured. They were chained together and forced to crawl, beaten with pistols, kicked, stomped on and electrocuted. Two civilians were shot. One, Joshua Arumpayai, was killed. Hundreds of residents were displaced from Sasawa, Kiminawa, Kawanda, Wartanen, Tindarek, Saubeba and Yobi villages.

xvii **Attachment E dated 01, 02, 28 March 2014** Five Brimob officers tortured Agus in his home. The police officers dragged him out to his yard where neighbours were able to witness the violence. The Brimob personnel punched him, kicked him in the face and stomped on his back and head. 54 neighbouring families fled to the jungle for fear of becoming the next victims. Agus was arrested and taken to Yapen police detention.

xviii **'Derived from Attachment E Human Rights Violations By Security Forces** the 10th June 2014 policemen from Yapen headquarters shot and killed Rudi Orarie. He was a member of an armed separatist group but he was unarmed at the time of the shooting and offered no resistance. The autopsy revealed that Mr Orarie was shot five times and that there were three wounds caused by sharp implements, suggesting that he was tortured by police prior to his execution.

xix **'Derived from Attachment E Human Rights Violations By Security Forces** 'Meki tried to escape but was caught and beaten by the crown with clubs and a hammer until he also lost consciousness. The two boys were admitted to Bayangkara police hospital, where they were tortured by police. Abis was beaten in the head with an iron drip stand and was kicked with heavy boots in the back of the head. He was held in custody until 11th July 2014. Meki was released on the 7th July 2014.

xx **'Derived from Attachment E Human Rights Violations By Security Forces** At 3pm police open fired on a public bus in Yotefa Market. Abis was dragged from the bus and beaten by police. The police pushed Abis into a crowd of migrants, who started to beat Abis with their bare hands, hammers, wooden sticks and sharp weapons until he lost consciousness.

xxi **Attachment D, We Will Lose Everything paragraph 9 and 10.** They also reported that out of uniform soldiers would sometimes ride motor cycles into the stalls of Papuan women in the local markets to destroy their capacity to make a living. There were many other reports of human rights violations by Indonesian security forces of which we were advised. These include: In January 2016, 27 tribal leaders in Merauke were beaten severely by soldiers after complaining about not being paid for two months by an oil palm company for which they worked.

xxii Sixty-seventh General Assembly, Plenary 3rd, 4th & 5th Meetings (AM, PM & Night) at <http://www.un.org/press/en/2012/ga11290.doc.htm>

xxiii **ATTACHMENT 'E'** Yali stated that Police officer Yeskel F.M. beat him with wooden beams and rifle butts, and that police officers stomped on. Yos ep was hospitalised for chest and ear pains endured as a result of being tortured in detention. He was declared unfit to stand trial.



xxiv **Attachment D, We Will Lose Everything paragraph 6.** The families met by the delegation are Dani people who support the West Papua National Committee (KNPB). They related an incident which occurred on 5 February 2016, a public holiday to mark the coming of Christian missionaries to West Papua. The local KNPB branch had organised a meeting on an oval to celebrate the holiday, but also to present awards for a recent sporting competition and to inform people about the organisation's campaign for a referendum on independence in West Papua. While the meeting was in progress, about 12 cars arrived at the scene and a number of police and members of the special counter-insurgency unit, Densus 8810 confronted the gathering. Although they did not accost anyone, they began taking photographs and videos of the gathering. Their presence intimidated many in the crowd and resulted in many fleeing the scene to avoid possible violence or arrest. The police left after the crowd began to disperse. They had successfully disrupted the meeting without violence on this occasion.

xxv **Attachment D, We Will Lose Everything paragraph 11.** Public demonstrations by KNPB members and other Papuans in Merauke were broken up by police and leaders were arrested and interrogated

xxvi As above

xxvii **Attachment D, We Will Lose Everything paragraph 12.** A prominent man in one village in Merauke who provided a report to Indonesian authorities on the impact of repeated land grabs of traditional tribal land had his computer confiscated and subsequently returned after being disabled.

xxviii **Attachment E dated 2nd Apr 2014.** The Jayapura City Police arrested two students, Alfares Kapisa and Yali Wenda at a peaceful demonstration. They were detained at Jayapura Police Station for over 24 hours. The two men were tortured in the police van and at the police station. For around 1.5 hours they were held in the police truck while being beaten with rifle butts, kicked with jackboots, beaten with rattan sticks and punched. During the journey they were forced to lie face down in the truck while police put their riot shields on top of the two men and trampled on them. After this the police administered electric shocks to the two men using electric stun batons, until their arrival at the police station.

Lawyers made three attempts to get access to these two students, but each time access was denied by Alfred Papare, Chief of Police. Alfares and Yali were forced to sign a document saying they were treated well. The police forbade their doctors reports to be released.

xxix **Attachment E dated 01 Feb 2014.** 17 people, including children, were arrested during a large-scale joint police-military raid. The police and military officers tortured the seven men. Security forces chained the men together and forced them to crawl on the ground. They were kicked, hit with pistols, electrocuted, and beaten.

xxx **'ATTACHMENT 'E'** A raid took place at Dondobaga church, Kurilik where Yenite and Tiragud were. The police suspected that they were members of TPN/OPM. They were severely tortured on arrest and denied food in police detention for at least two days. Pastor Pamit Wonda and congregation member Lurugwi Morib were bayoneted by security forces.

xxxi The Convention Against Torture was ratified by Indonesia on the 28th of October in 1988

xxxii **ATTACHMENT 'E'** In total 203 people were arrested and detained at Jayapura district police station in Doyo Baru. Police did not provide food and drinks to the arrestees during custody. They were released later that day.

xxxiii **'ATTACHMENT 'E'** Oktovianus Tabuni is not able to return home to Pirime and is believed to be hiding in Papua New Guinea. The latest information received states that he has not yet received the medical treatment he needs.

xxxiv **Attachment D, We Will Lose Everything paragraph 8.** The delegation was also told that people do not go out at night for fear that they will be taken by members of the security forces and beaten or killed. Their fears are not imaginary. They reported that two men had been found dead in the town in the past year – one was found dead in the



street with his scooter helmet still strapped to his head and another was a young man who is the son of a prominent pastor who is a strong advocate of the rights of the Papuan people.

xxxv **Attachment D, We Will Lose Everything paragraph 5** Despite an announcement in May 2015 by President Widodo that journalists would have free access to West Papua, media access is still restricted. There is no freedom of expression. Almost 40 political prisoners are currently in jail⁷, customary land rights are not protected and there is no systemic policy of affirmative action. West Papuans human rights are also not protected. Throughout 2015, the Indonesian security forces have targeted young people in particular, all of whom have been unarmed.

xxxvi **ATTACHEMENT 'E'** Yosep, Jhoni, Marthen, Yali and Ibrahim were charged under Articles 187 and 164 of the Indonesian Criminal Code for allegedly making Molotov bombs, something the five have denied. During the court hearings, four of the five testified that they were forced to confess to the charges under torture. Jhoni testified that during his interrogation he was repeatedly beaten and electrocuted by police officers and confessed to the charges, fearing that they police would kill him. Marthen stated that a police officer forced him to remove his clothes and slashed him in the arm with a machete. He was also stabbed and beaten with arrows. Ibrahim stated that a police officer, Alex Sianturi punched him with knuckleduster gloves on, resulting in broken teeth and crushed his fingers under chair legs. He was beaten on the head with hammers and was told he would be killed if he did not admit to the charges against him.

xxxvii *Derived from Attachment 'D' We Will Lose Everything* They also reported that out of uniform soldiers would sometimes ride motor cycles into the stalls of Papuan women in the local markets to destroy their capacity to make a living.

xxxviii *Derived from Attachment 'D' We Will Lose Everything* They also reported that out of uniform soldiers would sometimes ride motor cycles into the stalls of Papuan women in the local markets to destroy their capacity to make a living

xxxix *'Derived from Attachment 'D' We Will Lose Everything* A crowd of relatives and tribesmen of the victims gathered in front of the headquarters, demanding to speak with the driver involved with a hit and run incident that killed Jhon Anouw and Yunsen Kegakoto. After being turned away by police the group began to throw stones at the building. In response the police opened fire on the crowd with live ammunition, shooting three people. These three men who were shot were not involved in the violence but were trying to calm the crowd down

xl *Derived from Attachment 'D' We Will Lose Everything* However, our delegation was told that a man in his 30s who was travelling to the meeting from the town of Timika was confronted by operatives from Indonesian intelligence (BIN) and, when they discovered he was going to the KNPB gathering, they proceeded to beat his arms with ironwood, leaving him with both arms broken.

xli **ATTACHMENT 'E'** On 10 October 2014, Fendi Rakmeni of Top TV in Jayapura was stabbed by Martinus Manfandu, a police officer. Mr Rakmeni was attempting to report on an accident on the Entrop Highway when the officer, who was under the influence of alcohol, obstructed him. The two men argued and Mr Manufandu stabbed Mr Rakmeni.
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him, pelted him with stones and struck him with a wooden stick as well as rifles. Siluwanus and Paulus were later arrested and detained at the Nabire District Police Station. After two hours Paulus was taken to Siriwini Nabire Hospital because he had lost a great deal of blood.