EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN WEST PAPUA: CONFLICT AND THE INSISTENCE OF PEACE
(Human Rights Situation Report January-September 2026)

Political Civil Rights Violations
Indonesian military in West Papua
ULMWP Union Reconciliation Meeting
The Voice of Pacific Leaders
Response of the Papuan Nation and the Government of Indonesia



By:
ULMWP Executive

Jayapura West Papua, November 05, 2026

Table of Contents

List of contents:_____02
Introduction:_____03
Part I. Violations of Papuan Political Civil Rights in West Papua:_____05
Part II. Disproportionate Indonesian Militarization in West Papua:_____10
Part III. Reconciliation and Unity of the ULMWP:_____15
Part IV. The Voice of Pacific Leaders for the Conflict in West Papua:_____17
Part V. ULMWP Response - Papuan Nation and Government of Indonesia:_____20
Part VI. Recommendation:_____22

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Foreword

Thanks be to You, Lord!

As believers, we raise our hands and offer praise and gratitude to God. Because in the midst of times that often close our eyes, He still gives us breath to be witnesses of faith in the suffering of the Papuan people, and the energy to fight for their future in self-determination. This prayer is not just a word that rises to the sky; it is a pulse that unites with the Land of West Papua, with its tears, and with hope that never goes out.

On this occasion, we convey the situation of crimes against humanity in West Papua for the past nine months, January-September 2026. Under the leadership of retired General Prabowo Subianto, the Indonesian government is still practicing the views and policies of militarism and systemic racism that have lasted for six decades, 1963-2026. In the eyes of the Papuan nation, the occupation stands as three serious threats: genocide, ethnocide, and ecocide. The TNI/Polri, corporations, and oligarchs are at the forefront of enforcing these three threats in West Papua.

However, in the midst of the darkness, the voices of Melanesian and Pacific leaders on the Pacific and international regional stages, especially at the United Nations, became a drop of living water that quenched the thirst of God's people in West Papua. They continued to call for the Indonesian government to open the space for the visit of the UN Human Rights Council and Pacific leaders led by the PMs of PNG and Fiji. At the same time, with a thousand and one postulates, the Indonesian government is practicing hypocritical politics over the situation in West Papua on the international stage, while continuing to deny the reality of the bloody hands and mouths practiced in West Papua.

In those nine months, the human rights abuses practiced by the Indonesian government in West Papua are very vivid. In August-September 2026, when Pacific leaders speak at the UN in the debate of the 81st session of the UN General Assembly, Indonesia's crimes in West Papua have increased drastically and are of great concern to all of us. The military occupation is increasingly massive; land grabs continue to be carried out as if West Papua is no man's land.

In this executive report summary, we present six important sections: Part I, Violations of Papuan Civil-Political Rights in West Papua; Part II, Disproportionate Indonesian Militarization of West Papua; Part III, Reconciliation and Unity of the ULMWP; Part IV, Voices of Pacific Leaders

for Conflict in West Papua; Part V, Response of the Government of Indonesia; and Part VI, Recommendations.

That is what we can convey. Hopefully, this executive summary report will be heartwarming and open the eyes of the parties to the human rights violations committed by the Indonesian government in West Papua. God bless us all

Jayapura, West Papua, November 05, 2026.

One People One Soul

ULMWP Leadership for the 2023–2028 Period

Sincerely,

Menase Tabuni	**Octovianus Mote**	**Markus Haluk**
Executive President	**Executive Vice President**	**Executive Secretary**

Part I.
Violation of the Political Civil Rights of the Papuan Nation in West Papua

The first section of this executive summary summarizes the 206 pages of the full report, with the title: ***HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN WEST PAPUA: CONFLICT AND THE URGENCY FOR PEACE-(Human Rights Situation Report January-September 2026); Violations of Civil Rights Violations, EKOSOBUD-Conflict Zones-Refugee of West Papuans-Indonesian Civil-Military Occupation in West Papua.*** The quarterly casualty figures are an independent set of data. A single victim can experience more than one type of offense, and a single event can include multiple victims. Therefore, the inter-quarter total is not a unique number of victims and should not be read as a simple summation. In January-March 2026 166 were explicit victims and thousands more in 41 cases.

First Quarter January–March 2026: In the first quarter of 2026, the report recorded 166 explicit victims and thousands of other victims in 41 cases. The most prominent pattern was arbitrary detention and arrest, with 125 people in 32 events. This figure made the deprivation of freedom the category with the largest number of explicit victims in the quarter. In addition, there were 38 victims of torture in 16 incidents and more than 22 victims of ill-treatment in 6 events. Thus, the first quarter was marked by a combination of mass detention and violence against people who had been under the control of the authorities or other parties.

Second Quarter April–June 2026: Entering the second quarter, the report recorded 121 explicit victims and hundreds of other victims in 45 cases. The number of cases increased compared to the previous quarter, although the number of explicit victims decreased. In this period, fatal violence stood out: 24 homicide victims in 11 incidents. The category of ill-treatment also increased to more than 51 victims in 14 incidents, while arbitrary detention recorded 37 people in 18 incidents. In addition, criminalization showed a qualitative spike with hundreds of victims in 3 incidents. The pattern of the second quarter was therefore different from the first quarter: the number of cases was higher, fatal violence was more prominent, and criminalization had a wide impact.

Third Quarter July–September 2026: shows a very sharp escalation. The report recorded 828 explicit victims and hundreds of other victims in 40 cases. Although the number of cases was lower than in the second quarter, the number of explicit victims jumped considerably. The largest spikes occurred in freedom of expression and freedom of assembly: 223 victims each and dozens more in 8 events. The category of ill-treatment also increased to more than 75 victims with dozens more in 13 events. Arbitrary detention recorded 201 people in 20 events, while other violations including health, labor, food, environment, information, housing, fair justice, sexual violence, as well as faith and religion recorded 547 explicit victims and hundreds more in 5 events. The third quarter thus became the period with the greatest impact on victims, especially on civil and political rights.

Accumulated January–September 2026, during the first nine months of 2026, the accumulation of explicit figures reached 1,115 victims and thousands/hundreds of other victims in 126 cases. The third quarter accounted for the largest share of the explicit figures, namely 828 out of 1,115 victims, or about 74 percent. The first quarter accounted for 166 explicit victims, and the second quarter 121 explicit victims. Chronologically, the pattern seen is: the first quarter was dominated by arbitrary detention and torture; the second quarter was marked by fatal violence

and criminalization; the third quarter saw a major spike in freedom of expression, freedom of assembly, ill-treatment, detention, and other offenses.

The data in this report shows that throughout January-September 2026, violations not only continued continuously, but also changed in form and intensity between quarters. The figure of 1,115 explicit victims in 126 cases is the lower limit that still leaves the categories of "tens", "hundreds", and "thousands" of other victims that cannot be definitively assumed.

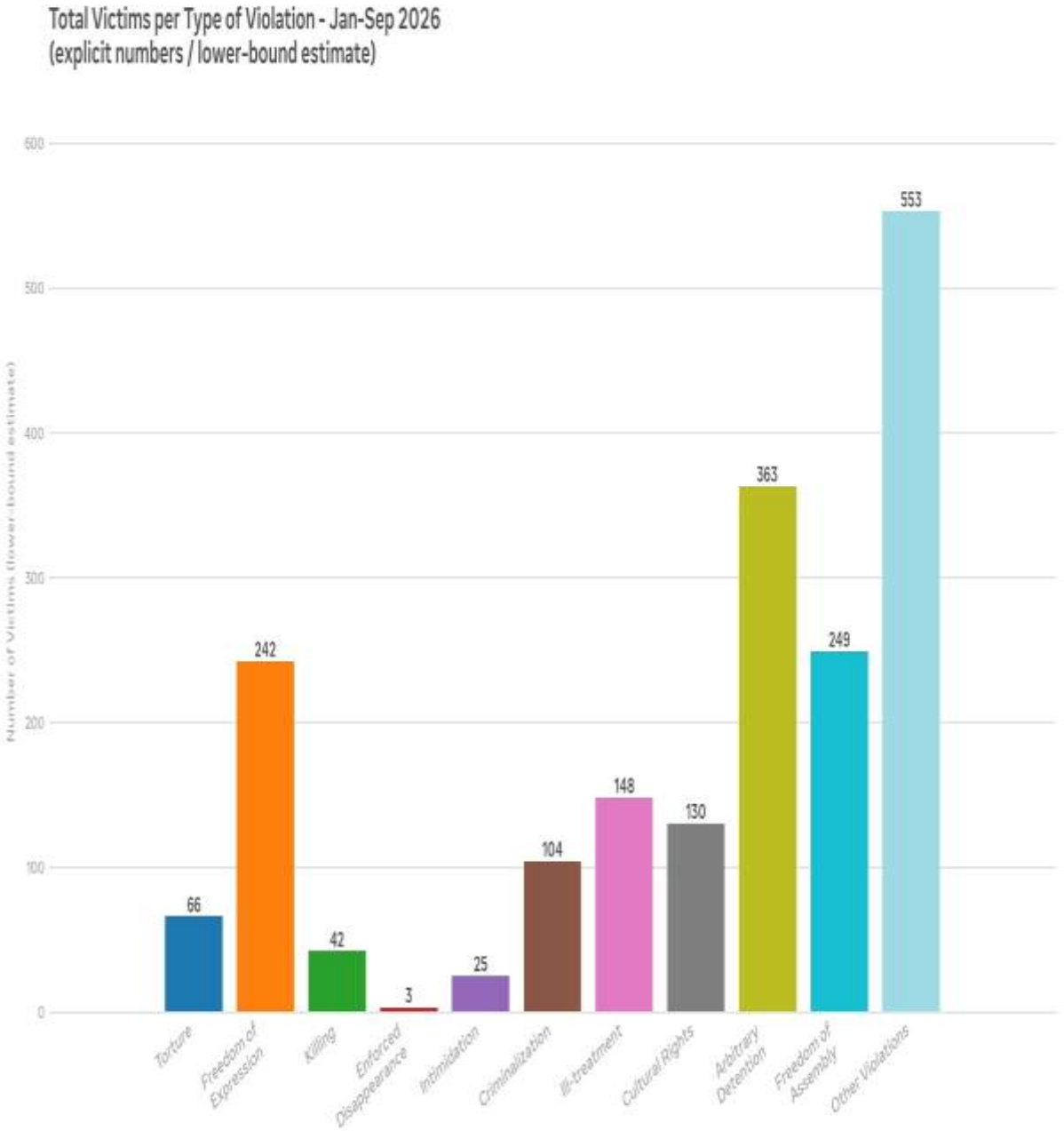
January–September 2026 Victim Recap Table[1]

Cell format: **victims/cases**. Total victims are an accumulation of explicit/lower-bound numbers, not unique victims.

Violations	January-March	April- June	July-September	Total January-September cases	Total victims January-September
Torture	38/16	22/9	6/3	28	66
Freedom of expression	>7/4	>12/3	223 + tens/8	15	>242 + tens
Murder	9/4	24/11	9/6	21	42
Removal	-	2/1	1/1	2	3
Bullying	>12/6	11 + tens/5	2 + tens/5	16	>25+ tens
Criminalization	3/2	hundreds/3	1/1	6	4 + hundreds
Mistreatment	>22/6	>51/14	>75 + tens/13	33	>148+ tens
Cultural rights	-	Tens/4	hundreds/2	6	tens + hundreds
Arbitrary detention	125/32	37/18	201/20	70	363
Freedom of assembly	>6/3	>tens/3	223 + tens/8	14	>229+ tens
Other violations	3 + thousand/2	3 + tens/2	547 + hundreds/5	9	553 + thousands + tens + hundreds
TOTAL	**166 + thousand/41**	**121 + hundreds/45**	**828 + hundreds/40**	**126**	**1,115 + thousands + hundreds**

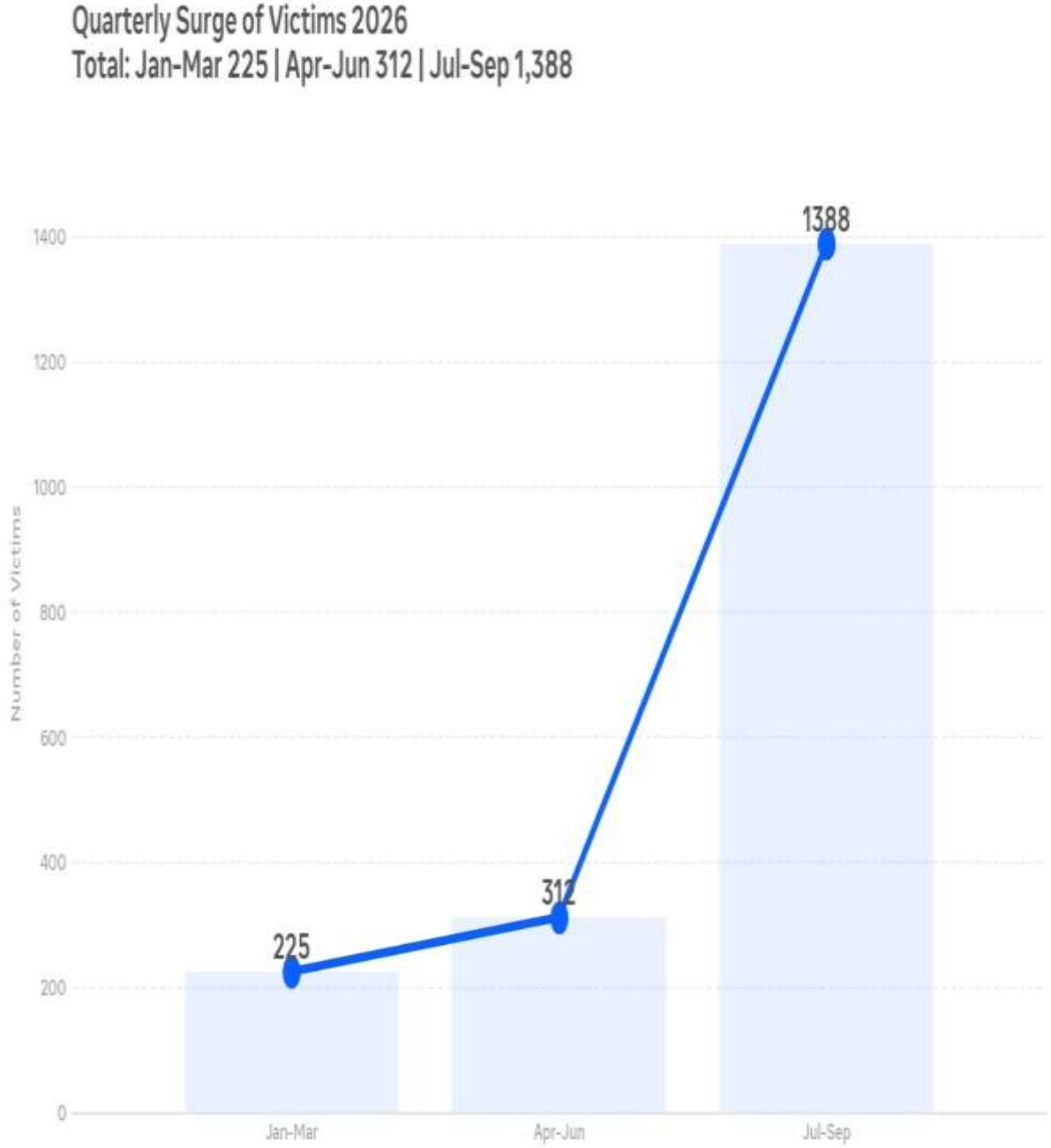
[1] See also The Papua Monitor report: Q3/2026 October 2026 Update: Human Rights and Conflict Developments in West Papua1, Indonesia - Covering Events from 1 July to 30 September 2026 (3rd Quarter 2026)

Political Civil Rights Violations in January-September 2026 in West Papua



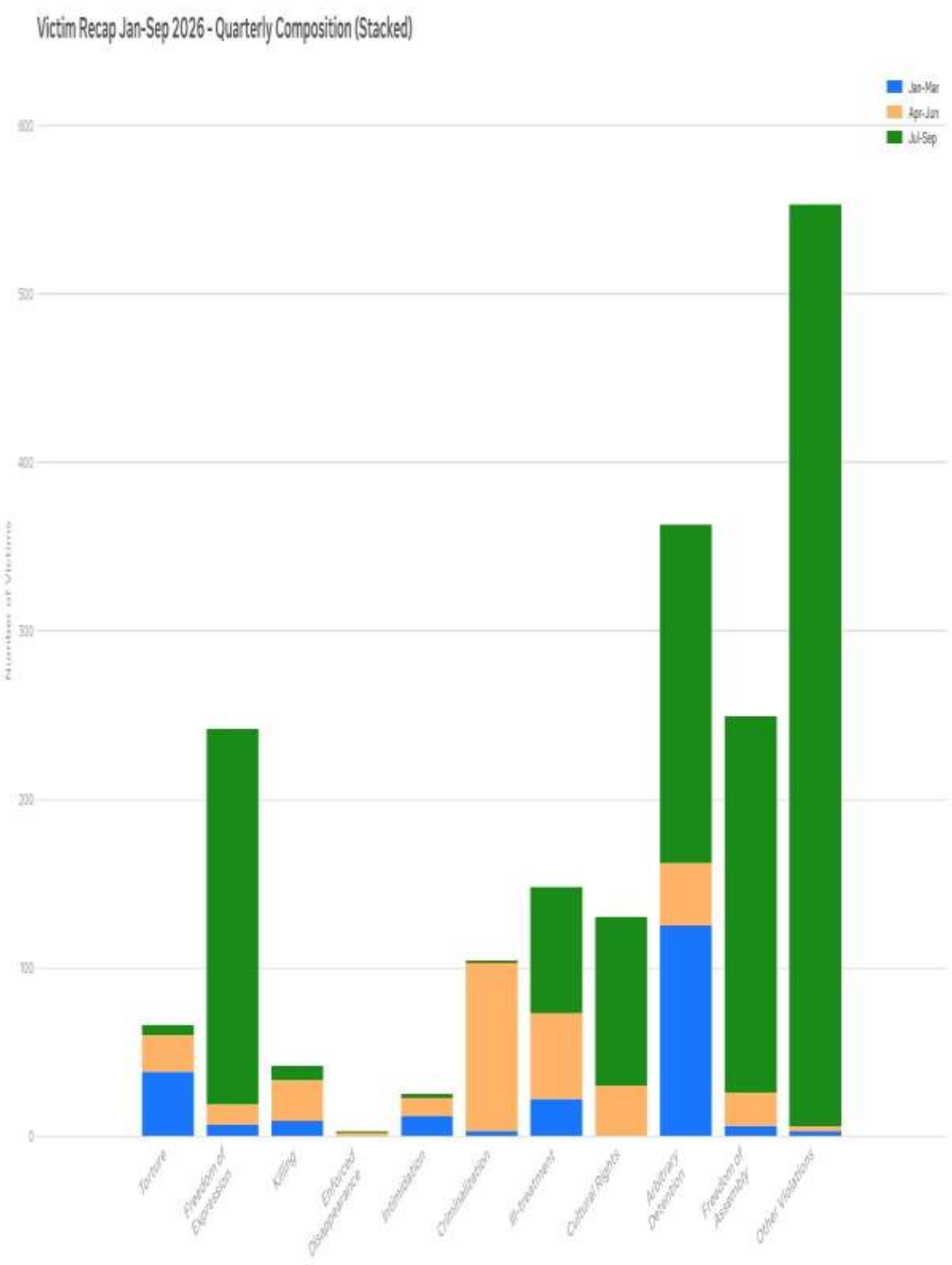
Total Victims per Type of Violation (Jan-Sep 2026). Here are the most important numbers who are the most victims:

1. *Highest: Another violation of 553 victims,*
2. *Arbitrary detention 363,*
3. *Freedom of assembly 249 and*
4. *Freedom of expression 242*
   This means that the July-September 2026 crisis is dominated by the silencing and mass arrests of the TNI/Polri to the people of West Papua.



Squirrels - This is the most horrific where:

1. *January-March 225 victims,*
2. *April-June 312 victims,*
3. *July-September jumped to 1,388 victims (up 4.4x).*



Stacked Composition - Where Does The Spike Come From

1. *Blue (January-March) dominated by arbitrary detention*
2. *Yellow (April-June) dominated by Criminalization (hundreds of victims)*
3. *The color Green (July-September) is dominated by Other violations (547), Freedom of expression & assembly (223+223), and Detention (201), this is the pattern of mass arrests of peaceful demonstrations.*

Part II.
Indonesia's Militarization in West Papua Disproportionately

The number of TNI-Polri Forces in West Papua is disproportionate to the number of population. Based on the Multatuli Project Investigation (2025),[2] We summarize data from the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia, BPS, and comparative data for the 2025 area as follows.

1. Key Facts in West Papua

By 2025, there will be 83,177 organic TNI-Polri personnel throughout West Papua. The details are organic TNI: 56,517 personnel and organic Polri: 26,660 personnel. This figure does not include: 1). Rotating non-organic BKO (Under Operational Control) forces, 2). Intelligence personnel and 3). Plans to add 25 new battalions and 4). Placement of TNI Personnel at the New Kodam in West Papua in 2026.

2. Chronology of Disproportionate

1. Ratio in the Land of Papua (2025):

- TNI: Population = 1:103 (9.7 per 1,000 population)
- National Police: Population = 1:219 (4.5 per 1,000 population)

2. Indonesian National Ratio:

- TNI: Population = 1:696 (1.4 per 1,000)
- National Police: Population = 1:607 (1.6 per 1,000)

Implications: The density of the TNI in West Papua is 6-7 times higher than the Indonesian national average.

3. Comparison of Area vs Population:

The ratio of troops per area in Papua = 1:27.5 km² (looks low because Papua is very large). However the ratio per population is very high due to the small population (5.8 million). This indicates a population-control-oriented, not territorial, security approach.

3. Area Comparison

1. Southeast Asia:

Indonesia ranks 2nd most active personnel (400,000) after Vietnam (600,000). However, the placement of 56,517 organic TNI in Papua alone is equivalent to 80% of Singapore's total military.

2. Melanesia, Australia & NZ – The Paradox of Demilitarization:

Instead, the Melanesian region opted for demilitarization for peace:

a) PNG (10.8 million population): only 3,600-4,000 soldiers (0.35 per 1,000 / 1:2,800)
b) Solomon Islands (839 thousand): No permanent military, only 1,500 police personnel
c) Vanuatu (335 thousand): No military, only 300 paramilitary personnel

[2] https://projectmultatuli.org/perang-yang-timpang-83-000-pasukan-organik-tni-polri-dalam-agenda-kekerasan-indonesia-di-papua/

d) Fiji: 4,000 personnel (4.3 per 1,000) - largest in the South Pacific
e) Australia: 59,000 (2.2 per 1,000 / 1:458)
f) New Zealand: 9,000 (1.7 per 1,000 / 1:589)
g) West Papua (organic TNI only): 9.7 per 1,000 / 1:103 - most militarized in the entire Pacific region.

4. Comparison of Threat vs Strength

1. Claimed armed group: 1,438 members with 361 firearms
2. TNI-Polri organic forces: 83,177 personnel
3. Ratio: 58:1

This means that for every 1 armed person, the state places 58 organic apparatus, not including BKO.

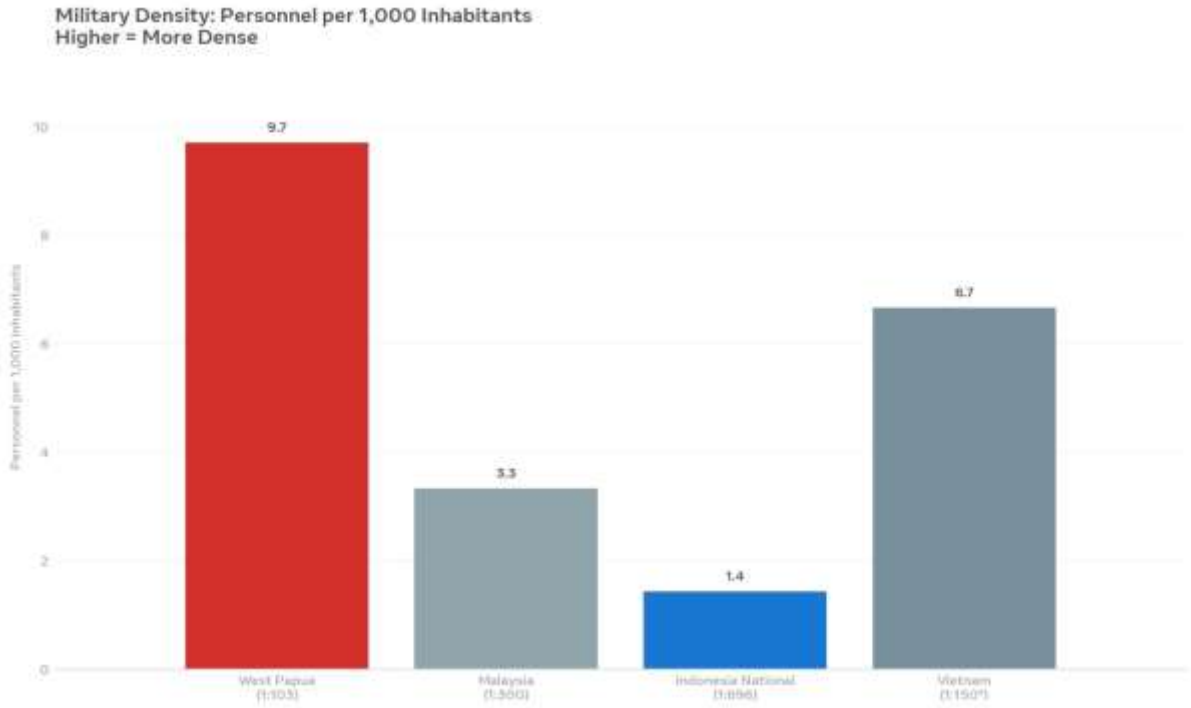
5. Conclusion

1. Population-Based Militarization: The deployment of troops in West Papua is not for border defense, but for population density control.
2. Pacific anomalies: While the Melanesian states built peace by minimally militarization, West Papua became the region with the highest military per capita ratio in the Pacific.
3. Risk of Escalation: The plan for 25 new battalions by 2026 will exacerbate the ratio, contrary to the principle of proportionality.

Militarized Infhrography in West Papua, Conflict with Southeast Asia and the Pacific

1. Density of the Indonesian Armed Forces/National Police in West Papua:

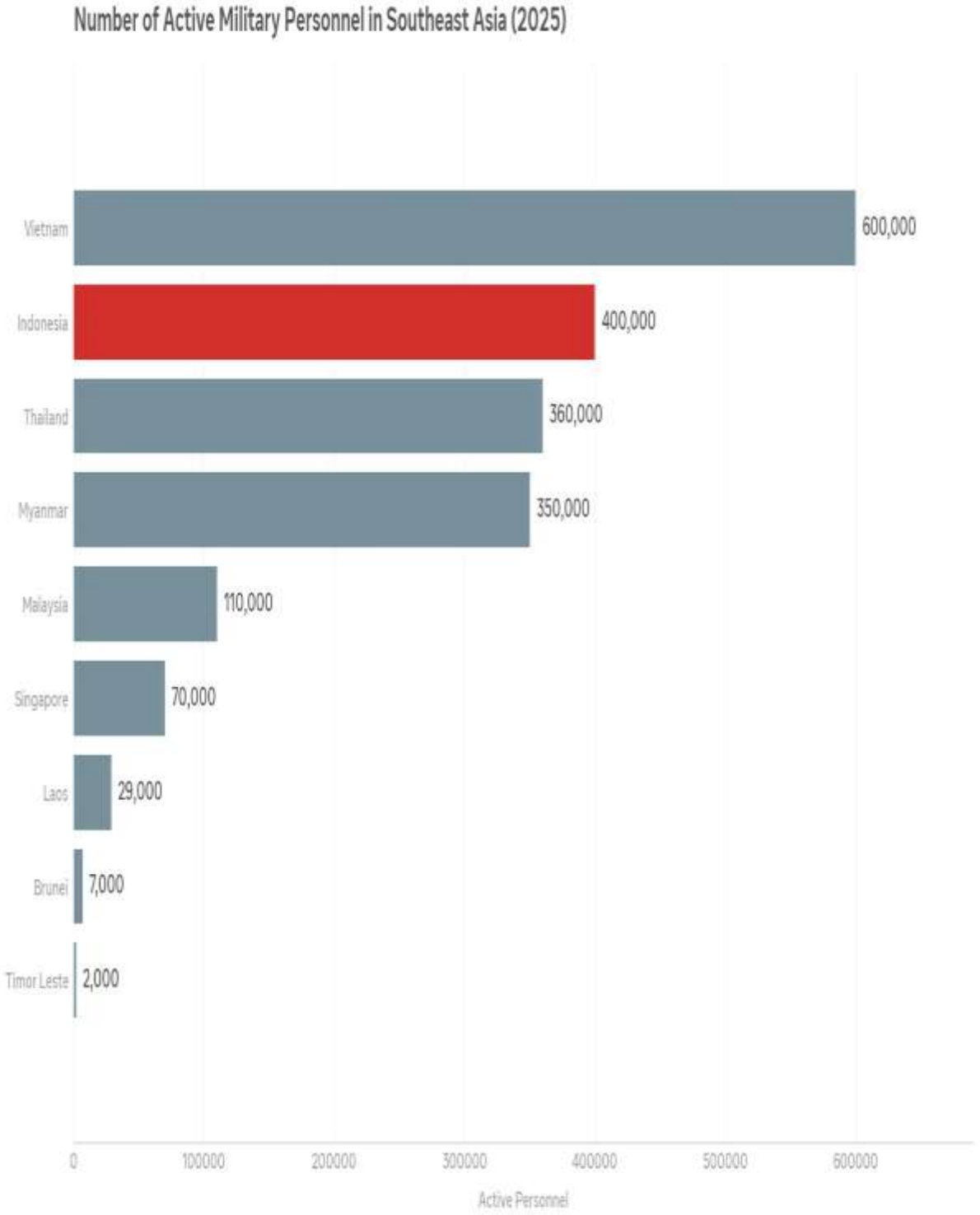
West Papua vs Nasional vs Malaysia vs Vietnam



The ratio of 1:103 in West Papua = 9.7 personnel per 100 population, 6-7x more dense than the Indonesian national average (1:696).

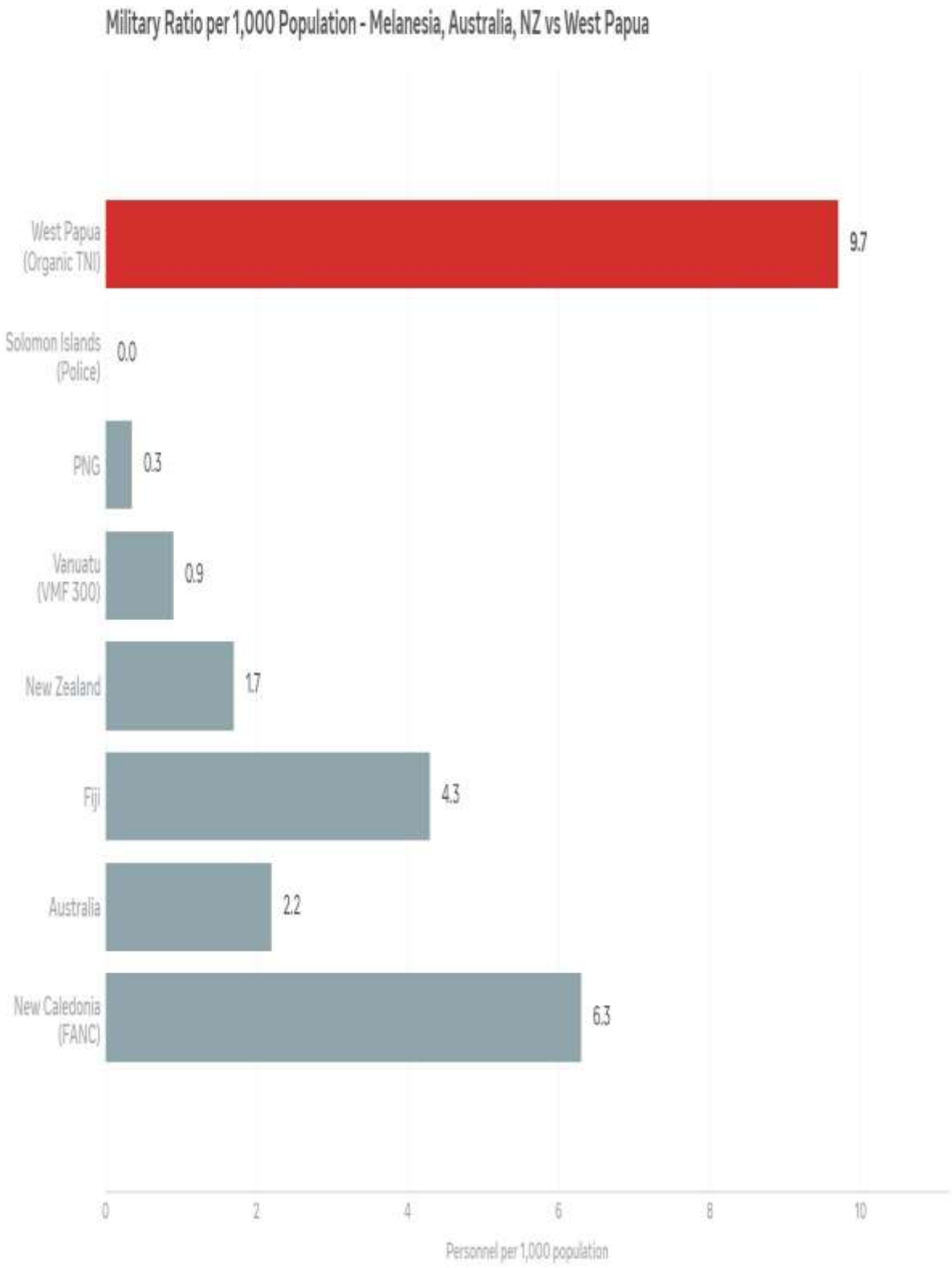
2. Number of Active Personnel in Southeast Asia

Indonesia is the 2nd largest after Vietnam, but the placement in Papua is very disproportionate to the population.



3. Comparison of Melanesia, Australia, NZ vs West Papua

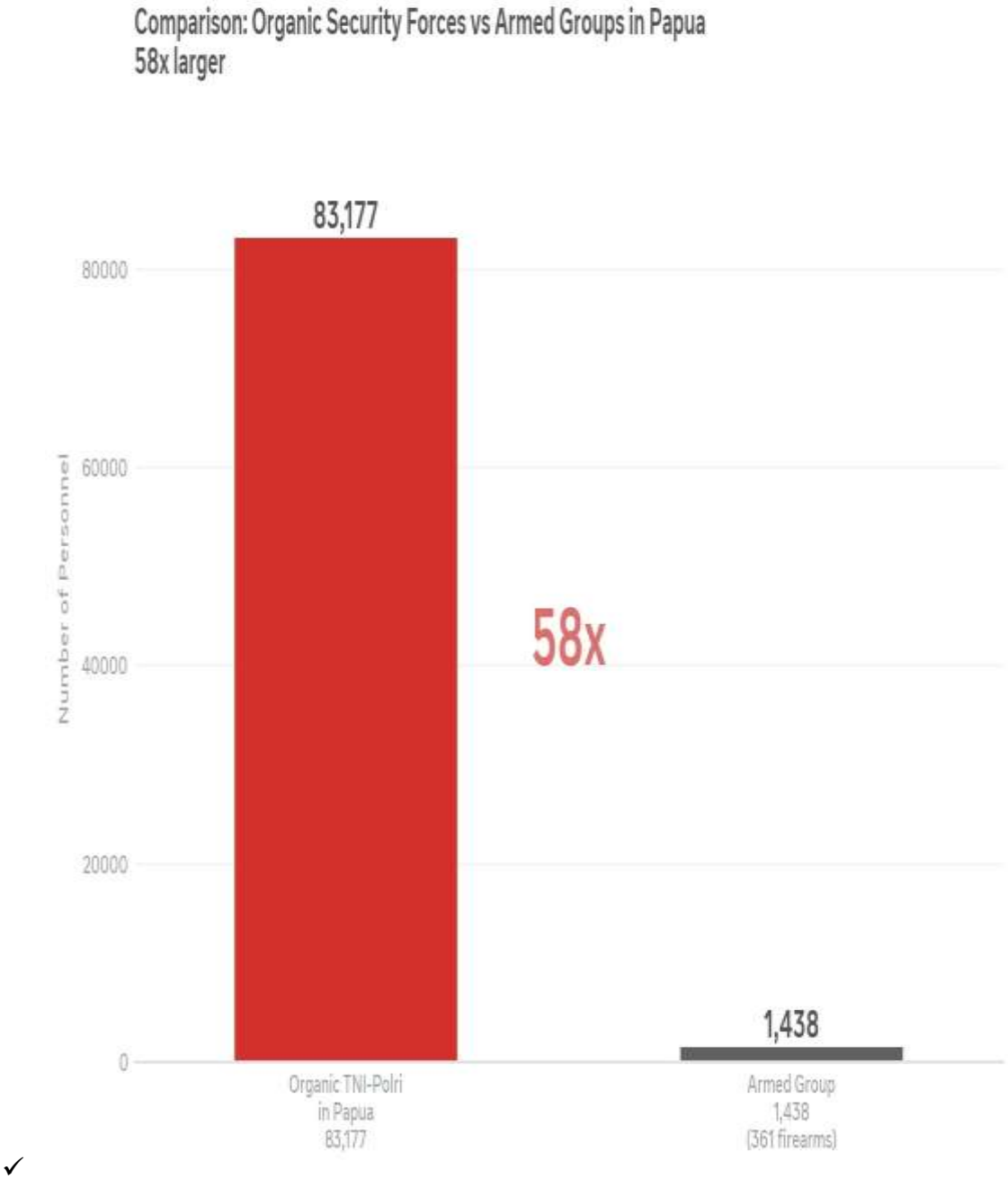
This is most striking: West Papua is 9.7 per 1,000, while its Melanesian neighbours are the lowest in the world - PNG is only 0.35, Fiji is 4.3 and the Solomon Islands do not even have a permanent military. Even New Caledonia is guarded by France at only 6.3.



4. Disproportionality: 83,177 vs 1,438

The organic TNI/Polri is 58x larger than the number of claimed armed groups (361 weapons). This does not include non-organic BKO and intelligence, plus plans for 25 new battalions and a new Kodam by 2026 in West Papua.

- ✓ 1 army per 103 inhabitants in West Papua vs 1 per 696 nationally
- ✓ 1 police per 219 vs 1 per 607 nationally
- ✓ In the Pacific region, the country of Melanesia is deliberately militarized for peace, while Indonesia in West Papua is the most militarized.



✓

Part III.
Reconciliation and Unity of the ULMWP

1. Insistence and Expectations of the Parties

The meeting of the two Papuan Leaders, Mr. Octovianus Mote (Executive Vice President of ULMW) and Benny Wenda (President of the Provisional Government) on August 22 in Port Vila Vanuatu has given new and positive hope in the midst of the humanitarian crisis and the massive Indonesian military occupation in West Papua. The meeting of these two figures was actually not a one-off but has been passed through a number of communications, correspondence, telephone contacts and face-to-face meetings that have occurred before. The following is a brief description of a number of communications and coordination between the ULMWP Leadership and the Provisional Government. In addition, there is also an urgency and united effort by the parties in general, both from International Solidarity and in many parties in West Papua.

The culmination of a number of correspondence letters, phone calls, internal and external ULMWP urges and expectations as conveyed earlier culminated in the signing of the Declaration of Intention for Reconciliation and Unification in Vanuatu on August 22, 2026. Here we write down the key points of the agreement signed by the parties:

1. Theme of the parties' agreement: Statement of Intent on the Reconciliation and Reunification of the United Liberation Movement for West Papua (ULMWP)
2. Waku and venue: Port Vila, Republic of Vanuatu 22 August 2026
3. The parties for and on behalf of the participants:
   - ✓ The Honourable Ralph Regenvanu, MP
   - ✓ The Honorable Joe Natuman — Special Envoy
   - ✓ Mr. Benny Wenda — ULMWP Representative
   - ✓ Mr. Octavianus Mote — ULMWP Representative

   Witnessed by:
   - ✓ Mr. Job Dalesa Chairman, Vanuatu Free West Papua Association
4. Points of agreement of the parties' statements:

1) The meeting was hosted by the Honourable Ralph Regenvanu, Minister of Climate Change Adaptation, Energy, Environment, Meteorology, Geo-Hazard and Disaster Management of the Republic of Vanuatu, as well as the Special Envoy for Decolonisation and Delimitation of Maritime Boundaries, His Excellency Joe Natuman, which took place in Port Vila, Republic of Vanuatu, on Saturday, 22 August 2026, representatives and supporters of the United Liberation Movement for West Papua (ULMWP) met to discuss the importance of reconciliation and reunification, as well as joint action in advancing the aspirations of the people of West Papua.
2) Acknowledging the ongoing differences between the ULMWP factions, represented by Mr. Octavianus Mote and Mr. Benny Wenda, respectively, and recognizing the need to maintain and strengthen the struggle of the West Papuan people through cooperation and mutual respect, the parties present expressed their commitment to the process of reconciliation and peaceful reunification.
3) The parties agreed in principle to participate in the Reconciliation Ceremony to be held in Port Vila, Vanuatu, in November 2026, as an important milestone towards restoring unity and encouraging constructive engagement among all interested parties.

4) The meeting also acknowledged and supported the work of the Reconciliation Committee that has been established in West Papua, which continues to engage closely with churches, indigenous leaders, communities and the people of West Papua. In this regard, it was agreed that a structured Reconciliation Pathway will be implemented from this date and culminate in a proposed reconciliation meeting in November 2026. The meeting acknowledged that the Berghof Foundation, the Pacific Conference of Churches, the Malvatumauri National Council of Chiefs, and the Vanuatu National Council of Women will provide technical facilitation in the process.
5) The Government of the Republic of Vanuatu expresses its willingness to host and facilitate this process as an important contribution in strengthening the voice of the united West Papuan people on various matters related to the dignity, rights, welfare and human rights of the Melanesian people in West Papua. The Government also encourages all stakeholders to undergo the reconciliation process in the spirit of good faith, humility, mutual respect, and a shared commitment to the future of the people of West Papua.
6) The participants reaffirmed their belief that reconciliation and reunification are an important foundation for effective advocacy and joint engagement on issues affecting West Papua at the national, regional, and international levels.
7) The Statement of Intent was witnessed by Mr. Job Dalesa, Chairman of the Vanuatu Free West Papua Association, along with ULMWP members and senior officials in attendance.

2. Drinking Kava as an Extension

After signing a joint statement, in the afternoon at around 17.00 Vanuatu Time, the parties were present to drink kava at one of the Nakamal (Traditional Houses). At that time after drinking kava, the mat was exchanged from Mr. Octovianus Mote to Mr. Benny Wenda and vice versa.

On the same occasion, Mr. Octovianus Mote handed over the Book of Prof. P.J. Drglover to Hon. Joe Natuman as the Special Invoy of the Government of Vanuatu for Decolonization. The entire procession ended with a group photo and greetings.

3. Press Release for the Public

On August 24, 2026, a joint press conference will be held to publicly convey the results of the agreement to the public.

4. Appreciation of the parties in West Papua

Many parties in West Papua in various places in the Pacific and internationally responded positively to the results of the meeting between the two leaders. ULMWP Executive President, Mr. Menase Tabuni on August 27, 2026 in Jayapura West Papua issued an open statement as a form of support and appreciation.

For this reason, the ULMWP internally and externally took part in the entire process of joint preparatory meetings facilitated and mediated by the DGP (Papuan Council of Churches) on September 28, 8, 14, 16 and 26, 2026 in Jayapura, West Papua. In a number of meetings, the DGP has presented the parties, the ULMWP, the Provisional Government, the Leaders of Movements and Struggles, the Papuan Customary Council, as well as a number of other strategic figures and groups.

From the entire series of meetings, it was decided that the ULMWP reconciliation and unity meeting will be held on November 23-27, 2026 in Port Vila Vanuatu. Through this meeting, the meeting participants were also discussed and discussed the draft TOR (Term of Reference) guidelines. One of the strategic decisions agreed upon was that all delegates departed under the name of ULMWP.

Part IV.
Voices of Pacific Leaders for Conflict in West Papua

The meeting and the statement of reconciliation and the statement of the ULMWP by the two leaders also influenced and spurred the Government of Vanuatu and the MSG countries to raise the issue of West Papua again in the PIF meeting in Palau. The two leaders Mr. Octovianus Mote and Benny Wenda were also present with the Vanuatu delegation through the lobbying process and during the meeting in Palau so that the issue of Papua has also become the concern of the leaders of the MSG and PIF.

In addition, lobbying and meetings were carried out during the run-up to and session of the 81st UN General Assembly in New York, USA. In this section, we extract the results of the meeting of the leaders of the MSG and PIF in Palau and 3 countries that raised the issue of West Papua in the debate of the UN General Assembly.

1. MSG Leaders' Decision on West Papua Conflict

The MSG Leaders, bearing in mind the Resolution of the 22nd MSG Leaders' Meeting (2023) to follow up on the 2019 PIF Resolution on the OHCHR's visit to West Papua, decided and delegated the following:

a) Reaffirm the support of the MSG and urge continued engagement with Indonesia so that access for the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) to West Papua can be facilitated before the end of Indonesia's term as President of the UN Human Rights Council on 31 December 2026.
b) Requests the Chairperson of the MSG to write to the Member Association (Indonesia) to authorize the visit of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights to West Papua, with the aim of producing a report on human rights issues in Papua; the report to be submitted at the next MSG Summit in 2027.
c) He emphasized that if these actions are not taken, the status of Indonesian Association Members will be reviewed at the 2027 MSG Summit.
d) Request the Embassies of MSG member countries in Jakarta to support follow-up and engagement related to this matter.
e) Approved the offer of additional MSG representation to the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) Leaders' Envoy for fact-finding missions.
f) Consider the proposed meeting of the MSG Leaders with Indonesian President Prabowo Subianto on the sidelines of the 81st UN General Assembly in New York in 2026.
g) Request the Chairman of the MSG to provide an update on this matter to the 55th PIFLM Leaders' Meeting (55th PIFLM).

2. Decision of PIF Leaders on the West Papua Conflict

The 55th Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) Leaders' Meeting was held in Koror, Palau, from August 31 to September 3, 2026. This meeting resulted in an official communiqué containing a number of important decisions related to the West Papua issue.

Countries Present

The meeting was attended by 18 PIF member countries. The countries mentioned in the various reports include Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands,

Vanuatu, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Cook Islands, Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Palau, New Caledonia, and French Polynesia. In addition, the Melanesian Spearhead Group (MSG) also held a meeting on the sidelines of the forum.

PIF decision on West Papua

The official PIF communiqué places the issue of West Papua within the framework of human rights protection, dialogue, and regional diplomacy. Here are five main points agreed upon:

a) PIF calls on all parties to protect and uphold the human rights of all populations. In addition, the leaders agreed to facilitate dialogue with Indonesia on areas of mutual interest.
b) The PIF leaders approved the establishment of a mission involving interested leaders, in coordination with the MSG Secretariat. The mission aims to conduct fact-finding visits and visit Melanesian communities in Indonesia. The two Special Envoys appointed to assist in regional engagement with Indonesia are the Prime Minister of Fiji, Sitiveni Rabuka, and the Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea, James Marape.
c) The communiqué explicitly states that the report on the mission results will be submitted to the Forum Leaders in 2027.
d) The official PIF communiqué does not impose binding deadlines or sanctions against Indonesia. Nevertheless, in the MSG meeting on the sidelines of the forum, there was a statement that the status of the Indonesian association's membership in the MSG will be reviewed at the 2027 MSG Summit if there is no progress.

3. West Papua Issues in the 81st Debate of the UN General Assembly

At the 81st Session of the UN General Assembly, 3 countries (Solomon Islands, Marseille Islands and Vanuatu) stood up to speak on the issue of West Papua. We need to formulate speeches for the three leaders:

a) Solomon Islands Prime Minister Matthew Cooper Wale

- The Solomon Islands said it needed to speak truthfully about reports of alleged human rights abuses in West Papua, which is seen as part of the Melanesian extended family.
- Asking Indonesia to facilitate the visit of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights to West Papua without delay.
- He emphasized that the visit was not an act of hostility, but a form of trust and transparency.
- It also supports the completion of unfinished decolonization, including the rights of the Kanak people in New Caledonia and the Māui Nui people in French Polynesia.

2. President of the Marshall Islands, Dr. Hilda Cathy Heine

- Affirmed full support for the PIF communiqué on the situation in West Papua.
- Supporting the position of the PIF since 2018, including an invitation to Indonesia to facilitate the UN Human Rights Council's mechanism to monitor the situation in the region.
- Affirming that this position is not to challenge sovereignty, but to uphold universal human rights principles.
- Welcomes the proposal for the ASEAN-PIF ministerial summit as a way of constructive dialogue between the two regions.
- Emphasizing the importance of open dialogue and mutual respect to respect sovereignty while upholding human dignity.

3. Vanuatu's Permanent Representative to the UN, Odo Tevi.

- Expressing deep concern over serious reports of human rights violations against the indigenous people of West Papua in West Papua.
- Affirming that Vanuatu will not turn a blind eye to the suffering of its Melanesian brothers.
- Emphasizing that peace and security are inseparable from human rights; human rights violations are the root of instability.
- Reaffirmed PIF's call for Indonesia to allow the visit of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights to West Papua, and urged immediate concrete action.
- Expressing concern over the UN special procedures report on indigenous peoples' rights, displacement, cultural rights, environmental impacts, and treatment of human rights defenders in West Papua.
- Reaffirms its unwavering support for the decolonization of New Kanaky-Caledonia and the right of the Kanak people to self-determination in accordance with the UN Charter.

Part V.
Response of ULMWP and the Government of Indonesia

1. Appreciation by Parties in West Papua

Many parties in West Papua have appreciated the decision of the MSG and Pacific leaders at the PIF meeting on 30 September-3 October in Palau. ULMWP Executive President, Mr. Menase Tabuni and ULMWP Executive Vice President, Mr. Octovianus Mote expressed their deep appreciation to the Melanesian and Pacific leaders who have decided on the issue of human rights abuses and crimes against humanity in West Papua from the MSG-PIF meeting to the UN General Assembly debate.[3]

On October 16, 2026 in Jayapura West Papua, 30 organizations and leaders issued a statement of support and appreciation for the Decision of the Melanesian and Pacific leaders at the PIF meeting in Palau and in the UN General Assembly Debate. They affirmed that CSOs in West Papua are fully prepared to receive, accompany, and facilitate the visit of the OHCHR, the UN Special Rapporteur, and the MSG & PIF Delegation Team. Churches, customary institutions, and victim communities are ready to submit evidence, testimonies, and authentic documents directly. They also conveyed a strong message, "West Papua must not continue to be isolated from the outside world. Open international access, listen to the voices of victims, and realize accountability now!"

The ULMWP has also mediated with parties in West Papua, leaders of Churches, Customs, NGOs, Academics, Women and Movement organizations and has agreed to establish a Data and Facts Collection Working Team to be submitted to OHCHR and Pacific leaders.

2. Pro-Indonesia and Government of Indonesia's Response

The reaction of pro-Indonesian groups and the Government of Indonesia to the ULMWP reconciliation plan and the raising of the issue of West Papua by Pacific countries at the PIF meeting in Palau on August 30 to September 3 and at the 81st UN General Assembly. The Indonesian government responded aggressively including; 1). The escalation of violence, shooting and killing of civilians in West Papua, the arrest and opening of the Democracy space, 2). A number of Indonesian politicians and parliamentarians responded excessively based on racist sentiments towards the Papuan-Melansian people, 3). Human rights and the change of the Indonesian Foreign Minister-Coordinating Minister of Politics and 4). The Indonesian Navy's diplomatic mission to the Pacific.

1). Rejection by Indonesian Militia Groups for the ULMWP Reconciliation Plan in Vanuatu

The ULMWP's plan to hold a reconciliation and faction reunion in Port Vila, Vanuatu, in November 2026 was rejected by pro-Indonesian militia groups through the Barisan Merah Putih (BMP) group. Max Abner Ohee, Chairman of the DPP BMP RI, emphasized, "the community is asked not to be provoked and to maintain unity in the Land of Papua." Meanwhile, Ondofolo Yanto Eluay called the issue of human rights violations in Papua as ULMWP propaganda, and emphasized that the Indonesian government focuses on human resources, infrastructure, and economic development.

[3] Cf. In the https://suarapapua.com/2026/09/03/ulmwp-apresiasi-pimpinan-msg-dan-tujuh-langkah-strategis-untuk-papua/ link

2). Member of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia

PM Matthew Cooper Wale's statement at the United Nations drew protests from members of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia, especially Commission I:

- Sukamta (Deputy Chairman of Commission I, PKS) expressed his rejection. He called it a unilateral accusation; proposed three pillars: a humanist approach, the fulfillment of human rights through inclusive development, and parliamentary diplomacy.
- Abraham Sridjaja (Commission I, Golkar) condemned the statement. He called it reckless and double standard because the source of the accusation was not verified.
- Syahrul Aidi Maazat (Chairman of BKSAP, PKS), condemned the raising of the Papua issue at the UN forum; asked Indonesia to strengthen diplomacy in the Pacific.

3. The Indonesian Government's Response at the UN

Again, the Indonesian government practices hypocritical politics that denies the right to self-determination for Papua, but supports the struggle of the Palestinian people. But it also denies human rights violations and crimes against humanity committed by the Indonesian government through the TNI/Polri in West Papua.

In the Right of Reply session, through the Indonesian diplomat, Miss Gae Luna emphasized a). has an internationally recognized human rights track record, b). Indonesia highlighted the violence of the KKB/TPNPB that claimed civilian casualties, including civil servants, teachers, and health workers. c). Indonesia accused the country of selective felling because it only highlighted their version of victims. Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Sugiono emphasized the commitment to national unity and diversity management.

4. Change of Minister of Foreign Affairs and Coordinating Minister for Politics and Security

On October 1, 2026, President Prabowo inaugurated Arrmanatha Christiawan Nasir as the Indonesian Foreign Minister to replace Sugiono. Meanwhile, Sugiono was appointed as the Coordinating Minister for PMK replacing Pratikno. Ade Marup (UMY) considers this change as proof of the failure of previous diplomacy.

Arrmanatha, a career diplomat with experience as a Foreign Ministry Spokesperson, Indonesian Ambassador to France, Indonesian Permanent Representative to the United Nations, and Deputy Foreign Minister, is expected to bring professional competence and a more proactive Pacific policy.

On October 1, 2026, there was a change of the Coordinating Minister for Politics and Security of Indonesia from Retired Lieutenant General, Djamari Chaniago to General TNI (Ret.) Dudung Abdurachman. Previously, he served as the Presidential Chief of Staff (KSP).

5. TNI Navy Ship Mission to the Pacific

The Indonesian Navy deployed the KRI dr. Wahidin Sudirohusodo-991 (KRI WSH-991) for humanitarian and diplomacy missions to Vanuatu, Fiji, the Solomon Islands, and Papua New Guinea. The mission: Integrated Task Force for Port Visit 2026, September 14–November 12, 2026, 313 joint personnel and with the aim of free health services, strengthening diplomacy, and introducing Indonesian culture. KRI WSH-991 arrived in Vanuatu on October 2, 2026. Coordinating Minister for Political Affairs Djamari Chaniago emphasized warships as a platform for diplomacy.

Part VI.
Recommendations

Based on the overall findings, facts, and in-depth analysis presented in this report—which examines the situation in Papua over the past nine months within the broader context of Indonesia's 60-year occupation of West Papua—the ULMWP asserts that Indonesia does not represent the future of the Papuan people. Remaining under Indonesian rule entails a serious threat of genocide, ethnocide, and ecocide against the Papuan people in West Papua. Consequently, we propose five key strategic recommendations aimed at fostering a comprehensive resolution to the conflict in West Papua, facilitating the exercise of the right to self-determination, and securing independence for West Papua to safeguard the future of the Papuan nation:

I. Termination of Militaristic and Security Approaches

The security approach applied during the many years (63 years) of the Indonesian occupation of West Papua has proven ineffective in resolving the root of the conflict and has actually exacerbated the humanitarian crisis. We recommend a thorough evaluation and cessation of military operations in conflict areas, such as Puncak, Intan Jaya, Yahukimo, Pegunungan Bintang, Dogiyai, Puncak Papua to Maybrat, then firmly reject the personalization, development and addition of Battalions, Kodim, Kodam Baru as well as reject the addition and development of new police structures in West Papua.

II. The Absolute Priority of Protecting Civilians

We emphasize that any form of attack on civilians, whether carried out by state or non-state actors, constitutes a serious violation of human rights and international humanitarian law. The Government of Indonesia (TNI-POLRI) and the TPNPB are obliged to ensure maximum protection for civilians in all conflict areas, as well as ensure that there are no casualties from non-combatants.

III. Comprehensive Handling of Internal Refugees

The Indonesian Colonial Government and the international community are pushing for the immediate establishment of an emergency and sustainable protection policy for West Papuan refugees. This policy must include the fulfillment of basic needs (food, clean water, and medicine), the provision of medical services, psychosocial assistance, and the guarantee of access to emergency education for children in refugee sites.

IV. Independent Investigation and Visit of the UN Human Rights Council and Pacific Leaders

Urges the Government of Indonesia to open access for the visit of the High Commission of the UN Human Rights Council and Pacific leaders to visit West Papua to see the situation in West Papua and uncover the truth impartially.

V. Peace Negotiations to Solve the Root of the Problem

We recommend three concrete steps in building meaningful Negotiations:

1. Opening an inclusive and equal space for negotiation between the Government and all stakeholders, including representatives of the Papuan nation of the ULMWP.
2. Revive the negotiation mechanism that had been recommended by various research institutions, including the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI), which has comprehensively identified the four main root problems in the Land of Papua.
3. Recognizing that conflict resolution requires political courage for negotiations, as affirmed by Human Rights Minister Natalius Pigay in August 2026, in order to create a just reconciliation.

HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN WEST PAPUA: CONFLICT AND THE INSISTENCE OF PEACE (Human Rights Situation Report January-September 2026)

Violation of Political, Civil, and Environmental Rights
Conflict zones
West Papua People's Evacuation
Indonesian Military and Civil Occupation
in West Papua



By:
ULMWP Executive

Jayapura-West Papua, November 5, 2026

Table of Contents

Table of Contents : _____02
Introduction : _____04

PART I. REPORT ON HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS AND CONFLICT ZONES IN WEST PAPUA JANUARY-JULY 2026: _____07

Chapter I. Human Rights Violations on the People of West Papua January-July 2026: _____10
Chapter II. Conflict zones in West Papua: _____32
Chapter III. Conflict on Citizen Evacuation and the Presence of the TNI-Polri : _____57
Chapter IV. The number of TNI-POLRI troops in Papua is disproportionate to the number of populations: _____60
Chapter V. Cover: _____64
List of Sources: _____65

PART II. CONFLICTS AND HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN WEST PAPUA IN AUGUST 2026: _____70

Chapter I. Silencing of Democratic Spaces, Detention and Killings in West Papua : _____72
Chapter II. Security Situation and Movement in West Papua: _____79
Chapter III. Climate Threats in West Papua: _____87
Chapter IV. Armed Resistance in West Papua: _____91
Chapter V. Consolidation and Action of Civil Movements in West Papua: _____94
Chapter VI. TNI/Polri Troop Operations in West Papua: _____100
Chapter VII. Refugees in West Papua and the Atmosphere of Conflict Areas: _____104
Chapter VIII. The Failure of Special Autonomy, Expansion, Transmigration, and Population in the West Papua: _____108
Chapter IX. Racism and Legal Discrimination, Human Rights, in West Papua : _____112
Chapter X. Threats to Education, Health, and Economy in West Papua: _____114
Chapter XI. Towards "Papua the Land of Peace": _____123
Chapter XII. Indonesian Government Movement in Wes Papua: _____127
Chapter XIII. Indonesian Government Movement: _____132
Chapter XIV. International Dimension of the West Papua Issue: _____135
Chapter XV. Various Actions and Issues in West Papua: _____133
Chapter XVI. Cover: _____143
List of Sources: _____143

PART III. HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS AND CONFLICTS IN WEST PAPUA IN SEPTEMBER 2026: _____152

Chapter I. Indonesian Police Repression and the Struggle of Civil-Political Movements in West Papua: _____152

Chapter II. Arbitrary arrests of West Papuans: _____157

Chapter III. The Threat of Climate Change in West Papua: _____163

Chapter IV. TNI/Polri Armed Actions Vs TPNPB: _____166

Chapter V, Civil Movement, TNI/Polri, Refugees, and Expansion: _____174

Chapter VI. Criminal Prosecution of West Papuans in Court: _____177

Chapter VII. Threats to Education, Health, People's Economy, PSN, and the Environment in West Papua: _____185

Chapter VIII. Towards "Papua the Land of Peace" & the Indonesian Government's Movement in West Papua: _____192

Chapter IX Indonesian Government Movements in West Papua and in Indonesia : _____203

Chapter X Dialogue, Church Assistance, Militarization, and Digital Campaigns : _____209

Chapter XI. Cover: _____212

List of Sources: _____213

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Foreword

Thanks be to You, Lord!

Entering early November 2026, the conflict in West Papua is still ongoing. The people of West Papua remain victims of a protracted conflict process that has lasted for six decades (1963–2026). The Indonesian government understands the roots of the conflict in West Papua as a political historical issue between the Papuan and Indonesian peoples. The Indonesian government came as a new colonizer and occupied West Papua. To maintain the occupation, various operations were carried out in West Papua; to date nearly thirty operations have been carried out. At the same time, the government spent large funds and resources on lobbying and diplomacy to convince various countries and international institutions to support its occupation of West Papua.

During this period, three major threats haunted the Papuan nation: genocide, ethnoide, and ecoide. Various international reports, including the UN special rapporteur and academics, have publicly presented the results of their research on these three real threats. We still remember and witness with a choked voice and tears the humanitarian tragedy situation in West Papua delivered by PM Matthew C. Wale at the 81st UN General Assembly in New York:
“.... Reports of human rights violations in West Papua have persisted for far too long. They must be independently verified, not left in dispute. We therefore renew the call of Pacific Islands Forum Leaders for the Government of Indonesia to facilitate, without further delay, the long-awaited visit of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to West Papua. Such a visit is an act of confidence between friends, and an affirmation that there is nothing to fear from the light." It means: ".... Reports of human rights violations in West Papua have been going on for far too long. They must be independently verified, not left in dispute. We therefore renew the call of the Pacific Islands Forum Leaders to the Government of Indonesia to facilitate without further delay the long-awaited visit of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to West Papua. Such a visit is an act of trust among friends, and an affirmation that there is nothing to fear from the light."

Similar calls were made by Her Excellency the President of the Marshall Islands, Dr. Hilda Cathy Heine and the Permanent Representative of the Government of Vanuatu to the United

Nations, Odo Tevi. Pacific leaders at a meeting in Palau on August 30-September 3, 2026 also expressed the same regarding the situation of human rights violations and the real threats faced by the people of West Papua. To this end, they urged Indonesia to allow the visit of the UN Human Rights Council High Commission to West Papua, as well as the visit of Pacific leaders led by the PNG PM and the Fijian PM to West Papua.

Departing from the question of what is really happening in West Papua today, what kind of conflict situation is taking place, and whether it is true that the Government of Indonesia is practicing law, democracy, and human rights in West Papua, we compiled a report on the Human Rights Situation in nine months, January-September 2026. Systematically, the report is divided into three main parts.

Part I contains a chronicle of human rights violations against the people of West Papua in January-July 2026, conflict zones in West Papua, conflicts of displacement of residents and the presence of the TNI-Polri, the number of TNI-Polri troops in West Papua which is considered disproportionate to the number of populations, closure, and a list of sources.

Part II contains reports of human rights violations in West Papua in August 2026, including the silencing of democratic spaces as well as detention and killings; a chronicle of the security situation and movements in the Land of Papua; climate threats; a chronicle of armed actions; consolidation and actions of civil movements; the operational actions of TNI/Polri forces; refugees and the atmosphere of conflict areas; the failure of Special Autonomy, expansion, transmigration, and population; racism and discrimination in law, human rights, and justice; threats to education, health, and the economy; towards a "Papua Land of Peace"; the movement of the Indonesian government in West Papua; the international dimension of the West Papua issue; the variety of actions and issues of West Papua; the conclusion; and the list of sources.

Part III contains human rights violations and conflicts in West Papua by September 2026, including a chronicle of security and civil movements; arbitrary arrests of West Papuans; the threat of climate change; armed actions of the TNI/Polri versus the TPNPB; civil movements, TNI/Polri, refugees, and expansion; the legal criminalization of West Papuans in court; threats to education, health, people's economy, PSN, and the environment; towards a "Papua Land of Peace" and the Indonesian government's movement in West Papua; Indonesian government movements in West Papua and in Indonesia; dialogue, church assistance, militarization, and digital campaigns; conclusion; and a list of sources.

The main source of this report is based on online media reports, in addition to several other sources of reports. The three parts initially stood alone as their respective reports, but were later put together. Therefore, all three have peculiarities in their preparation.

This is what we convey. We continue to work hard so that in line with the results of the PIF leaders' communiqué, Indonesia allows the visit of the UN Human Rights Council and Pacific leaders to West Papua. We also hope for the support of the international community, both personally and institutionally, so that based on the principles of democracy and human rights, the Papuan people can realize the right to self-determination for our future. Because for us, the Papuan nation, Indonesia is not the future of the Papuan nation; together with Indonesia is the same as letting the Papuan nation perish from its ancestral land. God bless us all.

Jayapura, West Papua, November 05, 2026

One People One Soul

ULMWP Leadership for the 2023–2028 Period

Sincerely,

Menase Tabuni	**Octovianus Mote**	**Markus Haluk**
Executive President	**Executive Vice President**	**Executive Secretary**

PART I:

HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN WEST PAPUA:

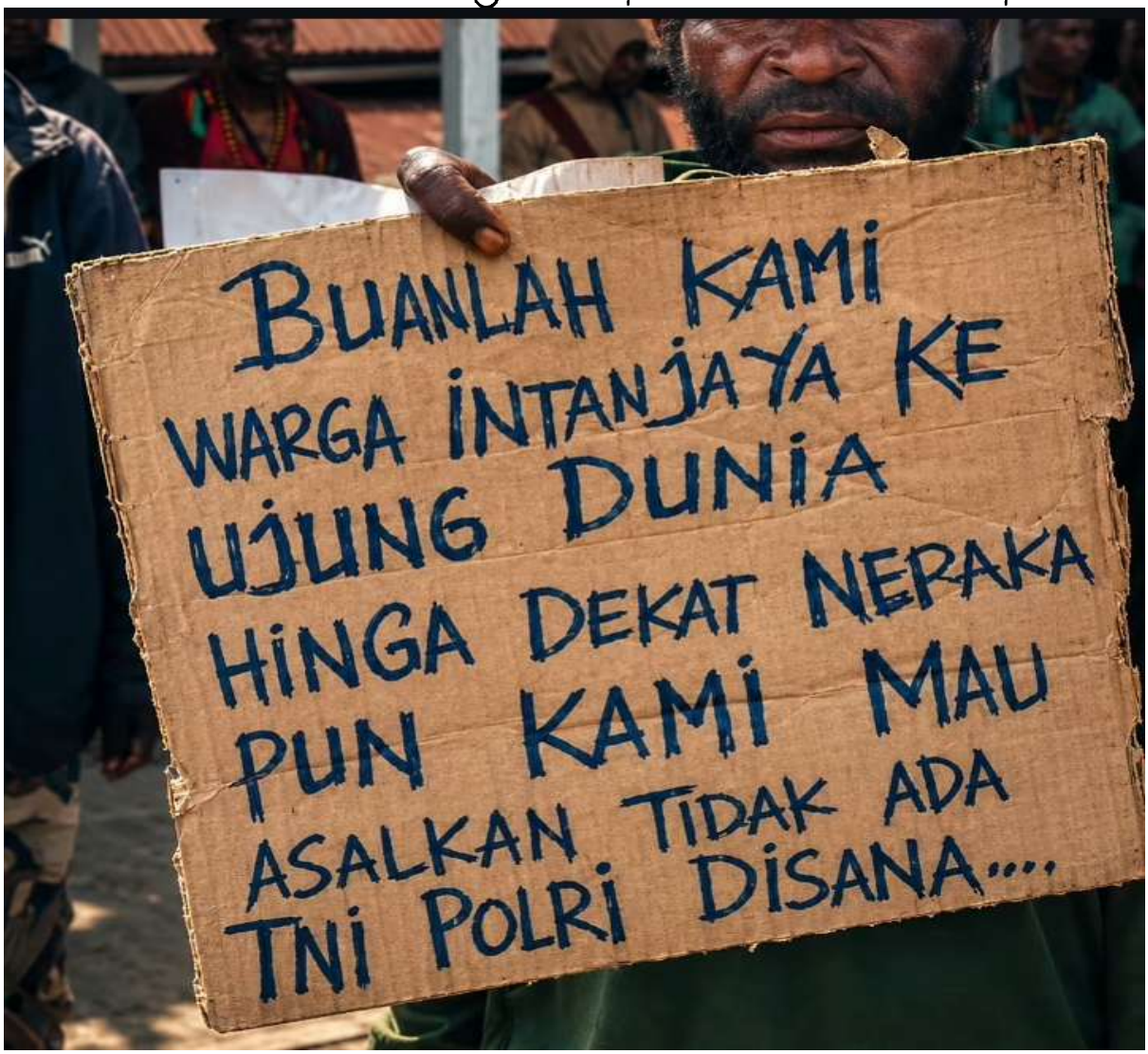
Conflict Situation, Resistance and Human Rights Violations January-July 2026

Political Civil Rights Violations

Conflict Zones in West Papua

Papuan Evacuation

Indonesian Military Occupation in West Papua



Introduction

"Throw us Intan Jaya residents to the end of the world until near hell
we want as long as there is no TNI-Polri there."
Intan Jaya Residents, July 3, 2026

In the first part of this report, we present the situation and facts surrounding the dynamics of conflict and human rights violations of the Papuan people in West Papua. We should admit that until now, the root of the problems plaguing West Papua has not been resolved completely and fairly. As a result, protracted conflicts continue to color daily life, with inevitable casualties, especially among innocent civilians. Various state institutions, including the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI), in their research findings have identified four main root problems in the Land of Papua and recommended a peaceful solution through a peace negotiation approach. In various forums, the leaders of Indonesia and other countries have also expressed their commitment to resolving the Papuan problem. However, the demands and expectations that have emerged from various elements of society in West Papua, both from civilian, political, and armed groups are increasingly urgent.

Entering 2026, there have been no significant concrete steps in resolving the conflict in West Papua. The Indonesian government still maintains a purely security and development approach, while a clear and comprehensive roadmap for resolving this problem has not yet appeared before us.

In the midst of this inaction, conflicts and casualties continue to fall. In these 9 months alone, two tragic events that have torn our humanitarian conscience have occurred in two districts: the shooting and persecution of civilians in Intan Jaya Regency, and the murder of a U.S. pilot at Balinggama Pioneer Airport, Yahukimo Regency. At the same time, other districts are still plagued by conflicts, which we summarize in this one-part report on the development of six months (January-July 2026).

Systematically, this part one report is divided into five main parts. Chapter One is prepared to provide a chronological overview of the recording of alleged human rights violations against the people of West Papua that occurred from January to July 2026, with a focus on events related to SIPOL (Civil Politics). As an opening chapter, this section is not intended to present a final legal analysis or comprehensive conclusions, but rather to collect and organize events on a monthly basis so that the developments, patterns, and context of each event can be read more systematically.

The chronicle in this chapter is divided into seven monthly subchapters, namely January, February, March, April, May, June, and July 2026. Each subchapter is arranged based on the recording of events, witness statements, documents, news, and other available sources.

The second chapter describes the Conflict Zones in the Land of Papua, focusing on six selected districts, namely Intan Jaya, Nduga, Puncak Papua, Yahukimo, Maybrat, and Pegunungan Bintang. The third chapter reviews the Conflict, Citizen Evacuation, and the Presence of the TNI-Polri in the Land of Papua, which is broken down into five subsections: displacement, causes of displacement, armed conflict and military operations, number of displacements, and affirmation of conclusions.

The fourth chapter presents an analysis of the number of TNI-Polri forces in the Land of Papua which is considered not proportional to the number of populations, including the ratio of TNI personnel to population, comparison with the national ratio, comparison between regions, troop density based on area area, and comparison with the number of armed groups, which

ultimately draws a firm conclusion. The fifth chapter contains a conclusion as an affirmation of the entire series of analyses.

We compiled this report based on experience and direct observations in the field, as well as sourced from online media and various credible reports from a number of institutions, including church institutions that take part in social-humanitarian observations.

We hope that, by reading and perusing this report, we can all together initiate a solution to the problems that have been prolonged in the Land of Papua. Hopefully this small work will be beneficial and become a door for the birth of a civilized and dignified solution.

Thank you. God bless.

CHAPTER I.
HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS AGAINST THE PEOPLE OF WEST PAPUA IN WEST PAPUA JANUARY-JULY 2026

I. Human Rights Violations Against Indigenous West Papuans in West Papua by the TNI/Polri — In January 2026

Our report is based on documentation from human rights monitoring organizations and media reports available for the period 1–31 January 2026. It should be noted that independent verification of a number of incidents is still limited, and some incidents were reported with conflicting information between the authorities and civil society. However, the recorded pattern showed a significant increase in cases of arbitrary arrests, torture, and extrajudicial killings of indigenous West Papuans during the month.

1. On January 9, 2026 — Arrest and Torture of Six Indigenous Papuans in Dekai, Yahukimo

On January 9, 2026, TNI personnel from the Marine Corps arrested six indigenous Papuans in the Jalan Gunung area, Dekai District, Yahukimo Regency, Papua Mountainous Province. The six victims Eko Ussu, Alesa Busup, Usan Ossu, Hengki Ossu, Asam Ossu, and Timeks Busop were stopped in front of the Yon Taipur and Yonif 5/Marine posts on Jalan Jenderal Sudirman, their mobile phones were confiscated, and they were taken to the marine post near Paradiso Dekai Airport.[1]

The arrests were carried out without a warrant and without judicial supervision. During the interrogation, which lasted from noon to the early hours of the next morning, TNI personnel tortured at least three victims, Timeks Busup, Eko Ussu, and Asam Ossu to force them to claim to be members of the West Papua National Liberation Army (TPNPB). The victims suffered severe swelling on their faces, bruises on their foreheads and necks, and beatings on the thighs with blunt objects. They were only released on January 10, 2026 at around 5:50 p.m. after massive public pressure and negotiations between families, traditional leaders, and the police.

2. On January 13, 2026 — Allegations of Torture and Repeated Rape of Papuan Women in Beoga, Puncak Papua

On January 13, 2026, twelve TNI members allegedly tortured and repeatedly raped a 48-year-old indigenous Papuan woman in Beoga District, Puncak Regency, Central Papua Province. The case was recorded in The Papua Monitor's first-quarter report, although full chronological details of the incident are not detailed in available sources. This incident adds to the list of gender-based violence perpetrated by security forces in conflict areas.[2]

3. On January 16, 2026 — Arbitrary Detention of Three Indigenous Papuans in Agandugume, Puncak

On January 16, 2026, three indigenous Papuans—Kataw Kulua (27), Yaikunus Murib (26), and Lois Murib (29) were arbitrarily arrested by TNI personnel near the BNPB (National

[1] http://www.asia-pacific-solidarity.net/news/2026-01-15/six-papuans-arbitrarily-detained-and-tortured-during-military-detention-dekai.html

[2] https://dtp.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2026/05/HRM-PMR-2026-02_Q1_2026_Papua_Monitor.pdf#2#2

Disaster Management Agency) Logistics Warehouse, Agandugume District, Puncak Regency. The three were unarmed and did not carry illegal goods, but were accused of being members of the TPNPB.[3]

They were detained at the Rajawali II Military Post and then at the Yonif 142/KJ Post without an arrest warrant or explanation of the legal basis. After being interrogated, they were not handed over to the police as stipulated by Indonesian law, but remained detained until January 19, 2026. They were released at around 10:00 a.m. after being pressured to sign a document of allegiance to the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. The victims also admitted to being beaten during interrogation.

4. On January 23, 2026 — Shooting of Melkias Matani by the TNI in Intan Jaya

On January 23, 2026, a civilian named Melkias Matani died after being shot by TNI personnel from the Yonif 330/TD Task Force in Intan Jaya, Mountainous Papua. Reports stated that the incident occurred when Matani allegedly wanted to attack a TNI post. However, in the context of a broader pattern of violence, this case reflects the use of lethal force by the authorities against indigenous Papuans who often do not go through a transparent legal process.[4]

5. On January 25, 2026 — Forced Dissolution and Arrest of 11 Papuan Demonstrators in Merauke

On January 25, 2026, Merauke Resort Police personnel forcibly dispersed a peaceful protest held by the Catholic Voice of the Papua Region in front of St. Francis Xavier Cathedral, Merauke, South Papua. Eleven demonstrators were arbitrarily arrested, beaten, and detained.[5]

One of the victims, Stenlhy Dambujai, 30, stated that the officers "strangled and hit" her and hit two other women, Maria Amote, 24, and Angel Gebze, 22, on the head with a baton. Police then took them to the traffic post and the Merauke Police station for questioning. All the protesters were released without charge after midnight, but police refused to disclose the legal basis for their detention. The mobile phone of one of the protesters was also forcibly confiscated and only returned after the photos and videos inside were removed. Human Rights Watch condemned these actions as unlawful dispersal and excessive use of force.

6. Context of Violation Patterns Throughout January 2026

Data from The Papua Monitor shows that the first quarter of 2026 (January–March) recorded 31 victims of torture in 15 cases, 125 victims of arbitrary detention in 32 cases, and 9 victims of murder in 4 cases—a figure much higher than in the previous quarter. This increase is concentrated in conflict areas such as Yahukimo and Puncak, with a consistent pattern: arrests without warrants, interrogations with force-to-force confessions of involvement with the TPNPB, as well as acquittals without charge after public pressure.[6]

Amnesty International also noted that in January 2026 there was a land conflict related to the construction of the headquarters of the Territorial Development Battalion in Biak and Merauke, involving intimidation of the indigenous peoples of the Rumawak and Kwipalo clans.

[3] http://www.asia-pacific-solidarity.net/index.php/news/2026-01-21/unlawful-military-detention-of-three-indigenous-papuans-agandugume-district-puncak-regency.html

[4] https://www.radicalismstudies.org/tag/kelompok-separatis-teroris-papua

[5] https://www.hrw.org/id/news/2026/02/16/indonesia-police-disperse-papuans-protesting-food-estate-project#1

[6] https://dtp.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2026/05/HRM-PMR-2026-02_Q1_2026_Papua_Monitor.pdf#2#1

Meanwhile, Komnas HAM reported that during January-June 2026 there were 59 people killed as a result of armed conflict in Papua, with 40 of the injured coming from civilians.[7]

II. Human Rights Violations Against Indigenous Papuans in West Papua by the TNI/POLRI — February 2026

In contrast to the previous month, which was dominated by incidents in mountainous areas, February 2026 showed the spread of violations to coastal areas and cities ranging from Intan Jaya, Kaimana, Merauke, to Jayapura. A consistent pattern can be seen: the authorities make arrests without warrants, interrogations accompanied by violence to force confessions of involvement with the TPNPB, and the use of lethal force that does not go through a transparent legal process.

1. On February 2, 2026 — Shooting of the Nayagau Pit by the TNI in Intan Jaya

On the night of February 2, 2026, TNI personnel shot dead Pit Nayagau, a native Papuan civilian, in a raid on the outskirts of Jalan Dogatalipa, along the Dogabu River, Sugapa District, Intan Jaya Regency. Nayagau's body was found on February 3, 2026. In the same incident, another resident, Nato Japugau, managed to escape despite suffering a gunshot wound.

The TNI claims the operation targeted armed groups, but there is no independent evidence to suggest that Nayagau is an active combatant. The case reflects a pattern of use of lethal force against civilians in areas declared as military zones of operation.

2. On February 4, 2026 — Assassination of Zet Tare by Military Forces and Prisons in Kaimana

On February 4, 2026 at around 23.00 West Papua Time, military officers and correctional officers shot dead Zet Tare (32), a prisoner who escaped from Kaimana Prison. The incident occurred on Jalan Sriwijaya 07, Kaimana Kota District, Kaimana Regency, West Papua. According to reports, the officers fired several shots and physically assaulted Tare, which led to his death. Human Rights Defender urged an independent and transparent investigation into the case, but there was no indication that an impartial legal process was underway until the end of February.

3. On February 10, 2026 — Torture of Kristo Gonus Okui Kaize at the PSN Wanam Site, Merauke

On February 10, 2026, members of the Indonesian Army reportedly tortured Kristo Gonus Okui Kaize, a native Papuan laborer from the Malind Maklew Tribe, at the location of the Wanam National Strategic Project (PSN), Ilwayab District, Merauke Regency, South Papua. The torture was carried out by beating the victim with metal objects, pulling out his toenails with pliers, and threatening to kill him without first interrogation. Kaize suffered injuries to his head, broken teeth, bruises, and rib injuries.

He was found unconscious by residents and taken to a local health center for treatment. This case shows that strategic development projects in Papua are also a space for violence against indigenous workers.[8]

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[7] https://www.amnesty.id/kabar-terbaru/surat-terbuka/surat-terbuka-untuk-ketua-dpr-penyelesaian-berbagai-kasus-pelanggaran-ham-di-tanah-papua/05/2026/

[8] https://tapol.uwazi.io/in/entity/r2qh0nexd0q/relationships

4. On February 12, 2026 — Novel Pompente's Shooting by Police in Jayapura

On February 12, 2026 at around 11.13 West Papua Time, Novel Pompente (29), a resident of Jalan Karang VII, behind the Waena Expo, Heram District, Jayapura City, was shot by a member of the Papua Police with the initials Brigpol LR (30). The incident began when Brigpol LR forcibly entered the victim's house and pointed a firearm at the victim's wife. When Novel tried to secure the situation, physical contact occurred which led to a shooting.

The victim suffered a gunshot wound to the right arm. The perpetrator was ambushed by the mob before being secured and handed over to the Papua Regional Police Propam. This case was handled criminally and ethically, but this incident still reflects the use of firearms by the authorities against civilians in a domestic situation that should not require lethal force.

5. February 15–17, 2026 — Arbitrary Arrests and Torture in Yahukimo

On February 15, 2026, the Yahukimo Police made arbitrary arrests of 2 civilians in Dekai, Yahukimo Regency. Two days later, on February 17, 2026, the authorities again arrested 4 women, three of whom were children. In addition, it was also reported that the arbitrary arrest accompanied by torture of 14 civilians by the local police was also reported.

These arrests were made without warrants and without a clear legal basis, adding to a long list of arbitrary detentions in the Yahukimo conflict region.[9]

6. On February 18, 2026 — Mass Sweep and Arrest of 17 Civilians in Intan Jaya

In the early morning of February 18, 2026, joint TNI-Polri forces conducted an arbitrary sweep and arrested 17 civilians in Holomama Village, Sugapa District, Intan Jaya Regency. TNI-Polri informants reported that Holomama residents were members of the TPNPB, although TNI personnel actually knew some of the arrested youths.

The residents were ordered to kneel with their hands raised, then taken to the Waitigi Military Post. There, they were ordered into the pond and interrogated for four hours. One of the victims, 14-year-old Sepius Sani, was recorded as a minor who was arbitrarily arrested and tortured. After pressure and negotiations from the mothers and villagers, the 17 were finally released.[10]

7. On February 21, 2026 — Mass Arrest of 11 Children and Youth in Dekai, Yahukimo

On February 21, 2026 at around 06.00 West Papua Time, joint TNI-Polri personnel from the Cartenz Peace Operation Team surrounded a house belonging to Mr. WAN in the Kali Biru Complex, Dekai, Yahukimo Regency, and arrested 11 people, most of whom were students. Seven of them were recorded as students: Anin Nato (2nd grade high school), Sampere Mare (2nd grade high school), Pinaus Nato (1st grade elementary school), Meli Heluka (3rd grade junior high school), Jekson Giban (3rd grade high school), Sinai Giban (high school graduate), and Yoten Giban (1st grade high school). The other four are Kotor Giban (16), Andy Heluka (17), Panus Payage (24), and Arun Giban (25).

The arrests were carried out without a warrant and without an explanation of the legal basis. LP3BH Manokwari condemned this act as a violation of the Child Protection Law and the

[9] https://ylbhi.or.id/informasi/siaran-pers/kekerasan-dan-pelanggaran-ham-berat-terus-meningkat-di-papua-hentikan-operasi-militer-dan-laksanakan-penyelesaian-damai/

[10] https://tapol.uwazi.io/in/entity/ayc2mll7cbf/info

Convention Against Torture. Four of the 11 people; Jekson Giban, BNO, YTG, and SMR were released the next day, while the rest are still in detention.[11]

8. Patterns and Context of February 2026

February 2026 showed different characteristics of violations than January. While January was dominated by arrests and torture in mountainous areas such as Yahukimo and Puncak, February saw the expansion of repressive measures to coastal and urban areas—Merauke, Kaimana, and Jayapura. Violence no longer only occurred in the context of military operations against the TPNPB, but also targeted strategic project workers, fleeing prisoners, and civilians in domestic situations.

The Papua Monitor's quarterly data for Q1 2026 recorded 31 victims of torture in 15 cases and 125 victims of arbitrary detention in 32 cases, a much higher figure than the previous quarter. This increase was concentrated in February and March, with a consistent pattern: arrests without warrants, interrogations with violence to force confessions, as well as acquittals without charge after public pressure. Until the end of February 2026, there was no indication that the legal accountability process for these events was transparent and impartial.

III. Human Rights Violations Against Indigenous Papuans by the TNI/POLRI — March 2026

Entering March 2026, the pattern of human rights violations in the Land of Papua shows no signs of abating. While January and February were dominated by arrests and torture in mountainous areas, March saw a new escalation: TNI/Polri sweeping operations that led to mass arrests, visually documented torture, and killings of civilians in operations labeled as "perpetrators' pursuits." This month's events were scattered in Tambrauw, Maybrat, Yahukimo, Mimika, and Dogiyai.

1. On March 2, 2026 — Shooting of Eanus Mom by the TNI in Tembagapura, Mimika

On March 2, 2026, members of the Indonesian Armed Forces shot dead Eanus Mom, a Papuan indigenous civilian gold miner, during a security operation near Mile 69, PT Freeport Indonesia's mining concession area, Tembagapura District, Mimika Regency, Central Papua Province. The shooting occurred in an area that has long been a military operation zone to secure mining assets. There was no official statement explaining the basis for the shooting or whether the victims were given a warning in advance.[12]

2. On March 8–16, 2026 — A series of violence in Tambrauw that triggered a repressive operation

The series of events in Tambrauw Regency, Southwest Papua, began on the night of March 8, 2026, when a contract worker with the initials AFDK was intercepted and killed while on his way from Sorong to Fof District. His body was found the next day, March 9, 2026, in Banfet Village, with severe injuries from sharp weapons.

The second incident occurred on March 16, 2026 at around 11.30 West Papua Time on the main road between Bangfot and Jogbu Villages, Bamusbama District. Four civilians riding motorcycles were ambushed by unknown assailants. Two people were killed: YL, a health worker

[11] https://journaltelegraf.pikiran-rakyat.com/lainnya/pr-36710025955/11-orang-ditangkap-di-yahukimo-lp3bh-manokwari-angkat-bicara?page=all

[12] https://dtp.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2026/05/HRM-PMR-2026-02_Q1_2026_Papua_Monitor.pdf#2#1

at Fof Hospital, and YEB (24 years old). Two other victims managed to escape and reported the incident to the military post.[13]

2. On March 16, 2026 – Bombing of the KNPB Secretariat Office

The Executive President of ULMWP, Mr. Menase Tabuni, and all the boards, on behalf of the Papuan people, for the sake of humanity and conscience, express their condemnation and strong condemnation of the barbaric actions allegedly committed by the Indonesian Colonial Government through its accomplices in carrying out a terror attack using bombs at the West Papua National Committee (KNPB) Headquarters in Jayapura, West Papua, which occurred in the early hours of Monday, March 16, 2026, at around 04.16 West Papua Time. "This cowardly act is an attack not only on an organization, but on universal human values, the right to life, and a sense of security which are the basic rights of every civilian, as guaranteed in the UN International Covenant. The use of explosives dropped from drones in civilian residential areas is an escalation of violence that is extremely dangerous, heinous and intolerable," said Mr. Menase Tabuni.

ULMWP remains firmly in the belief that violence and terror will never be a solution in resolving the protracted conflict in West Papua which has taken 6 decades. ULMWP, stands firmly with the peace-loving Papuan people and rejects all forms of violence and remains firm in fighting for the right to self-determination for peace and political peace in a peaceful and dignified manner.[14]

5. On March 18, 2026 — Mass Arrests and Torture of Civilians in Tambrauw

In response to the two murder incidents above, joint TNI-Polri officers launched an intensive sweeping operation in the early hours of March 18, 2026 at around 03.00 West Papua Time in Bamusbama District. The operation targeted a number of villages suspected of being hiding places for the parties involved.[15]

As a result, 12 residents were arrested without resistance and without a warrant. They were subjected to inhumane treatment at the police station: ordered to lie on the floor with their hands tied behind their backs, then interrogated by police and military personnel. Videos and photos of the interrogations were widely circulated on social media.

The Papuan Law Enforcement and Human Rights Coalition later noted that the number of civilians who had been detained in this operation reached 14 people. They were finally released on March 25, 2026 due to insufficient evidence, which the Coalition said was a strong indication of the practice of wrongful arrest.[16]

4. On March 22, 2026 — Torture of Yusup Sori by the TNI in Maybrat

On March 22, 2026, a civilian named Yusup Sori (32 years old) was arrested and allegedly tortured by TNI members in the South Aifat area, Maybrat Regency, Southwest Papua.

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[13] https://tapol.org/news/press-release-regarding-arbitrary-arrests-and-torture-in-tambrauw
Ibid
[14] https://jubi.id/polhukam/2026/teror-bom-di-kantor-knpb-ancaman-terhadap-kebebasan-berserikat/
[15] https://tapol.org/news/press-release-regarding-arbitrary-arrests-and-torture-in-tambrauw
[16] https://suarapapua.com/2026/03/26/negara-didesak-ganti-rugi-dan-pemulihan-nama-korban-salah-tangkap-di-tambrauw/#respond

This incident occurred after a shootout between TNI Navy personnel and the TPNPB armed group in Kampung Sori, South Aifat District, which killed two Marines.[17]

Human rights advocate Yan Christian Warinussy from LP3BH Manokwari revealed that the victim was arrested and allegedly tortured "outside the legal process". All of the acts of torture were recorded and viral on social media. Warinussy emphasized that torture is not just a violation of military discipline, but a gross violation of human rights that violates the Anti-Torture Convention which Indonesia has ratified through Law No. 5 of 1998.[18]

5. On March 22–23, 2026 — Arbitrary Arrest of Four Civilians in Dekai, Yahukimo

In Dekai, the capital of Yahukimo Regency, joint officers of the Cartenz Peace Task Force and the Indonesian Navy (Marines) arrested four civilians in two consecutive days.[19]

On March 22, 2026 at 10.25 West Papua Time, Yominus Sekenil (35) and Eliaton Wetapo (31) were arrested in the Bravo 3 mine area, Jalan Seradala. The reason for the arrest: Yominus was wearing a red Mesran oil necklace, and on their phones, there were photos and videos that were considered "suspicious" related to the existence of the TPNPB.[20]

A day later, March 23, 2026, Yunis Suhun (23) and Emianus Molama (31) were arrested at the Kampung Kokamo Marine guard post for the same reason: the existence of photos or videos on mobile phones that were considered suspicious. None of the four arrests were accompanied by a warrant or a clear explanation of the legal basis. Until the report was made, the whereabouts of the victims were not known for sure.

6. On March 23, 2026 — Arrest and Torture of Yenus Mohi in Dekai, Yahukimo

On March 23, 2026, joint TNI-Polri officers arrested and tortured Yenus Mohi (19), a young indigenous Papuan from the Yali Tribe, along with two other youths in Dekai District, Yahukimo Regency. They were arrested while crossing Jl. Seradala without a warrant. About ten officers pointed weapons at them and forcibly took them to the detention center. Personal belongings such as noken, mobile phones, bracelets, and hats were confiscated.[21]

Yenus was released on March 27, 2026 and brought home in critical condition using two tactical vehicles. His body was covered with bruises from being kicked and beaten with iron and wood. Yenus admitted that he had lost consciousness due to the torture he experienced.[22]

7. On March 31, 2026 — Killing of Civilians in Operation Revenge in Dogiyai

The deadliest event in March occurred in Moanemani, Dogiyai Regency, Central Papua. On the morning of March 31, 2026, a member of the Dogiyai Police, Bripda Jufentus Edoway, was found dead in a ditch near the Ebenezer Moanemani Church. The TNI-Polri then launched an operation that the Papuan Law Enforcement and Human Rights Coalition called a "revenge operation" against civilians. Security personnel reportedly opened fire in any direction, including at residents' homes in Ikebo Village.[23]

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[17] https://www.tualnews.com/2026/03/terungkap-dugaan-penyiksaan-warga-sipil-di-maybrat-advokat-ham-desak-panglima-tni-dan-kapolri-bertindak/#main

[18] https://tapol.org/news/press-release-regarding-arbitrary-arrests-and-torture-in-tambrauw

[19] https://suarapapua.com/2026/03/24/empat-warga-sipil-di-dekai-ditangkap-alasan-tidak-jelas/#respond

[20] Ibid

[21] https://tapol.uwazi.io/in/entity/pd2mni24w2p/

[22] Ibid

[23] https://suarapapua.com/2026/04/05/pemimpin-oposisi-kepulauan-solomon-angkat-insiden-berdarah-di-dogiyai/#respond

At least five indigenous Papuan civilians were killed by gunshot wounds, including a 12-year-old boy named Martinus Yobee. Amnesty International Indonesia named three identified victims: Ester Pigai (60), Siprianus Tibakoto (18), and Martinus Yobe (19). The Human Rights Coalition noted at least four civilians were killed in blood based on scattered photo and video evidence. The Papua Monitor noted "at least six Papuan civilians killed and two others gunshot wounded" in the operation.[24]

As per the Chronicle report from the ULMWP:[25]

Based on the information received by the ULMWP, this incident started from an alleged bill to a bookie *online* who were actually non-Papuans (allegedly backed by members of the local security forces). The murder of the police officer occurred after the issuance of the Meepaqo (Dogiyai, Deiyai and Paniai) Peace Plan spearheaded by the community and the local government to make the area free from liquor and violence.

Thus, the murder of a police officer, Yuventus Edowai, was a diversion strategy and was deliberately made to undermine the plan to ban the sale of liquor and keep the Meepaqo area safe and peaceful.



Dogiyai People Drove One of the Victims of the Papuan Native Who Was Shot by members of the Dogiyai Regency Resort Police on March 31, 2026

First Day Chronicle: March 31, 2026

- **10.16 am West Papua Time**
  A police member (Orang Orang Asli Papua), Yuwentus Edowai, was stabbed in the neck. Five fingers of his right hand were mutilated by the youth and died on the spot. The victim was killed in front of the Ebenezer Moanemani Church.
- **10.20 am West Papua Time**

[24] https://www.beritasatu.com/nusantara/2981687/amnesty-desak-usut-tuntas-kekerasan-berdarah-di-dogiyai-papua-tengah?utm_source=beritasatu&utm_medium=baca_juga&utm_campaign=amnesty-desak-usut-tuntas-kekerasan-berdarah-di-dogiyai-papua-tengah#1

[25] https://suarapapua.com/2026/04/02/ulmwp-desak-pbb-investigasi-kasus-dogiyai-berdarah/

Members of the police saw the incident. The TNI and the National Police began to fire indiscriminately at civilians who were active around the Moanemani Market at that time. It is suspected that this action was carried out on the orders of the leaders of the two institutions.

- **10.30 West Papua Time**
  The shooting action is still ongoing. The local police used patrol cars. The Dogiyai Police Chief and his members participated in chasing several youths who were riding motorcycles from the center of Moanemani to the North Kamuu District area, South Kamu, and along the roads of Ekemanida, Ikebo, Kimupungi, and around Moanemani City, Dogiyai Regency.
- **11.00 a.m. West Papua Time**
  There were patrol operations to residents' housing in Ikebo, Kimupugi, Ekemanida, and surrounding villages. Shootings of Papuan homes and community complexes occurred.
- **10.40 a.m.–11:00 p.m. West Papua Time**
  There were chases and shootings of a number of civilians. At night, the authorities also used Dalmas cars to carry out operations and shoot at a number of civilians.

Day Two: April 1, 2026

Since the morning, security forces have been on standby and on guard in the city and a number of points. The situation is tense. A number of residents have been evacuated since the previous night in search of shelter in a safe place. On April 1, residents remained evacuated in search of shelter.

Third day, April 2, 2026

At around 2:30 a.m. West Papua time, security forces killed Ferry Auwe (20 years old) in Puweta Village. The victim was shot by a joint TNI/Polri force.

Murder and Gunshot Wound Victims "Bloody Dogiyai"

The following are the victims of the bloody Dogiyai Tragedy carried out by the joint TNI/Polri until the third day (March 31–April 2, 2026). The victims who died from the civilian community amounted to 5 (five) people, while from the authorities 1 person. In addition, several civilians suffered gunshot wounds and are in critical condition that need to be treated immediately:

1. Siprianus Tibakoto (25 years old), died on the spot. Originally from South Kamau, the incident occurred in Ikebo Village, Kamuu District, Dogiyai Regency on March 31, 2026.
2. Yulita Pigai (60 years old), died on the spot inside a private house. Ikebo Village, Kamuu District, Dogiyai Regency on March 31, 2026.
3. Martinus Yobee (17 years old), a 6th grader of Moanemani State Elementary School, died on the spot. Idakotu Village, Kamuu District, Dogiyai Regency on March 31, 2026.
4. Angkian Edowai (20 years old), died on the spot. Civilians of Denemani Village, Dogiyai District, Dogiyai Regency on April 1, 2026 at 01.54 West Papua Time.
5. Fery Auwe (20 years old), Puweta Village. Shot dead by a joint TNI/Polri in Moanemani on April 2, 2026 at 02.30 West Papua Time.

The number of victims who died until now cannot be ascertained because several people who suffered gunshot wounds due to the combined TNI/Polri forces are still being treated in critical condition. One of the critically injured victims is a child named Maikel Waine (12 years old).

Police had declared the photo of Martinus' body to be a "hoax", but the claim was denied by the Head of Kamuu District, Markus Auwe, who confirmed that the photo was indeed Martinus's photo.

March 2026 Patterns and Context

By March 2026 it shows an increasingly alarming pattern: security operations triggered by the deaths of officers or other civilians are turning into collective reprisals against indigenous communities. In Tambrauw, the killing of two civilians and a contract worker became a pretext to arrest and torture dozens of residents without legal procedures. In Dogiyai, the death of a policeman triggered indiscriminate shootings that killed civilians, including minors.

The Papua Monitor's quarterly data for the first quarter of 2026 recorded 9 homicides in 4 cases and 125 victims of arbitrary detention in 32 cases during January-March 2026. This figure is much higher than the previous quarter, with March being the month with the most acute escalation of violence.

Table of casualties from The Papua Monitor Q1/2026. Important note: Q1/2026 covers 1 January–31 March 2026. The "-" sign means that no figures/data are included."

Table of Casualties by Quarter, 2025 Q2–2026 Q1[26]

Violations	2025 Q2	2025 Q3	2025 Q4	2026 Q1
Torture	5 victims in 4 cases	8 victims in 5 cases	13 victims in 4 cases	31 victims in 15 cases
Freedom of expression	More than 12 people in 3 cases	27 victims in 5 cases	15 victims in 4 cases	More than 7 victims in 4 cases
Murder	16 victims in 9 cases	7 victims in 7 cases	21 victims in 7 cases	9 victims in 4 cases
Removal	8 victims in 1 case	-	3 victims in 2 cases	-
Bullying	More than 12 victims in 5 cases	More than 100 victims in 6 cases	More than 12 victims in 2 cases	More than 12 victims in 5 cases
Criminalization	More than 17 victims in 4 cases	3 victims in 3 cases	1 victim in 1 case	3 victims in 2 cases
Mistreatment	More than 35 victims in 14 cases	34 victims in 11 cases	40 victims in 15 cases	More than 22 victims in 6 cases
Cultural rights	More than 12 victims in 2 cases	-	Hundreds of victims in 2 cases	-
Arbitrary detention	29 victims in 9 cases	75 victims in 16 cases	28 victims in 9 cases	125 victims in 32 cases
Freedom of assembly	More than 30 victims in 3 cases	More than 27 victims in 5 cases	14 victims in 3 cases	More than 6 victims in 3 cases
Other violations: health, labour, food environment, information, housing, fair justice, sexual violence	2 and dozens of other victims in 6 cases	8 and dozens of other victims in 7 cases	3 and hundreds of other victims in 3 cases	3 and thousands more victims in 2 cases

[26] https://dtp.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2026/05/HRM-PMR-2026-02_Q1_2026_Papua_Monitor.pdf#2#1

TOTAL	**106 and dozens more victims in 33 cases**	**118 and hundreds more victims in 38 cases**	**101 and several hundred more victims in 30 cases**	**158 and thousands more victims in 39 cases**

Q1/2026 Casualty Summary Only

Violations	Victims	Case
Torture	31	15
Freedom of expression	More than 7	4
Murder	9	4
Removal	-	-
Bullying	More than 12	5
Criminalization	3	2
Mistreatment	More than 22	6
Cultural rights	-	-
Arbitrary detention	125	32
Freedom of assembly	More than 6	3
Other violations	3 and thousands more	2
TOTAL	**215 and thousands more**	**73**

I. Human Rights Violations in the Land of Papua — APRIL 2026

April 2026 will be marked by a sharp escalation of armed conflicts, especially in Puncak (Central Papua) and Yahukimo (Mountainous Papua) Regencies. In contrast to previous months which were dominated by small-scale ground operations, April saw large-scale military operations that resulted in significant civilian deaths, in addition to repeated arrests and torture practices.

For the first time in months, the TPNPB explicitly claimed responsibility for the killing of a number of people it accused of being military intelligence agents. The chronicle documents the events chronologically, noting that the number of casualties in some incidents is still a matter of debate and requires independent verification.

1. On April 4, 2026 — Capture and Torture of Five Indigenous Papuans by Marines in Dekai, Yahukimo

On April 4, 2026 at around 11:00 West Papua Time, Marine Corps (TNI-AL) personnel arrested five indigenous Papuans on Jalan Gunung, Dekai District, Yahukimo Regency, without any legal basis or warrant. The five victims—Yepi Magayang (25), Kayas Nepsan (23), Eri Odban (20), Enias Magayang (18), and Akilis Osu (22)—were on their way to pick up family members who had come down from the village when they were intercepted and taken to a nearby military post.

While in custody, they were repeatedly beaten on the body during interrogation, although no criminal charges were filed against them. The four victims were released at around 18:00 on the same day in questionable physical condition due to the injuries sustained; Akilis Osu was only released the next day, April 5, 2026, at around 9:20 a.m. None of them received professional medical care after their release. This incident is part of a pattern of arrests, intimidation, and alleged torture that is increasingly carried out by security forces in and around Dekai District.[27]

[27] http://www.asia-pacific-solidarity.net/news/2026-04-24/marine-corps-personnel-arbitrarily-detain-and-torture-five-indigenous-papuans-yahukimo-regency.html

2. On April 13, 2026 — Shooting of Elky Wunungga by the Police in Tolikara

On April 13, 2026, a civilian named Elky Wunungga was shot dead by police members in Tolikara Regency, Papua Mountainous Province. Amnesty International Indonesia recorded this incident as part of a series of alleged human rights violations that occurred in the Land of Papua throughout April 2026. Until this report was compiled, there was no official statement explaining the context of the shooting or whether the victim was given a warning in advance.

3. On April 13–15, 2026 — Military Operations in Puncak District and Mass Civilian Deaths

The deadliest event in April 2026 occurred in Puncak Regency, Central Papua. On April 14, 2026, the TNI launched an operation to crack down on the TPNPB-OPM group in Kembru Village, Kembru District (some sources call it Sinak District). This operation took place in the middle of residential areas and led to the deaths of a large number of civilians.

The number of casualties varied between sources. Komnas HAM initially reported that 12 civilians died, including women and children, and dozens of others were seriously injured. The Ministry of Human Rights later said 15 civilians were killed and seven others were injured. Jubi noted at least nine names of the dead, including Wundilina Kogoya (36), Kikungge Walia (55), Pelen Kogoya (65), Tigiagan Walia (76), Ekimira Kogoya (47), Daremet Telenggen (55), Inikiwewo Walia (52), Amer Walia (77), and toddler Para Walia (5 years old). A number of other residents suffered gunshot wounds, including a 5-year-old child. Amnesty International recorded at least 10 civilians killed, including five women and one child, and revealed that 6,305 residents from 11 villages were forced to evacuate as a result of gun contact in residential areas.[28]

As usual, the TNI denied responsibility for the civilian deaths. The TNI Puspen stated that its soldiers were fired at first and retaliated, killing four members of the OPM armed group. The TNI also stated that the incident of the death of a child in Jigiunggi Village, Mageabume District, on the same day was a separate event and did not involve TNI soldiers. However, Komnas HAM confirmed that attacks on civilians by both state and non-state actors amounted to violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, and asked the TNI Commander to evaluate the operation.[29]

4. On April 15, 2026 — Arbitrary Arrest and Torture of Seven Civilians in East Beoga, Puncak

A day after a major operation in Kembru, on April 15, 2026 at around 10:25 a.m. West Papua time, TNI personnel arrested seven indigenous Papuans from Kimurik and Pupet villages in East Beoga District, Puncak Regency. The seven—including one woman, Yuwena Murib—were on their way to the district center to buy basic necessities when they were stopped in the middle of the road without a warrant or clear legal basis.

They were taken to a military post, interrogated, and reportedly subjected to physical torture on suspicion of affiliation with the TPNPB. Although the victims carried official identity cards and did not carry any suspicious items, they were still detained.

They were only released on April 16, 2026 after the local Police Chief protested and confirmed their status as ordinary civilians. The TPNPB through its spokesman, Sebby Sambom,

[28] https://www.amnesty.id/kabar-terbaru/surat-terbuka/surat-terbuka-untuk-ketua-dpr-penyelesaian-berbagai-kasus-pelanggaran-ham-di-tanah-papua/05/2026/

[29] https://www.antaranews.com/berita/5532411/komnas-ham-serangan-terhadap-warga-sipil-di-puncak-melanggar-ham#1

also highlighted this incident and claimed that the residents were arrested, interrogated and tortured inside military posts.[30]

5. On April 20–21, 2026 — TPNPB Claims Execution of Seven People at Yahukimo–Pegunungan Bintang Border

On April 22, 2026, TPNPB-OPM through spokesman Sebby Sambom claimed to have executed seven people in the border area of Yahukimo Regency and Pegunungan Bintang. The operation, according to claims, was carried out by TPNPB Kodap XVI Yahukimo and Kodap XXXV Bintang Timur on the night of April 20 to 21, 2026.

The TPNPB stated that the seven victims were "military intelligence agents of the Indonesian government" who had entered the area of armed conflict, and that the executions were carried out in retaliation for the murder of civilians accused of being carried out by military forces. They also released photos of burned houses and charred bodies of victims. Until the news was revealed, there had been no official statement from the TNI or the National Police regarding the claims, including the identity of the victims. This claim, if verified, is a human rights violation by non-state actors who added to the list of civilian casualties in the conflict.[31]

6. On April 21, 2026 — Shooting of ASN Yemis Yohame in Yahukimo

On April 21, 2026, a state civil servant named Yemis Yohame was found dead on the side of the road in Yahukimo Regency. Amnesty International recorded this incident as part of a series of violence in April 2026, but the perpetrator of the shooting has not been revealed to date.[32]

Patterns and Context April 2026

KontraS considers the series of violence by the authorities in Dogiyai and Puncak to be gross human rights violations committed widely and systematically through what they call "revenge operations." KontraS Coordinator, Dimas Bagus Arya, emphasized that the action meets the elements of Article 7 and Article 9 of Law No. 26 of 2000 concerning Human Rights Courts, and urged the government to evaluate defense policies and withdraw all troops from conflict areas.

Amnesty International Indonesia also highlighted that the escalation of violence from October 2025 to April 2026 has created a serious humanitarian situation. In addition to civilian deaths, April 2026 recorded the mass displacement of more than 6,000 residents in Puncak Regency, as well as the continued practice of arbitrary arrest and torture in Yahukimo and Puncak.

What distinguishes April 2026 from previous months is the active involvement of both sides in causing civilian casualties. While January to March was dominated by the actions of the security forces, April saw the TPNPB openly claiming killings of people they accused of being military agents. Both of these patterns of state repression and non-state armed violence have both exacerbated the suffering of indigenous Papuans and placed civilians as the most vulnerable.

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[30] https://titastory.id/tpnpb-klaim-7-warga-sipil-ditangkap-aparat-militer-di-beoga-timur/

[31] https://fajarpapua.com/2026/04/22/balas-dendam-tpnpb-opm-klaim-bantai-7-warga-sipil-di-yahukimo-dan-pegunungan-bintang/

[32] https://www.amnesty.id/kabar-terbaru/surat-terbuka/surat-terbuka-untuk-ketua-dpr-penyelesaian-berbagai-kasus-pelanggaran-ham-di-tanah-papua/05/2026/

II. Human Rights Violations in West Papua — May 2026

May 2026 saw an expansion and intensification of violence in West Papua. Unlike previous months which were concentrated in mountainous areas, violations in May spread to Boven Digoel, Yahukimo, Mimika, Dogiyai, Intan Jaya, and Nduga. TNI and National Police security forces again carried out arrests without warrants, detention accompanied by torture, and military operations in residential areas that caused civilian casualties.

At the same time, the TPNPB explicitly claimed responsibility for the murder of a number of gold miners whom it accused of being undercover officers. Civilians, including children and students, are the most vulnerable parties to both patterns of violence.

1. On May 1, 2026 — Detention of Four Political Activists by the TNI in Boven Digoel

On May 1, 2026, members of Kodim 1711/Boven Digoel allegedly detained four political activists in the courtyard of the Immaculate Heart of Mary Catholic Church in Mawan Village, Mandobo District, Boven Digoel Regency, South Papua Province. The detention was carried out without a warrant and without a clear explanation of the legal basis. This incident marks the expansion of repressive measures to an area that was previously rarely recorded in the chronicle of human rights violations, namely South Papua.[33]

2. On May 2, 2026 — Arbitrary Arrest of a 12-Year-Old Child in Yahukimo

On May 2, 2026 at around 15.00, a 12-year-old boy named Yosua Segenil was allegedly arbitrarily arrested by members of the TNI and the National Police on Jalan Kurima (Blue River), Dekai, Yahukimo Regency, Papua Mountainous Province. The arrest of minors without legal procedures is a violation of the Child Protection Law and the Convention on the Rights of the Child that Indonesia has ratified.[34]

3. On May 7–8, 2026 — Military Operations in Tembagapura and Civilian Casualties

From the night of May 7 to the morning of May 8, 2026, military forces conducted an operation in the Kabur River area, Tembagapura District, Mimika Regency, Central Papua Province. The operation targeted traditional gold mining camps and civilian settlements. As a result, at least six civilians suffered gunshot wounds, including a one-year-old toddler (KM), a 12-year-old girl (IW), and a 22-year-old woman (NN).[35]

A 17-year-old woman, Narlince Wamang, died from a gunshot wound. She had just finished her education at Petra Mimika Vocational School and was looking for money to continue her studies. TPNPB through its spokesman, Sebby Sambom, claimed that five civilians were killed on the spot and a toddler suffered a gunshot wound to the lip. Thousands of residents were reportedly displaced to Kimbeli and Timika City.[36]

The TNI and TPNPB accused each other of being responsible. The TPNPB cited the military operation of the security forces as the cause, while the Head of Information of the TNI Habema Koops, Lt. Col. Inf Wirya Arthadiguna, denied and accused the Guspi Waker group of firing from Camp David towards the TNI post in the middle of the settlement. The Central Papua Regional Police conducted an investigation, and the Tembagapura Police Chief confirmed that

[33] https://humanrightsmonitor.org/wp-content/uploads/2026/08/HRM-PMR-2026-03-Q2-2026-Papua-Monitor-id.pdf#3#3
[34] Ibid
[35] http://www.asia-pacific-solidarity.net/news/2026-05-08/least-six-indigenous-papuans-injured-bullets-during-military-operation-tembagapura.html
[36] https://seputarpapua.com/view/penembakan-warga-sipil-di-tembagapura-tpnpb-dan-tni-saling-tuding-polri-lakukan-penyelidikan.html/amp?noamp=mobile

two victims died—both women. Narlince's father, Rev. Anton Wamang, had accused the TNI as the perpetrator, but on May 23, 2026, he retracted his statement and stated that the perpetrator was still under investigation.[37]

4. On May 10, 2026 — Nelson Tebai shooting in Dogiyai

On May 10, 2026, there was another sweep by the security forces in Dogiyai Regency which allegedly led to the shooting of a civilian named Nelson Tebai to death. This incident occurred after a previous incident on March 31, 2026, when the authorities carried out a counter-operation after the death of police member Bripda Jufentus Edoway and killed five civilians in Moanemani.

IPMADO (Dogiyai Student Students) in Manokwari Study City demanded a thorough investigation of the series of shootings and stated that the Dogiyai community experienced deep trauma to the security forces.[38]

5. On May 10–12, 2026 — Arrest and Inhumane Treatment by Marines in Yahukimo

On May 10, 2026 at around 11.00 West Papua Time, a group of Marine Corps members on duty in Yahukimo Regency arrested and exiled a number of civilians on Kura Street, the capital of Yahukimo Regency. The residents were arrested without an official warrant. During their detention until May 12, 2026, they admitted to experiencing inhumane physical and mental treatment, in the form of beatings, harassment, and psychological pressure.[39]

On May 12, 2026 at 17:00 West Papua Time, the residents were finally returned to their families in conditions of physical injuries, exhaustion, and deep trauma. No official explanation or legal charges were submitted by the Marines, either at the time of arrest or at the time of liberation. This incident shows that the practice of arbitrary arrest accompanied by torture occurs not only in areas of military operations, but also in residential centers.

6. On May 17–20, 2026 — TPNPB attack on Gold Miners in Korowai, Yahukimo

From May 17 to 20, 2026, the TPNPB-OPM launched an armed operation for four consecutive days in the illegal gold mining area of Korowai, Yahukimo Regency. TPNPB spokesman Sebby Sambom claimed that the eight people killed were Indonesian security forces disguised as gold miners. The TPNPB called the operation in retaliation for the deaths of two of its members: Yoper Payage and Marten Heluka, in gunfire with officers in Dekai District on May 17, 2026.[40]

However, the Head of Information of the TNI Habema Koops, Lt. Col. Inf M. Wirya Arthadiguna, emphasized that the victims were civilians who were carrying out gold mining activities, not officials. Based on the latest information, the death toll increased to 10 people, and the victims were reportedly stabbed with machetes on the head and body. Koops Habema stated that he would pursue the perpetrators and evacuate the bodies. This incident is one of the most explicit examples of non-state armed violence against civilians in May 2026.[41]

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[37] https://seputarpapua.com/view/mencari-uang-untuk-kuliah-perempuan-17-tahun-meninggal-ditembak-di-tembagapura.html/amp

[38] https://papuabarat.tribunnews.com/news/62843/ipmado-manokwari-tuntut-pengusutan-tuntas-dugaan-penembakan-warga-sipil-di-dogiyai

[39] https://www.tahtaberita.com/2026/05/yahukimo-darurat-kemanusiaan.html

[40] https://www.detik.com/sulsel/hukum-dan-kriminal/d-8499263/tragedi-10-pendulang-emas-tewas-dibantai-opm-yahukimo-usai-dituduh-intel#1

[41] https://www.antaranews.com/berita/5575992/koops-habema-kejar-opm-yang-tewaskan-delapan-warga-sipil-di-yahukimo

7. On May 19–20, 2026 — Arrest and Torture of KNPB Activist Ruben Kobak

On May 19, 2026, a joint team consisting of Marines, Brimob, and police arrested Ruben Kobak alias Kone Kobak, Head of the Diplomacy Division of the West Papua National Committee (KNPB) Yahukimo Branch, at his home in the Kali Merah area, Dekai, Yahukimo Regency.[42]

The arrest was carried out without a warrant or detention order as stipulated in the Criminal Code. According to KNPB and local sources, the officers came to the KNPB office in the morning to intimidate, then returned at around 17.30 with four operational vehicles, entered Kobak's house, ordered him to lie on his stomach, and dragged him to a police vehicle. Personal belongings were confiscated, including two mobile phones, two speakers, and money of around Rp700,000.[43]

During his detention at the Yahukimo Police Station, Kobak was allegedly subjected to torture: repeatedly punched in the cheek, ears, and eye area until he experienced pain and bleeding from his left eye; his hands and feet were tied during interrogation; and he was forced to sign a statement not to engage in activities in support of Papuan independence or the KNPB. He was released on May 20, 2026 at around 14:30 because there was no incriminating evidence. This case demonstrates the criminalization of human rights activists and the practice of torture in police custody.

8. On May 26, 2026 — Capture of Two Students by Marines in Yahukimo

On May 26, 2026, members of the TNI-AL Marine Corps allegedly arrested two Papuan students, Atinus Payage (16) and Aman Heluka (17), in the Paradiso area, Dekai, Yahukimo Regency, Central Papua Province. The arrests were made without a warrant, and relatives could not confirm their whereabouts.

The arrest of underage students adds to the list of child casualties in the repressive actions of the authorities in Yahukimo throughout May 2026.[44]

9. On May 29, 2026 — Arrest of Farmers in Intan Jaya

On May 29, 2026, military personnel reportedly arrested Erner Kobogau, a 24-year-old farmer, without showing an arrest warrant in Sugapa City, Intan Jaya Regency, Central Papua Province. This arrest occurred in an area that has long been a military operation zone, and adds to a pattern of arbitrary detention of civilians who have no connection to armed groups.[45]

10. On May 31, 2026 — Beginning of the Air Offensive in Nduga

On May 31, 2026, Indonesian military forces reportedly began a series of airstrikes using unmanned aerial vehicles (drones) in Yuguru Village, Mebarok District, Nduga Regency, Highland Papua Province. The attacks continued until June 4, 2026. The use of drones in residential areas raises serious concerns regarding the protection of civilians and the principle of proportionality in international humanitarian law.[46]

Patterns and Context May 2026

[42] https://asianhrds.forum-asia.org/en/entity/de6q94l2ih?searchTerm=luhut%2520
[43] https://jubi.id/lapago/2026/polres-yahukimo-bebaskan-aktivis-knpb-yang-ditangkap/#1
[44] https://humanrightsmonitor.org/wp-content/uploads/2026/08/HRM-PMR-2026-03-Q2-2026-Papua-Monitor-id.pdf#3#3
[45] Ibid
[46] https://humanrightsmonitor.org/wp-content/uploads/2026/08/HRM-PMR-2026-03-Q2-2026-Papua-Monitor-id.pdf#3#3

May 2026 shows that human rights violations in the Land of Papua are no longer limited to one actor or one region. Security forces carry out warrantless arrests of activists, students, children, and farmers; torture during interrogations; as well as military operations in residential areas that cause civilian casualties and mass displacement. On the other hand, the TPNPB has openly claimed the killing of gold miners whom they accuse of being undercover officers, leaving civilians caught between the two acts of violence.

Rumah Solidaritas Papua noted that the escalation of violence during January-May 2026 in a number of districts of Yahukimo, Dogiyai, Puncak, Tolikara, Puncak Jaya, Tambrauw, Mimika, and Central Mamberamo indicates the occurrence of crimes against humanity as referred to in Article 9 of Law No. 26 of 2000 concerning Human Rights Courts. The pattern of arbitrary arrests, torture, and extrajudicial killings is repeated without transparent legal accountability.

III. Human Rights Violations in the Land of Papua — June 2026

June 2026 was marked by an escalation of violence concentrated in two main areas: Yahukimo Regency (Mountainous Papua) and Intan Jaya Regency (Central Papua). In Yahukimo, security forces carried out arbitrary arrests, torture, and extrajudicial executions of individuals suspected of being members of the TPNPB, in addition to shooting at civilians. In Intan Jaya, large-scale military operations that included drone strikes, land sweeps, and burning of houses and churches led to civilian casualties, mass displacement, and deaths of non-combatants.

The TPNPB, at the same time, claimed responsibility for the deaths of a number of individuals it accused of being military agents, as well as engaging in arms contact that led to civilian casualties. The chronicle documents these events chronologically, noting that some incidents still require further independent verification.

1. On June 5, 2026 — Land Acquisition for a Military Post on the Blue River, Yahukimo

On June 5, 2026, it was reported that there was a takeover of residents' land for the construction of a military post in Kali Biru, Dekai, Yahukimo Regency. This incident was part of a series of actions by the security forces that tightened control of the area around the settlement center, and preceded a series of arrests and torture that occurred a few days later at the same location.

2. On June 10–11, 2026 — Arbitrary Arrest and Torture of Four Civilians in Dekai, Yahukimo

On June 10, 2026 at around 10.50 West Papua Time, personnel from the Habema Police Task Force and the Marine Corps stopped a vehicle at the checkpoint on Seradala Street, Dekai District, Yahukimo Regency. Officials stated that they received intelligence information that members of the Yallenang TPNPB Battalion were in the vehicle. All passengers were ordered to get off, raise their hands, and kneel as their luggage was searched.

Four people were detained: Sapius Ou (25, driver), Beicham Jakson Orpan (27), Alpini Soll (16), and Ober Magayang (25). Two other female passengers were allowed to leave. The prisoners' faces were reportedly covered with duct tape.

Beicham Jakson Orpan was separated from the others and taken to the riverbank, where Marine personnel beat him repeatedly. After being returned to the post, despite experiencing dizziness and loss of consciousness, he was reportedly electrocuted and beaten again with a wooden plank on his back. The torture continued by placing a snake around Orpan's neck until

he could barely breathe, as well as threats to drown him in boiling water to get him to confess to being a member of the TPNPB Yallenang Battalion. Unable to withstand the physical and psychological pressure, Orpan eventually confessed, and the torture was stopped.

The four detainees were detained overnight. After intervention and pressure from community representatives and relatives to the Yahukimo Police, they were released on June 11, 2026 at around 14.30 West Papua Time. Until the Human Rights Monitor report was published, the Habema Task Force, the Marine Corps, and the Yahukimo Police did not issue an official statement regarding the arrest or torture allegations.[47]

3. On June 15, 2026 — Shooting of a Student in Blue River, Yahukimo

On June 15, 2026, it was reported that there was a shooting of a student in Kali Biru, Yahukimo, allegedly carried out by Indonesian military personnel. This incident was recorded in the KNPB report on the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Papua, and added to the list of civilian casualties including children and students in the actions of security forces in the region.

4. On June 17, 2026 — Arrest, Torture, and Execution of Yosan Suhun by the Joint Forces in Dekai, Yahukimo

The most documented event in June 2026 occurred in Dekai, Yahukimo Regency. On June 17, 2026 at around 10.30 a.m. West Papua time, Yosan Suhuniap (20 years old), a young Papuan native who according to the TPNPB served as a Major in the XVI Yahukimo Kodap Command, was riding a motorcycle to visit his family members near SMP Negeri 1 Dekai. After leaving the family residence, he was intercepted by joint security personnel using two Dalmas vehicles.

Witnesses reported that security personnel swarmed Suhuniap, physically assaulted him, and forcibly dragged him to one of the vehicles before leaving the site. His family received no official notification of his whereabouts, legal status, or place of detention.

On June 18, 2026 at around 08.00 am West Papua Time, relatives were informed that Suhuniap's body was at Yahukimo Regional Hospital. The family had difficulty accessing the body due to security restrictions imposed by TNI personnel. After communication with Yahukimo Police officers, the body was finally handed over to church and family representatives for burial.

The TPNPB, through its spokesman, Sebby Sambom, stated that Suhuniap was arrested without resistance, tortured, and killed by Indonesian military forces, with the body taken to the hospital at around 21:00 West Papua Time on the same day. The TPNPB announced national mourning over his death.

Although Suhuniap was reportedly affiliated with the TPNPB, his status as a member of an armed group did not deprive him of legal protection once he was arrested and placed under the control of state authorities. According to Joint Article 3 of the 1949 Geneva Convention, a person detained or *Out of Combat* In non-international armed conflicts, they must be treated humanely and protected from execution, torture, and cruel treatment. Indonesia is also bound by Articles 6 and 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) which protect the right to life and prohibit torture. This case raises serious concerns about arbitrary detention, torture, and unlawful deprivation of the right to life.[48]

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[47] http://www.asia-pacific-solidarity.net/news/2026-06-12/joint-security-force-members-arbitrarily-detain-four-indigenous-papuans-one-detainee-allegedly-tortured-during-detention.html

[48] http://www.asia-pacific-solidarity.net/news/2026-06-25/security-forces-alleged-of-unlawfully-executing-tpnpb-member-yahukimo.html

5. On June 18, 2026 — Drone Attack That Injured Civilians in Danggoa Village, Intan Jaya

On June 18, 2026 at around 13.00 Papua time, an explosion occurred in Danggoa Village, Agisiga District, Intan Jaya Regency, which injured two indigenous Papuan women who were washing garden produce (petatas and vegetables) in the Danggoa river after returning from the garden. One victim was critically injured, while the other managed to avoid the forest.

The TPNPB accused security forces of carrying out attacks using drones or drones, with grenade-type explosives released from the air. Amnesty International's Papua Action Group Indonesia (GA-Papua AII) strongly condemned the incident, insisting that the victims were civilians who were not involved in the conflict, and urged a thorough investigation. GA-Papua AII Coordinator Wegobi Pigai stated that this incident "shows that this incident is not a TPNPB OPM force that is being sought through military operations, but targeting civilians" and added to the poor track record of military operations in Intan Jaya.

TNI Koops Habema in his official statement expressed concern and stated that based on the operation records, there were no TNI patrols moving to or carrying out activities in Danggoa Village at the time of the incident, and there was no use of grenades or explosives by TNI personnel in the area. The TNI emphasized that it respects the ongoing investigation process.[49]

6. On June 26–27, 2026 — Massive Military Operation in Agisiga District: Burning of Houses, Churches, and Mass Evacuations

From the evening of June 26 to June 27, 2026 afternoon, security forces launched a large-scale sweeping operation in Agisiga District, Intan Jaya Regency, which included the villages of Danggoa, Mbamogo, Soali, and surrounding areas. This operation involved ground operations and air strikes using drones and military helicopters.

TPNPB through Sebby Sambom reported that civilian homes, churches, and other facilities were burned. Military forces reportedly took over the Church of Saint Paul Nabuni Mbamogo since Friday night, June 26, 2026. Terrified civilians fled to the forests and some walked to Sugapa City to seek shelter. Gunfire was reported to be still heard until the afternoon of June 27.

The operation is a continuation of an escalation that has been going on since mid-May 2026, when an airstrike on Mbamogo Village injured a number of Catholics on May 17, 2026. According to reports, the authorities directed the operation to attack Aibon Kogeya, the Commander of the TPNPB Kodap III Ndugama Derakma of the Dullamo Battalion. The TPNPB considers the use of heavy weapons in the operation in Intan Jaya a war crime and crimes against humanity, and urges the UN through the Security Council and the Human Rights Council to conduct an investigation.[50]

7. On June 29, 2026 — A series of shootings of civilians in Intan Jaya: Oto Tigau, Two Teenagers, and GKI Pastor

On June 29, 2026, there were a series of shooting incidents that resulted in civilian casualties in several locations in Intan Jaya Regency.

a. The shooting of Oto Tigau (Elianus Agimbau) in Mamba Village, Sugapa

Oto Tigau (19 years old), also known as Elianus Agimbau, a shepherd and village official, was shot dead in Mamba Village, Sugapa District. The victim's family and witnesses denied the

[49] https://suarapapua.com/2026/06/20/ga-papua-aii-desak-usut-kasus-ledakan-di-kampung-danggoa/
[50] https://suarapapua.com/2026/06/27/distrik-agisiga-membara-rumah-dan-gereja-dibakar-warga-mengungsi/#respond

official TNI version that stated that Tigau was killed in a shootout with the TPNPB-OPM. According to testimony compiled by Suara Papua, on June 29 in Mamba there was no gunfire. Tigau was stopped and arrested along with a motorcycle taxi driver, Jairus Lawiya, at around 11:00 p.m. while they were on their way to the Dukcapil office. Tigau was allegedly detained, tortured, and shot after being in the possession of the authorities. The family confirmed that Tigau did not carry a machete as claimed by the TNI.

The Head of Information of the TNI Habema Koops, Lt. Col. Inf M. Wirya Arthadiguna, stated that Tigau was the Deputy Operations Commander of the Metua Kodap VIII/Intan Jaya Battalion and was killed in gunfire after TNI personnel detected four people moving towards the post at night. The TNI claimed to find the body along with a machete at the location the next day. Until this report was compiled, there were two conflicting chronological versions, and the family demanded an independent investigation.

b. Shooting of Two Teenagers in Titigi Village, Sugapa

On the same day, Daud Hagismijau and Kiko Hagismijau, two teenagers under the age of 18, were reportedly shot in Tigagi Village, Sugapa District, while they were working on the construction of the St. Francis Xaverius Titigi Catholic Church. Both suffered gunshot wounds to the legs and hamstrings. The TPNPB accused the Indonesian military as the perpetrators, and considered the shooting of teenagers who were building a church as a form of crime against humanity. The military apparatus reportedly immediately controlled the main route from Sugapa to Titigi to the Puncak Regency area after the shooting.[51]

c. Shooting of Vehicles of Pastors and Church Workers in Bilogai

Still on June 29, 2026, the vehicle ridden by RD Yanuarius Yance Yogi, the Parish Priest of Bilogai and the Dean of the Dekenat of Moni Puncak from the Diocese of Timika, was the target of a shooting. This incident adds to the list of attacks on church facilities and personnel in Intan Jaya during that period.[52]

June 2026 Patterns and Context

June 2026 shows two patterns of violence that take place simultaneously. First, security forces, especially the TNI and Marines, carry out arrests without warrants, torture during interrogations (including severe physical torture and death threats), and extrajudicial executions of individuals who have been in their control. The cases of Beicham Jakson Orpan in Yahukimo and Yosan Suhuniap in Dekai are the most explicit examples of this pattern. Second, military operations in Intan Jaya, which include drone strikes, land sweeps, and the burning of houses and churches, have caused civilian casualties, including women, adolescents, and children, and forced thousands of residents to flee. The attacks on the priest's vehicle and the shooting of teenagers who were building churches show that civic and religious spaces are not spared the impact of the operation.

The TPNPB, on the other hand, engages in gun contact that leads to civilian casualties, and claims responsibility for the deaths of individuals they accuse of being military agents. In some incidents such as the Oto Tigau shooting, there are sharp chronological differences

[51] https://jubi.id/rilis-pers/2026/dua-remaja-di-intan-jaya-dilaporkan-ditembak/#1

[52] https://suarapapua.com/2026/07/02/aparat-makin-brutal-apa-yang-sebenarnya-terjadi-antara-mei-juni-2026-di-intan-jaya/#respond

between the authorities' version and the family and witness versions, reflecting the difficulty of obtaining accountability amid access restrictions and impunity.

Development of Human Rights and Conflict in the Land of Papua, Indonesia. Covering events from April 1 to June 30, 2026 (Second Quarter 2026).[53]

Table of Breach and Casualty Data by Quarter

Violations	Q3 2025	Q4 2025	Q1 2026	Q2 2026
Torture	8 victims in 5 cases	13 victims in 4 cases	38 victims in 16 cases	22 victims in 9 cases
Freedom of expression	27 victims in 5 cases	15 victims in 4 cases	More than 7 victims in 4 cases	More than 12 victims in 3 cases
Murder	7 victims in 7 cases	21 victims in 7 cases	9 victims in 4 cases	24 victims in 11 cases
Enforced disappearances	-	3 victims in 2 cases	-	2 victims in 1 case
Threats/intimidation	More than 100 victims in 6 cases	More than 12 victims in 2 cases	More than 12 victims in 6 cases	11 and dozens of other victims in 5 cases
Criminalization	3 victims in 3 cases	1 victim in 1 case	3 victims in 2 cases	Hundreds of victims in 3 cases
Mistreatment	34 victims in 11 cases	40 victims in 15 cases	More than 22 victims in 6 cases	More than 51 victims in 14 cases
Cultural rights	-	Hundreds of victims in 2 cases	-	Dozens of victims in 4 cases
Arbitrary detention and arrest	75 victims in 16 cases	28 victims in 9 cases	125 victims in 32 cases	37 victims in 18 cases
Freedom of assembly	More than 27 victims in 5 cases	14 victims in 3 cases	More than 6 victims in 3 cases	More than dozens of victims in 3 cases
All other offences: health, employment, food, environment, information, housing, fair trial, belief & religion	8 victims and dozens of other victims in 7 cases	3 and hundreds of other victims in 3 cases	3 and thousands of victims in 2 cases	3 and dozens of victims in 2 cases
QUANTITY	118 and hundreds of other victims in 38 cases	101 and several hundred victims in 30 cases	166 and thousands more victims in 41 cases	121 and hundreds of other victims in 45 cases

VII. Human Rights Violations in West Papua — July 2026

July 2026 shows a widespread escalation of violence and involves both sides intensely. In contrast to previous months dominated by limited-scale ground operations, July recorded airstrikes, killings of civilians by non-state actors, as well as deaths of civilians in weapons contact in residential areas.

[53]Lih. https://humanrightsmonitor.org/wp-content/uploads/2026/08/HRM-PMR-2026-03-Q2-2026-Papua-Monitor-id.pdf#3#3

The most affected areas are Intan Jaya Regency (Central Papua) and Yahukimo Regency (Mountainous Papua), with the conflict expanding to Korowai and the Boven Digoel border. Most of the events at the end of June were only revealed and widely documented in early July, so they were included in this month's chronicle.

1. On July 1, 2026 — Discovery of Okto Tigau's Body: Alleged Torture and Extrajudicial Murder in Intan Jaya

On July 1, 2026, the body of Okto Tigau (19), a native Papuan farmer, was found by residents in Intan Jaya Regency. This discovery became the entrance to the revelation of a series of tortures that occurred two days earlier.

Komnas HAM, based on field monitoring on July 3–5, 2026, concluded that Okto Tigau and another resident, Yerinus Lawiya, were arrested by members of the TNI on Jalan Mamba on June 29, 2026 at around 11.00 West Papua Time. Both were taken to the Rajawali 4 Task Force TNI Post. Yerinus was later released, but Okto remained detained on the grounds of further investigation. While in the post, Okto was physically assaulted: beaten with his bare hands, his eyes were covered with cardboard and duct tape, and his hands were tied. Witnesses heard threats, *"If you are involved with the OPM, we will burn you."*[54]

Okto's body was found with five gunshot wounds, four sharp object stab wounds to the face, cut off right ear, and gouged/stabbed to the left eye. Komnas HAM confirmed that Okto Tigau had no criminal record and was known to be a farmer; The Intan Jaya Police and the Intan Jaya Regent both confirmed his status as a civilian.

The victim's family denied the TNI's version that said Okto was killed in the shootout. According to the testimony of the family and witnesses, on June 29 in Mamba there was no gunfire; Okto was stopped and arrested on his way to the Dukcapil office. Amnesty International Indonesia urges a transparent and independent investigation, not only for Okto Tigau but also for other victims in Intan Jaya.[55]

2. On July 2, 2026 — Death of Pregnant Woman Melkiana Duwitau due to Gunshot Wounds in Sugapa, Intan Jaya

On the night of July 2, 2026, Melkiana Duwitau (also known as Markina Sondegau), a pregnant woman with a gestational age of 32 weeks, died after being shot inside her home in Wando Village, Sugapa District, Intan Jaya Regency. She was evacuated to the Sugapa Health Center, but her life and the baby she was carrying could not be saved.[56]

Komnas HAM found eight bullet holes on the wall of the victim's house. Based on the repositioning of the direction of the shots, the direction of the bullets entering was strongly suspected to have come from the Pamtas 744 Task Force Post and the Elang Post which were located on a hill. This incident occurred in the midst of gun contact between the security forces and the TPNPB around the residents' settlements. The Regent of Intan Jaya, Aner Maisini, openly stated that in military operations, the impact was felt by innocent civilians.[57]

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[54] https://rri.co.id/nasional/2574681/komnas-ham-temukan-dugaan-pelanggaran-ham-di-intan-jaya#1

[55] https://suarapapua.com/2026/07/06/keluarga-bantah-versi-tni-oto-tigau-ditahan-disiksa-lalu-ditembak-mati/#respond

[56] https://www.detik.com/sulsel/hukum-dan-kriminal/d-8558903/ibu-hamil-tewas-dalam-kontak-tembak-tni-vs-opm-di-intan-jaya

[57] https://seputarpapua.com/view/diduga-terjadi-pelanggaran-ham-pada-kematian-okto-tigau-dan-markina-sondegau-di-intan-jaya.html

3. On July 2, 2026 — Shooting and Burning of PT AMA Aircraft; U.S. Citizen Pilot Killed in Yahukimo

On July 2, 2026 at around 06.30 West Papua Time, a pioneer aircraft belonging to PT Associated Mission Aviation (AMA) of the Pilatus type departed from Wamena Airport to Balinggama Airport, Ipdeheik Airport, Yahukimo Regency. The plane was carrying one pilot and seven civilian passengers. After landing and unloading, a group of people claiming to be TPNPB attacked and set fire to the plane.

The pilot of the United States, Nicholas F. Goselin, was shot dead. All seven passengers survived without injury. The TPNPB through its spokesman, Sebby Sambom, claimed responsibility and stated that the flight violated the flight ban they set, as they accused the TNI of often using civilian aircraft to transport personnel and logistics to conflict zones.[58]

Amnesty International Indonesia called the incident a "tragic human rights violation" and affirmed that the deliberate killing of civilians is a violation of the right to life and a gross violation of humanitarian principles.[59]

4. On July 3–5, 2026 — Mass Evacuation and Military Operations in Intan Jaya

Throughout early July, military operations and weapons contacts continued in Sugapa and Agisiga Districts, Intan Jaya Regency. The KNPB reported that military forces took over the Church of Saint Paul Nabuni Mbamogo and conducted operations in a number of villages in Agisiga and Hitadipa Districts. Gun contact in the city of Sugapa on July 1, 2026 caused civilians to evacuate and homes to be damaged.

The Papuan Law Enforcement and Human Rights Coalition noted that from May to early July 2026, 14 civilians were victims of armed conflict in Intan Jaya: five died and nine were injured. The victims included women, children, and one fetus that died in the womb of its mother who was shot.[60]

5. On July 20–21, 2026 — Execution of Three Civilians by TPNPB in Yahukimo

On July 20 and 21, 2026, TPNPB Kodap XVI Yahukimo together with TPNPB Kodap III Ndugama Derakma executed three indigenous Papuan civilians around Trans Papua Road, Seradala District, Yahukimo Regency.[61]

The TPNPB through Sebby Sambom claimed that the three victims were Indonesian military intelligence agents. On July 20, 2026, a woman from Yahukimo was executed during the TPNPB *Sweeping* on Jalan Trans Papua. A day later, July 21, 2026, two other civilians later identified as Yantinus Kogoya and his wife, Shelly Wenda were also executed on the same charges.

The TPNPB stated that it was ready to take responsibility and called the execution a warning to residents affiliated with military intelligence. Koops TNI Habema strongly denied the claim and emphasized that the three victims were purely civilians: a married couple and a woman from the Unaukam tribe. The bodies of the victims were evacuated by the TNI-Polri, and the evacuation process was marked by gunfire.[62]

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[58] https://www.bbc.com/indonesia/articles/cx2vrgz84l9o?at_medium=RSS&at_campaign=rss#1

[59] https://www.amnesty.id/kabar-terbaru/siaran-pers/indonesia-unlawful-killing-of-us-pilot-in-papua-must-be-investigated/07/2026/

[60] https://www.rakyatpos.id/2026/07/14-warga-dilaporkan-menjadi-korban-konflik-bersenjata-di-intan-jaya.html

[61] https://papua.tribunnews.com/news/127951/organisasi-papua-merdeka-klaim-tembak-mati-3-orang-di-yahukimo-tni-tegaskan-korban-warga-sipil?utm_content=headline-primary&utm_medium=widget-homepage&utm_source=papua.tribunnews.com

[62] https://www.nadipapua.com/post-tpnpb-sebut-lima-alasan-eksekusi-yantinus-kogoya-dan-shelly-wenda-di-yahukimo-1938

6. On July 22, 2026 — The Beginning of a Massive Military Operation in Korowai, Yahukimo

On July 22, 2026, the TNI launched a military operation into the Korowai area, Yahukimo Regency, which lasted until the end of July and continued into August. This operation caused hundreds of civilians to flee to the forest.

The TPNPB claimed that the gun contact between the TPNPB Kodap XVI Yahukimo troops and the Indonesian military in Korowai lasted from July 19 to 30, 2026. In the claim, the TPNPB said that four Indonesian military personnel were killed, one TPNPB member named Estibaga Heluka was killed, three civilians were killed, and hundreds of civilians were displaced to forests in Yahukimo Regency, Pegunungan Bintang, Asmat, and around Boven Digoel. The TPNPB also claimed that the TNI deployed three military helicopters and carried out aerial shooting and bomb attacks targeting civilian settlements.[63]

A junior high school student, Victor Bahabol, died in the Korowai forest while his family was displaced by a military operation that took place since July 19, 2026.

7. On July 26–27, 2026 — Komnas HAM Releases Findings of Alleged Human Rights Violations in Intan Jaya

On July 26-27, 2026, Komnas HAM officially announced the findings of alleged human rights violations in the death of Okto Tigau and the shooting of Markina Sondegau in Intan Jaya Regency. The Head of the Papua Komnas HAM Representative Office, Frits B. Ramandey, stated that based on field monitoring, statements from a number of parties, and a review of the scene of the incident, it was found that allegations of human rights violations were found in both incidents.[64]

Komnas HAM concluded that Okto Tigau, who had been accused of being a member of OPM, was not proven to be involved and was only a farmer. The violence he experienced during interrogation, including beatings, blindfolding, handcuffs, and threats of arson, amounted to a violation of the right to freedom from torture and cruel, inhuman, and degrading treatment.[65]

Patterns and Context July 2026

July 2026 shows two patterns of violence that take place simultaneously and reinforce each other. First, security forces, especially the TNI, make arrests without legal procedures followed by torture during interrogations, as well as extrajudicial killings of individuals who have been in their control. The Okto Tigau case is the most documented example: Komnas HAM explicitly mentions alleged torture that led to death, with injuries that indicate extraordinary cruelty. Second, military operations in residential areas in Intan Jaya and Korowai have resulted in civilian casualties, including pregnant women and students, as well as mass displacement. Air strikes and the use of military helicopters in areas inhabited by civilians raise serious questions about the principles of proportionality and distinction in international humanitarian law.

At the same time, the TPNPB has publicly claimed responsibility for the killings of civilians it accuses of being intelligence agents, including the execution of a married couple. Amnesty International asserts that the deliberate killing of civilians by any actor is an unjustifiable violation of the right to life. Indigenous Papuan civilians are again the most vulnerable, caught between state repression and non-state armed violence.

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[63] https://suarapapua.com/2026/07/31/tpnpb-klaim-empat-aparat-militer-indonesia-tertembak-di-korowai/

[64] https://seputarpapua.com/view/diduga-terjadi-pelanggaran-ham-pada-kematian-okto-tigau-dan-markina-sondegau-di-intan-jaya.html

[65] Ibid

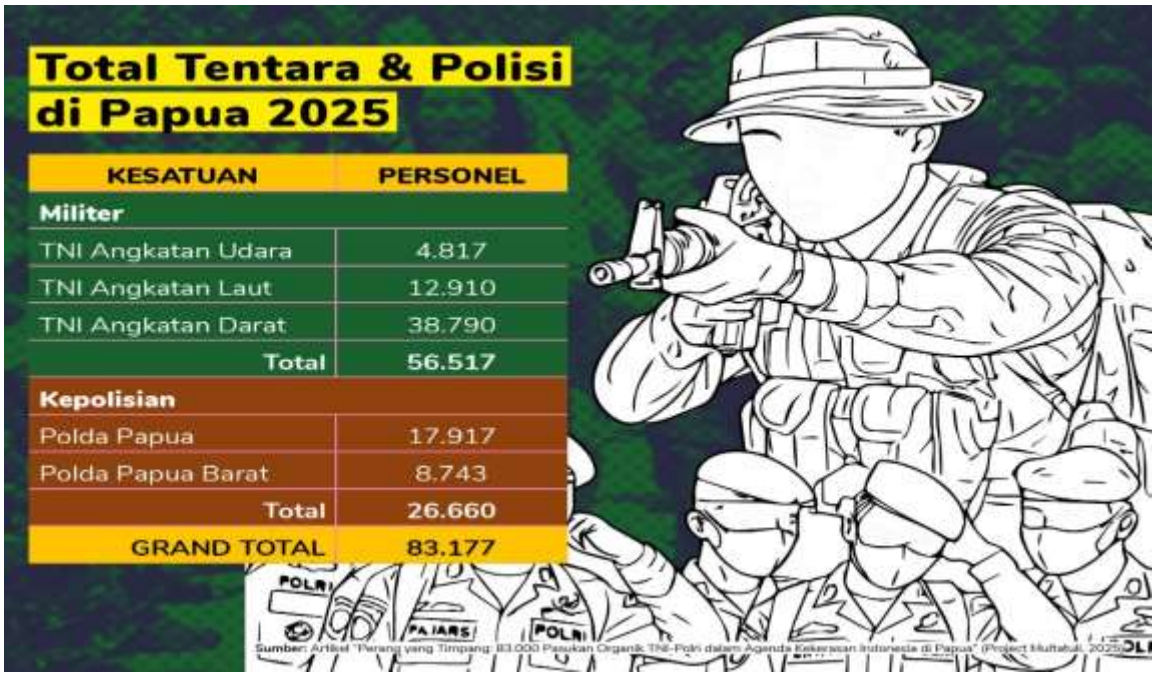
CHAPTER II.
CONFLICT ZONES IN WEST PAPUA

The armed conflict in Papua is rooted in fundamental differences of opinion regarding the political status of Papua since the process of Indonesian annexation and occupation of West Papua in May 1963, including the implementation of the 1969 People's Opinion Determination (Pepera) which did not apply the democratic principle of "one man one vote". This difference in interpretation of history continues to trigger prolonged conflicts in West Papua to this day.[66]

In addition to historical-political factors, military expansion has deepened the political and humanitarian crisis in West Papua. The presence of the armed apparatus which is increasingly expanded with military posts, security operations, and the security of national strategic projects (PSN) is considered to deprive civilians of living space and deepen fear and intimidation.[67] Many parties consider that the security approach for many years has proven to fail to solve the root of the problem, instead widening social trauma, increasing the displacement rate, and deepening public distrust of the state. The state budget is also spent more on security approaches than on the fulfillment of basic people's rights such as health, education, and infrastructure.[68]

Through this report, we limit ourselves to explaining a brief chronicle in several areas in the Land of Papua where until now there is still a conflict between the TNI/Polri Vs TPNPB. We limit it to the last 6 months, January-July 2026.

We will describe the general situation of the conflict and its impact on civilians in a number of areas where there is still an armed conflict between the TNI-Polri Vs TPNPB. In particular, we mention 7 districts that are currently conflict areas, especially from January-July 2026.



[66] Lih. Pieter Drooglver, "An Act of Free Choice: Decolonisation and the Right to Self-Determination in West Papua." Oneworld Publications, Tahun Terbit: 2009. Halaman 700-747.

[67] https://suarapapua.com/2026/05/22/front-rakyat-domberai-militer-rebut-ruang-sipil-anggaran-habis-bayar-keamanan/

[68] Ibid

I. CONFLICT IN INTAN JAYA REGENCY

1. The Roots of the Conflict

The area that is now Intan Jaya Regency was originally part of Paniai Regency. Intan Jaya Regency was inaugurated as a new autonomous region on November 26, 2008 by the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, H. Mardiyanto. Based on official data released by the Central Papua Provincial Government in 2026, the total population of Intan Jaya Regency is 138,742 people.[69]

Intan Jaya Regency, Central Papua Province, has become one of the most intense points of armed conflict between TNI-Polri officers and armed groups (TPNPB) in recent years. This conflict has not only caused casualties from both sides of the conflict, but has also claimed many lives from civilians who were not involved.[70]

Based on various sources and testimonies from the parties as well as analysis from observers, human rights activists, and government officials, the roots of the conflict in Intan Jaya are multidimensional. One of the main factors in the conflict is the existence of the Wabu Block, a large gold deposit located in the Intan Jaya area. PT Aneka Tambang Tbk has mining plans in this area, which is feared to further escalate the armed conflict. In addition, it is also due to the armed conflict between the TNI/Polri and the TPNPB which significantly began in December 2021.[71]

The Intan Jaya conflict has deep and complex roots, including natural resource factors (Wabu Block), political disillusionment after the 2017 elections, as well as long-standing tensions between security forces and pro-independence groups.[72]

Civilian casualties are the most tragic impact of this conflict. From December 2021 to July 2026, dozens of civilians including pregnant women, priests, children, and workers fell victim to shelling from both sides.

The June-July 2026 period marked a serious escalation, with at least 7 violent incidents in less than two months, killing TNI soldiers, TPNPB members, pastors, civilian youth (Okto Tigau), and pregnant women (Melkiana Duwitau).

Conflicting claims between security forces and the TPNPB regarding the status of victims (whether members of armed groups or civilians) are a major obstacle to conflict resolution and justice.

A security approach alone has proven ineffective in ending conflicts. A comprehensive approach is needed that includes addressing the root causes of problems (natural resources, politics, welfare), inclusive dialogue, law enforcement against human rights violations, and maximum protection of civilians.

Without a fundamental change in approach, the armed conflict in Intan Jaya will continue to recur with casualties continuing to fall, especially from innocent civilians.[73]

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[69] https://papuatengahprov.go.id/2026/04/09/pemprov-merilis-jumlah-penduduk-papua-tengah-capai-138-juta-jiwa/
[70] https://www.antaranews.com/berita/2003661/pemuka-agama-seruhkan-akhiri-konflik-intan-jaya
[71] https://www.antaranews.com/berita/5633257/komnas-ham-papua-sayangkan-penyerangan-terhadap-masyarakat-sipil
[72] https://www.kompas.id/artikel/selesaikan-akar-permasalahan-di-intan-jaya
[73] https://www.bbc.com/indonesia/indonesia-56001504



The Regent of Intan Jaya, Aner Maisini, witnessed the victims and their families hug the victims who were killed by the Indonesian Military. He expressed his deep concern over the continued fall of victims in the midst of the Intan Jaya community. As a form of his grief and concern, he took off the official clothes he was wearing.
Aner Maisini said he was very moved to see his citizens who according to him continued to be victims.

2. Chronicle of the Intan Jaya Conflict in May-July 2026

1. On May 17, 2026, a grenade explosion in the courtyard of St. Paul's Nabuni Mbamogo Catholic Church and in Danggoa Village caused five civilians to be injured. Those who were victims of Pit Pogau, Robert Nabelau, Pius Pogau (these people were wounded by grenade explosions in the courtyard of the Catholic Church) and 2 other residents were injured by grenade explosions in Danggoa Village.[74]
2. On May 25, 2026, Luter Nabelau died at Mimika Hospital due to a grenade explosion wound on May 17, 2026.
3. On June 18, 2026, a Grenade (Drone) explosion in Danggoa Village injured Aliana Pogau and Ottopina Hogajau.
4. On June 27, 2026, Contact Shooting, Sweep and Burning. Officers entered Doggoa village and swept and burned residents' houses. Praka Bayu Oktara died and was injured in the shootout. The Caravan plane landed at Bilorai Airport for evacuation.
5. On June 29, 2026, there were three simultaneous incidents, 1). The vehicle of Father Dean RD Yanuarius Yance Yogi was shot on the Titigi-Mbamogo road, 2). Two young men were injured Ev. Elianus Agimbau was shot and killed at the Mbamogo Motorcycle Taxi base, Octo Tigau (19) was reported missing after being detained by an apparatus at the Rajawali Habema Post.[75]

[74] https://asiapacificreport.nz/2026/07/01/indonesian-soldiers-accused-of-wounding-two-papuan-teenagers-in-titigi/
[75] TNI mengidentifikasi jenazah sebagai Okto Tigau, yang disebut sebagai Wakil Komandan Operasi Batalyon Metua Kodap VIII/Intan Jaya dan anggota TPNPB-OPM. Okto diduga terlibat dalam sejumlah aksi kekerasan di Intan Jaya, termasuk

6. On July 1, 2026, Octo Tipagau's body was found behind the Rajawali Habema Post with five gunshot wounds to the chest and scars of persecution. The victim was buried side by side with Ev. Elianus Agimbau.
7. On Thursday, July 2, 2026 at around 20.00 Papua time, there was a shooting in Wando Village, Sugapa District. Melkiana Duwitau, a 31-year-old pregnant woman with a 32-week gestational age, was shot inside her house. The bullet penetrated the wall of the house and hit the victim until he died.[76]

The shots reportedly came from the direction of the J2 complex (Bilogai Village near PLTD) which is referred to as the location of non-organic TNI troops. This incident occurred when there was a gun contact between TNI troops and the TPNPB group under Post J2.

The impact of Melkiana's death triggered a demonstration of thousands of residents in Sugapa District on July 3, 2026, expressing grief and protesting against the series of armed violence that is considered to continue to threaten the safety of civilians.

3. Chronology of the Shooting of Father Yance Yogi's Entourage[77]

Since June 26, 27, 28, and 29, 2026, there has been a sweep and weapon contact between the TNI and TPNPB which is still ongoing, causing the burning of residents' houses in Danggoa Village (next to the River from Titigi).

1). Chronology of Monday, June 29, 2026 The Shooting of Father Yance Yogi's Car[78]

1). 11.30 – 12.00 Papua Time (Preparation and Departure)

In the context of the construction of the new church of St. Francis Xaverius Titigi Parish, the Titigi pastoral team together with Father Yance Yogi's entourage loaded building materials to be taken across the Wabu River, Titigi Region, Intan Jaya Regency, Central Papua.

Inside the white car, there was Father Yance Yogi and a number of local residents or Catholics. Two of them were sitting in the back of the vehicle.



Based on the documentation, the damage to the car was seen on the roof, right front door, and front of the vehicle.

2). 12.15 Papua Time (at the time of the shooting)

Suddenly, a barrage of shots were fired by an Unknown Person (OTK) who was allegedly strong from the TNI towards the white car. This intense shot hit the vehicle body at several points, causing damage to the outside of the car.

penembakan aparat keamanan, penembakan pekerja sipil, penyiksaan warga, dan intimidasi terhadap masyarakat. Sementara keluarga korban dan Bupati Intan Jaya menyebut Okto sebagai warga sipil, bukan anggota kelompok bersenjata.

[76] https://www.antaranews.com/berita/5633257/komnas-ham-papua-sayangkan-penyerangan-terhadap-masyarakat-sipil

[77] Lih. Laporan Kronik Penembakan Mobil Pastor Dekan Moni-Puncak pada 3 Juli 2026, halaman 1-3.

[78] https://jubi.id/meepago/2026/mobil-yang-ditumpangi-pimpinan-gereja-katolik-ditembak-di-intan-jaya/

3). 12.20 Papua Time (Impact on Victims)

As a result of the shots that targeted the vehicle, two residents or Catholics who were sitting in the back of the car were hit by bullet projectiles. The two victims were:

1. Daud Hagisimijau
2. Kiko Hagisimijau



4). 12.40 Papua Time (Evacuation)

After the situation was felt to be quite under control, the group immediately left the scene to save themselves. The two injured victims were then evacuated to the Parish Priest of Saint Francis Xaverius Titigi to get emergency medical help.

2). Testimony of Pastor Yance Yogi, Pr.

The following is a direct statement from Father Yance Yogi regarding the incident in Titigi on June 29, 2026:

"*On June 29, 2026, I was with the people in Titigi. I accompanied Mr. Willy (Chairman of PT. TJP in Intan Jaya) in the implementation of the construction of the bridge in Titigi. When we were working until 15.30 WIT, there was a gun contact between the TNI/Polri and TPNPB/OPM around the Wabu River. Seeing this situation, I invited the company to immediately go up to Titigi to anticipate the danger.*

I, the company, employees, and the people of Titigi Parish, rode the excavator en masse to Titigi. However, before reaching our destination, our group was blocked by bullet fire. One of the people who was also an employee was shot. We all immediately got off the excavator and knelt for a moment around the machine for shelter.

Fifty minutes later, I was on the road with the Titigi people. I immediately contacted the people to bring the pastoral car (white car), the preachers, and the BPGS who were all wearing robes. They picked us up at the scene, then we all got into the car.

As we were about to advance, the people who had been in the car were again targeted by gunfire. A sniper fired at the roof of the car until it penetrated the front middle seat. However, we were grateful to God that I, the sisters, the preachers, and the BPGS who were wearing robes were able to survive the incident.

Regarding this car shooting, we will process it legally by encouraging the perpetrator, whom we suspect to be TNI Habema—to immediately take responsibility and face the authorities. We will continue this process and hope that our togetherness and cooperation will continue in the future."

3). Chronology of the Arrest and Death of Pastor Elianus Agimbau

At the same time as the shooting of Father Yance's car, two civil society members were arrested in the name of Arnol Agimbau and Elianus Agimbau in different locations. Both were interrogated in Titigi.

After undergoing interrogation, Arnol Agimbau was returned to his family in the capital city of Sugapa District. However, Pastor Elianus Agimbau was found lifeless in the bushes around Titigi Village, precisely in the Mbamogo Base area. He was allegedly killed by the TNI and his body was hidden.

The body of Pastor Elianus Agimbau was found on June 30, 2026 at Pangkalan Mbamogo (the intersection between Titigi, Danggoa, Mbamogo, and Mamba) and was immediately evacuated to Sugapa Hospital. The deceased was then buried on July 1, 2026.

4). Chronology of the Discovery of Okto Tigau's Body

On July 1, 2026, when the community was burying the body of the late Rev. Elianus Agimbau, the family of Tigau and Sani began to question the whereabouts of Okto Tigau because he had not returned home for three days. His family then found Okto Tigau's body in Mamba, near the Maleo Post.

Five gunshot holes were found all over his body and his ears were cut off. Okto Tigau is suspected to be a person kept by the TNI to seek information about the movement of the TPNPB-OPM.

5). Chronology of the Shooting of Merkiana Duwitau (7 Months Pregnant Woman)

Name : Merkiana Duwitau
Age : 31 Years
Place/Date of Birth: 13 January 1995, Wandoga – Intan Jaya
Condition: 7 months pregnant





On July 2, 2026, at around 19.30 WIT, a barrage of gunshots was heard around the Tugapa area (J2) in the direction of Wando Village. The first shots came from the direction of Wandoga towards the J2 TNI Post (allegedly from TPNPB/OPM). In return, the TNI from J2 opened fire towards residential areas around Tugapa-Wandoga.

When Mrs. Merkiana Duwitau heard the gunshots, which also hit her house, she tried to seek shelter by lowering her head inside. However, the stray bullet hit her left shoulder. The family immediately called an ambulance, and the victim is currently undergoing intensive treatment at a hospital in Yokatapa.

4. Conflict Patterns and Characteristics

Based on the chronicles above, several patterns can be identified:

1. Almost every shooting incident gave birth to two conflicting versions of the TNI/POLRI claiming that the victim was a member of an armed group, while the TPNPB/family stated that the victim was a civilian.
2. Civilians, including pregnant women, children, and priests, are victims in this conflict.
3. The conflict has forced hundreds to thousands of residents to flee their hometowns.
4. The intensity of the conflict increased in certain periods, with June-July 2026 showing a very significant escalation.

5. Conclusion of the Intan Jaya Regency Conflict

1. Context and Root of the Problem. The armed conflict in Intan Jaya Regency, Central Papua, is a multidimensional crisis that cannot be seen as a security issue alone. Rooted in a combination of complex factors, namely the seizure of strategic natural resources (Wabu Block by PT Antam), political disappointment after the 2017 Regional Elections, and ideological tensions between TNI/Polri officers and pro-independence groups (TPNPB) – this conflict has been going on for a long time and has shown a significant escalation since December 2021.
2. Escalation and Humanitarian Crisis (May-July 2026 Period).
   The period from June to July 2026 marks the peak of an alarming escalation of violence. The series of events in less than two months shows an increase in the intensity of attacks and the use of weapons of war (grenades, drones, and large-scale sweeps) that not only target the authorities, but systematically threaten civilians. Critical incidents such as the shooting of a civilian youth who was found dead with gunshot wounds and scars (Okto Tigau), as well as the death of a pregnant woman (Melkiana Duwitau) due to gunfire from a position of the authorities, reflect the failure to protect non-combatants.
3. Patterns and Barriers to Resolution. There are recurring patterns that are the main barriers to conflict resolution:
   1) Each event always gives birth to two different versions; the authorities claim the victims as members of armed groups, while the families and the TPNPB declare that they are civilians. This creates a fog of information and hampers the process of enforcing justice.
   2) Pastors, pregnant women, children, and youth have been killed, forcing thousands of residents to evacuate and causing collective trauma in the community.
   3) The (military) security approach proved ineffective and instead triggered counter-resistance, created a cycle of violence that continued to repeat, and triggered mass demonstrations of citizens demanding protection.
4. The conflict in Intan Jaya will not be resolved as long as the approach taken is still one-sided and ignores the root of the problem.
5. Without a fundamental change in the settlement strategy, the armed conflict in Intan Jaya will continue to recur and the casualties of innocent civilians will continue to fall.

II. NDUGA REGENCY CONFLICT

1. Roots of conflict

Nduga Regency is the result of the expansion of the Jayawijaya Main Regency. This regency was created on January 4, 2008 with the Legal Basis: Law Number 6 of 2008 and inaugurated on June 21, 2008 by the Minister of Home Affairs. Nduga Regency has its capital in

Kenyam. As per the data The 2024 Dukcapil data in Nduga district has 112.17 thousand people.[79]

For a long time, this district has a long history of armed conflicts. The conflict in Nduga is not a single event, but an accumulation of various incidents that have lasted for a long time.

The Historical Roots of the Conflict Since the 1960s. The roots of the conflict in Nduga are said to have existed since the 1960s. A number of children who were victims of the conflict at that time, such as Egianus Kogeya, later grew up and became leaders of armed groups as a form of resistance.[80] In addition to vertical conflicts with the authorities, there are also horizontal conflicts between tribes. In 2004, there was a war between the Nduga Tribe and the Damal Tribe in Timika, and in 2017, a tribal war broke out again in Nduga triggered by a murder case in Timika in 2016.

Peak of Conflict (2018 - 2019). This period became the darkest chapter in the history of the Nduga conflict where there was a murder of workers on December 1, 2018. This event became the main trigger for the escalation of the conflict. The TPNPB group led by Egianus Kogoya attacked and killed 20 people consisting of 19 bridge construction project workers and one member of the TNI.[81]

After the massacre, security forces launched a military operation to pursue the armed group. This operation triggered mass panic, resulting in thousands of residents fleeing to the forest. The conflict claimed many lives. A total of 263 civilians were reported killed in the conflict from December 2018 to July 2020, mostly due to starvation during the forest evacuation.[82]

The conflict has also triggered other humanitarian tragedies, such as the resignation of the Deputy Regent of Nduga, Wentius Nemiangge, on December 24, 2019, as a form of protest against the violence that continues to take victims.[83]



[79] https://aceh.tribunnews.com/2023/04/20/video-profil-kabupaten-nduga-di-papua-pegunungan-yang-jadi-daerah-rawan-kkb.

[80] https://www.beritasatu.com/news/545765/siapakah-egianus-kogeya-sebenarnya

[81] Lih. Markus Haluk, "Konflik Nduga dan Tragedi Kemanuiaan Papua. Pen. Honai Center for Peace And Humanism, 2029, Hal. 6.

[82] https://regional.kompas.com/read/2019/12/31/06360091/setahun-konflik-di-nduga-papua-ribuan-warga-mengungsi-hingga-wakil-bupati?utm_source=RD&utm_medium=inart&utm_campaign=khiprd

[83] https://papua.tribunnews.com/2019/12/31/1-tahun-konflik-nduga-pembantaian-pekerja-ribuan-warga-mengungsi-hingga-wabup-mengundurkan-diri?page=3

2. Susi Air Pilot Hostage Taking

The incident that became the starting point of various subsequent incidents was the hostage taking of the Susi Air pilot, Captain Philip Mark Mehrtens, by the TPNPB on February 7, 2023.[84] The pilot was taken hostage after landing his plane at Paro Airport, Nduga Regency. He was only released after about 1.5 years, on September 21, 2024, to be precise.[85]

3. Casualties from the TNI in three years (2023-2026)

Based on the data collected, there were at least 19 TNI soldiers who died in various incidents in Nduga during the 2023-2026 period. The details are as follows:

1. On April 15, 2023: 5 TNI soldiers were killed in a TPNPB attack in Mugi District.[86]
2. In September 2023: There were reports from the TPNPB claiming that 9 of its members were killed in gun contact, as well as other reports that 4 TNI soldiers were evacuated after a shootout with the KKB.[87]
3. On March 22, 2024: 2 TNI soldiers were killed in an attack in Ndugama Derakma.
4. On January 8, 2026: 1 TNI soldier (Praka Satrio Tino Taopan) was killed in a shooting incident in Yuguru District.
5. On April 29, 2026: 1 TNI soldier (Pratu Aprianus) died in gunfire.
6. In May 2026 (inconsistent reports): There were reports of the discovery of 4 dead TNI soldiers as well as other reports of 1 TNI soldier killed in gunfire with the TPNPB

4. Civilian Casualties

For civilians, there have been various incidents that have killed dozens of people, both as a result of TPNPB actions and in other incidents involving apparats (TNI/Polri).

1. On August 16, 2023, 3 civilians (two of whom were civil servants) were shot dead by the TPNPB in Yasoma Village.
2. In February 2024, 3 civilians and 1 TNI soldier were injured in a clash between groups in Kenyam City.
3. In July 2024, at least 3 civilians were killed in intergroup conflict in Kenyam District.
4. In September 2024, at least 5 people were killed in tribal conflicts in Healekma Village.
5. In March 2025, a civilian named Abral Wandikbo was found dead with a mutilation wound after being arrested by TNI officers.[88]
6. By 2025, Volunteers recorded more than 1,000 Nduga internally displaced persons dying at the evacuation sites.
7. In December 2025, A 7-year-old child was reported killed in a military operation.
8. In 2026, Komnas HAM recorded at least 5 civilians killed in the case in Nduga. There were also reports of 9 civilians being shot dead by the TPNPB in Nogolaid.

[84] https://www.bbc.com/indonesia/articles/cz41e04xyrjo

[85] https://news.detik.com/berita/d-7551537/perjalanan-kasus-pilot-susi-air-disandera-hingga-akhirnya-dibebaskan

[86] https://www.antaranews.com/berita/5539575/komnas-ham-tekankan-penguatan-keamanan-dan-pemulihan-papua?utm_source=pon&utm_medium=desktop&utm_campaign=related_news

[87] https://www.radicalismstudies.org/16240/2023/04/news/media-highlight-pakar/daftar-nama-4-prajurit-tni-yang-tewas-ditembak-kkb-di-nduga-papua.html.

[88] https://www.cnnindonesia.com/nasional/20250614174822-12-1239799/warga-nduga-papua-tewas-diduga-dibunuh-prajurit-mabes-tni-bantah



The Deputy Regent of Nduga Regency, Wentius Nemiangge held a megaphone of protest and cried. He stated that he resigned from his position as Deputy Regent. Even though his term of office still has 3 years left (2017-2022 period). Wentius said that the shooting of his citizens (Hendrik Lokbere) was the impact of the large number of troops sent by the state to Nduga in the past year. As a result, thousands of Nduga people have fled their villages because they are afraid of the authorities.

"It has been a year like this, we (local governments) have faced the Minister, the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia, the Commander and the Chief of Police requesting that the TNI-Polri troops in Nduga be immediately withdrawn so that people return to the villages to carry out activities as usual. But until today our request has never been responded to, even shooting of civilians continues to occur," he said in a disappointed tone in front of hundreds of Nduga people who gathered at Kenyam Airport, Monday (23/12) afternoon.

5. Conclusion:

Here are the main points of conclusion:

1. The Root of the Problem is Complex and Historical. This conflict is not a single event, but an accumulation since the 1960s (vertical conflicts with the apparatus) that have been exacerbated by horizontal conflicts (inter-tribal wars in 2004 and 2017). The culmination was the massacre of 20 workers and 1 TNI in December 2018 which triggered an escalation of military operations and a massive refugee crisis.
2. Continuous Cycle of Violence (2023–2026). Although time has passed, violence has not subsided. This is evidenced by the incident of taking Susi Air pilots hostage for 1.5 years, as well as the deaths of 19 TNI soldiers in various shootout and attacks during that period.
3. Acute Humanitarian Crisis (Largest Civilian Casualties). The most tragic impact has been felt by civilians. In addition to the dozens of deaths caused by direct shelling by armed groups and tribal conflicts, there is an astonishing fact that more than 1,000 internally displaced persons died in refugee camps (by 2025). Civilian casualties also include children (7 years old) and mutilation victims, which shows a brutal level of violence.
4. Failure of a Security Approach Alone. The resignation of the Deputy Regent of Nduga as a form of protest against violence in 2019, as well as the continued fall of victims from all parties (TNI, civilians, and armed groups) until 2026, shows that military operations alone are not effective in solving the root of the problem.
5. The Nduga conflict is a protracted tragedy that has created a tacit "humanitarian emergency". It takes a comprehensive approach that relies not only on security aspects, but also on cross-party dialogue, tribal reconciliation, the restoration of civil rights, and welfare development to break the cycle of violence that has claimed many lives for decades.

III. CONFLICT IN PUNCAK PAPUA REGENCY

My People Are Innocent, Mothers and Children Are Innocent. This is the brief message as a leader delivered by the Regent of Puncak, Elvis Tabuni in Nabire in April 2026 after the massacre of 15 civilians in Puncak Papua by the Indonesian military. Regent Elvis Tabuni has cried in public for the second time. Because a similar moment has been seen from Governor Lukas Enembe, who died in December 2023; who is known to often shed tears while defending the Papuan people.

Now, Elvis Tabuni, who is also a community leader and traditional leader of Puncak Regency, Papua, is again shedding tears in front of members of the TNI, the National Police, the Provincial Government, and the community. Culturally, the crying of an indigenous leader in public in Papua and the Pacific indicates a very deep emergency. With a trembling voice, Regent Elvis Tabuni affirmed:

"My people are from 6 villages that I respect. Who are now victims. I I would like to emphasize: My people are innocent, mothers are innocent, children are innocent. innocent children. All those killed are innocent. They are citizens Civil ordinary. They are innocent."



Regent Elvis Tabuni (A Tribal Chief, and Leader)
when shedding tears in front of the people.

This statement confirms that the blame lies with the military apparatus and the Indonesian Government, which is considered to continue to commit violence against the people of West Papua. The situation in West Papua is currently under serious threat of genocide, ethnocide, and ecocide. It is time for the world to stand with the people of West Papua.

1. The Roots of Conflict

Puncak Regency was officially formed on January 4, 2008 through Law Number 7 of 2008. This regency is the result of the expansion of Puncak Jaya Regency. Although it was inaugurated on January 4, the symbolic inauguration by the Minister of Home Affairs was carried out on June 21, 2008.[89]

The total population of Puncak Regency, data from the Population and Civil Registration Office (Dukcapil) in 2024 is 177,617 people.[90]

The roots of the conflict in Puncak Regency are multidimensional and closely interrelated. Conflict is not only caused by one factor, but by a vicious circle that connects as happened and expressed in Nduga and Intan Jaya districts.[91]

Conflict resolution in Puncak Regency requires a comprehensive approach like other Papua regions and not just security. As suggested by various parties, a "road map" is needed that includes a dialogical, humanist, social justice-based strategy, as well as the resolution of past human rights violations to rebuild trust.

2. Increasing Violent Conflicts

For a long time, the people of Damal and Lani and the surrounding tribes have been victims of violence committed by the TNI/Polri. In the military operation that began in Wamena in 1977, people in the Lani-Damal, Nduga, Amungme, and me tribes were also targeted. Throughout the 1980s to 1990s, when the implementation of the DOM (Military Operations Area) took place, many people became victims of shooting, murder, and bombing.

Entering the early 2000s, shootings of civilians continued to occur in Ilaga, Sinak, and Mulia. State violence (TNI/Polri) is increasing, and the trauma of the people is deepening after the expansion of the district in 2008. Structurally, the presence of the TNI is even more evident in 2023 with the inauguration of Kodim 1717/Puncak. This Kodim is under the command of Korem 173/Praja Vira Braja and is responsible for the areas of Puncak Regency, Central Papua, and West Papua.

In the last five years, in the Puncak Papua Regency, Puncak Jaya, and surrounding areas, there have often been conflicts between the TNI/Polri and the TPNPB. The impact of these conflicts is shooting and killing of civilians. Not a few killings and waves of displacement have occurred as a result of Indonesian military operations

[89] https://puncakkab.go.id/index.php/profil/2/sejarah

[90] https://puncakkab.go.id/publikasi/berita/380/17-tahun-hut-kabupaten-puncak-momen-bersatu-untuk-terus-berkarya-membangun-daerah

[91] https://aceh.tribunnews.com/2019/12/04/seperti-aceh-yang-pernah-dilanda-konflik-begini-riwayat-konflik-papua-yang-masih-menuntut-merdeka?page=3



Refugees of Puncak Papua Regency April 2026

3. Team Drop-Off Increases February 5-11, 2025

The Indonesian government military conducted a large-scale deployment by helicopter in succession from February 5-11, 2025 to 10 districts in Puncak Regency, accompanied by military operations that caused violence against civilians, confiscation of church facilities, and total paralysis of community activities.

Here's a brief chronicle

1. On February 5, 2025, at 08:12 Papua Time
   1) 8 units of Indonesian military helicopters dropped off 450 officers in Batini Village, Magebume District.
   2) Personnel are equipped with weapons, bombs, grenades, and war logistics.
2. After landing
   1) The troops were divided into two where 225 personnel moved from Bobila to Keangga Village and 225 personnel to Ngagama Village, Pogoma District.
   2) In Ngagama Village, the authorities carried out brutal shootings and arrests of civilians. Arrested residents were accused of being members of the TPNPB, tortured, and detained. Residents' activities were completely paralyzed (no gardening, no livestock). The authorities set up camps in plantations and forests.
3. On February 8, 2025
   1) 8 military helicopter units again lowered troops where 4 helicopters with complete troops entered Timopur Village, Magebume District they established a military camp. Then 4 helicopters with troops, weapons, and grenades entered the Pogoma District of the TNI to sweep.

2) In Pogoma, the authorities took over a church (Kingmi Church) and its meeting room to be used as a military post and logistics warehouse to this day.

4. February 5–11, 2025 (in various districts)
   1) Military forces also entered Gigobak, Yambi, West Sinak, Oneri, and other districts.
   2) They controlled the forests near the residents' plantations and established military camps.
   3) Civilians throughout the district were inactive, evacuated, and gunfire continued from the camps of the authorities

4. Victims of the parties in 5 years (2022-April 2026) who died (killed)

In the past five years, the number of victims of violence has increased dramatically in the Puncak Regency Area, Papua. Evacuations have also continued to increase, with civilians having fled to Timika, Jayapura, Nabire, and Wamena.

Yes	Unit/Institution	Number of Victims
1.	TNI/Polri	8 People
2.	TPNPB	10 People
3.	Civilians	64 People
4.	Civilian Evacuees	10,785 People

5. Chronicle of the Conflict of Puncak Regency

Based on available reports, the period from January to July 2026 was marked by a series of armed conflicts between Indonesian security forces (TNI/Polri) and the West Papua National Liberation Army (TPNPB). This conflict resulted in many civilian casualties, triggered mass displacement, and caused a humanitarian crisis.

On January 31, TNI/Polri officers began a military operation in Kembru District, Puncak Regency. This operation reportedly involved attacks from the ground and air using helicopters, as well as the disconnection of the internet network. The attacks were said to have targeted a number of villages, including Kembru, Nilime, Tinoti, Aguit, Molu, Belaba, and Makuma.

As of February 2026, military operations that began in late January are still continuing in Kembru District, forcing civilians to flee to forests and neighboring districts.[92]

In early March 2026, hundreds of residents from three districts in Puncak Regency (Kembru, Pogoma, and Bina) were reported to have been displaced due to the ongoing armed conflict. Logistics in the evacuation camps began to be limited, leading to hunger and disease.

On April 13, 2026, there was a gun contact between the TNI-Polri and the TPNPB which triggered a follow-up operation.

6. The Tragedy of the Kembru Massacre April 14, 2026

On April 14, 2026, security operations in Kembru Village. It was reported that there was a shootout that resulted in dozens of victims. Human Rights Minister Natalius Pigai said 15 civilians were killed and 7 were injured. Other data from Komnas HAM said 12 civilians were killed. DPD members said 9 people died. A report combined the victims from Pogoma and Kembru: 10 people died (5 women, 1 child) and 8 people were injured (3 women, 3 children).[93]

[92] https://suarapapua.com/2026/05/07/operasi-militer-berlanjut-di-distrik-omukia-sasaran-warga-sipil/#respond

[93] https://papua.tribunnews.com/news/125987/tim-gabungan-rilis-laporan-tragedi-kemburu-12-warga-sipil-tewas-puluhan-ribu-orang-mengungsi?page=2

The operation involved four helicopters reportedly dropping explosive ordnance on an area suspected to be a TPNPB base. As a result, civilians fled Pogoma and sought refuge in Kembru District. Previously, these helicopters had been agreed by all parties as a safe zone for refugees and would not be used for military operations.

7. 6 Villages Targeted by TNI Operations

Overall, of the 25 districts in Puncak Regency, Papua, only 2 districts have not been affected by operations, while the other 23 districts have been targeted by operations. However, the attacks and massacres on April 14 occurred in 6 out of 7 villages in Kembru District, Puncak Regency, Papua. The six villages are as follows:

1. Tonoti Village
2. Kemburu Village
3. Makuma Village
4. Nilome Village
5. Yimuk Village
6. Ginigame Village

Of these, based on preliminary information, of the 15 victims of shooting and murder, almost all of them came from Tonoti Village. Meanwhile, for 5 other villages that have also been targeted by direct operations, the number of victims is unknown.

8. Field Situation

1. Geographical Conditions: There are 3 mountains. One mountain is commonly used by Western priests to pray, while the other two are controlled by the military.
2. Military Operations: Operations in Sinak have been ongoing since 2024. Previous reports can be referred to for details.
3. KINGMI Church: Some of the KINGMI churches are currently controlled by the military. The congregation was expelled and became refugees.
4. Sinak Airport: There was a seizure of cellphones. Residents who were caught carrying cellphones were arrested and tortured by the TNI.
5. Surveillance: There is strict surveillance through cameras and drones, especially after the arrival of new guests.
6. Military Posts: The TNI uses the yard of the homes of civilians, residents of Sinak District, as posts.
7. Pogoma: The area is controlled using drones and is constantly bombed. Every house that emits smoke is immediately bombed from the air.
8. Regional Division**:** Pogoma District is designated as a conflict/war site, while Kemburu District consisting of 7 villages is an evacuation site. This is in accordance with a joint statement by the TNI/Polri with the TPNPB on February 7, 2024.



Civilians were attacked in a military operation in Pogoma and Kembru districts, Puncak regency, Central Papua, Monday (13/5/2026) early last week. (Photo by Suara-Papua)

9. Advanced Assassination

On May 2, 2026, a female civilian person, Tarling Wanimbo (20), was found dead after being shot while looking for food.

On May 3, 2026, another female civilian, Naena Murib (31), was shot while gardening. The process of evacuating the bodies reportedly experienced an explosion that injured 7 people, including church leaders and village heads.

On May 11-14, 2026, the joint team, consisting of the Chairman of the GKII Synod, Rev. Dr. Hans Wakerwa, Chairman of the Papuan Justice and Human Integrity Foundation Theo Hesegem and Member of the DPD RI, Mrs. Eka Kristiana Yeimo released an investigation report on the Kemburu tragedy which stated that 12 civilians were killed and tens of thousands of people were displaced.[94]

On June 6, 2026, the Cartenz Peace Operation Task Force arrested a man with the initials YM (24) who was suspected of being a member of the TPNPB in Kago Market, Ilaga.

10. Affirmation of Conflict in Puncak Regency

The conflict in Puncak Papua Regency in the January-July 2026 period showed a significant escalation of violence with a very heavy humanitarian impact, especially on civilians.

1. The biggest victims are civilians where hundreds of civilians have been killed and injured, making them the most vulnerable parties in this conflict. The incident of April 14, 2026 in Kembru Village became the darkest point with dozens of casualties from non-combatants.
2. The conflict has triggered massive displacement, with more than 100,000 people displaced from their homes and access to basic necessities such as food, clean water and health services.

[94] https://papua.tribunnews.com/news/125987/tim-gabungan-rilis-laporan-tragedi-kemburu-12-warga-sipil-tewas-puluhan-ribu-orang-mengungsi?page=2

3. The pattern of conflict that occurs starting from a specific incident and then responding with military operations that lead to civilian casualties shows a recurring cycle. This indicates that the security approach alone is considered not to be effective in solving the root of the problem.
4. Humanitarian and human rights crisis. Various reports from Komnas HAM, civil society organizations, and statements from public officials confirm that this conflict has triggered a humanitarian crisis and alleged human rights violations.

IV. YAHUKIMO REGENCY CONFLICT

1. Roots of conflict

Yahukimo Regency was formed as a result of the expansion of Jayawijaya Regency. The process was stipulated through Law Number 26 of 2002 and was inaugurated on December 11, 2003.[95] The population in 2024 is around 356,000 people.[96]

The armed conflict in Yahukimo is part of a larger and more complex problem in Papua. The root of the problem can be seen from several perspectives The Armed Groups (TPNPB-OPM) claim armed struggle as a form of resistance to structural injustice and demand a resolution to what they consider to be the root causes of the decades-long conflict in Papua. Issues such as human rights violations, development inequalities, and national projects that are perceived to be detrimental to indigenous peoples (e.g., projects *Food Estate*) became the symbolic fuel of their struggle. They also imposed a "no-fly ultimatum" on civilian aircraft, which they accused of being a means of delivering logistics and security forces.[97]

On the other hand, this conflict is exacerbated by several factors such as the existence of illegal networks and certain actors who benefit from the conflict, including the arms trade. As a result, civilians are often victims, both from direct violence and mistargeted. The TPNPB-OPM group also positions itself as a "protector" of Papua's natural resources from external exploitation.

Understanding the roots of this multidimensional conflict is important to see that its resolution requires a comprehensive approach, not just through security operations.

2. Chronicle of the Yahukimo Conflict, January-July 2026

1. On January 13, 2026, the TPNPB threatened to shoot Vice President Gibran Rakabuming Raka's entourage if he continued his visit to Yahukimo.
2. On Jan 14-16, 2026, the TPNPB claimed to have shot down a TNI aircraft in Yahukimo. The TNI denied the claim, calling it a hoax and an old video.
3. On Jan 14, 2026, Vice President Gibran's visit to Yahukimo was postponed for security reasons following threats from the TPNPB.[98]
4. On Apr 21, 2026, Vice President Gibran finally managed to visit Yahukimo and asked the TNI-Polri to maintain security.[99]
5. On Apr 27, 2026, the TPNPB claimed to have shot two people critically in Kali Biru, Dekai, because it was considered to have violated the "war zone" ultimatum.
6. On Apr 28, 2026 a civilian named RK (29) was reportedly the victim of a shooting in the neck by the TPNPB in Yahukimo.

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[95] https://id.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?diff=8115551

[96] https://papua.tribunnews.com/2022/08/06/profil-kabupaten-yahukimo-yang-masuk-dalam-dob-papua-pegunungan?page=1

[97] https://www.kompas.id/artikel/konflik-governmentality-dan-food-estate-di-papua

[98] https://en.tempo.co/read/2081039/tpnpb-opm-claims-to-have-shot-down-indonesian-military-aircraft-in-yahukimo-papua

[99] https://www.antaranews.com/berita/5536452/gibran-minta-tni-polri-jaga-keamanan-di-yahukimo-demi-program-presiden?utm_source=antaranews&utm_medium=desktop&utm_campaign=editor_picks

7. On May 17, 2026, there was a shootout between the TPNPB and TNI-Polri officers in Dekai, killing 2 TPNPB members.
8. On May 17-20, 2026 In retaliation, the TPNPB claimed to have shot dead 8 gold miners in Korowai, Yahukimo. The TNI said the victims were civilians. 8 people (TPNPB version: undercover officers, TNI version: civilians, killed).
9. On June 17, 2026, the Commander of TPNPB Operations (AP alias Y alias AS) was shot dead while trying to escape arrest by a joint TNI-Polri team in Dekai.
10. On Jul 2, 2026, PT AMA's Pilatus PK-RCY aircraft was burned and its pilot, Nicholas F. Goselin, was shot dead after landing at Ipdeheik Airport. TPNPB-OPM Kodap XVI led by Elkius Kobak claimed responsibility for the murder of 1 US pilot.[100]

3. Affirmation of Yahukimo's Situation

The conflict in Yahukimo throughout the period from January to July 2026 was dominated by a series of acts of armed violence carried out by the TPNPB and the TNI/Polri. The TPNPB actively opposes the presence of the Indonesian security forces and government, which is characterized by threats against state officials, claims of shooting down of aircraft, and attacks on those they consider to be spies or violating their "war zones".

TNI/Polri officers responded with security operations that included arrests and crackdown on TPNPB members. This conflict caused significant casualties, especially among civilians who were victims in claims of retaliatory attacks by the TPNPB. The shooting incident of a United States pilot in early July 2026 became a significant escalation, attracting international attention and demonstrating the increasing risk to foreign nationals as well as civil aviation operations in the region.



Photo of Civilian Evacuation in Yahukimo Regency, August 2026

[100] https://www.indiatoday.in/world/story/papua-separatists-american-pilot-killed-rebels-burn-aircraft-yahukimo-ptag-2939654-2026-07-03

V. CONFLICT IN MAYBRAT DISTRICT

1. The Roots of the Maybrat Regency Conflict

Maybrat Regency was officially formed as a new autonomous region as a result of the expansion of Sorong Regency on January 16, 2009. The legal basis for its establishment is Law Number 13 of 2009. The population of Maybrat Regency in 2024 will be 46,604 people.[101]

The armed conflict between the West Papua National Liberation Army (TPNPB) and the TNI/Polri apparatus in Maybrat Regency, Southwest Papua, is not a stand-alone conflict, but part of a long escalation that has lasted for many years. Broadly speaking, the roots of the conflict can be formulated in several main factors:

1) Ideological Conflict and the Free Papua Movement, the TPNPB is the armed wing of the Free Papua Organization (OPM) that fought for West Papua's independence. The TNI views this group as a "common enemy" because of its acts of terror and violence against the community.[102]
2) Militarization and Resistance, since 2021, the Maybrat area has become one of the epicenters of armed conflict between the TPNPB and the TNI/Polri. The military expansion in this region triggered armed resistance from pro-independence groups.[103]
3) The impact on civilians, the presence of military posts in residential areas and the alleged torture of civilians are factors that trigger ongoing tensions.[104]

2. Chronicle of Conflict in Maybrat Regency (January - July 2026)

1. On March 22, 2026, TPNPB Kodap IV Sorong Raya led by Brigadier General Denny Moos attacked a TNI military post in Sori Village, Kampung Sori, South Aifat District, Maybrat. 2 TNI Navy soldiers died (Prada AS & Prada ES); 1 critically injured (Kopda ES).
2. On March 22, there was a shootout and weapons seizure in Sori Village, South Aifat District. 2 firearms and military logistics were confiscated by the TPNPB. As a result of this conflict, civilians fled to the forest.
3. On March 24, the alleged torture of civilians on behalf of Yusuf Sori was carried out by the military.
4. On March 26, 2026, TPNPB, carried out a surprise attack on the TNI, 2 TNI soldiers were killed; Pindad PC 816 V1 and Daewoo K3 weapons were seized.
5. In May 2026, the Operation of the Pamtas Task Force Yonif 10 Marines of the Marine Corps of the Indonesian Navy si Maybrat paralyzed 10 OPM members.
6. On June 2, 2026, TPNPB Kodap IV Sorong Raya carried out an attack on a military group in Aifat Far East District, Maybrat. TPNPB claimed that 2 TNI personnel were paralyzed.
7. On June 17, 2026, the TNI took control of the TPNPB headquarters led by Manfred Fatem in Sago Hamlet, Aifat Far East.
8. On June 25, 2026, 37 who claimed to be former TPNPB-OPM declared their return to the Republic of Indonesia.

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[101] https://papuabarat.tribunnews.com/2022/11/18/profil-kabupaten-maybrat-daerah-di-provinsi-papua-barat-daya-dengan-luas-terkecil-kedua

[102] https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2026/07/03/11304001/tni-opm-musuh-bersama-yang-harus-kita-lawan?source=wp_berita_terbaru

[103] https://en.tempo.co/read/2094132/two-soldiers-killedafter-tni-opm-shootout-in-maybrat-papua

[104] https://titastory.id/warga-sipil-di-maybrat-diduga-disiksa-aparat-dua-prajurit-tni-tewas-dalam-kontak-tembak/

3. Victims January - July 2026 Maybrat Regency

1. TNI/Polri: 4-6 people killed. 2 killed (22/3), 2 killed (26/3), 2 killed (June claim - not yet confirmed). 2 people were critically injured (Koda ES (Gunshot wound), 1 wound in the hand.
2. TPNPB 1 was killed and 10+ people were disabled.
3. Civilians, so far there have been no direct victims but there are victims of torture and refugee trauma. 1 person in the name of Yusuf Soni, allegedly tortured

4. Affirmation of Maybrat Regency Conflict January-July 2026

1. The conflict in Maybrat Regency in the January-July 2026 period showed a significant escalation of violence, with the peak occurring in March 2026 (March 22-26) which killed at least 4 TNI soldiers in two separate attacks.
2. The pattern of conflict was dominated by surprise attacks (ambushes) by the TPNPB on military posts, followed by counter-attacks and sweeps by the TNI/Polri involving the deployment of Brimob troops and the Cartenz Peace Task Force. Both sides claimed casualties to each other, with the TPNPB claiming responsibility for the attack while the TNI reported the success of the military operation.
3. The impact on civilians is a serious concern. Civilians become indirect victims through trauma and displacement due to fear of reprisals or military operations in settlements. There are also reports of alleged torture of civilians by the authorities.
4. In terms of law enforcement, the authorities have appointed 7 DPOs and deployed a chase operation. However, until the end of July 2026, the armed conflict is still ongoing with claims of attacks from the TPNPB in early June.



The victim while receiving medical treatment.
Three victims, three locations of injuries. Based on information, the injuries suffered by the three victims were: Silvester Asem suffered a gunshot wound to the thigh until it penetrated. Anike Fatie, Herman Saud's wife, suffered a gunshot wound to the shoulder that was said to have hit the ear. Selviana Sory, Marius Saud's wife, suffered a gunshot wound to the calf until it penetrated. Sources in the field said the shots allegedly came from Indonesian Navy personnel who were on duty at the Sory post, Aifam village, Aifat district, Middle East on August 13, 2026.

VI. CONFLICT OF BINTANG MOUNTAINS REGENCY

Pegunungan Bintang Regency was officially established on December 11, 2002.[105] Its formation was based on Law Number 26 of 2002, as a result of the expansion of Jayawijaya Regency. The total population as of 2024, 114,581 people.[106]

1. The Roots of Conflict in the Star Mountains

Pegunungan Bintang Regency, Papua Mountainous Province, has been one of the areas most affected by armed conflict between TNI/Polri security forces and TPNPB in recent years. This prolonged conflict has caused serious humanitarian impacts, including the mass displacement of civilians and the loss of life among people not involved in the conflict.

The evacuation in the Bintang Mountains itself has been going on since 2021, demonstrating the long-term nature of this humanitarian crisis. The armed conflict in the Bintang Mountains peaked when there was a large shift of military forces into the region. From November 28 to December 9, 2024, there was a shift of large numbers of military forces to the Bintang Mountains Regency, including to the districts where the community was located. On December 8, 2024, a sizable force entered Oksop District and occupied villages in the region.[107]

According to reports received, about 750 non-organic military personnel have been stationed in Oksop District since the start of the operation. This number is claimed to far exceed the local civilian population, causing prolonged tensions as well as collective trauma in civil society. The large-scale presence of military apparatus since the end of November 2024 triggered a massive exodus of civilians into the wilderness.

2. The Impact of Conflict on Civil Life

The conflict in the Bintang Mountains has disrupted almost all aspects of civil society's lives. The impact of the conflict that is most felt by civil society includes closed access to education, halted health services, and infrastructure that cannot be built.

TPNPB also carried out a number of acts of violence against public facilities. In September 2025, TPNPB burned down a health center in Kiwirok District. In October 2025, the Ngalum Kupel TPNPB group burned down the Kiwirok State Junior High School in Sopamikma Village. This action further worsened humanitarian conditions and deprived people of access to basic services.

Many institutions state that since the TPNPB-OPM war against the TNI/Polri broke out in the Bintang Mountains, there have been many killings, arrests, kidnappings, persecutions, and merciless shootings.

3. Civilian Evacuation

The displacement of civilians in the Bintang Mountains reached a very large scale. Data from the Evangelical Church in Indonesia (GIDI) noted that as many as **3,318 inhabitants** from Oksop District were forced to evacuate to the forest. Thousands of these refugees came from Oketumi, Mimin, Alutbakon, Atenar, and Bumbakwon Villages in Oksop District.[108]

Among the refugees were 54 people under five, 23 elderly, 5 pregnant women, and 2 patients with severe illnesses. They were forced to live in the wilderness, experience hunger, and

[105] https://id.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Kabupaten_Pegunungan_Bintang#p-lang
[106] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bintang_Mountains_Regency
[107] https://www.kompas.id/artikel/konflik-papua-ratusan-ribu-orang-jadi-pengungsi-sejak-2018?utm_source=external_kompascom&utm_medium=related_article&utm_campaign=tpd&source=click_kompascom
[108] https://jubi.id/rilis-pers/2026/mahasiswa-tolak-aparat-keamanan-dan-investasi-di-pegunungan-bintang/#back-to-top

babies were malnourished. In addition to Oksop, evacuations also occurred in Kiwirok District. In October 2025, 170 residents were recorded to have fled because they were afraid of the terror carried out by the TPNPB.

4. Births and Deaths in Refugee Camp

Without adequate access to health services, conditions in the refugee camps have led to the death of a number of residents. Some children are born in the forest without medical assistance, and the babies are only wrapped in leaves around them.[109]

Yes	Name	Age	Remarks
1	Hef Kasipka	68 years old	Servant of God, kidnapped by TNI officers and declared missing
2	Paulina Lepki	58 years old	Died in the forest while evacuating (December 25, 2024)
3	Poropina Kalka	69 years old	Died in a refugee camp (January 7, 2025)
4	São Paulo, São Paulo	54 years old	Died of severe illness in the forest (January 23, 2025)
5	Ronal Mimin	20 years	Died of severe illness in a refugee camp (April 10, 2025)
6	Ateli Mimin	57 years old	Dying from a worsening congenital disease (February 8, 2025)
7	Rastin Mol Peya Mimin	7 years	Died of severe illness in the forest (May 4, 2025)
8	Nonince Mimin	14 years	Died of illness in a refugee camp (June 12, 2025)

5. Narrative Differences

There are different narratives regarding the evacuation situation in Oksop District. The Cartenz Peace Operation Task Force stated that information about mass evacuations was incorrect. The Head of the Public Relations Task Force of Ops Damai Cartenz-2025, Kombes Pol. Yusuf Sutejo, stated that some residents who moved to safer places at the end of November 2024 have returned to Oksop District and are doing their usual activities before Christmas.

However, GIDI denied the statement. Rev. Jimmy Koirewoa stated that the evidence he received proved that a large number of GIDI and Catholics were still displaced in the forest. GIDI's Department of Law and Human Rights has received first-hand information from the evacuation site which has been reinforced with evidence in the form of photographs, videos, and voice recordings showing the damage to the village and the facilities used as military bases.

6. Affirmation of Conclusion

Based on the description above, several conclusions can be drawn:

1. The prolonged armed conflict in the Bintang Mountains between the TNI/Polri and the TPNPB-OPM has been going on since 2021 and continues to this day, with a significant escalation occurring at the end of 2024.
2. A severe humanitarian crisis has occurred due to the mass displacement of civilians. More than 3,300 residents of Oksop District have been forced to flee to the forest, in very worrying conditions due to lack of food, medicine, and access to health services.
3. Civilian casualties continue to fall from both sides of the conflict. At least eight civilians died in refugee camps due to hunger and disease, while dozens of others were killed by the KKB.

[109] https://suarapapua.com/2025/06/20/delapan-orang-pengungsi-di-oksop-meninggal-dua-diantaranya-anak/

4. Vulnerable groups (children, pregnant women, and the elderly) are the most affected, with births without medical assistance and preventable deaths occurring in refugee camps.
5. There is a difference in narrative between security forces who declare a conducive situation and church institutions and civil society who report that there are still refugees in the forest.
6. Public facilities such as schools and health centers have been targeted for violence, further worsening people's access to basic services.



The Atmosphere of Mothers and Children Evacuation in the Bintang Mountains in June 2025

CHAPTER III.
CONFLICT OF DISPLACEMENT OF RESIDENTS AND THE PRESENCE OF THE TNI-POLRI

I. Evacuation

The protracted armed conflict in the Land of Papua has triggered a serious humanitarian crisis, with hundreds of thousands of civilians forced to flee their homes and live in refugee camps for years.

II. Reasons for Evacuation

1. Historical and Political Roots

The roots of the conflict in Papua stem from differences of opinion on the political status of Papua since the process of integration into Indonesia, including the implementation of the 1969 People's Opinion Determination (Pepera) which is considered not to fully implement the democratic principle of "one man one vote". The difference in perception between the Indonesian government and the indigenous Papuan people regarding the history of Papuan integration has been a source of prolonged tension.

2. Armed Conflict and Military Operations

The main direct cause of displacement is armed conflict between the Indonesian National Army (TNI) and the West Papua National Liberation Army (TPNPB). Some specific triggering factors include:

1. Intensive military operations involving ground and air forces, including the use of helicopters, aircraft, and drones, pushed civilians to leave their hometowns.
2. Attacks and shootout between the apparatus and armed groups often occur in residential areas.
3. Specific incidents such as the attack on Trans Papua construction workers in Nduga in December 2018 triggered military operations and mass displacements.
4. Airstrikes and drones caused fear among civilians, especially women and children.

This conflict has been going on for decades, since Papua was integrated into Indonesia in the 1960s.

III. Conflict and Impact on Refugees

1. Impact on Children

Children are the most affected group. About 60 percent of the refugee population are children who face a dual threat: the loss of basic rights and the risk of falling into a cycle of violence.

1. Dropping out of school. Many children lose access to education because educational facilities in refugee camps are very limited.
2. Psychological trauma. Children experience deep trauma from hearing gunshots and witnessing violence.
3. The risk of violence continues. Komnas HAM warns that "unmanaged" refugee children risk becoming part of a vicious circle or joining armed groups.

2. Health and Humanitarian Impacts

1. Food crisis. Refugees are starving and malnourished, with babies malnourished.
2. Limited access to healthcare. Health facilities are not functioning or difficult to reach, causing deaths from diseases that should be treatable.
3. Deaths. Various reports recorded the deaths of residents during the evacuation, both due to illness and suspected gunshots.

3. Economic and Social Impact

1. The paralysis of economic activity. People lose their livelihoods and economic activities are completely paralyzed.
2. Homes and possessions were abandoned. Thousands of homes were abandoned, and residents took refuge in forests, caves, or temporary shelters.
3. Loss of civil rights. Refugees lose their right to vote in elections because they are not registered in refugee camps.
4. Militarization of the region. The presence of large numbers of security forces in conflict areas increases tensions and limits humanitarian access.

4. Impact on Women

Women are another vulnerable group, with reports of sexual violence against refugee women.

III. Number of Evacuations

Data on the number of refugees in the Land of Papua shows an increasing trend from year to year:

Period	Number of Refugees	Source
December 2022	60,642 inhabitants	CONTRAST
2023	> 76,000 inhabitants	Human Rights Monitor
September 2024	79,867 inhabitants	Human Rights Monitor
October 2025	102,966 - 103,218 inhabitants	Papuan Church Council / HRM
March-April 2026	107,039 - 107,000 inhabitants	Papuan Council of Churches
June 2026	122,931 inhabitants	Data collected

The affected areas include, Nduga, Puncak, Intan Jaya, Maybrat, Pegunungan Bintang, Yahukimo, Teluk Bintuni, Lanny Jaya, Yalimo, Paniai, Tolikara, and Jayawijaya.

The longest case occurred in Nduga Regency, where 10,272 residents have been displaced since December 2, 2018, more than seven years without certainty of when they will be able to return.

IV. Affirmations and Conclusions

1. A protracted crisis. Refugee in the Land of Papua is not a new phenomenon, but rather a humanitarian crisis that has been going on since the 2018s and continues to worsen, with the number of refugees increasing from around 60,000 in 2022 to more than 122,000 by mid-2026.
2. The roots of multidimensional conflict. The causes of displacement are not single, but rather a combination of political historical roots, prolonged armed conflicts, and intensive military operations in civilian settlement areas.

3. The impact is most severe on vulnerable groups. Children (60% of the refugee population) and women are the main victims, losing access to education, health, and facing the threat of violence and psychological trauma.
4. Inadequate handling. Various parties, including the Papua Human Rights Coalition, DPD RI, and Komnas HAM, consider that the handling of refugees is still ineffective. Legal instruments for protection have not worked optimally on the ground, and many refugees still have difficulty gaining access to basic needs.
5. The urgency of a comprehensive approach. Resolving the refugee problem in Papua requires an approach that is not only security, but also dialogical and based on the protection of human rights. As the Ministry of Human Rights emphasized, "Alleviating the refugee problem requires an end to violence. What Papua needs is not the courage to kill each other, but the courage to dialogue."

CHAPTER IV.
THE NUMBER OF TNI-POLRI TROOPS IN THE LAND OF PAPUA IS DISPROPORTIONATE TO THE POPULATION

Based on the Multatuli Project investigation, there are 83,177[110] TNI-Polri organic personnel stationed throughout the Papua region:

Components	Quantity
Organic TNI personnel	56,517 staff
Organic Police Personnel	26,660 staff

This figure does not include non-organic troops brought in through the BKO (Under Operational Control) mechanism with rotating duties and intelligence personnel. This number is said to increase as the government plans to form 25 new battalions in Papua by 2026.

With a population of about 5.8 million, the ratio of security personnel to population of 1 army per 103 population and 1 policeman per 219 population is much higher than the national average (1 army per 696 population and 1 policeman per 607 population). By comparison, the number of separatist groups is estimated to be only 1,438 members with 361 firearms, meaning that the number of organic security forces is 58 times greater than the number of armed separatists.

Variable	Quantity
Total TNI + Polri personnel in the Land of Papua	83,177 staff (2025)
TNI Personnel in the Land of Papua	56,517 staff
Police Personnel in the Land of Papua	26,660 staff
Number of inhabitants of the Land of Papua	varied: 4.7 million people (total) / 5.8 million people (West Papua)
Total national TNI personnel	± 400,000 active personnel
Number of inhabitants of Indonesia	± 278 million people

I. Ratio of TNI Personnel to Population in the Land of Papua

Based on data from various sources:

1) Ratio of TNI : Population in West Papua = 1:103 (one army for 103 inhabitants)
2) Ratio of the National Police: Population in West Papua = 1:219 (one police force for 219 population)

This figure shows the very high density of security personnel in the Land of Papua.

II. Comparison with National Ratios

Indonesian National Ratio:

1) TNI ratio: National population = 1 : 696 (one army for 696 population)
2) Ratio of the National Police: National Population = 1 : 607

[110] Dr. Budi Hernawan, dalam Laporan Penelitian "Konflik Bersenjata Non-Internasional di Papua dan Dampak Kemanusiaan dalam Perspektif Hukum Humaniter Internasional (HHI)." STF Driyarkaya, Juni 2026. Lh. https://projectmultatuli.org/perang-yang-timpang-83-000-pasukan-organik-tni-polri-dalam-agenda-kekerasan-indonesia-di-papua/

III. Comparison of Papua vs National

Region	TNI Ratio : Population	Remarks
West Papua	1 : 100	6–7 times denser than the national average
National	1 : 696	Average throughout Indonesia

Thus, the density of TNI personnel in Papua is about 6-7 times higher than the national average.

IV. Comparison with Other Countries

Comparison of Military Ratios per Capita

Country/Region	Military Ratio : Population
Papua (Indonesia)	1 : 100
Indonesia (national)	1 : 696
Malaysia	1 : 300
Vietnam	1 : 150 (estimated, with 600,000 active personnel and a population of ~100 million)

Comparison of the Number of Active Personnel in Southeast Asia

Country	Active Personnel
Vietnam	600.000
Indonesia	400.000
Thailand	~360,000
Myanmar	~350,000
Malaysia	~110,000
Singapore	~70,000
Laos	29.000
Brunei	7.000
Timor Leste	2.000

Indonesia ranks second in the number of active military personnel in Southeast Asia, after Vietnam.

Comparison of the Number of Active TNI Personnel in Melanesia, Australia and New Zealand

The comparison of the number of active military personnel with the populations of the regions of Melanesia, Australia, and New Zealand needs to be presented on a per-entity basis, because "Melanesia" is not a single country, but rather a region consisting of several sovereign states and one territory of New Caledonia (France). Here is the comparison based on 2025 data.

Comparison Table of Active Military Personnel and Population (2025)

Country/Region	Population (2025)	Active Military Personnel (2025)	Ratio per 1,000 Population	Notes
Australia	27.0 million	59,000 (permanent ADF)	2.2 or 1 personnel per ~458 population.	Permanent ADF figures; excluding active reserves (~33,000).

New Zealand	5.3 million	9,000 (Regular Force)	1.7 or 1 personnel per ~589 population.	It consists of Navy, Land, and Air.
New Caledonia (France)	270.000	~1,700 (FANC)	6.3 or 1 personnel per ~159 population.	French military personnel who are permanently stationed.
Fiji	933.000	4.000	4.3 or 1 personnel per ~233 population.	The largest military power among the countries of the South Pacific.
Papua New Guinea	10.8 million	3.600–4.000	0.35 or 1 personnel per 2,800 population.	The country with the largest population is Melanesia, but its military ratio is the lowest.
Solomon Islands	839.000	**0** (no fixed military)	**0** (military)	Security is run by the police (RSIPF) which consists of around 1,500 personnel.
Vanuatu	335.000	**0** (no fixed military)	**0** (military)	It has a paramilitary force (*Vanuatu Mobile Force*) with a strength of about 300 personnel.

V. Troop Density Based on Area

Based on data from the Ministry of Defense, the ratio of troops to area on various islands in Indonesia is:

Region	Force Ratio : Area
Javanese	1 : 0.8 km²
Sulawesi	1 : 6.8 km²
Sumatra	1 : 7.6 km²
Kalimantan	1 : 27.3 km²
Papua	1 : 27.5 km²

Interestingly, although the ratio of troops to area in West Papua is relatively low (because the area is very large), the ratio of troops to the population is actually very high due to the relatively small population of Papua.

VI. Comparison with the Number of Armed Groups

According to police data, there are about 1,438 members of separatist groups in West Papua with 361 firearms. The number of organic security personnel in West Papua is 58 times greater than the number of these armed groups.

VII. Conclusion

1. The conflict in West Papua is a multidimensional crisis rooted in historical-political issues since West Papua's integration into Indonesia, which was later exacerbated by an over-the-top security approach and military expansion that deprived civilians of living space.
2. Fatalities continued to fall throughout January-July 2026 in various districts (Intan Jaya, Puncak, Nduga, Yahukimo, Pegunungan Bintang), with civilians being the most affected. Victims include Papuan civilians, TNI-Polri officers, members of the TPNPB/OPM, and foreign nationals (US pilots).

3. The refugee crisis is on a large scale, with about 107,000 internally displaced people based on Papuan Church data, while the government is considered to have no adequate protection policies for refugees.
4. The military strength in Papua is very large, 83,177 organic personnel of the TNI-Polri, or 58 times the number of armed groups, but it has not been proven to be effective in resolving conflicts.
5. A sustainable security approach actually deepens the humanitarian crisis and deepens public distrust of the state. A paradigm shift from a military approach to a humanitarian approach is needed, political dialogue, and the fulfillment of the basic rights of the Papuan people.

CHAPTER V. CONCLUSION

The conflict in the Land of Papua has lasted too long and claimed too many lives, especially from innocent civilians. This report has clearly explained how decades of sustained security approaches have proven to fail to solve the root causes and instead deepen the humanitarian crisis.

The data and facts collected clearly show:

1. Victims continue to fall from civilians, security forces, to armed groups with a pattern of violence that is repeated and increasingly intensified in various districts.
2. The refugee crisis reached a large scale with more than 122,000 people forced to flee, with children (60%) being the most affected group.
3. The disproportionate militarization of 83,177 TNI-Polri organic personnel, or 58 times the number of armed groups, has not proven effective in resolving conflicts.
4. Instead, the security approach deepens the crisis—deepens public distrust of the state, increases collective trauma, and creates an endless cycle of violence.

Therefore, we recommend a fundamental paradigm shift:

1) From a military approach to a humanitarian approach, stop military operations and prioritize the protection of civilians.
2) From repression to negotiations, opening an inclusive negotiation space with the ULMWP-TPNP/OPM, without preconditions.
3) From abandonment to fulfillment of rights, diverting security budgets for health, education, and infrastructure development.
4) From conflict to reconciliation, resolving past human rights violations and building honest and dignified national reconciliation.

We condemn all forms of violence against civilians, both by security forces and armed groups. We also affirm that the Papuan people are not enemies of the state, but citizens who are entitled to protection, justice, and prosperity as guaranteed by the constitution.

We believe that resolving the West Papuan conflict requires "the courage to dialogue," not the courage to kill each other. Without a fundamental change in approach, armed conflict will continue to recur and innocent civilian casualties will continue to fall.

Hopefully all elements of the Indonesian nation, the government, the House of Representatives, the TNI, the National Police, religious leaders, traditional leaders, civil society organizations, and all Indonesian people will jointly initiate and realize a just, civilized, and dignified solution for West Papua.

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PART II:

SITUATION OF VIOLATIONS AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN WEST PAPUA IN AUGUST 2026

Militarization
Arbitrary Arrests and Killings
Opening of the Democracy Space
Massive Deforestation
Legal Opening
For Indigenous Papuans in West Papua



Photo of the body of Intan Jaya resident, Yusak Sondegau, evacuated by church administrators and Intan Jaya West Papua District Officials in January 2026. Courtesy Photo

Foreword

History never stops at a single date; it moves like a river, sometimes calmly, sometimes rapidly, but always leaves a trace on the bank. Part II of the August 2026 chronicle records the pulse of events, strings together wounds and hopes, and places West Papua not just as an object of news, but as a living space full of stories, struggles, and ideals of peace.

This series of writings in part two opens with Chapter I on the silencing of democratic spaces and killings. Chapter II presents the civil movement and the movement of the security forces in West Papua, equipped with a chronological table that helps the reader see the patterns and dynamics behind events. Chapter III arranges the issues of refugees, special autonomy/expansion, and human rights law in Papua through executive summaries, chronicles of events, key patterns and findings, and recommendations. Chapter IV deepens similar themes, refugees and the atmosphere of conflict areas, special autonomy, expansion, transmigration, and population, as well as law, human rights, and justice which is closed with thematic tables.

Furthermore, Chapter V highlights the world of education, health, and the people's economy: from the poisoning of free nutritious food programs, food poisoning and the crisis of physician shortages, to the economic emergencies of the people, companies, and PSN, which are summarized in a thematic summary table. Chapter VI uncovers environmental, deforestation, and climate issues; the path to "Papua Land of Peace"; the dynamics of governance, agrarian conflicts, and national policies in Papua in August 2026; as well as national demonstrations and international responses. Chapter VII closes this series with the dynamics of the West Papua and Pacific issues in August 2026, covering international and political issues, as well as social, cultural, and humanitarian issues.

This August Chronicle Report does not intend to judge, but rather invites readers to pause, read carefully, and reflect again on the meaning of justice, humanity, and peace in West Papua. Because, behind the series of dates and events, there are always human faces who hope: that wounds are not inherited, that voices are not silenced, and that peace is not just a word, but a common home.

CHAPTER I:
SILENCING OF DEMOCRATIC SPACES AND ARRESTS AND KILLINGS IN WEST PAPUA

I. INTRODUCTION

In the August chronicle, especially in chapter one, we present a series of events, political statements, and findings of human rights reports that occurred in West Papua and surrounding areas during the period of August 2026. The main themes that emerged include: the 64th anniversary of the New York Agreement and the rejection of it by the KNPB, TPNPB and ULMWP; peaceful demonstrations demanding a referendum and military withdrawal; the alleged shooting incident of three civilians in Maybrat Regency, Southwest Papua; and the report's findings *Human Rights Watch* regarding the criminalization of environmental activists and indigenous peoples in Papua.

In addition, there was also a warning from the Deputy Governor of West Kalimantan about the potential for social conflict in his region if social justice is not realized, as well as data on the decline in the population of indigenous Papuans who are now in a minority position (38%).

II. CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS OF THE WEST PAPUA POLITICAL CIVIL MOVEMENT

On August 3, 2026 – KNPB National Action: "Papua: Martial Law and Humanity"

The West Papua National Committee (KNPB) held a peaceful rally at Perumnas 3, Waena, Heram District, Jayapura City. The Chairman of the KNPB, Agus Kossay, delivered a political statement highlighting the situation of martial law and humanitarian crisis in the Land of Papua. The KNPB conveyed nine points of demands to the Indonesian government, the United Nations, and the international community, including:

1) Urges Committee IV of the UN General Assembly to repeal UN Resolution No. 1752 ratifying the 1962 New York Agreement
2) Demand that the United States, the Vatican, the Netherlands, and Indonesia be responsible for the 1962 New York Agreement and the 1962 Rome Agreement
3) Rejecting the results of the 1969 Pepera and calling for a new referendum in Papua
4) Asking the ICRC to encourage Indonesia to open access to humanitarian aid in Papua
5) Calling on MSG and PIF to pay attention to the situation in Papua

In Sentani, Jayapura, security forces dispersed a similar demonstration using rubber sticks and hitting the protesters' heads and bodies. According to Human Rights Monitor, 33 protesters were injured. A Jubi journalist was also intimidated by a police officer while trying to photograph the arrest of a demonstrator.

On August 5, 2026 – Data on the Decline of the Indigenous Papuan Population in West Papua

Farid Gaban, author of the book *ResetIndonesia*, revealed that the indigenous population of West Papua now remains 38% of the total population in West Papua. According to him, this decline is due to marginalization, poverty, climate change, and massive land clearing by companies. Gaban stated: "From official government data, the number of West Papuans in West Papua is now only 38%. This means that they are actually in a minority position, because they are actually outnumbered by the immigrants."

He also highlighted that the expansion of territory from three provinces to six Indonesian provinces in West Papua has also accelerated the entry of migrants from outside Papua, which further marginalizes indigenous peoples.

On August 9, 2026 – MAI-P Action in Sorong: World Indigenous Peoples' Day

The Alliance of Independent Indigenous Peoples of Papua (MAI-P) held a peaceful demonstration in Sorong, Southwest Papua, with the theme "Save Indigenous Lands and Papuan People." MAI-P rejected the National Strategic Project (PSN), the Sorong Special Economic Zone (SEZ), the establishment of a New Autonomous Region (DOB), the transmigration program, and the expansion of investment.

MAI-P submitted 24 demands, including the rejection of the PSN in Merauke, the termination of the operations of PT Freeport Indonesia and BP-LNG, the revocation of the Papuan Special Autonomy policy, and the termination of the plan to clear 98,824.97 hectares of customary forests in Southwest Papua. The coordinator of the MAI-P action, Andre Nauw, emphasized that customary lands are not just economic assets, but the foundation of livelihoods, food systems, culture, history, and knowledge of indigenous peoples.

On August 10, 2026 – Earthquake and Germapa Action in Jayapura

The Papuan People's Liberation Movement (GempaR) and the Papuan Student Movement (Germapa) held a peaceful protest at the Abepura Circle, Jayapura City, in commemoration of World Indigenous Peoples' Day. Action participant, Markus Dogomo, stated: "The presence of the Indonesian state makes the Papuan people suffer on their own land."

Dogomo called for the withdrawal of all military forces from the Land of Papua and the termination of the PSN program which has the potential to threaten the living space of indigenous peoples. Another participant in the action, Yuli Bunai, highlighted the trauma experienced by the indigenous Papuan people for more than 60 years due to the militaristic approach and identity politics implemented by the state.

On August 13, 2026 – Alleged Shooting of Three Civilians in Ainot Village, Maybrat Regency

At around 18.00 West Papua Time, there was an alleged shooting of three civilians in Aiod Village, Middle East Aifat District, Maybrat Regency, Southwest Papua Province. The three victims were:

1) Anike Fatie (mature female)
2) Selviana Sory (mature female)
3) Silvester Assem (adult male)

The incident occurred when the three victims were doing activities around the cottage/garden. As a result, the three victims suffered injuries to several parts of the body. The joint team of the Maybrat Police evacuated the victim to Pratama Sunere Hospital and was subsequently referred to Sele Be Solu Hospital, Sorong City.

After the incident, a number of residents protested by closing the main road in Aifat District, burning tires, and going to the Maybrat Police Station to urge a thorough investigation.

On 13 August 2026 – Launch of PSN's Human Rights Impact Report in South Papua

Yayasan Bentala Pusaka and Satya Bumi launched two reports *Human Rights Impact Assessment* (HRIA) which examines the impact of PSN (National Strategic Project) in South

Papua Province. The two reports are titled *Unimaginable Justice* and *The Recurrence of Emotionless Development*.

This report documents the impact of land grabbing on indigenous communities and the environment due to food and energy-related PSN projects in Merauke Regency. Tigor Hutapea of the Bentala Pusaka Foundation stated that this report will be submitted to policymakers to support advocacy and inform the public about violations that occur in South Papua.

On August 14, 2026 – Deputy Governor of Southwest Papua Visits Victims

The Deputy Governor of Southwest Papua, Ahmad Nausrau, visited the three shooting victims at Sele Be Solu Hospital, Sorong City. He stated that the local government is committed to ensuring that the three victims receive the necessary medical services until their condition improves.

Nausrau also encouraged coordination with the security forces to uncover the incident. He admitted that the local government did not know the exact chronology or the responsible party. He also appealed to the people of Maybrat to maintain the conduciveness of the area.

On August 15, 2026 – 64th Anniversary of the New York Treaty

Papuans commemorate the 64th anniversary of the controversial 1962 New York Agreement, an agreement between the Netherlands and Indonesia signed at UN headquarters on August 15, 1962. This agreement paved the way for the transfer of administration from the Netherlands to the provisional authority of the United Nations, and then to Indonesia in 1963.

Australian Senator Lidia Thorpe has again expressed her support for the people of West Papua. Thorpe, an Independent senator for Victoria and a prominent advocate for the rights of indigenous peoples, has repeatedly raised the issue of Papua in the Australian Parliament, including voicing concerns about civilian deaths, human rights and the right to self-determination.

In an action at the Abepura Circle, Jayapura City, Chairman I of the KNPB Center Warpo Wetipo stated that the New York Agreement was an agreement between Indonesia and the Netherlands witnessed by the United Nations, while the Papuan people were not involved as parties to the agreement. The KNPB also highlighted that the 1969 Pepera mechanism which only involved 1,025 people did not reflect the principle of *One person, one vote*.

On August 17, 2026 – FRPTMP Refutes Pangdam XVIII/Cassowary Statement

The Papuan People's Front Against Militarism and PSN (FRPTMP) urges the central government, the Southwest Papua provincial government, and the Maybrat district government to immediately withdraw the TNI Task Force (Satgas) from all areas of Maybrat Regency.

FRPTMP rejected the statement of Pangdam XVIII/Cassowary Major General Christian Kurnianto Tuhuteru who said that the injuries of the three victims were suspected to be strong due to sharp weapons, not gunshot wounds. FRPTMP questioned this conclusion because the investigation was considered to have not been carried out thoroughly and independently. Based on witness statements, FRPTMP said that the perpetrators in the incident were members of the TNI.

August 18, 2026 – Australian Senator Speaks About Papua

News Suarapapua.com reaffirmed the statement of Australian Senator Lidia Thorpe who expressed her support for the Papuan people as she commemorated the 64th anniversary of the New York Agreement.

On August 19, 2026 – USTJ Student Democracy Stage

Students of the Jayapura University of Science and Technology (USTJ) held a democracy stage entitled "65 years of humanity in the shadow of the military" at the USTJ campus, Abepura, Jayapura City. The student president of USTJ, Alex You, stated that the activity was an effort by students to open an academic space to discuss humanitarian issues that occurred in Papua. USTJ student activist, Stenly Dambujai, touched on the issue of violence, the involvement of the security forces, and conflicts that are still occurring in a number of regions of Papua.

On August 20, 2026 – Komnas HAM Encourages Scientific Investigation of the Maybrat Case

The National Commission on Human Rights (Komnas HAM) encourages the Southwest Papua Police to conduct a scientific investigation (*Scientific Crime Investigation*) to uncover the alleged shooting of three civilians in Maybrat Regency. Chairman of Komnas HAM Anis Hidayah stated that the investigation process needs to use a scientific approach to ascertain the cause of the injuries, the type of weapon or tool used, the motive, and the responsible party.

Komnas HAM considers that a scientific investigation is necessary because there are differences in information about the cause of the injuries of the three residents. Kapendam XVIII/Cassowary and the joint apparatus previously stated that the victim's injuries were caused by sharp objects or weapons, not sharp bullets.

On August 21, 2026 – Deputy Governor of West Kalimantan Gives Ultimatum to the Central Government

The Deputy Governor of West Kalimantan, Krisantus Kurniawan, issued a stern warning to the central government in a video circulating on X. He asserted:
"Making a threat, do not think by the central government, West Kalimantan cannot become the next Papua-Papua and Aceh if social justice is not realized in this Republic."

Krisantus expressed his frustration with the development conditions in West Kalimantan. He said that this province rich in natural resources did not feel a significant welfare impact. "Well, this is my heart's annoyance, we died in the rice barn," he said. He revealed that more than a thousand investors had entered West Kalimantan, but the welfare of the community had not been seen in real terms.

On August 22, 2026 – Processing of the Maybrat Case Crime Scene by Komnas HAM

Komnas HAM representative of Papua conducted a crime scene (crime scene) at the location of the alleged shooting in Ainot Village. From the crime scene processing, a number of evidence was found, including 26 bullet casings of 5.56 caliber, one white plastic basin with three holes that were suspected to be gunshot marks, yellow Papuan batik pants belonging to the victim Silviana which had a hole in the right quadriceps, and a sheet of tarpaulin measuring 11.45 x 7.65 meters.

On August 23, 2026 – BPKI-KNPB Rejects Development Approach in Papua

The Indonesian Consulate Management Board of the West Papua National Committee (BPKI-KNPB) firmly rejected the cooperation plan between the Executive Committee for the Acceleration of Papuan Development and the Ministry of Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia regarding the re-collection of civilian refugees in a number of Papua regions. This

rejection includes data collection programs in five conflict-affected areas: Nduga, Intan Jaya, Pegunungan Bintang, Puncak, and Maybrat Regencies.

In a press release issued in Minahasa, North Sulawesi, and signed by the Chairman of BPKI-KNPB Hiskia Meage, the organization conveyed seven points of an official statement of attitude. BPKI-KNPB assesses that the handling of civilian displacement due to armed conflict between the TNI and TPNPB cannot be solved only through an economic approach or data collection without touching the roots of political and historical problems.

The BPKI-KNPB determined that the number of civilian refugees in the West Papua conflict area currently stands at 125,931 people. They urged the Government of the Republic of Indonesia to agree on a method of resolving the conflict through dialogue mediated by a neutral third party under an international mechanism.

On August 24, 2026 – 65th Anniversary of Papuan Humanitarian Issues

Students of the Jayapura University of Science and Technology (USTJ) held a democracy stage entitled "65 years of humanity in the shadow of the military" at the USTJ campus, Abepura, Jayapura City. This activity became a space for students to express criticism and views on various social, political, and humanitarian problems that occurred in the Land of Papua.

On August 25, 2026 – BPKI-KNPB Urges International Mediation

The Priority News report reiterated the BPKI-KNPB's statement that rejected the development approach in Papua and urged conflict resolution through international mediation.

II. THEMATIC ANALYSIS

A. Political Issues and Sovereignty

Throughout the August 2026 period, the main issues that dominated were the 64th anniversary of the New York Agreement and the rejection of it. The ULMWP, KNPB and TPNPB have consistently expressed political stance against the New York Agreement, arguing that the agreement does not involve Papuans as the main subject. The KNPB also highlighted that military operations in the Land of Papua from 1960 to 2026 have led to the deaths of around hundreds of thousands of Papuans, with some 85,416 TNI and Polri personnel spread across various regions.

Key demands that continue to be voiced include:

1) Repeal of UN Resolutions 1752 and 2504
2) Holding of a new referendum in Papua
3) Withdrawal of all military forces from the Land of Papua
4) Neutral third-party mediated dialogue under international mechanisms

B. Human Rights Issues

The alleged shooting incident of three civilians in Maybrat Regency will be in the main spotlight in August 2026. There are different versions regarding the cause of the victim's injuries: TNI officers stated injuries caused by sharp weapons, while the victim's lawyer and FRPTMP suspected the involvement of TNI personnel based on the findings of 26 bullet casings and witness statements. Komnas HAM encourages scientific investigations to clarify these discrepancies.

HRW's report "Grabbed Land, Silenced Justice" also highlights a pattern of criminalization of environmental activists and indigenous leaders in Indonesia, including in Papua. More than a dozen laws have been used to silence protests against environmental degradation.

C. Development Issues and Marginalization

National Strategic Projects (PSN) in South Papua, especially *Merauke Food and Energy Estate* which covers about three million hectares, has been the focus of rejection from various indigenous peoples' organizations. MAI-P rejects PSN, Sorong SEZ, DOB, and transmigration programs because it is considered to limit indigenous peoples' access to customary lands and their livelihoods.

Data on the decline of the indigenous Papuan population to 38% of the total Papuan population shows the real impact of marginalization and massive land clearing.

D. International Solidarity Issues

International support for the Papuan issue has come from Australian Senator Lidia Thorpe, who has consistently voiced the right to self-determination for indigenous Papuans in the Australian Parliament. The ULMWP and KNPB also called for member states of the Melanesian Spearhead Group (MSG) and the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) to pay attention to the situation in Papua as part of the Melanesian region.

E. Issue of Social Conflict Awareness in Other Regions

The statement of the Deputy Governor of West Kalimantan, Krisantus Kurniawan, is a signal that there is a potential for social conflict in other regions if social justice is not realized. He compared the situation in West Kalimantan with Papua and Aceh, highlighting the injustice felt by the community even though the area is rich in natural resources. This statement received a response from netizens who assessed injustice as a "time bomb for Indonesia's division if it continues to be left unchecked".

V. CONCLUSION

Throughout the August 2026 period, the situation in the Land of Papua continues to show tensions involving political, human rights, development, and sovereignty issues. Some key points:

1) The 64th anniversary of the New York Agreement is a momentum for the KNPB and TPNPB to reaffirm their rejection of Papuan integration into Indonesia, with demands for a new referendum and a review of UN resolutions.
2) The shooting incident in Maybrat adds to a long list of alleged human rights violations in Papua, with differences in versions between the authorities and the victims regarding the cause of the injuries. Komnas HAM encourages a scientific investigation to uncover the facts.
3) Opposition to PSN and extractive development continues to be voiced by indigenous peoples' organizations, who consider these projects to threaten the living space and rights of indigenous peoples.
4) The HRW report confirms a pattern of criminalization of environmental activists and indigenous leaders in Indonesia, including in Papua, with the militarization of land clearing intensifying.
5) The decline in the indigenous Papuan population to 38% reflects ongoing marginalization and requires serious attention from all parties.

6) The warning from the Deputy Governor of West Kalimantan shows that the issue of social injustice is not limited to Papua, but has the potential to become a time bomb for the division of Indonesia more broadly.



CHAPTER II.
CHRONICLE OF SECURITY SITUATION AND MOVEMENT IN WEST PAPUA

I. INTRODUCTION

We compile a chronicle report in chapter II based on a collection of news from various sources, notably Suara Papua, Jubi, Kompas, The Star, Human Rights Monitor, and NIT Australia. This chronicle covers three main issue clusters: (1) military operations and armed security incidents, (2) civilian shootings and civil society responses, and (3) development projects (PSN) and accompanying agrarian conflicts.

II. CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

A. End of July 2026

July 26, 2026 — Military Personnel Enter the Catholic Church Complex in Intan Jaya

Indonesian military personnel reportedly entered the complex of St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church in Titigi Village, Sugapa District, Intan Jaya Regency, while the congregation was attending Sunday Mass. The presence of armed forces caused panic among the congregation; many left the worship service because they felt unsafe. There were no reports of physical injuries, but the incident occurred amid the intensification of military operations and repeated armed violence in the region.

Previously, on June 29, 2026, a vehicle carrying a priest, nun, and congregants was shot at on the way to Titigi; several bullets pierced the vehicle and injured one passenger. On May 17, 2026, a drone attack near St. Paul's Catholic Church in Nabuni Village killed Mr. Luther Nabelau and injured four other residents, one of whom later died in hospital.

On July 29, 2026 — TPNPB Kodap III Nduga Issues DPO to Intelligence Agents

TPNPB-OPM Kodap III Ndugama Derakma officially issued a list of wanted persons (DPO) against West Papuans and non-West Papuans who are accused of being involved as Indonesian military intelligence agents in the Nduga area. In a press release delivered by TPNPB-OPM spokesperson Sebby Sambom, Kowip III Commander Colonel Nikolaus Nimiangge together with TPNPB Kodap III Commander Ndugama Derakma Brigadier General Egianus Kogeya stated that his party had received official reports from troops in the field regarding the activities of a number of people suspected of collaborating with Indonesian military apparatus.

The TPNPB also highlighted allegations of murder of its members in ways outside of military procedures, including the use of "black magic" or natural remedies known as *Magirak* or *Suzuki*. "If this statement is not heeded, then a number of people who we already know about their involvement with the Indonesian government and then killed the TPNPB troops with natural science, then we are ready to execute and shoot them dead," the statement said.

B. In early August 2026

August 6, 2026 — TPNPB Claims Responsibility for the Killing of Indigenous Papuans

In the Australian NIT report, the TPNPB claimed responsibility for the killing of indigenous Papuans accused of acting on behalf of Indonesian forces. This claim marks a new escalation in the dynamics of the conflict, where the TPNPB began to openly acknowledge operations against individuals deemed to be collaborating with Indonesian security forces.

August 9, 2026 — Commemoration of the International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples

Various Papuan civil society organizations took advantage of the momentum of the International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples to voice strong criticism of militarization, investment expansion, and the construction of National Strategic Projects (NPCs) in the Land of Papua.

- **Earthquake Papua, GERMAPA, SUPER, and PYCAN** issued a statement of stance in Port Numbay affirming "Papua Is Not an Empty Land" and calling the Land of Papua the "Last Stronghold of the Earth's Climate." They cited Human Rights Monitor data that recorded 141 incidents of clashes and armed attacks in 16 districts in the Land of Papua throughout 2025, with at least 73 civilians killed. More than 125,931 people are still displaced as of June 30, 2026 due to armed conflict and military operations. "The displacement figures show that the Papuan crisis is not just a security issue, but a humanitarian crisis that is destroying the lives of civil society," they said.
- **Komasdeling Papsel** (Action Committee to Save Democracy and the Environment of South Papua) conveyed 14 sharp demands, ranging from the withdrawal of TNI troops, the termination of PSN and mining, to the insistence on the right to self-determination for the West Papuan nation. They urged the closure of PT Freeport Indonesia, the termination of all PSNs in the Land of Papua, the rejection of the construction of the space airport in Biak, and the granting of the widest possible access to the UN Human Rights Commission to directly review the human rights situation in the Land of Papua. "The state immediately stop military operations in Nduga, Intan Jaya, Puncak Jaya, Pegunungan Bintang, Maybrat, Yahukimo, Dogiyai, Tolikara and the entire Papua region," was one of their demands.

August 10, 2026 — Simapitowa Indigenous Peoples' Peaceful Action

A number of demands were conveyed by the indigenous people of the me tribe from Simapitowa (Siriwo, Mapia, Piyaiye, Topo, and Wanggar) in a peaceful action in Nabire. They responded to the seizure of customary land covering an area of 195,885 hectares at kilometers 95 to 102 of Siriwo District, the border of Nabire and Dogiyai Regencies. The spokesperson for the Meepago Human and Nature Care Front for the Simapitowa Region, Musa Boma, revealed that there had been an act of stabbing and coercion against Mr. Tobias Tagi as the head of the hamlet by TNI personnel regarding the unilateral claim to the land. There are plans to build military posts, gold mining, gold dredger activities, the establishment of PSN, and the construction of Kodam headquarters in the Simapitowa customary area—all without the deliberation mechanism and consent of the indigenous people.

August 10, 2026 — Critical Publication of 91 Years of Exploitation in the Bomberai Indigenous Territory

A critical review released on the eve of International Indigenous Peoples' Day concluded that the sequence of three extractive industrial eras—NNGPM (1935–1962), PT Freeport Indonesia (1967–present), and BP LNG Tangguh (2009–present)—is not a progression to equitable development, but rather a repetition of the same extractive pattern. The Bomberai customary territory covers 52,000–55,000 km² of Mimika Regency inhabited by at least nine ethnic groups.

Although PTFI alone is estimated to have contributed more than US$34 billion to the state during 1992–2024, four Bomberai districts consistently fall below the national average of the

Human Development Index (HDI): Kaimana 69.70, Teluk Bintuni 70.32, and Fakfak 72.00, compared to the national average of 72.9.

C. Mid-August 2026

August 13, 2026 — Shooting of Three Civilians in Maybrat

Three civilians in Aifat Village, Aifat District, Maybrat Regency, Southwest Papua, were shot while on the banks of the Kamundan River. The victims were Selviana Sori, Anike Fatie, and Silfester Assem. According to preliminary information compiled by the Papua Foundation for Human Justice and Integrity (YKKMP), the victims were in a temporary hut after working in the garden and processing sago when the incident occurred.

Witnesses stated that when darkness fell, several personnel suspected to be members of the TNI task force arrived near the location, and a barrage of shots was directed at the hut and the surrounding area. The victim and witness were only evacuated at around 06.00 West Papua Time on Friday, August 14, 2026, because the incident occurred at night and the location was relatively far from the district center.

August 14, 2026 — TPNPB Urges Civil Workers to Leave Spaces Said to Be Controlled by Military Apparatus

The management of the TPNPB headquarters issued an appeal to civilian workers in areas of armed conflict to leave spaces that are suspected to have been converted into part of Indonesian military activities. The appeal was conveyed through a press release delivered by TPNPB OPM spokesman, Sebby Sambom. TPNPB accused the placement of military personnel in civilian spaces, including in the bureaucratic system and business activities, as well as officers disguised as construction workers, taxi drivers, and street vendors.

"TPNPB asks all civilian workers to immediately leave these spaces which are being taken over by the Indonesian military," the statement said. Teachers and health workers are also referred to as groups that need to pay attention to security conditions.

On August 14, 2026 — SMM Prodem HAM Peaceful Action in Maybrat

The Maybrat Community Solidarity Pro Democracy and Human Rights Care (SMM Prodem HAM) held a peaceful action by burning tires and blocking a number of roads in Maybrat Regency, followed by visiting the Maybrat Police Station to urge an investigation into the shooting of three civilians.

August 15, 2026 — New York Agreement Commemorative Demonstrations in 13 Cities

The Papuan people in thirteen cities and regions in the Land of Papua and Indonesia held peaceful demonstrations to commemorate the New York Agreement of August 15, 1962 which was considered legally and morally flawed. The actions mediated by the KNPB were carried out in Sentani, Numbay (Jayapura City), Yalimo, Timika, Yahukimo, Sorong Raya, Central Mamberamo, KNPB Meepago Region, Almasuh (Merauke), Laapago Region, Pegunungan Bintang, Manukwar, and KNPB Indonesian Consulate (South Sulawesi).

The action was carried out with peaceful demonstrations to the DPR offices in each region, the governor's office, the office of the Ministry of Law of the Republic of Indonesia, and the free rostrum to the long march. The action on the road up Post 7 Sentani and Perumnas III Waena was forcibly dispersed by the police using tear gas and water cannons. A number of protesters suffered injuries from blows, tear gas, and fell due to pushing.

August 15, 2026 — KNPB Rejects OTK/KKB Propaganda in Maybrat Case

Adam Sorry, the chairman of the KNPB in the Maybrat region, rejected propaganda about Unknown Persons (OTK) or KKB as the mastermind of the shooting in Aynot Village, Aifat District. He emphasized that the victim was still alive and had a gunshot wound, and witnesses had given information that the perpetrator was suspected to be from TNI officers. "Public officials or anyone who says OTK, then he is part of the colonizers in the Land of Papua," he said. Adam Sorry also asked the Maybrat regent to immediately repatriate TNI/Polri officers from Maybrat.

August 15, 2026 — Jayapura KNPB Mass Calls for Resistance

The masses of the West Papua National Committee (KNPB) in the Jayapura City area held peaceful demonstrations at a number of points, including the Expo Waena area, Perumnas III, Cenderawasih University Gate, and Abepura. The masses carried posters that read "The Indonesian National Police is the killing machine of the Papuan people," "The government immediately withdraws the military from the Land of Papua," and "Stop discrimination against students." In her speech, Yuli Yatipai alluded to the New York Agreement on August 15, 1962 and criticized state policies and the existence of security forces. "Papuans should not be afraid of weapons carried out arbitrarily by the Indonesian National Police. Do not submit and do not be afraid of death," she said.

On August 16, 2026 — TPNPB Attacked and Burned Koramil Post in Hitadipa, Intan Jaya

Gunfire was reported to have occurred again in the Intan Jaya Regency area. TPNPB attacked and burned the Koramil post in Hitadipa on Sunday night. This incident took place in the midst of the security situation in Hitadipa which has been one of the hot spots of the conflict.

D. Peak of Escalation: 81st Anniversary of the Republic of Indonesia

August 17, 2026 — Attack on Security Post in Jila, Mimika

Armed groups from the Free Papua Organization (OPM) launched an attack on a security post that killed a member of the PTFI Yonif 133/YS Pam Obvitnas Task Force, Pratu Riski Kurniawan, during the commemoration of the 81st Anniversary of the Republic of Indonesia. Dandim 1710 Mimika, Lt. Col. Inf Jozanda, said that in addition to forcibly bringing, OPM also shot a Papuan mother and one other person was thrown into a ravine when she was trying to save her child who was forcibly taken. "It wasn't kidnapped. But it was forcibly taken. When they retreated... When they ran away, they forcibly took the community. All of them were women," said Jozanda. According to Jozanda, a total of nine women were forcibly taken. "And there were two more women as well (mothers). Because she was trying to protect her daughter who was taken, this mother was shot. One was shot, the other was thrown into a ravine," he said.

August 18, 2026 — TPNPB Denies Jila Operation Order

The management of the TPNPB headquarters denied that it had issued an operation warrant for an attack on Indonesian military personnel in Jila District, Mimika Regency, on August 17, 2026. The denial was conveyed through a press release from the management of the Komnas TPNPB headquarters, Monday (24/8/2026). According to TPNPB, a report received from its troops at the Kali Kopi headquarters, Timika, stated that the attack was not carried out based on an operational order from Brigadier General Anies Beanal. The TPNPB also stated that it did not know the parties involved in the follow-up action on August 18, 2026, in which 9 women were said to have been taken hostage, a mother was reportedly shot, and a child was injured after

falling off a cliff. "TPNPB officially does not know the parties involved in the incident," said a statement from the TPNPB headquarters management.

The TPNPB stated that it would conduct an investigation and investigation, as well as pursue the responsible parties. Internal investigations will also be carried out on its troops in Timika, Intan Jaya, Nduga, Puncak, Puncak Jaya, and Tembagapura.

On August 19, 2026 — Solidarity Action Volume III in Maybrat

SMM Prodem HAM (Maibrat Community Solidarity Pro Democracy-Human Rights) again held a peaceful action volume III in the courtyard of the Maybrat regent's office. The protesters asked the government and security forces to reveal all the facts behind the shooting incident on the banks of the Kamundan river and evaluate the existence of the TNI Task Force from the middle of the community settlement. The Coordinator of SMM Prodem HAM, Yosef Momao, said that the case was not just a security issue. "We came not for war with weapons. We came with human rights awareness and the noise of humanity that screamed severe trauma. We came to demand justice for the three victims of the shooting in Aiod village," said Momao.

On August 19, 2026 — YKKMP Sending Letters to Komnas HAM RI

The Papua Foundation for Human Justice and Integrity (YKKMP) sent a letter to Komnas HAM RI regarding the alleged shooting of three civilians in Ainot Village, Aifat District, Maybrat. The letter numbered AO1/PTI/YKKMP/WMX/PG/VIII/2026 signed by YKKMP Executive Director Theo Hesegem called for the formation of a monitoring and investigation team. YKKMP emphasized that the information collected was preliminary and must be verified through an independent, objective, and evidence-based investigation. They asked Komnas HAM to immediately form an investigation team to determine what happened on August 13, prioritizing safety and the interests of the victims.

August 22, 2026 — GIDI Urges Protection of Civilians in Korowai

The Department of Law and Human Rights of the Evangelical Church in Indonesia (GIDI) urges the state to protect civilians in the Korowai area, Yahukimo Regency, Mountainous Papua, following information about the TNI's military operations by air and land. GIDI expressed serious concern about the condition of civilians who are said to be scattered and some have fled to the forest. Some residents are still being searched. There are residents who need special attention and protection, including nine pregnant women and a number of children aged 5, 9, 12, and 15 years. The affected residents are from Boven Digoel, Pegunungan Bintang, Yahukimo, Asmat, and Mappi. Three people were reported to have died in evacuation conditions.

GIDI conveyed six demands, including urging the state to stop military operations in residential areas and ensure the safety of civilians, especially pregnant women, children, the elderly, and the sick.

E. End of August 2026

August 24, 2026 — Residents of Mare, Maybrat, Urge Fulfillment of Basic Services

Residents of Mare District, Maybrat Regency, Southwest Papua, face various challenges in accessing basic services, including clean water, teachers, health workers, roads, telecommunications, and health facilities. Mare District consists of nine villages: Mahos, Suswa, Kombif, Bakrabi, Waban, Sawo, Narasi, Seya, and Rufases. The complaint was submitted in a

community consultation with Selly Kareth, a member of the Papuan People's Assembly (MRP) in Southwest Papua, on Monday (24/08/2026).

Kareth urged the provincial and district governments to follow up on community complaints through concrete policies, planning, funding, and development programs. "This is not an excessive demand. This is a basic need that the government must meet," Karath said.

On August 26, 2026 — Forest and Land Fires Widen, Palm Oil Corporation Achieves Trillions in Profits

Forest and land fires (Karhutla) have hit Nabire, Central Papua, since mid-July 2026. Seven districts in the district were hit by fires that as of August 23 had burned around 396 hectares of land. BNPB noted that four families were affected, while a number of fires could not be extinguished due to the difficult terrain. In South Papua, the situation is much more critical. Data from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry as of July 25 placed the province as the largest contributor of hotspots in Indonesia in one day of recording: 2,902 hot spots. A spatial analysis of Sustainable MADANI revealed that from January to July 2026, the area of the Indicative Burned Area (AIT) in South Papua penetrated 41,789 hectares. Greenpeace's monitoring on August 11-16 found 284 smoke sources in Papua, and 278 of them were in the PSN Food Estate Merauke area.

Walhi's findings are in line with the 1,292 identified fire hotspots in South Papua, 399 were confirmed to be within the national food concession and project area, 245 were in the Food Estate, 115 were in the production forest concession, and 39 were in oil palm plantations. This distribution pattern confirms the suspicion that forest clearing, access road construction, and the drying of swamps and peat for large-scale projects have altered Papua's landscape, making it much more vulnerable to recurrent fires.

August 27, 2026 — PSN Project in Wanam Triggers Horizontal Conflict

The presence of the National Strategic Project (PSN) in the Wanam area, Merauke Regency, South Papua, is considered to have triggered tension and horizontal conflicts among indigenous peoples who have customary areas in the project development area. The assessment was conveyed in a press release for the indigenous peoples of PSN victims from the Moyuwend sub Buako and Buako Mongi sub clans after an internal meeting in Wogikel Village on August 14, 2026. The meeting was held to re-align the boundaries of the customary land of each clan, some of whose territory has been dismantled and controlled for the benefit of PSN.

In the press release, it was stated that the meeting was related to the circulation of a letter issued by a member of the South Papua House of Representatives, Dominikus Buliba Moyuwend Gebze, regarding the agenda "Location review and socialization of government programs in 2026" in Nakias and Wanam Villages. The community said that the letter had undergone two editorial changes. The first meeting was tense but orderly. Because an agreement had not been reached, the parties agreed to a direct review of the boundaries. The second meeting took place at the location of the dismantling of the PSN project at kilometer 37, Malu Hamlet, but did not go as expected because the Nakias community who directly borders the Moiwend sub Mongi clan did not attend the meeting. The indigenous people considered the process to seem rushed and full of political interests because it was carried out without the consent of the owners of the customary rights of the Moiwend Buako clan in the Molu, Yalapip, Yalabub, Yalapi, Planip, and Yomani areas.

III. THEMATIC ANALYSIS

A. Patterns of Violence Against Civilians

Throughout the chronicled period, civilians continued to be victims of armed conflict in the Land of Papua. The shooting of three residents in Maybrat, the shooting of a mother and the dumping into a ravine in Jila, as well as the shooting of residents around a church in Intan Jaya show a consistent pattern: civilians who are not involved in the conflict are targeted by security operations.

Human Rights Monitor data recorded 141 incidents of clashes and armed attacks in 16 districts throughout 2025 with at least 73 civilians killed, while more than 125,931 people were displaced by June 30, 2026.

B. Militarization and Civil Space

The TPNPB has explicitly accused the deployment of military forces in civilian spaces, including disguised as construction workers, taxi drivers, and street vendors. The incident of police entering the church compound during Sunday Mass in Intan Jaya reinforced concerns that places of worship and other civilian facilities are no longer safe from military activities. GIDI and various civil society organizations have called for an end to military operations in residential areas and the return of civilian facilities for the benefit of the community.

C. PSN and Agrarian Conflict

The National Strategic Project in the Land of Papua has triggered horizontal conflicts between indigenous peoples, as happened in Wanam, Merauke. Indigenous peoples consider the development process to take place without deliberation and consent of customary rights owners. On the other hand, the expansion of PSN Food Estate Merauke has contributed significantly to forest and land fires, with 278 of the 284 smoke source points located in the project area. Meanwhile, the resource-rich Bomberai customary area actually recorded HDI below the national average after 91 years of exploitation by three industrial giants.

D. Civil Society Response and Solidarity

Papuan civil society responded with peaceful actions, both at home and abroad. New York Agreement commemorative demonstrations were held in 13 cities, although some were forcibly dispersed by the authorities with tear gas and water cannons. The solidarity of the people of Maybrat demanded transparency and a thorough investigation of the shooting case. GIDI and YKKMP took a formal advocacy route by calling for an independent investigation by Komnas HAM.

TPNPB itself stated that it would conduct an internal investigation and pursue those responsible for the hostage taking incident in Jila, as well as asking national and international human rights institutions to conduct an independent investigation.

IV. CONCLUSION

The chronicle of the report in chapter II shows that throughout August 2026, Tanah Papua was still hit by a multidimensional escalation of conflict: military operations targeting civilian space, violence against civilians, hostage taking by armed groups, and agrarian conflicts triggered by the PSN. Refugee data reaching more than 125,000 people shows that this crisis is not just a security issue, but has developed into a systemic humanitarian crisis.

Civil society organizations, churches, and human rights advocacy institutions continue to call for an end to militaristic approaches, the withdrawal of inorganic troops, an evaluation of the PSN, and an independent investigation into alleged human rights violations. Without a concrete response from the state, this situation has the potential to continue to worsen and deepen the suffering of civil society in the Land of Papua.

CHAPTER III
CLIMATE THREATS IN WEST PAPUA

I. INTRODUCTION

Throughout 2026, the West Papua region will be hit by a series of interrelated hydrometeorological disasters: extreme drought, frost, hail, forest fires, clean water crisis, and crop failure. The El Nino phenomenon, which is at a "very strong" level, is the main trigger, with the Nino 3.4 index reaching +2.37 in August 2026 and continuing to strengthen to +2.72 in October 2026.

In this chronicle we compile important events based on available news reports.

II. THE THREAT OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN WEST PAPUA

In April 2026 – Early dry season

The dry season in the mountainous West Papua will begin in April 2026. Drought has hit two districts in Nduga Regency; Wutpaga and Nenggeagin with peak conditions expected to occur between June and August. Nduga DPRK member Leri Gwijangge reported that residents' crops failed to crop and food stocks in Kenyam began to deplete.

Rivers that have been the main transportation route from Mimika to Nduga have experienced a significant decrease in discharge. He urged the district and provincial governments to immediately establish a disaster emergency status and send food aid, including by air.

On June 2026 – Widespread Drought, Frost and Hail

Entering June, the impact of El Nino is increasingly felt. In Puncak Regency, Central Papua, the phenomenon of frost and hail hit three districts; Agandugume, Lambewi, and Oneri since June 2026. The frost caused food plant cells to burst and dry out, triggering a food crisis in the region. The Puncak Regency government has established an emergency response status for hydrometeorological disasters. Papuan economic expert, Agus Sumule, warned that a famine disaster will occur if the government does not immediately prepare food stocks.

In Kuyawage, Lanny Jaya Regency, the drought that has lasted since June 2026 has caused widespread crop failure. Nuwinus Gwijangge, a refugee from Nduga who lives in Kuyawage, stated that agricultural land is destroyed and the food crisis is getting worse. Refugees from Nduga complain that they have never received attention from their home district government, while the Lanny Jaya Regency Government is more responsive.

On June 18, 2026 – Clean Water Crisis in Tomu, Bintuni Bay

In Tomu District, Teluk Bintuni Regency, Southwest Papua, residents who have been dependent on rainwater are forced to use murky river water after rainwater reserves run out. The prolonged drought for three months has forced residents to rely on river water that has been mixed with seawater and debris. The secretary of Kampung Adur, Friday Kosepa, stated that residents have not felt "independence" over access to clean water and hopes that the government will build water storage facilities and distribution pipelines.

In August 2026 – The Peak of the Multidimensional Crisis

August 1–5: State of Emergency in Puncak Papua
The Puncak Papua Regency Government has officially set the emergency response status for hydrometeorological disasters until August 18, 2026 due to hail and snowfall that have triggered food shortages since June. The logistics warehouse promised by the central government as a solution to prevent the food crisis is reported to be always empty.

On August 12: Nduga Urges Disaster Emergency
Leri Gwijangge again voiced that the drought in Wutpaga and Nenggeagin threatens the survival of residents. He demanded that the government immediately declare a state of emergency and find alternatives to distributing food aid by air, while warning that delays are tantamount to letting residents die of hunger.

On August 18–21: The Brasa River Dried Up, Prices Soared
The drastically declining discharge of the Brasa River has hampered the distribution of fuel and staples to Dekai, the capital of Yahukimo Regency. Transport ships were unable to pass, triggering a spike in retail fuel prices of up to Rp40,000-Rp50,000 per liter, while the price of rice reached Rp40,000 per kilogram. An electricity crisis also hit the region.

On 21 August: Drought in Kuyawage Continues
The drought in Kuyawage has been going on for more than a month, with residents' crops wilting and failing to harvest. Refugees from Nduga have again asked for emergency food assistance from the Nduga Regency Government and the Mountainous Papua Provincial Government.

On August 22: Food Stock Pressure to Peak
The government is asked to immediately prepare food stocks in Puncak Regency to prevent hunger disasters after extreme weather in the form of frost and hail.

On August 22: The Brasa River and the Distribution Crisis
The water crisis in the Brasa River continues to disrupt the distribution of fuel to Dekai, with prices soaring to IDR 50,000 per liter.

On August 23–25: Widespread Forest fires
Forest and land fires are spreading in Jayawijaya Regency, influenced by El Nino conditions and strong winds. Fires continue to spread to threaten residents' settlements. BMKG recorded more than 3,000 hotspots in the West Papua region, which is strengthened by the El Nino phenomenon active in the Pacific Ocean. The Central Papua Provincial Government is wary of indications of planned land burning as fires increase.

On August 24: Yahukimo Prepares Emergency Supply of Fuel and Basic Necessities
The Yahukimo Regency Government, together with Pertamina and Bulog, have prepared an emergency fuel supply in the form of 5 tons of biodiesel and 10 tons of gasoline, and are targeting the entry of fuel and basic food supplies on August 26-27, 2026, including rice for civil servants and Bulog rice for the community. This step was taken to maintain the availability of fuel and staples in the midst of a distribution crisis due to the drying up of rivers.

On August 26: Yahukimo Increases Fuel Supply

The Yahukimo Regency Government has again increased fuel supply to ensure safe and stable stocks, as a follow-up response to the impact of the prolonged drought.

On August 27–28: Nduga Distributes 50 Tons of Rice

The Nduga Regency Government distributed 50 tons of rice to residents in 32 districts. Regent Yoas Beon stated that in addition to food, the government also addresses the need for clean water which is a problem due to the current weather conditions. The government established the Climate Change Main Post in Kenyam to coordinate the monitoring and distribution of aid. The Regent emphasized that handling the impact of drought requires cross-agency coordination and careful assessment of conditions.

On August 28: Snowfall in West Papua, Drought in Other Regions

A report from RNZ said parts of the West Papua highlands were hit by snow and ice, including in Lanny Jaya District; Go District, Balum Kuyawage and West Wano. In Kuyawage, snow followed a pattern of drought and frost over the previous few weeks. At the same time, other parts of New Guinea, including PNG, experienced severe drought due to El Nino. In South Papua, the clearing of peatlands and lowland forests for agricultural projects created dangerous hotspots, with more than 96,000 hotspots detected across Indonesia and about 103,000 hectares of land burned throughout the first half of 2026.

On August 28: 1,156 households in Nduga are threatened with food insecurity

BNPB confirmed the drought disaster in Nduga Regency which caused 1,156 heads of families to be threatened with food insecurity after crop failures and disruptions of agricultural activities. Around 2,325 hectares of agricultural land were affected.

On 29–30 August: Nduga Emergency Response Status

The Nduga Regency Government has established an emergency response status for three months due to the dry season that hit from April to August 2026, which caused drought and snowfall in several areas. Regent Yoas Beon directly reviewed the condition of residents in Wutpaga and Nenggeagin Districts who experienced drought and hunger on August 27, 2026.

On August 31: Peak Logistics Warehouse Empty

BBC News Indonesia reported that when the frost event triggered hunger in 2023, the central government promised to build two logistics warehouses in Puncak Regency. However, these warehouses are reportedly always empty and do not function as a solution to prevent food crises.

September – October 2026 – El Nino Strengthens, Crisis Continues

On September 4: KNPI Urges El Nino Emergency

KNPI urges the Provincial Government of Mountainous Papua to declare an El Nino emergency status. The community experienced crop failure, reduced water discharge, forest fires, and fuel shortages in Yahukimo and Nduga. The price of fuel in Yahukimo reached Rp50,000 per liter and rice Rp40,000 per kilogram.

On September 10: Water Crisis in Fakfak

The long dry season hit Fakfak Regency, West Papua Province, causing a number of water sources to experience drought and a drastic decrease in discharge.

On 13 September: Clean Water for Jayawijaya

The Jayawijaya Regency Government distributed clean water to residents affected by the drought that hit since June 2026.

On September 17–24: El Nino Intensifies

The Nino 3.4 index was recorded at +2.51 on September 17 and +2.53 on September 24, confirming that El Nino is at very strong intensity.

On September 29: Fakfak Residents Return to the River

The clean water crisis in Fakfak has forced residents to return to bathing and washing in the river due to the depletion of clean water availability throughout August 2026.

October 1–6: El Nino Peak and Haze

The Nino 3.4 index reached +2.72 on October 1, 2026, the highest level recorded in this period. Forest and land fires in Southwest Papua have caused air quality in Sorong to be unhealthy due to pollutants sent from the country. Fakfak residents continue to hunt for clean water as the drought spreads.

III. CONCLUSION

Climate threats in West Papua throughout 2026 are not a single event, but a series of mutually reinforcing crises: a particularly strong El Nino triggers extreme droughts, frosts, and hail; droughts cause crop failures and food crises; drying up rivers paralyze fuel distribution and logistics; prices soar; forest fires are spreading; and clean water crises are hitting communities in various districts.

The Indonesian government's response in West Papua, such as the distribution of 50 tonnes of rice in Nduga, the emergency fuel supply in Yahukimo, and the establishment of a climate post, show a lack of response, but coordination challenges and delays in response are still recurring problems.

CHAPTER IV.
CHRONICLE OF ARMED ACTS IN WEST PAPUA

I. INTRODUCTION

Throughout August 2026, the Land of Papua region recorded a significant escalation of armed action between the West Papua National Liberation Army (TPNPB) group and the Indonesian security forces (TNI-Polri). This series of incidents included attacks on military posts, shootouts in residential areas, shooting of civilians, and security operations that triggered mass displacements.

II. ARMED CONFLICT AND HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN WEST PAPUA

On August 2, 2026 – Five Construction Workers Killed in Tolikara

Five road construction workers employed by PT SHJ were killed by gunmen at a workers' camp in Woniki, Tolikara Sub-district, Tolikara Regency, Papua Mountainous Province, on Sunday night. The victims were identified as Arman Sibarani, Erlin Aritonang, Alfons, and Barengga. There were 10 workers in the camp at the time of the attack. The TPNPB claimed responsibility for the attack, alleging that the workers were undercover intelligence agents.

The XVII/Cenderawasih Military Regional Command condemned the armed attacks on civilian workers and stated that a joint TNI-Polri operation had been launched to pursue the perpetrators.

August 4–5, 2026 – TPNPB attack in downtown Dekai, Yahukimo: Three killed

TPNPB Kodap XVI Yahukimo launched an attack on Indonesian military personnel in the center of Dekai City, Yahukimo Regency. TPNPB spokesperson, Sebby Sambom, confirmed the incident and stated that troops from the Sisibia Battalion under the command of Major Yosua Sobolim and Kempes Matuan carried out operations throughout the Yahukimo area to the center of Dekai City from July 22 to August 5, 2026. The attack began on August 3, 2026 at around 07.30 in Pasar Baru Dekai which resulted in the death of one Indonesian military officer. The attack continued on August 4 in Dekai City which resulted in the death of two Indonesian military personnel at a place selling fried foods.

The TPNPB stated that it was ready to take full responsibility for the incident and appealed to President Prabowo Subianto, Defense Minister Sjafrie Sjamsoeddin, and TNI Commander Agus Subyanto not to carry out bomb attacks by land and air in villages in the Yahukimo area during the retaliatory attacks.

On August 13, 2026 – Three Civilians Shot in Maybrat

Three civilians were reportedly shot in Muara Aifam, Middle East Aifat District, Maybrat Regency, Southwest Papua Province, on Thursday afternoon (13/8/2026). The victims were Anike Fatie, Silvester Assem, and Selviana Sory. The incident occurred at around 17.20 WIT when they were around a garden in the Kamundan River estuary area, Aynot Village. Anike Fatie suffered a gunshot wound to the shoulder that hit the ear area; Silvester Asem suffered a gunshot wound to the thigh until it penetrated; and Selviana Sory suffered a gunshot wound to the calf until it penetrated. Field sources suspect that the shots came from TNI Navy personnel on duty

at the Sory Post, Aifam Village, Aifat District of the Middle East, although the allegation has not received official confirmation from the Indonesian Navy.

LBH Kaki Abu called on the government and military authorities to review the placement of armed personnel in Maybrat and questioned whether the deployment of TNI Navy personnel was in accordance with the mandate, security needs, and protection of civilians. Residents of Maybrat Regency carried out roadblocks at a number of points by burning tires and cutting down trees, and thousands of residents came to the Maybrat Police Station to urge the disclosure of the shooting case.

On August 16, 2026 – TPNPB Attacked and Burned Koramil Post in Hitadipa, Intan Jaya

TPNPB Kodap III Ndugama troops, Dullamo Battalion, under the leadership of Commander Aibon Kogoya, attacked and burned the Military Rayon Command (Koramil) post in Hitadipa District, Intan Jaya Regency, Central Papua, on Sunday night (16/8/2026). The incident took place in the midst of the security situation in Hitadipa, which has been recorded as one of the areas prone to armed conflict. Hitadipa is an area that in recent years has repeatedly become the location of shootouts between TPNPB and the joint TNI-Polri security forces.

The attack on the post adds to the long history of armed violence in Intan Jaya and has the potential to worsen security conditions and narrow the space for people living in the midst of a prolonged conflict.

August 16–19, 2026 – Indonesian Military Drone Attack on TPNPB Headquarters in Puncak Jaya

The TPNPB headquarters in Puncak Jaya Regency, Central Papua, was reportedly attacked by the Indonesian military between August 16 and 19, 2026. The information was conveyed by TPNPB-OPM spokesman, Sebby Sambom, based on a report from the Commander of General Operations of TPNPB, Major General Lekagak Telenggen. The attack was carried out using military drones launched from an Indonesian military base on a neighboring mountain to the TPNPB headquarters on another mountain. The initial attack occurred on Sunday, August 16, at around 06.30 to 10.00 West Papua Time, involving 10 drones.

The attack continued until Wednesday, August 19, involving nine drones that were launched at around 09:19 WIT and continued into the afternoon. There were no casualties on the part of the TPNPB, but the headquarters yard was damaged and part of the headquarters was destroyed by bomb fragmentation and the impact of the explosion. The TPNPB called on the Indonesian government to immediately implement international humanitarian law in the armed conflict in Papua and withdraw military personnel from civilian settlements.

On August 17, 2026 – One TNI Soldier Killed in a Shootout in Mimika

A shootout between Indonesian soldiers and armed groups in Mimika Regency, Central Papua Province, on Monday, August 17, 2026, killed one soldier and injured two others. Spokesman for the XVII/Cenderawasih Military Regional Command, Colonel Tri Purwanto, stated that the clash involved personnel from the Jila Post and the Task Force 133/Yudha Sakti Post who exchanged gunfire with members of the Kodap III Puncak armed group allegedly led by the Kogoya Government.

Security operations continue to be carried out to maintain control of the area while authorities investigate incidents and monitor developments in Jila District.

III. CONCLUSION

The escalation of armed actions in Papua throughout August 2026 involves various forms of violence: attacks on military posts, shootouts in residential areas, shooting of civilians, security operations that trigger mass displacements, and airstrikes using drones. Victims have come from both sides of the security apparatus, members of the TPNPB, and civilians.

The repeated pattern of attacks in areas such as Yahukimo, Puncak Jaya, Intan Jaya, Maybrat, and Tolikara shows that the armed conflict in Papua is still a complex issue and has a direct impact on the safety of civilians.

CHAPTER V.
CONSOLIDATION, RECONCILIATION AND ACTION OF POLITICAL CIVIL MOVEMENTS IN WEST PAPUA

I. INTRODUCTION

Throughout August 2026, the landscape of civil movements in West Papua was colored by two major intersecting currents: on the one hand, waves of peaceful action, consolidation of indigenous organizations, and reconciliation efforts among the political forces of the Papuan people; on the other hand, protests triggered by security forces' violence against civilians.

August 2, 2026 — Reconciliation of the Papuan Customary Council: The End of a Decade of Dualism

In Biak Numfor, the dualism of the leadership of the Papuan Customary Council (DAP) that lasted more than ten years has officially ended. Reconciliation was held at the residence of Mananwir Beba Yan Piter Yarangga, Sumberker, Samofa District, bringing together Yan Piter Yarangga (chairman of the DAP version of the Kampkey office) with Dominikus Sorabut (chairman of the DAP version of the Expo office). The meeting took place in a family atmosphere through the traditional procession of Mansorandak (welcome), Payasyos (cleaning procession as an apology), and Anankayame (eating together as a symbol of brotherhood). This dualism began with the Grand Congress of Papuan Indigenous Peoples (KBMAP) III in Biak in 2015 which inaugurated Yarangga, and the Extraordinary Congress of Papuan Indigenous Peoples (KLBMAP) in Wamena in 2017 which established Sorabut.

In a joint statement, the two emphasized that there is no longer a Yarangga DAP or a unified Papuan Traditional Council. The atmosphere of reconciliation was full of emotion; the two traditional leaders seemed unable to hold back their tears when they met.

On August 2, 2026 — KNPB Affirms August 3 Action Was Peaceful

In Nabire, the West Papua National Committee (KNPB) stated that the national action plan on August 3, 2026 will be carried out peacefully and with dignity throughout Papua's customary territories, as well as in front of the Indonesian and Timor-Leste Consulates. This statement was in response to the circulation of opinions in the public space that were considered misleading and had the potential to criminalize the peaceful resistance movement. The KNPB rejected the narrative that the action would end in anarchy, and accused there being a "colonial buzzer" that used Papuans on behalf of tribal chiefs and indigenous youth to spread hoaxes.

August 3, 2026 — KNPB Simultaneous Action: Calls for a Referendum and a Humanitarian Emergency

At Perumnas 3, Waena, Heram District, Jayapura City, the KNPB held a peaceful rally to voice the demand for self-determination for Papuans. The Chairman of the KNPB, Agus Kossay, delivered a political statement highlighting the situation of martial law and humanitarian crisis in the Land of Papua. The KNPB conveyed nine points of demands to the Indonesian government, the United Nations, and a number of international actors, including: declaring that the indigenous peoples of Papua are a nation with the right to self-determination; urging Committee IV of the UN General Assembly to revoke UN Resolution No. 1752 ratifying the 1962 New York Agreement; demanding that the United States, the Vatican, the Netherlands, and Indonesia be responsible

for the 1962 New York Agreement and the 1962 Rome Agreement; reject the results of the 1969 Pepera and call for a new referendum; and asking the ICRC to encourage Indonesia to open access to humanitarian aid in Papua.

August 4, 2026 — From Makassar, KNPB Calls for Papua Martial and Humanitarian Emergency

The KNPB's simultaneous action also took place in Makassar, South Sulawesi. The Chairman of the KNPB Indonesian Consulate, Hiskia Meage, emphasized that the Papua region is currently in a military and humanitarian emergency zone. He stated that the right to self-determination is an element of human rights that should be respected, and that the struggle of the Papuan people is based on human rights standards, democracy, principles of international law, and the UN Charter. The action in Makassar was attended by KNPB from several regions: Makassar, North Minahasa, Tomohon, Nyiur Melambai, Greater Minahasa, and Gorontalo. The KNPB emphasized that the massive armed conflict targeting civilians has made the military and humanitarian emergency zone not yet over.

On August 9, 2026 — KNPB Commemorates the International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples in Jayawijaya

In Wamena, Jayawijaya Regency, Mountainous Papua Province, the KNPB together with indigenous peoples from the Lapago customary territory commemorated the International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples at the KNPB Balim secretariat. This meeting is also a consolidation and mobilization ahead of the peaceful action planned for August 15, 2026. The Chairman of the Balim KNPB, Mardi Hiluka, criticized the integration of Papua into Indonesia through the 1969 Pepera and the 1962 New York Agreement, which according to him had a lasting impact on the Papuan people.

The Chairman of the KNPB, Agus Kossay, stated that Indonesia as a member of the United Nations must respect and protect the indigenous peoples of Papua in accordance with international agreements. The KNPB also rejected all National Strategic Projects (NPS) in the land of Papua that run without the consent of indigenous peoples, citing projects such as the Freeport mine in Mimika, the Wabu Block, the nickel mine, and the oil and gas project as examples.

August 10, 2026 — Commemoration of World Indigenous Peoples' Day: Earthquake and Germapa Call for Protection of Indigenous Rights

In the Abepura circle, Jayapura City, the Papuan People's Liberation Movement (GempaR) together with the Papuan Student Movement (Germapa) held a peaceful demonstration to commemorate World Indigenous Peoples' Day. The action coordinator, Yafet Hoberah, stated that this commemoration is a momentum to raise public awareness and encourage protection of the rights of indigenous peoples. He highlighted various problems faced by indigenous peoples: agrarian conflicts, threats to living spaces, and the slow passage of special laws for the recognition of indigenous peoples' rights at the national level.

The protesters also mentioned a number of problems such as the exploitation of natural resources, alleged mass killings, "gastro-colonialism", and illegal mining activities in Merauke, Yahukimo, Maybrat, Intan Jaya, and Puncak Jaya.

Padan August 10, 2026 — Free Pulpit in Abepura: Earthquake Criticizes Militarism and Land Grabbing

Still at the same location, GempaR held a free roit with posters containing demands: "Reject the Space Shuttle in Biak", "MBG is the Program for the Destruction of the Papuan Generation", "Save the Land of Indigenous Peoples", "Our Homeland", and "Reject Militarism in the Land of Papua". One of the participants, Manu Yohame, stated that the state should be present to protect the rights of indigenous peoples, but what happened was discrimination.

He criticized the government's dominant security approach in dealing with various issues in Papua, and called for a humane approach rather than violence or militarism.

On August 11, 2026 — Spontaneous Action of Moi Indigenous Youth in Sorong

At the Aimas Hotel, Sorong, the Moi indigenous youth dispersed a meeting involving rulers from Jakarta and the regions, together with corporations, consultants, and brokers, who were discussing plans to expand the palm oil industry and extractive economic projects in the Land of Papua. This spontaneous action was triggered by concerns about land ownership by the "Ongko" tycoon of the energy industry in the Land of Papua owned by the Fangiono Family business which controls more than 1,000,000 hectares of land and forest areas in Sorong, South Sorong, Bintuni Bay, Merauke, Mappi, and Boven Digoel. The Moi tribe is in the extractive zone most affected by the biodiesel industry. The cries of the indigenous youth, "Disband, kamorang stop tipu tong pu of the parents in the village," echoed in the room of the Aimas Hotel.

August 12, 2026 — Martial Law and Humanitarian Emergency Become the Main Topic of KNPB National Action

The KNPB again called for consolidation before the national action on August 15, 2026 with the theme "Papua is a military and humanitarian emergency zone". The national spokesperson of the KNPB, Ogram Wanimbo, stated that August 15 was an important momentum because it coincided with the signing of the New York Agreement on August 15, 1962, which was signed by the United States, the Netherlands, and Indonesia without involving Papuan representatives. The KNPB said that the conflict between the TPNPB and the TNI had had an impact on civilians through casualties, disruption of people's lives, and displacement. The KNPB cited a Human Rights Monitor (HRM) report which said that more than 125,931 civilians were still in internal displacement until early June 2026.

August 14, 2026 — DAP Papuan Cultural House: Stop the Divisive Politics of Indigenous Organizations

The pioneer and co-founder of the Papuan Customary Council (DAP), Forkorus Yaboisembut, expressed his gratitude for the implementation of reconciliation, recovery, and reunification of the DAP organization. He expressed his appreciation for the reconciliation process that took place at Rumsram Mananwir Beba, owned by J. P. Yarangga in Biak, and called the meeting an important momentum for the recovery of indigenous organizations. Forkorus also remembered a number of figures who have passed away and were once an important part of DAP's journey, such as the late Thom Beanal, Theys Hiyo Eluay, Willy Mandowen, Leo Imbiri, and others. He hopes that this reconciliation will restore DAP's position as the great home of the indigenous Papuan people.

August 15, 2026 — DKP Kingmi Calls for Prayer and Peace Ahead of KNPB National Action

The Department of Justice and Peace (DKP) of the Synod of the KINGMI Church in the Land of Papua calls on all God's people in the Land of Papua and outside Papua to pray for the implementation of the KNPB national action which is scheduled to take place on August 15, 2026. The Chairman of KINGMI DKP, Rev. Deserius Adii, invites pastors, clergy, human rights activists, and all people to pray for the leaders and members of the KNPB to be able to carry out actions with full responsibility.

DKP KINGMI also asked that the security forces be given patience, wisdom, and professionalism in dealing with situations on the ground, by prioritizing the safety of the community. Religious leaders are encouraged to take on the role of peacemakers, coolers, mediators, and moral voices that encourage all parties to avoid violence.

On August 15, 2026 — Peaceful Action of KNPB and OKP Cipayung at the House of Representatives of Mountainous Papua

In Wamena, the KNPB in the Lapago area together with the Cipayung youth organization (OKP) held a peaceful action targeting the Papua Mountainous House of Representatives Office. The national action with the theme "Papua Military and Humanitarian Emergency Zone" was held in commemoration of the 64th anniversary of the New York Agreement on August 15, 1962. The Chairman of the Balim KNPB, Mardi Hiluka, stated that the New York Agreement was signed by Indonesia and the Netherlands without involving Papuans, and Papuans became victims of the political agreement.

The Chairman of the KNPI of Jayawijaya Regency, Hengky Hilapok, who represented OKP Cipayung Jayawijaya, stated that the action was to voice humanitarian issues peacefully. The Chairman of the Central KNPB, Agus Kossay, called this a momentum to commemorate and protest the alleged human rights violations against the Papuan nation.

August 19, 2026 — Civilian Shooting Protest in Maybrat

Hundreds of residents of Maybrat Regency, Southwest Papua, took to the streets in a peaceful demonstration as a form of protest over the shooting incident of civilians that occurred on August 13, 2026. The action, which was attended by around 250 people, started from the Kumurkek area, moved to Aisyo Junction, and continued with a long march to the Maybrat Regent Office as the final point of conveying aspirations. The masses demanded that a firm and transparent legal process be carried out against the party responsible for the shooting that killed three people.

The Governor of West Papua, Elisa Kambu, expressed his appreciation to all levels of society who maintain peace, and affirmed the firm stance of the local government that rejects all forms of violence. The West Papua Police Chief, Brigadier General Pol. Audie S. Latuheru, affirmed his commitment to investigate the case thoroughly without covering up the truth. The action ended safely, orderly, and smoothly without any unwanted incidents.

On August 22, 2026 — ULMWP meeting in Port Vila: First Step Towards Reconciliation

Representatives and supporters of the United Liberation Movement for West Papua (ULMWP) held a meeting in Port Vila, Vanuatu, hosted by Ralph Regenvanu, Minister of Climate Change Adaptation, Energy, Environment, Meteorology, Geo-Hazard and Disaster Management of Vanuatu, and Joe Natuman, Special Envoy for Decolonisation and Delimitation of Maritime Boundaries. The meeting was attended by Octavianus Mote and Benny Wenda of the ULMWP,

as well as Job Dalesa, Chairman of the Vanuatu Free West Papua Association. The parties acknowledged the ongoing differences between the ULMWP factions, but recognized the need to maintain and strengthen the struggle of the West Papuan people through cooperation and mutual respect.

They agreed to participate in a reconciliation event to be held in Port Vila, Vanuatu, in November 2026, as an important milestone towards the restoration of unity. The meeting also acknowledged and supported the work of the Reconciliation Committees that have been established in West Papua, which continue to engage closely with churches, indigenous leaders and communities. The structured Reconciliation Pathway will be operational from that date and will receive technical facilitation from the Berghof Foundation, Pacific Conference of Churches, Malvatumauri National Council of Chiefs, and Vanuatu National Council of Women.

August 25, 2026 — ULMWP Leaders Reach Agreement to Unite

A report from Suara Papua confirmed that the ULMWP leadership and representatives of the Vanuatu government reconvened in Port Vila on 22 August 2026, and agreed to reconcile and reunite within the ULMWP in November 2026 in Vanuatu. This agreement marks the first concrete step towards the reunification of the ULMWP factions that have been separated from each other.

III. CIVIL MOVEMENT TABLE

Date	Events	Media Sources
August 2, 2026	The reconciliation of Yarangga and Sorabut ended the dualism of the Papuan Customary Council.	The Voice of Papua
August 2, 2026	The KNPB rejected skewed opinions and emphasized that the August 3, 2026 action was peaceful.	The Voice of Papua
August 3, 2026	The KNPB called for a referendum and urged Indonesia to recognize the political rights of the Papuan people.	The Voice of Papua
August 4, 2026	From Makassar, the KNPB called for Papua to declare martial and humanitarian emergency.	The Voice of Papua
August 9, 2026 (estimated)	KNPB commemorates the International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples in Jayawijaya.	Jubi
August 10, 2026	Commemoration of World Indigenous Peoples' Day: Gempar and Germapa call for the protection of indigenous rights.	The Voice of Papua
August 10, 2026	The Free Pulpit in Abepura criticized militarism and land grabbing.	The Voice of Papua
August 11, 2026	Spontaneous action of MOI TOP Indigenous Youth.	The Voice of Papua
August 12, 2026	Martial law and humanitarian emergencies in Papua are the main topics of the KNPB National Action.	The Voice of Papua
August 14, 2026	The DAP of the Papuan Cultural Mansion calls for an end to the politics of division of indigenous organizations.	The Voice of Papua
August 15, 2026	DKP Kingmi called for prayers and peace ahead of the KNPB National Action on August 15, 2026.	The Voice of Papua
August 15, 2026 (estimated)	The KNPB planned coordinated demonstrations across Papua on the anniversary of the New York Agreement.	Jubi
August 2026 (date not listed)	West Papuan officials and community leaders join in protesting the shooting of civilians.	VOI

August 25, 2026	The ULMWP leadership reached an agreement to unite; the ULMWP factions took the first steps towards reconciliation and reunification.	Suara Papua, Jubi
2026 (date not listed)	The Papuan Mountainous House of Representatives was the target of the peaceful action of the KNPB and OKP Cipayung.	Jubi
2026 (date not listed)	Domberay indigenous youth held cultural camps to preserve Papuan identity.	Jubi
2026 (date not listed)	The Knasaimos indigenous people completed a participatory mapping of ancestral territory.	Jubi

IV. PATTERN OF CIVIL MOVEMENTS

Prominent issues include reconciliation of indigenous organizations and the ULMWP, KNPB actions, referendum demands, martial and humanitarian emergency, protection of indigenous peoples' rights, criticism of militarism and land grabbing, and protests over the shooting of civilians.

CHAPTER VI
OPERATION OF TNI/POLRI TROOPS IN WEST PAPUA

I. INTRODUCTION

Throughout August 2026, the movement of Indonesian troops and security forces in West Papua showed high intensity. Military operations in mountainous areas, lake patrols, pursuits by armed groups after attacks on construction workers, and incidents that triggered public condemnation of the actions of the apparatus in prayer halls are part of this dynamic.

II. OPERATION ACTION OF TNI-POLRI TROOPS

On August 2, 2026 — Operation Ugimba: Downstream Military Helicopter Homecoming Over Intan Jaya

The Indonesian National Army (TNI) reportedly began operations in Ugimba District, Intan Jaya Regency, Central Papua Province, on Sunday, August 2, 2026. This operation was marked by intensive military helicopter flight activities in and out of the area throughout the day. At least 6 to 10 helicopter units went back and forth over Intan Jaya, and the helicopters reportedly landed in the courtyard of the Wanibugi church, a location that has often been used as a landing point for military helicopters in the Ugimba area.

Information gathered from community reports in Sugapa, the capital of Intan Jaya Regency, reported that the flight activity took place repeatedly throughout the day. A source who was reluctant to be named said that starting that day, personnel of the Habema Operation Task Force were reported to have entered and occupied a number of points in Ugimba District. Residents of Ugimba District are urged to remain vigilant in responding to the situation. The same source also suggested that the humanitarian team immediately coordinate with the security forces on duty in Intan Jaya and then go to Ugimba to monitor the situation, record the possibility of casualties, and ensure the existence and safety of the community in the district.

Until this report was published, there had been no official statement from the TNI or local security forces regarding the purpose of the massive flight activity, and no independent confirmation had been obtained regarding the condition of civilians in Ugimba District after the arrival of the security forces.

Early August 2026 — Pursuit of the Perpetrators of the Construction Worker Shooting in Tolikara

Following an attack that killed five road construction workers in Tolikara Regency, Mountainous Papua Province, on Sunday, August 2, 2026, Indonesian security forces launched a joint operation to pursue the West Papua National Liberation Army (TPNPB) group responsible for the attack.

The TPNPB claimed responsibility for the shooting of five Indonesian workers at their camp in Tolikara Regency, alleging that the workers were Indonesian intelligence agents disguised as construction workers. Indonesian authorities accused "armed criminal groups" of labeling them to the TPNPB as the perpetrators, adding that the bodies of four of the five victims had been found, while the police and military began hunting for the perpetrators.

The pursuit operation comes amid reports that the deepening conflict between Papuan pro-independence fighters and Indonesian forces has led to cases of mass displacement of

village communities in mountainous Papua and surrounding areas. According to Human Rights Monitor, Indonesia's military operation in response to the shelling has resulted in the deaths of three Papuan civilians in the Korowai region in the past eight days. The operation also reportedly displaced hundreds of indigenous Papuans, including children, pregnant women, and the elderly, who fled to nearby forests. Local sources and the TPNPB have accused security forces of attacking villages using ground forces, helicopters, and drones, claims that have not been verified. Human Rights Monitor noted that as of the end of June 2026, more than 125,931 civilians in various districts were still internally displaced as a result of military operations and armed conflict.

August 9, 2026 — Intimidation of Catholics at Wuloni Church, Timika

On August 9, 2026, a group of soldiers serving in the predominantly Christian region of Papua reportedly intimidated and forced Catholics to record a video thanking the president and the armed forces inside a village church. The armed soldiers entered the Stasi Church of Saint Cecilia Wuloni under St. Peter Ilaga Parish, Timika Diocese, Central Papua, and ordered the Catholics present to record the video. They were reportedly asked to express gratitude to President Prabowo Subianto and the military for helping to repair the church.

The incident sparked outrage among local Catholics who said there was no reason to thank the president or the military as they continue to live in insecurity due to the conflict between security forces and rebels. The small village church even suffered significant damage in 2021–2022 during a military operation against TPNPB-OPM rebels, according to Church sources. In a statement on August 12, the Central Papua Branch of Catholic Youth stated that the latest incident has sparked greater fear among local communities who continue to suffer from violence in the region. "We urge President Prabowo Subianto to pay serious attention to this incident," said the group's chairman, Tino Mote.

Mote called on the president, through the Cenderawasih Military Command, to provide clarification on the incident and prevent similar actions in the future. "The way security forces rudely entered church yards, took videos, and asked people to say 'thank you' for the services of the authorities in remote Papua is inappropriate and makes the congregation even more traumatized," he said. Catholic youth reject any security operations that disrupt worship or create fear in church halls, saying it violates human rights related to freedom of religion and worship. A Jayapura-based Catholic figure warned that the military action could push Catholics into danger, as pro-independence rebels could portray them as supporters of the government and make them targets, thus exacerbating the conflict.

The military denies the allegations.

In a statement on August 12, Wirya Arthadiguna, a spokesman for the Habema Operations Command, said that the internal review found no instructions or actions by the army intended to pressure local church leaders or Catholics to thank the military or the government. He stressed that the church and religious leaders are important partners in maintaining peace in Papua. "We respect the church, religious leaders, and all people. The military's presence in the community should provide a sense of security, not fear," Arthadiguna said. He added that soldiers had been instructed to communicate humanely.

On August 11, 2026 — TNI Troops Enter Totiyo, WPA Admits to Expelling to Enarotali

On Wednesday, August 11, 2026, TNI troops used five speedboat units to control Lake Paniai since morning. The patrol was accompanied by the planting of the Red and White flag on

the lakeshore until it moved towards the West Papua Army (WPA) headquarters — a combination of TPN-OPM, TPNPB, and TRWP — in Totiyo, Teluk Deya District, Paniai, Central Papua.

The existence of non-organic military forces in Lake Paniai worried local residents in their activities. TNI troops even entered the WPA headquarters, which triggered gun contact. The commander-in-chief of the WPA, Damianus Magai Yogi, said that the shootout lasted about two hours at the mouth of the Totiyo River. Although the TNI troops opened fire many times, Yogi said, none of the members were injured, let alone killed. Their countermeasures were successful, and the marines were forced to return to Enarotali. All the large black speedboats used were moored at Aikai Port. "This is the second time that the security forces have disturbed us. So far, we have never disturbed the government, never disturbed the military," he said.

Yogi added that even though TNI troops crossed to Komopa or Obano, his party usually let it, because so far, the WPA troops have never interfered with any activities in the Paniai Regency area. However, the action of Indonesian military forces entering the WPA area carried out by the TNI that morning, Yogi said, was a provocation as well as provoking a situation that actually unsettled civilians so that they could not carry out their activities as usual. Therefore, he asked that similar actions be no longer repeated.

III. TROOP/SECURITY APPARATUS MOVEMENT TABLE

Date	Events	Source
August 2, 2026	The TNI entered Operation Ugimba; dozens of wara-wiri helicopters over Intan Jaya.	The Voice of Papua
August 2026 (after August 2)	Indonesian forces hunt down West Pabanese militants who killed construction workers.	RNZ
August 12, 2026	TNI troops entered Totiyo; WPA admitted to expelling to Enarotali.	The Voice of Papua
August 2026 (date not listed)	The Indonesian military has been criticized for intimidating Catholics in Papua.	UCANews

IV. THE MOVEMENT PATTERN OF THE SECURITY FORCES AND CONCLUSIONS

The movement of TNI troops was seen in Intan Jaya and Totiyo, accompanied by a chase operation against the perpetrators of the shooting of construction workers. In addition, there was international condemnation related to the alleged intimidation of the Catholic community in Papua.

During August 2026, it showed that civil movements in Papua were moving in several simultaneous layers: the internal reconciliation of indigenous and political organizations (DAP and ULMWP), the consolidation and peaceful action of the KNPB which voiced a referendum and humanitarian emergency, the commemoration of World Indigenous Peoples' Day which raised the issue of indigenous rights and criticism of militarism, the spontaneous action of indigenous youth against the expansion of extractive industries, and the protests of civilians demanding justice for the violence of the authorities. A prominent pattern was the use of peaceful action as the main instrument, although it was still colored by tensions with the security forces and concerns about the criminalization of the movement. On the other hand, reconciliation at both the level of indigenous organizations and at the level of liberation movements was a strong theme throughout the month, with the peak of commitment in November 2026 in Port Vila.

Meanwhile, the movement of Indonesian troops and security forces in West Papua throughout August 2026 includes three main patterns: first, military operations in mountainous areas such as Intan Jaya and Paniai which are marked by the movement of helicopters, speedboats, and gun contacts; second, post-attack chase operations against construction workers in Tolikara that have an impact on the displacement of civilians; and third, incidents in prayer halls that have triggered public condemnation and denials from the military. These dynamics show that the presence and operations of security forces have an impact not only on armed groups, but also on the daily lives of civilians, including access to prayer spaces and a sense of security in settlements.

CHAPTER VII
REFUGEES IN WEST PAPUA AND THE ATMOSPHERE IN CONFLICT AREAS

I. INTRODUCTION

Throughout August 2026, the humanitarian situation in the Land of Papua continued to deteriorate due to military operations and prolonged armed conflict. Thousands of civilians were forced to flee their hometowns, fleeing to forests and areas deemed safe, with limited food, health services, and other basic needs.

In the midst of this crisis, political polemics have emerged regarding data collection and repatriation of refugees, as well as calls from various parties for international mediation and resolution of the root of the conflict.

II. REFUGEE CRISIS IN THE FOREST WITHOUT PROVISIONS

August 1, 2026 — Korowai: Evacuating to the Forest Without Provisions

Since July 21, 2026, a massive military operation in the Korowai region, Yahukimo Regency, Mountainous Papua, and Boven Digoel, South Papua, has forced most of the Korowai people to leave their homes and flee to the forest. Until August 1, 2026, they survived in makeshift camps built with makeshift materials of fruit wood and grass. Without adequate food, children can no longer go to school, and for the sick, there is no access to medicine. Parents and the elderly also felt the same impact. Data on the exact number of displaced people has not been obtained, but conditions in the refugee camps are very worrying and require serious attention from the government and relevant parties.

August 17–19, 2026 — Intan Jaya: Military Operation Triggers Mass Evacuation

On August 17, 2026, the Indonesian military's insertion operation in Agisiga and Ugimba Districts, Intan Jaya Regency, Central Papua, again triggered the mass displacement of civilians to forest areas. According to information from the Papua Intelligence Service TPNPB in Sugapa, the movement of TNI troops by land and air since the morning targeted civilian settlements in Danggoa, Tausiga, Soali, and Mbamogo villages. Residents of the four villages were forced to leave their homes for Jenabu Village and the surrounding forest areas. TPNPB spokesperson, Sebby Sambom, stated that the occupation of civilian settlements by the Indonesian military caused severe trauma and fear among the community.

In Ugimba District, the military even forced civilians to attend a flag ceremony commemorating Indonesia's independence, further increasing their fears. The TPNPB urged the ICRC and the UN Human Rights Council's investigative team to act immediately, conduct an independent investigation, and send emergency humanitarian assistance.

August 19, 2026 — Jakarta: Papua Executive Committee Prepares Nduga Refugee Roadmap

In Jakarta, the Chairman of the Executive Committee for the Acceleration of the Development of Papuan Special Autonomy, Velix Vernando Wanggai, together with the leadership of Komnas HAM, held a meeting on August 19, 2026 to discuss refugee issues in a number of districts in Papua. They agreed that the refugee problem in Nduga, Intan Jaya,

Pegunungan Bintang, Puncak, and Maybrat districts is an important agenda that requires comprehensive handling. The Papuan Executive Committee is preparing for a Papuan dialogue on refugees, involving various ministries and institutions.

This step includes complete data collection on the distribution of displaced populations to Jayawijaya, Mimika, Lanny Jaya, and surrounding areas, as well as the formulation of a grand design of programs, activities, and financing. Velix emphasized that the handling of refugees is the entrance to preparing an integrated grand design for the acceleration of development in the Nduga area.

August 22, 2026 — Korowai: Refugees Need Food and Health Services

The Department of Law and Human Rights of the Evangelical Church in Indonesia (GIDI) reported that Korowai residents in Yahukimo Regency who are internally displaced in various regions are now in dire need of food and health services. The head of GIDI's Department of Law and Human Rights, Rev. Jimmy Koirewoa, stated that residents were displaced after the TNI conducted military operations by air and land. In the process of fleeing, residents experienced various difficulties, including illness and limited access to food, health services, and other basic needs. The operation has caused civilians to be scattered; some have gone to the forest, some are still searching, and others are being gathered by tribal chiefs, churches, and humanitarian activists.

Initial information said there were civilians in need of special attention, including nine pregnant women and a number of children aged 5, 9, 12 and 15 years. Three people were reported dead at the evacuation site, and one body has been evacuated to Boven Digoel. GIDI urges the state to halt military operations in residential areas and ensure serious protection for civilians, especially vulnerable groups.

August 24, 2026 — Wamena: KNPB Balim Rejects Refugee Data Collection, Calls for International Mediation

The Regional Management Board of the West Papua National Committee (BPW-KNPB) for the Balim Region rejected the plan to re-collect data on civilian refugees in a number of conflict areas in Papua involving the Ministry of Human Rights and the Executive Committee for the Acceleration of Papuan Development. In a press statement received by Suara Papua on August 23, 2026, the KNPB assessed that the problem of displacement cannot be solved solely through a development and welfare approach. They emphasized the need to discuss the roots of the conflict that causes violence, civilian casualties, and population displacement. The KNPB highlighted the data collection plan in Nduga, Intan Jaya, Pegunungan Bintang, Puncak, and Maybrat districts, and linked the Papuan conflict to the issue of self-determination and the history of Papuan integration into Indonesia, including the 1962 New York Agreement and the 1969 Pepera Agreement.

The KNPB urged the Indonesian government and the Papuan nation to agree on a method of conflict resolution by involving neutral third parties through international mechanisms. They also stated that the number of refugees due to the conflict in the land of Papua reached 125,931 people, although this figure has not been independently verified. The KNPB rejected the new data collection by state agencies because it could potentially be used as comparative data in government policymaking, and urged the government to open access for the OHCHR and ICRC to conduct assessments of the conditions of refugees and investigate alleged human rights violations.

August 26, 2026 — Nduga: Data Collection and Repatriation of Politically Motivated Refugees

A writer and human rights activist in Nduga, Nyamuk Karunggu, in his article in Suara Papua on August 26, 2026, highlighted the dynamics of data collection and repatriation of Nduga refugees since 2018 which he considered to be political. He noted that there are two pros and cons groups related to data collection and repatriation of Papuan civil refugees. Karunggu emphasized that if the government is just re-collecting data, it is better not to do it, because the central government will use the data as a comparison with the 2018-2026 refugee data released by church institutions as many as 122,135 refugees throughout the Land of West Papua. He also assessed that the re-data collection by the Minister of Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia, Natalius Pigai, aims to cover the eyes of the international community regarding the political status of West Papua, as if the government has dealt with refugees and Papua is safe and peaceful.

Karunggu suggested that the central government withdraw military forces from villages in Ndugama and involve the International Red Cross or independent international agencies in dealing with Papuan refugees.

August 27, 2026 — West Papua National Committee Rejects Refugee Data Collection

The West Papua National Committee (KNPB) rejected the Indonesian government's plan to conduct new data collection on internally displaced people in all conflict-affected regions of Papua. The chairman of the KNPB, Agus Kossay, stated that he was worried that the data collected would serve Jakarta's political interests rather than address the root cause of indigenous displacement, namely colonialism. Kossay emphasized that the KNPB firmly rejected the state's plan to record internal refugees through government agencies as comparative data on displacement in Papua, as it was intended to strengthen the Jakarta government's position under the pretext of development and improving the welfare of Papuans.

The KNPB bases its position on data collected by Papuan churches and human rights workers, which records that 125,931 people have become internally displaced persons as a result of the ongoing armed conflict. The organization also rejects the involvement of individuals claiming to represent the KNPB in cooperation with the Ministry of Human Rights or the Executive Committee for the Acceleration of Papuan Development. Kossay asserted that the conflict stemmed from the 1962 New York Agreement and Indonesia's Trikora Military Operation, which he said undermined the UN mechanism towards Pepera 1969 and the right of the Papuan people to self-determination. The KNPB called on political leaders from Pacific, African, and Caribbean countries to provide Indonesia with access to the OHCHR and ICRC to assess the situation of internally displaced persons in conflict areas and investigate alleged human rights violations and militarization in Papua.

III. CONCLUSION

Throughout August 2026, the refugee crisis in Papua deepened. Military operations in Korowai, Intan Jaya, and other areas continue to force civilians to leave their homes, while basic needs such as food and health services are increasingly difficult to meet. On the other hand, political tensions have arisen between the Indonesian government, which wants to re-collect data on refugees, and groups such as the KNPB, which reject the data collection because it is considered political and does not touch the root of the conflict.

Calls for international mediation, the involvement of the ICRC and OHCHR, and a cessation of military operations in civilian settlements have been repeated demands from various

parties. This situation reflects that the treatment of refugees in Papua cannot be separated from the resolution of the more fundamental roots of the conflict, including the issue of self-determination and the history of Papuan integration into Indonesia.

CHAPTER VIII
FAILURE OF SPECIAL AUTONOMY, EXPANSION, TRANSMIGRATION, AND POPULATION IN WEST PAPUA

I. INTRODUCTION

Throughout August 2026, the issue of special autonomy, regional expansion, and the management of Special Autonomy funds is again in the spotlight in West Papua. The moratorium on the establishment of new autonomous regions that has been in place since the era of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono has not yet been lifted, while a number of parties urge a thorough evaluation before the policy is changed. On the other hand, the management of Special Autonomy funds for the people's economic sector, especially Papuan mothers, is still considered not to have run fairly and equitably.



Papuans who are members of the Papuan People's Petition (PRP) held peaceful demonstrations throughout the Land of Papua, but also nationally throughout Indonesia. The action was carried out on June 3, 2022, with the aim of urging Jakarta to revoke the implementation of Special Autonomy (Otsus) Number 2 of 2021, reject the expansion of new autonomous regions (DOB) and demand a referendum.

II. FAILURE OF SPECIAL AUTONOMY AND FAILURE OF EXPANSION IN WEST PAPUA

August 6, 2026 — Nabire: Deputy Governor of Central Papua Warns of False Expansion

Deputy Governor of Central Papua, Deinas Geley, S. Sos., M.Si., expressly warned all people in eight districts in Central Papua Province not to easily trust individuals who represent the district expansion team and collect money from residents. This statement was delivered directly in Nabire on Thursday, August 6, 2026, responding to the rampant movement that takes advantage of the issue of regional expansion from May to early August 2026. "I emphasize, these

individuals are fake and irresponsible parties. The information they conveyed that this district and the district will be expanded a little more is not true," said Deputy Governor Deinas firmly.

He explained that regional expansion is indeed legitimately pursued, but it must be through established procedures and mechanisms. The Central Papua Provincial Government has officially assigned the National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN) to conduct a thorough academic study before a region can be proposed to become a New Autonomous Region (DOB).

According to Deputy Governor Deinas, the first step taken by BRIN is to assess the number of populations, the number of districts, and conduct an in-depth feasibility study. If the results of BRIN's study are deemed feasible, then the proposal will be further processed. If it has not been studied, then it cannot be proposed. "Even if these eight districts will be expanded into 10 or 12 districts, the recommendations must be issued through an official mechanism, ratified through the Regional People's Representative Council session, then the Governor of Central Papua issues a letter of introduction sent to Commission II of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia. The mechanism is clear," he said.

Deputy Governor Deinas also reminded that the moratorium on the formation of new autonomous regions that has been in effect since the administration of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono has not been lifted until now. "It's like a water tap is closed, so the water can't flow. We can't force and we can't deceive the people of eight districts throughout Central Papua," he said. Therefore, the former Deputy Regent of Puncak Jaya emphasized that from now on all movements on behalf of the expansion team and collecting fees from residents, both at stone burning events and other meetings, will be stopped. The Central Papua Provincial Government has received reports that these individuals have drained people's money.

On August 8, 2026 — Sorong: Robert Nauw Highlights the Management of Special Autonomy Funds for the Economy of Papuan Mothers

In Sorong, Robert Nauw, assistant for advocacy for the Sorong City Papuan Mama-Mama Market Traders (P2MPKS), questioned the seriousness of the management of Special Autonomy (Otsus) funds for the Papuan mothers' economic development sector in Southwest Papua Province. Robert Nauw assessed that the people of Southwest Papua have not benefited from the policies and disbursements of Special Autonomy funds for the economic sector in a fair and equitable manner.

Robert said that his party has a duty in addition to accompanying the mothers, it must also be seen as a partner who helps provide input and constructive criticism as criticism from the public to the government—both the DPRP, the governor, the DPRK, and the regent/mayor and related agencies. The criticism was conveyed in relation to the protection of the rights of indigenous Papuans, as stipulated in Law Number 21 of 2001 concerning Special Autonomy for Papua Province as last amended by Law Number 2 of 2021, Article 20 paragraph (1) letter f of the MRP.

He reminded the governor and all his apparatus in Southwest Papua Province that the use of Special Autonomy funds is really on target and provides direct benefits to indigenous Papuans. "We are not intruders. We are not foreign minions. We Papuan children have seen that the MRP institution has not taken steps to supervise the regional apparatus organization (OPD) in managing and using Special Autonomy funds properly, so this organization is here to educate mothers to fight for their fate independently," said Robert Nauw in a statement received by Suara Papua, Saturday, August 8, 2026.

Robert said that the extra supervision from the DPRK, DPRP, and MRP PBD aims to ensure that the allocated budget is really used according to its designation, in order to improve the welfare of indigenous Papuans. According to him, if the budget can run well and correctly, then they do not need to advocate with Papuan traders in Southwest Papua. But in fact, the Special Autonomy fund has not had a full impact on Papuan mothers, so advocacy will continue to be carried out to guard the aspirations of indigenous Papuan traders in Southwest Papua Province. "Provincial and regional governments must show through real work to the community. They must show true and honest service to the community," he said.

According to him, the first governor of Southwest Papua must leave a good impression in his leadership to the indigenous Papuans by taking policies and supervision of the programs and performance of OPDs in their services.

August 11, 2026 — Merauke: Performance of Four New Provinces to Be Considered in the Revocation of the Expansion Moratorium

In Merauke, a member of Commission II of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia, Indrajaya, stated that the performance of the four newly formed provinces in the Land of Papua will be one of the factors considered by the government in deciding whether the moratorium on regional expansion will be lifted or not. Indrajaya said around 374 proposals for new administrative regions have been submitted to the government and the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia. He assessed that the performance of the four new provinces will be important in assessing whether the regional expansion has provided results in accordance with policy objectives. "This will be one of the indicators for the President in deciding whether the moratorium should be lifted or not," Indrajaya told journalists in Merauke, South Papua, on Tuesday, August 11, 2026.

He said Commission II had previously initiated discussions on amendments to the Local Government Law, which he said needed to be updated to reflect current developments. The proposed changes have attracted the attention of local governments because they could reopen the possibility of the formation of new administrative regions.

However, Indrajaya emphasized that the government must first assess the performance of the four new provinces, South Papua, Central Papua, Mountainous Papua and Southwest Papua to determine whether the policies have accelerated development, improved access to public services, and contributed to greater community welfare. "The regional autonomy law is intended to ensure that development is distributed fairly and equitably, public services reach the community more quickly and effectively, and ultimately people's welfare can improve faster," he said.

South Papua became the first province of four new provinces to undergo evaluations. The process will continue in Southwest Papua, Mountainous Papua, and Central Papua. The evaluation of South Papua has been carried out for several days and ends on Tuesday, August 11, 2026. Merauke Regency is one of four districts in South Papua that were asked to provide data on the implementation of government and the provision of basic public services.

Indrajaya urged the South Papua provincial government and the four districts under his jurisdiction to take the data collection process seriously. The data will be part of a report submitted to the central government through the Ministry of Home Affairs before being presented to the President. "We have asked the agencies and local governments present here to take this data collection seriously and work on it together," he said.

Indrajaya also highlighted the unresolved administrative boundary issues in South Papua, including the boundary between Merauke and Boven Digoel Regencies and between Merauke and Mappi. He encouraged the provincial and district governments to resolve the dispute through joint discussions. "We need to sit together and reach a common understanding so that this issue can be resolved directly," he said. Indrajaya emphasized that the evaluation is not just an administrative exercise, but part of the government's oversight of the implementation of the mandate behind the formation of the new province. He hopes that South Papua can show the real benefits of regional expansion for local communities.

Meanwhile, Sumule Tumbo, Director of Regional Planning, Special Autonomy, and Special Autonomy Advisory Council at the Ministry of Home Affairs, said that the three-year evaluation of the new autonomous regions uses a series of performance indicators to assess the implementation of local government. According to Sumule, scores above 85 are classified as good, scores above 70 to 85 are adequate, while scores between 50 and 70 are considered inadequate. He hopes that South Papua can reach the highest category. "We are working together as a team to improve performance and strengthen public services," Sumule said. He emphasized that evaluations must reflect actual conditions in South Papua. Local governments, therefore, should not simply report achievements but provide complete data based on the latest situation on the ground.

III. CONCLUSION

Throughout August 2026, the issue of expansion and special autonomy in Papua is still in tension between the moratorium that has not been lifted and the insistence of various parties to accelerate development through the new autonomous regions. The Central Papua Provincial Government emphasized that expansion cannot be forced without academic studies from BRIN, while Deputy Governor Deinas Geley warned that there are individuals who use the expansion issue for personal gain.

On the other hand, the management of Special Autonomy funds for the people's economic sector—especially Papuan mothers—is still considered to have failed, and supervision from the MRP, DPRP, and DPRK is considered non-existent. Meanwhile, at the national level, Commission II of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia emphasized that the performance of the four new provinces will be the main indicator in determining whether the expansion moratorium will be lifted. An evaluation of South Papua has begun, and the results will be the basis for the central government to assess whether the expansion policy really does not bring benefits to the people of West Papua. On the contrary, it has a negative impact on the existential threat to the life of the Papuan nation itself.

CHAPTER IX
RACISM AND DISCRIMINATION IN INDONESIAN LAW, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND JUSTICE IN WES PAPUA

I. INTRODUCTION

Throughout August 2026, the dynamics of law, human rights, and justice in West Papua were colored by the trial process of criminalization cases, the rejection of the death penalty, and a wave of demonstrations that faced the response of the security forces. Freedom of expression and opinion was in the main spotlight, with reports of forced dismissals, shootings, criminalization of journalists, and arbitrary arrests.



Action Against Racism by Students and the people of West on Thursday (29/8/2019) in Jayapura-West Papua City (Special Photo).

II. RACISM AND DISCRIMINATION IN INDONESIAN LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN WEST PAPUA

A. Criminal Cases and Court Trials

On August 8, 2026, Karel Fatem, who is called a hero of indigenous peoples, together with the FNMPP (National Front of Papua Youth Students) expressed their rejection of the death penalty verdict. This rejection is part of a legal struggle regarding the right to life and justice for indigenous peoples in Papua.

On August 12, 2026, the hearing of the Wanam road lawsuit will take place. In the process, the judge was asked to actively protect the environment, indicating that the legal issues faced were not only criminal, but also related to the right to a decent environment.

On August 13, 2026, the explosion case in Melagi continued to roll. A total of 16 additional witnesses were asked to be examined, showing that the legal process of this case is still ongoing and requires serious attention from law enforcement officials.

B. Right to Freedom of Expression and Opinion

On August 15, 2026, Suara Papua reported that democracy in Papua continues to be silenced, while the DPRP has always accepted aspirations in the streets. On the same day, peaceful protests in Sentani and Waena were forcibly dispersed with tear gas. This dissolution marked an escalation of tensions between the public expressing their opinions and the security forces.

On August 16, 2026, two important events occurred. First, a Papuan student in Makassar was attacked, and one person was the victim of an arrow. Second, the KNPB action in Waena Sentani was chaotic; Emanuel Gobay urged the Police Chief to evaluate the authorities. These two events show that freedom of expression in public spaces faces the risk of violence, both in Papua and outside Papua.

On August 19, 2026, the NIT reported that demonstrations in West Papua received a violent response from Indonesian police. This report reinforces the picture that peaceful actions are often met with repressive actions.

On August 22, 2026, BEM UNCEN demanded five points from the Papua Police. This demand is part of the students' efforts to urge improvement in the handling of demonstrations and respect for the right to expression.

On August 26, 2026, Kompas reported that Immigration secured a Russian foreigner who recorded a KNPB demonstration in Wamena. This incident raises questions about the boundary between journalistic documentation, political expression, and the actions of the security forces.

On August 28, 2026, the civilian coalition dismantled the securitization of the demonstrations and judged the TNI to be the wrong target. This criticism highlights that the security approach to peaceful actions has the potential to violate the rights to freedom of expression and assembly.

In addition to the events dated above, some undated reports remain relevant. The Cendrawasih Student Council stated that it had evidence that the police fired on protesters. Large demonstrations across West Papua received mixed responses from the police. Police in Jayapura were urged to learn from other areas in handling demonstrations. The Central Papua House of Representatives appreciated the Police, Dandim, and Lanal during the security of the KNPB action in Nabire. Meanwhile, Greenleft reported that protesters in West Papua were shot in police repressive actions. The documentation titled "Silencing the Voice of the Land of Papua" also serves as a reference to various incidents of silencing expression in Papua.

C. Other Rights

In another category of rights, the Jayapura Police Chief apologized for the alleged intimidation of journalist Jubi. This apology shows an acknowledgment of the issue of intimidation of press freedom. However, on the other hand, the Jayapura Police Chief stated that the mass dispersal of the KNPB was a preventive measure. This statement shows that there is a difference in interpretation between the actions of the authorities and protected civil rights. The documentation entitled "Arbitrary Arrest" is a reference to the alleged arrest practices that are not in accordance with procedures and have the potential to violate human rights.

III. CONCLUSION

Throughout August 2026, legal, human rights, and justice issues in West Papua are still facing severe challenges. The trial process for certain cases is ongoing, but on the other hand, freedom of expression and opinion faces forced dismissals, shootings, criminalization, and

intimidation of journalists. The response of the security forces has ranged from apologies to repressive measures show that law enforcement and human rights protection have not been consistent.

This situation underscores the need for a thorough evaluation of the handling of demonstrations, the protection of journalists, and the cessation of arbitrary arrests in West Papua.

CHAPTER X
THREATS TO THE EDUCATION, HEALTH, ECONOMY OF THE PEOPLE IN WEST PAPUA

I. INTRODUCTION

Throughout August 2026, the education sector in West Papua is facing two interrelated dynamics: first, the food security crisis in the Free Nutritious Meal (MBG) program that has affected hundreds of residents in Jayapura Regency; second, the sustainability of the scholarship program for 500 students from mountainous Papua which will end this year.

II. THREAT OF EDUCATION-MASS POISONING OF FREE BURIAL TOMB PROGRAM

On August 4, 2026 — Depapre, Jayapura: Mass Poisoning of Free Nutritious Eating Program

On August 4, 2026, a mass food poisoning incident related to food distributed under President Prabowo's Free Nutritious Meal (MBG) program struck hundreds of residents in Depapre District and surrounding coastal areas in Jayapura Regency, Papua Province. According to the Jayapura Regency Government, 543 people have received medical treatment as of August 8, including toddlers, school children, teachers, and other adults, as well as three pregnant women. As of August 8, more than 423 patients were able to leave medical facilities, while another 120 patients are still under treatment.

The victims experienced symptoms such as abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, dizziness, fever, and weakness after consuming food prepared by the Jayapura Depapre Waiya Nutrition Fulfillment Service Unit (SPPG), operated by the Kasih Iman Samuel Papua Foundation. The first patient reportedly sought treatment at around 16.00 on August 4.

According to the preliminary investigation results, the preparation of the meal began at around 19:00 West Time on August 3, 2026 and continued throughout the night, while the portions of the food began at around 05:00 a.m. About 2,200 portions of food were prepared and then transported by road and boat to schools, early childhood education centers, and public health posts in Depapre District and surrounding areas between approximately 8:30 a.m. and 12:05 p.m. on August 4. In the afternoon, residents began arriving at the Depapre Community Health Center with gastrointestinal symptoms. As the number of patients increased rapidly, victims were transferred to Yowari Regional General Hospital and other health facilities.

The limited capacity of the hospital necessitated the establishment of emergency care areas and additional beds. The cumulative number of patients then increased to 527 on August 6 and to 543 on August 8, 2026. Cases of food poisoning were reported from the villages of Kendate, Tablasupa, Dormena, Waiya, Wambena, Amai, Tablanusu, Yewena, Maribu, Yepase, Yongsu, Demoikisi, Entiyebo, and Endokisi.

This incident triggered an investigation by the Jayapura Police, the National Nutrition Agency (BGN), health authorities, and other government agencies. Jayapura Police investigators reportedly inspected the SPPG kitchen and the program coordinator's house, collected samples of food, cooking oil, and complete portions of food, and questioned about 30 witnesses regarding food preparation and distribution procedures. Central government officials later identified serious procedural deficiencies. Health Minister Budi Gunadi Sadikin announced that laboratory examinations of food samples from poisoning incidents in Jayapura and Semarang detected Escherichia coli (E. coli) contamination in some foods.

August 6, 2026 — Jayapura: Deputy Minister of Home Affairs Urges National Evaluation of MBG Program

On Thursday, August 6, 2026, Indonesia's Deputy Minister of Home Affairs, Rebekah Haluk, stated that the alleged incident of food poisoning involving children and adults consuming food under the Free Nutritious Meal (MBG) program in Depapre District, Jayapura Regency, should be a catalyst for a comprehensive review of how the program is implemented.

Haluk said a national evaluation is needed to ensure food safety standards are consistently implemented across all Nutrition Fulfillment Service Units (SPPGs). He emphasized that the review should go beyond the incident in Jayapura and be used to strengthen the implementation of the MBG program throughout Indonesia while ensuring food safety remains a priority. "This incident must be a lesson for all of us. The evaluation should not stop at one location but be an opportunity to strengthen supervision, increase the capacity of SPPG operators, and ensure food safety standards are consistently applied throughout Indonesia," Haluk said during a working visit to Jayapura Regency on Thursday (August 6, 2026). Haluk accompanied the Deputy Head of the National Nutrition Agency (BGN), Major General Trenggono, to Jayapura Regency to ensure patients affected by suspected food poisoning receive prompt and comprehensive medical care.

The delegation also inspected the operations of the MBG program at the Depapre's Nutrition Fulfillment Service Unit (SPPG), reviewing every stage of the food preparation process, including raw material handling, food preparation, storage, and distribution. The inspection identified several areas that needed improvement, including sanitation in dishwashing facilities, food temperature control, raw material storage, cutlery hygiene, cooked food storage, and food distribution procedures. "This inspection is not about determining who is at fault. It is about ensuring every stage of the Free Nutritious Meal program complies with food safety standards. Any findings will contribute to a comprehensive evaluation so that incidents like this do not happen again," he said. He emphasized that all SPPGs must strictly adhere to standard operating procedures (SOPs) to protect the health and safety of beneficiaries.

Haluk also revealed that the Ministry of Home Affairs is preparing a new governance framework for the implementation of the MBG program in Indonesia's disadvantaged, frontier, and outermost (3T) regions, with a special focus on Papua. The framework is expected to strengthen the role of local governments, increase community participation, improve oversight mechanisms, and adjust program implementation to the geographical and social conditions of each region. As a follow-up, the ministry and the National Nutrition Agency will conduct a comprehensive review of food safety, sanitation, distribution systems, and compliance with standard operating procedures at SPPGs nationwide. The government will also strengthen coordination with the Ministry of Health, local governments, as well as the TNI and the National

Police to develop a more adaptive and sustainable model for the delivery of MBG programs in the 3T region.

August 16, 2026 — Wamena: Mountainous Papua Finances 500 Students at Home and Abroad

In Wamena, the Provincial Government of Papua Pegunungan is financing the higher education of 500 local students at universities in Indonesia and abroad, with the program scheduled to end this year. Acting Head of the Education and Culture Office, Simon Sembor, stated this on Saturday, August 16, 2026.

"We are still financing 500 students under the Papua Superior Student Program, which started in 2017 when Mountainous Papua was still part of Papua Province," he said.

Funding for 500 students at various universities in Indonesia and abroad will end this year, Simon said, adding that citizens should be aware of that but other education programs will be launched after it ends. For the 2027 higher education program, students sent to universities will be selected based on regional needs, following the governor's direction. "Next year's program will prioritize fields with employment opportunities, including health specialists, natural resource management specialists, and specialized schools. We will only finance selected fields, not individual university majors," he said. The government has allocated about 50 billion rupiah (US$3.1 million) to finance 500 students under the Papua Superior Student Program until this year, he said. "We have allocated about 50 billion rupiah to finance the program that started in 2017 and ends this year. We hope that the students will be supported again and help build the region," he added.

III. CONCLUSION

Throughout August 2026, two fundamental issues are being faced: food safety in the MBG program and the sustainability of access to higher education. The mass poisoning incident in Depapre exposed weak sanitation supervision and standard operating procedures at SPPG, which impacted 543 people and triggered a national evaluation urging. On the other hand, the Papua Mountainous scholarship program, which has been running since 2017, is about to end, with local governments planning new programs that are more focused on strategic areas. These two dynamics show that education in Papua still faces challenges in terms of quality, safety, and sustainability, which require serious attention from the central and local governments.

IV. THREAT TO THE HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE OF WEST PAPUA

On August 1, 2026 — Shortage of Doctors and Encouragement for the Establishment of IDI Branches in 8 Regencies

The shortage of doctors is still a serious challenge in Papua. The Indonesian Doctors Association (IDI) is encouraged to immediately establish branches in eight districts to strengthen health services and the governance of the medical profession in these areas. This shortage of medical personnel is a structural problem that has a direct impact on the access and quality of public health services.

In Early August 2026 — Suspected Food Poisoning Related to the Free Nutritious Meal Program at Depapre

Alleged food poisoning related to the Free Nutritious Meal (MBG) program in Depapre, Jayapura Regency, has impacted more than 100 children. This incident is part of a series of poisoning cases that have affected hundreds of residents in the coastal area of Jayapura. This report reinforces concerns about food safety in the implementation of the MBG program in the region.

In early August 2026 — The Regent of Jayapura has not yet decided on a public health emergency

Still related to the same incident, the Regent of Jayapura stated that there was no immediate plan to establish a public health emergency status for the suspected food poisoning. This statement came amid the increasing number of victims and the insistence of various parties that the local government take emergency measures to protect residents.

V. ECONOMIC THREATS TO THE PEOPLE, COMPANIES, AND PSN

A. The Struggle for People's Economic Rights and Businesses and General Policies

On August 8, 2026 — Robert Nauw Highlights the Management of Special Autonomy Funds for the Economy of Papuan Mothers

Robert Nauw, an advocacy assistant for the Papuan Mama-Mama Market Traders in Sorong City, questioned the seriousness of the management of the Special Autonomy Fund (Otsus) for the Papuan mothers' economic sector in Southwest Papua Province. He assessed that the community has not felt the benefits of Special Autonomy funds fairly and evenly. This criticism is directed at the provincial government, the DPRP, the DPRK, the regents/mayors, and the Papuan People's Assembly (MRP) so that supervision is tightened and the budget is really on target for indigenous Papuans.

August 12, 2026 — Village Fund Governance in the Era of President Prabowo: Listen to the Voices of Papua

The Suara Papua media highlighted the governance of village funds in the era of President Prabowo by emphasizing the importance of listening to the voices of Papuans. This issue concerns how village fund policies are implemented in the Papua region, including whether the aspirations and needs of local communities are truly taken into account in budget planning and use.

On August 12, 2026 — UGM Environmental Law Expert: 135 Km South Papua PSN Road Project Illegal

Wagadei reported that an environmental law expert from Gadjah Mada University (UGM) considered the 135 km National Strategic Project (PSN) road project in South Papua to contain "double errors" and legally illegal. This criticism highlights the legality and environmental impact aspects of large-scale infrastructure projects in the region.

B. Mining, Oil/Gas, Nickel, Coal, and Illegal Mining/Logging

On August 2, 2026 — Raja Ampat Still Overshadowed by Mines, Nickel Supply Chain in the Spotlight

The Raja Ampat region is still overshadowed by the threat of mining, with the nickel supply chain in the spotlight. This issue concerns the impact of mining activities on conservation areas and indigenous peoples in Raja Ampat, as well as how the global nickel supply chain relates to the pressures on the environment in Papua.

August 17, 2026 — Freeport Boss Reveals the Impact of Total Production Recovery Can Contribute IDR 100 Trillion

The Freeport boss revealed the impact of the total production recovery which can contribute Rp100 trillion. This statement highlights the large contribution of the mining sector, especially Freeport, to the national economy, as well as reminding of the dependence on the extractive sector in Papua.

August 28, 2026 — Solidarity from the Amazon to Papua Against the Threat of Mining in Raja Ampat

The August 28, 2026 edition of Media Suara Papua, reported solidarity from the Amazon to Papua in fighting the threat of mining in Raja Ampat. This movement shows the existence of a cross-regional network that opposes mining expansion and supports environmental protection and indigenous peoples' rights.

C. Illegal Gold Mining Threatens Lake Sentani

Illegal gold mining threatens Lake Sentani. This illegal activity has the potential to damage the lake ecosystem which is a source of life for the surrounding community, as well as cause pollution and environmental degradation.

Emergency Status at BP's Tangguh LNG Project

A state of emergency has been declared at BP's Tangguh LNG project. This incident highlights the safety and operational risks in a large-scale gas project in West Papua, as well as its impact on workers and the surrounding community.

E. National Strategic Projects (PSN) Including Food Estate and Industrial Fisheries

August 15, 2026 — HRIA Report Reveals the Impact of PSN Merauke on Indigenous Peoples and the Environment

The Human Rights Impact Assessment (HRIA) report reveals the impact of the Merauke National Strategic Project (PSN) on indigenous peoples and the environment. The report highlights how large-scale projects can change land use, threaten indigenous peoples' livelihoods, and pose ecological risks.

On August 22, 2026 — Five Onggari Clans Firmly Reject Customary Land for Sugarcane Plantations

The five Onggari clans categorically reject the use of customary land for sugarcane plantations. This rejection shows the resistance of indigenous peoples to the expansion of commodity plantations that are considered to threaten their land rights and livelihoods.

F. Palm Oil Industry

August 11, 2026 — Palm Oil in Sorong Is Not Prosperous, Billions of Debts Become Inheritance

The palm oil industry in Sorong does not prosper indigenous peoples, even leaving behind billions in debt that is a legacy. This criticism highlights the inequality of economic benefits of the palm oil industry, where indigenous peoples bear the environmental and financial burden without obtaining the promised prosperity.

August 26, 2026 — Behind the Smoke of Papua: Forest and Land Fires Widen, Palm Oil Corporations Achieve Trillions in Profits

Behind the smoke of forest and land fires (karhutla) that are spreading in West Papua, palm oil corporations are making trillions in profits. The report links the expansion of fires to the interests of the palm oil industry, and questions corporate responsibility for environmental and public health impacts.

Conclusion

Throughout August 2026, the health sector and the people's economy in West Papua are facing interrelated problems. In the health sector, the shortage of doctors and the incidence of food poisoning in the MBG program highlight the weak infrastructure and supervision of public services. In the economic sector, the tension between large-scale development of PSN, mines, LNG, and palm oil with the rights of indigenous peoples is increasingly visible. Special autonomy funds and village funds are in the spotlight because they have never had an impact on the welfare of the indigenous people of West Papua.

Meanwhile, mining and palm oil projects continue to draw criticism for environmental impacts, legality, and unfair distribution of benefits. Overall, this chronicle shows that development policies in Papua still face major challenges in terms of justice, sustainability, and respect for the rights of indigenous peoples.

VI. ENVIRONMENT, DEFORESTATION, AND CLIMATE IN WEST PAPUA — AUGUST 2026

A. Introduction

Throughout August 2026, environmental issues in West Papua show two opposing faces. On the one hand, data from the environmental organization WALHI Papua reveals a spike in hotspots and forest fires that correlate with the expansion of national strategic projects and corporate concessions.

On the other hand, a human rights impact assessment (HRIA) report documents how the construction of large-scale projects in South Papua has eliminated hamlets, threatened cultural identity, and narrowed the living spaces of indigenous peoples. However, amid these ecological pressures, an alternative narrative emerges about green industries that are claimed to be able to prosper local communities while protecting forests. This chronicle compiles all three perspectives narrativeally based on available media reports.

B. Fire Points and PSN Projects in West Papua

On August 29, 2026 — WALHI Papua: More than 3,000 Hot Spots Recorded, One-Third Related to Strategic Projects and Concessions

The environmental organization Wahana Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia (WALHI) Papua released a compilation of data on forest and land fires in the Land of Papua throughout the period 2023 to 2026. The data shows that more than 3,000 hotspots have been recorded throughout Papua as of August 2026, with significant increases in South Papua, Mountainous Papua, and Central Papua. In the period of August 1-13, 2023, WALHI recorded 564 hotspots spread across ten districts and cities, including Mappi, Merauke, Paniai, Asmat, Nabire, Dogiyai, Fakfak, South Sorong, Boven Digoel, and Jayapura. Meanwhile, on August 23-26, 2026, a total of 512 hotspots were detected in Central Papua.

WALHI found an alarming pattern: about one-third of the recorded hotspots were within areas associated with national strategic projects or corporate concessions. Overlay data between fire hotspots and concession maps in South Papua from 1–9 July 2026 identified 1,292 hotspots, with details of 245 points within food estate areas, 115 points within forest use business license concessions, and 39 points within oil palm plantation concessions. WALHI also identified the Ifuleki–Bian River and Dalik River Peat Hydrology Units as highly vulnerable areas. More broadly, WALHI estimates that 547,068.89 hectares of peat hydrological areas in South Papua are classified as high risk of forest and land fires.

In its statement, WALHI emphasized that the pattern of fires is repetitive and concentrated in a specific area, rather than a series of isolated incidents. The number of fires has continued to increase consistently since July 2023, especially in areas containing peat ecosystems. The concentration of hotspots around the sites of national strategic projects and concessions in South Papua, according to WALHI, follows a pattern previously seen in other parts of Indonesia, where peatlands and forests are cleared for large-scale projects. The organization refers to previous food estate projects, including the One-Million-Hectare Peat Project launched during the Suharto rule in 1995, which failed to produce rice paddies and was later linked to massive forest and land fires. WALHI also cited the Merauke Integrated Food and Energy Estate (MIFEE) project developed during the reign of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, which it said left extensive forest damage in Papua.

The risk of further fires is expected to remain high as the dry season begins in South Papua around June or July and continues until early December 2026. WALHI estimates that the national strategic food and energy project covers about 2.32 million hectares and has led to the clearing of about 40,000 hectares of natural forest by early July 2026. Currently, fires are concentrated in South Papua, particularly around the Merauke food estate expansion, and in Nabire Regency, Central Papua, where extreme dry conditions increase the risk. In Merauke, forest and land fires between August 18–23, 2026 burned about 116.13 hectares and affected members of the Yei community as well as the Kwibalo clan. In Nabire, fires between July 18 and August 23 burned about 396.13 hectares in seven districts, with four families reported to have been affected.

August 14–15, 2026 — HRIA: Hamlets Lost, Identities Threatened in South Papua

In Jayapura, the Human Rights Impact Assessment (HRIA) report themed "South Papua Elegy" revealed the serious impact of the development of the National Strategic Project (PSN) in Merauke, South Papua, on the lives of indigenous peoples. Two reports titled "Unimaginable

Justice" and "The Recurrence of Development Without Feelings" document the experiences of indigenous peoples in South Papua after various development projects entered customary territories.

Tasya Manong of the Bentala Pusaka Foundation, which was involved in the preparation of the report, said that the problem of changing the living space of indigenous peoples in South Papua is not new. These changes have taken place since the entry of various plantation, forestry, and mining projects to food and energy projects. "When the hamlet is gone, it means that one's identity is also lost. They don't have land, they can't take traditional clothes, they can't eat anymore. Where will their children and grandchildren live when the hamlets are gone?" said Tasya, quoting the testimony of indigenous peoples in the report.

The HRIA report noted that the indigenous peoples of Malind, Mambai, Mamoleu, Yei, and a number of other sub-tribes experienced changes in living space after various development projects entered their territory. The impacts found included loss of access to land and forests, reduced food sources from nature, loss of traditional jobs, lack of information about projects and companies, and alleged violations of the rights of local indigenous peoples. When hamlets are opened or land is converted, people not only lose space to obtain food. They also have more difficulty gardening, hunting, obtaining materials for traditional clothing, and carrying out cultural activities.

The report also contains complaints about companies that are said to have entered customary territories without providing adequate information about the company's name, licensing, or the basis of land tenure. In fact, a number of areas that according to the community have owners based on customary rights are actually treated as vacant land. The presence of military or TNI personnel in a number of areas is also a concern for the community. In the testimony collected, residents admitted that they were afraid to go to the plantation, hunt, enter the forest, or return from the forest because they were afraid of meeting the armed forces.

On August 20, 2026 — Green Industries: A Claimed Alternative to Prospering Local Communities

In the midst of increasingly severe ecological pressures, an opinion article in Suara Papua offers an alternative narrative about green industries in Bumi Cendrawasih. The article written by Hery Purnobasuki, Professor of the Faculty of Science and Technology, Universitas Airlangga, describes how green industry is no longer a discourse on paper, but an economic pulse that begins to prosper local communities. The involvement of local communities in the green industry, according to the article, is not just about "involving" citizens in the project, but rather placing them as the main owners, decision-makers, and beneficiaries.

The article highlights the shift from an exploitation model to a restorative economy. For decades, Papua has been synonymous with a narrative of exploitation: forests are cut down, mines are cleared, and natural resources are dredged without leaving much left for local communities. However, a new wave is beginning to emerge through restorative economic movements that put nature and indigenous communities at the center of development. Based on Kopernik's research, ongoing initiatives in Papua currently generate around Rp1.4 trillion per year, involve more than 10,000 mostly Indigenous Papuans (OAPs) and protect 1.1 million hectares of forests.

Six main commodities are the backbone of this movement: cocoa, coffee, copra, nutmeg, sago, and seaweed. Cocoa and coffee from the highlands of Papua are said to have a market that values quality and sustainability. Sago, a local food that is often considered "ancient", has

become the new prima donna in the narrative of food security. Seaweed from the coast provides additional income for fishing families. This activity is claimed to have had a real impact on welfare, with income from restorative economic activities recorded at 170% above the national poverty line, even 7% higher than the minimum wage in Papua.

C. Conclusion

Environmental issues in West Papua in August 2026 are in the tension between increasing ecological pressures and efforts to build sustainable economic alternatives. WALHI Papua data reveals a pattern of forest and land fires that are strongly correlated with the expansion of national strategic projects and corporate concessions, placing West Papua's peat and forests at high risk. The HRIA report shows that behind these projects, indigenous peoples are losing hamlets, identities, food sources, and living spaces. However, the green industry narrative offers hope that protecting nature can go hand in hand with human well-being, with local commodities and the involvement of indigenous communities as key. The question is, is the restorative economic model described in the green industry article able to compete and keep pace with the rate of deforestation and the expansion of extractive projects that are still ongoing?

CHAPTER XI.
TOWARDS "PAPUA THE LAND OF PEACE"

I. INTRODUCTION

The discourse towards a "Papua Land of Peace" throughout August 2026 is running amid unrelenting tensions. On the one hand, various parties continue to formulate analyses of the roots and shifts of conflicts, including the shift from separatism issues to environmental and resource disputes. On the other hand, peace movements from civil society organizations, especially the ULMWP and KNPB, continue to demand conflict resolution through international mechanisms and rejection of development approaches that are considered to ignore the root of the problem.

II. CONFLICT ANALYSIS AND TOWARDS WEST PAPUA, THE LAND OF PEACE

August 27, 2026 — Conflict Shift from Separatism to Environmental and Resources Disputes

Researcher Adriana Elisabeth, a former researcher at the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) who is now part of the National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN), stated that the conflict in Papua has shifted from separatism issues to environmental and natural resource disputes. This shift is especially seen in the rejection of national strategic projects in South Papua, where large customary lands are used for development. "I see a shift in conflict, from separatism to environmental conflict. Environmental issues used to be centered on PT Freeport, but now it extends to national strategic projects in South Papua," Elisabeth said at the book launch *Thom Beanal: Lay Pastor, Tribal Leader and Father of the Papuan People* in Jakarta.

Elisabeth identified four fundamental issues underlying the Papuan conflict: first, the history of integration and political identity, including Papua's unresolved political status; second, political violence and incomplete human rights violations; third, the failure of development policies, especially in the fields of education and health, which are considered to have not empowered the indigenous Papuans; and fourth, marginalization and inconsistency in the implementation of special autonomy.

He also criticized the meeting between Team 100 and President BJ Habibie on February 26, 1999, which he considered not a real dialogue. The book's author, Markus Haluk, called Thom Beanal a figure who has long voiced concerns about genocide, ethnocide, and ecocide in Papua, as well as being able to bridge various groups with different political positions.

August 13, 2026 — Systemic Impact of Nonorganic Military Operations: Civilian Shooting in Maybrat

Human rights activist Arkilaus Baho in his analysis in Suara Papua emphasized that the shooting of three civilians in Aifat Village, Aifat District, Maybrat Regency, on August 13, 2026, was not an isolated event. He called it a manifestation of a pattern of military operations that violated the principle of distinguishing combatants and non-combatants. The presence of 17,780 inorganic personnel in the Land of Papua, at a cost of Rp2.34 trillion per year, has created an ecosystem of repetitive and systemic structural violence. The victims in the incident were Silvester Asem, Selfiana Sory, and Anike Fatie, who were shot in the Kamundan River estuary area. Three dogs belonging to the victims were also shot dead. Field sources suspect that the

shots came from Indonesian Navy personnel on duty at the Sory Post, although there is no official confirmation yet.

Arkilaus Baho argues that the cessation of inorganic military operations is a non-negotiable prerequisite for the protection of civil rights in Papua, and that a legal loophole in TNI Law Number 3 of 2025 allows the president to evade the establishment of a level of operations that should require accountability mechanisms. This incident occurred in the context of prolonged tensions in Maybrat: in March 2026, a civilian named Yusuf Sory was arrested, tortured, and reported missing after gunfire contact between the TNI and the TPNPB; in June 2026, two Marines were killed in a TPNPB attack that triggered a further escalation of security operations.

August 15, 2026 — Action to Reject the New York Agreement in Sorong: West Papua as a Military and Humanitarian Emergency Zone

The KNPB in the Sorong Raya and Maybrat regions held a peaceful action on August 15, 2026, coinciding with the momentum of the New York Agreement. Adam Sorry, Chairman of the KNPB in the Maybrat region, stated that the Land of Papua is currently in a military emergency zone because militarism continues to increase every year and civilians are always affected. According to him, the number of military forces that exceeds the indigenous Papuans can cause violent and armed conflicts that continue to increase without resolution. In this action, the KNPB firmly rejected the decision of the New York Agreement made unilaterally by the governments of Indonesia, the Netherlands, and the United States without involving the indigenous Papuans. "The Papuan people are asking for a re-referendum," said Adam Sorry.

General Naa from the National Solidarity of Papuan Students and Youth (Sonamapa) called militarism in the Land of Papua like a stage four deadly disease, a deadly poison for the Papuan people. Mussel Safkaur from the Papuan Youth Society, emphasized that the Papuan people must build their own awareness, struggle, and resistance to end all forms of colonialism. This action was driven by 13 elements of the movement in the Greater Sorong area and took place peacefully with an escort from the Sorong Police.

On August 11, 2026 — Puncak Regency Burns: Government Offices Burned

Hundreds of residents from various villages in Puncak Regency, Central Papua, carried out anarchic actions by burning a number of government offices on Tuesday night, August 11, 2026. This action was triggered by the disappointment of residents due to the huge cut in the first phase of village funds in 2026. The masses initially demanded transparency and clarity when village funds could be distributed. After the dialogue with Puncak Regent Elvis Tabuni was unsatisfactory, the mob burned the PMK office, the regent's office, the DPRK office, the Dukcapil office, the Kesbangpol office, the Social Service office, and the Regional Finance office. The police were then deployed with the help of the Cartenz Peace Operations Task Force to control the situation.

August 9, 2026 — Intimidation of Catholics at Wuloni Church, Timika

A group of soldiers serving in Papua intimidated and forced Catholics to record a video thanking the president and the armed forces inside the Stasi Church of Saint Cecilia Wuloni, St. Peter Ilaga Parish, Timika Diocese. The incident sparked outrage among local Catholics. The Central Papua Catholic Youth Branch called on President Prabowo Subianto to pay serious attention. The military denied the allegations through Habema Operation Command spokesman

Wirya Arthadiguna, who stated that the church and religious leaders are important partners in maintaining peace.

Historical Context: The New York Treaty and the Sovereignty Dispute

Jubi in his article "West Papua Dispute: Indonesia's Irredentist Claim" outlines the historical background of the Papuan dispute. In 1949, the Round Table Conference agreed that West Papua would remain under Dutch administration with an agreement that its political future would be negotiated within one year. After the transfer of sovereignty, many civil servant positions were filled by Eurasians which limited the opportunities of the indigenous Papuans. The Dutch managed to win the support of several conservative Papuan leaders who rejected Indonesia's claims and supported the continuation of Dutch administration. Bilateral negotiations between the Netherlands and Indonesia failed, and on February 15, 1952, the Dutch Parliament decided to incorporate West Papua into the Kingdom of the Netherlands. President Sukarno then took a confrontational stance.

Meanwhile, the 3rd Papuan Congress in October 2011 in Jayapura ended in repressive actions by the security forces. Six people were killed and many others were injured after troops and police dispersed a gathering attended by thousands. The congress declared independence from Jakarta and decided to elect its own government. Security forces moved in after the declaration of independence was read. Pastor John Baransano called for the intervention of the United Nations and a transitional government.

III. THE PEACE MOVEMENT

August 3, 2026 — KNPB Calls for Referendum and Urges Indonesia to Recognize the Political Rights of the Papuan Nation

The KNPB has again voiced the demand for self-determination for the Papuan people through a peaceful demonstration in Perumnas 3, Waena, Heram District, Jayapura City. The Chairman of the KNPB, Agus Kossay, delivered a political statement highlighting the situation of martial law and humanitarian crisis in the Land of Papua. The KNPB urges the Indonesian government, the United Nations, and the international community to take steps on the situation.

In its statement of position, the KNPB conveyed nine points of demand, including: declaring that the indigenous peoples of Papua are a nation with the right to self-determination; urging Committee IV of the UN General Assembly to revoke UN Resolution No. 1752 ratifying the 1962 New York Agreement; demanding that the United States, the Vatican, the Netherlands, and Indonesia be responsible for the 1962 New York Agreement and the 1962 Rome Agreement; rejecting the results of the 1969 Pepera and calling for a review of UN Resolution No. 2504; calling on the ICRC to encourage Indonesia to open access to humanitarian aid; calling on the MSG and PIF to pay attention to the situation in Papua; calling on Pacific leaders to urge the UN Security Council; calling for the resolution of the root causes of the conflict through peaceful mechanisms; and rejecting the implementation of the Papuan Special Autonomy Law.

August 2, 2026 — Agus Kossay: Opposition to KNPB Action Is Not New

Agus Kossay emphasized that opposition to the KNPB demonstrations is not new. Almost every KNPB mobilization since the organization's inception has always received resistance and counter-narratives from various groups. Kossay was responding to statements by a number of community leaders and local government officials who opposed the KNPB's planned coordinated demonstrations throughout the Land of Papua on August 3, 2026. Demonstrations are also

planned in Makassar and Timor-Leste. Kossay emphasized that the demonstration was themed "Papua: Military and Humanitarian Emergency Zone" and was intended to remain peaceful, not to trigger horizontal conflicts. He criticized local government leaders who publicly opposed the demonstrations, and asserted that the KNPB will continue to call for the resolution of the armed conflict between the TPNPB-OPM and the Indonesian security forces through a dialogue mediated by neutral international third parties.

August 25, 2026 — BPKI-KNPB Rejects Development Approach, Urges International Mediation

The Indonesian Consulate Management Board of the West Papua National Committee (BPKI-KNPB) firmly rejected the cooperation plan between the Executive Committee for the Acceleration of Papuan Development and the Ministry of Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia regarding the re-collection of civilian refugees in five conflict-affected areas: Nduga, Intan Jaya, Pegunungan Bintang, Puncak, and Maybrat. In its press release, BPKI-KNPB assessed that the development and welfare offer offered by the central government was not the main solution, but a form of occupation framework alone. The KNPB emphasized that the root of the conflict stemmed from the issue of the right to self-determination, and assessed that the 1969 Pepera was not implemented in accordance with the UN mechanism and the New York Agreement of August 15, 1962. On that basis, BPKI-KNPB urges the Government of the Republic of Indonesia to agree on a method of conflict resolution through dialogue mediated by neutral third parties under international mechanisms.

The BPKI-KNPB has set the number of civilian refugees in the West Papua conflict area at 125,931 people, and strongly rejects new data collection efforts by state institutions that are considered to be aimed at strengthening the central government's position in implementing a welfare and economic development approach alone. They also reject the involvement of actors on behalf of the KNPB in cooperation with the Ministry of Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia and the Executive Committee for the Acceleration of Papuan Development.

On August 3, 2026 — LCC Four Pillars: Strengthening the National Insight of the Papuan Young Generation

In Wamena, a member of Commission III of the DPD RI, Arianto Kogoya, opened the Four Pillars of the People's Consultative Assembly of the Republic of Indonesia. This activity is a means to strengthen the understanding of the younger generation of national values in the midst of rapid technological developments and information flows. The Four Pillars LCC is an annual program of the People's Consultative Assembly of the Republic of Indonesia which is held simultaneously in 38 provinces, with the aim of strengthening understanding of Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution, the Republic of Indonesia, and Bhinneka Tunggal Ika. Kogoya emphasized that the main target of the activity is for high school students to have a strong understanding of national values from an early age, and hopes that students will not only understand the Four Pillars as competition material, but also make it a guideline for life.

IV. CONCLUSION

The discourse towards a "West Papua Land of Peace" in August 2026 is still facing fundamental tensions. Conflict analysis shows a shift from separatism issues to environmental and resource disputes, as well as the systemic impact of military operations that have impacted the displacement of West Papuan civilians.

CHAPTER XII
INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT MOVEMENT IN PAPUA

I. INTRODUCTION

Throughout August 2026, the Indonesian government's movement in West Papua covers various dimensions: legislative response to community aspirations, village fund management, efforts to equitably distribute public services, resolve territorial boundary disputes, handle forest and land fire disasters, climate fund management, human rights dialogue, expand access to education, organize people's mining, and preserve culture.

II. INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT MOVEMENT IN WEST PAPUA

On August 10, 2026 — Wamena: Jayawijaya Regent Opens Nusantara Cultural Carnival

The Regent of Jayawijaya, Atenius Murip, attended the archipelago cultural carnival in Wamena on Monday, August 10, 2026. This activity is part of the series of the 34th Balim Valley Cultural Festival (FBLB) in 2026. The Regent stated that the cultural carnival is an effort by the local government to preserve cultural heritage while maintaining community traditions in the midst of modernization and globalization. He hopes that the activity will not only display cultural wealth, but also be a forum to bring together and unite various community groups in an atmosphere of harmonious togetherness.

In addition to the cultural aspect, Atenius Murip hopes that the activity will also have a positive impact on small business actors and encourage the development and marketing of local products.

On August 11–14, 2026 — Summit: Riots in Ilaga and the Visit of the Governor of Central Papua

On Tuesday, August 11, 2026, riots occurred in Ilaga, Puncak Regency, after the distribution of the first phase of the Village Fund for the 2026 fiscal year. Public dissatisfaction with the amount of funds that was considered to be reduced compared to previous years developed into burning, destroying, and looting a number of government facilities, including the regent's office and the DPRK.

Following up on the incident, on Friday, August 14, 2026 morning, the Chairman of the Puncak DPRK together with elements of leadership, members, and the Secretary accompanied the Governor of Central Papua Meki Nawipa and Deputy Governor Deinas Geley to directly review the condition of Puncak Regency after the riots. The visit was carried out to see the security situation and the condition of government offices that experienced fires, damage, and loss of assets. The Puncak DPRK emphasized the importance of restoring government services, collecting data on burned, damaged, and lost assets, and securing public facilities. The DPRK also encourages open communication and socialization to the public about any government policy that has a direct impact on the villages.

August 12, 2026 — Wamena: Mountainous Papua House of Representatives Rejects Meeting with KNPB

The West Papua National Committee (KNPB) stated that it was refused to meet with members of the Mountainous Papua House of Representatives after representatives of the organization visited the council building on Wednesday, August 12, 2026. The chairman of the

KNPB, Agus Kossay, said that his group had sought a meeting because the Mountainous Papua House of Representatives is expected to represent the people of Mountainous Papua. The KNPB intends to discuss a planned peaceful demonstration themed "Papua: Military Emergency Zone and Humanitarian Crisis" to be held on August 15, 2026 to commemorate the 64th anniversary of the New York Agreement. Kossay said that the KNPB and the council had agreed on August 10 to hold a meeting on August 12, but the council did not follow up on the agreement.

On August 13, 2026 — Sorong: Moi Palang Indigenous Youth Sorong Regency DLH Office

Moi Indigenous Youth blocked the office of the Environmental Agency (DLH) of Sorong Regency, Southwest Papua, on Thursday, August 13, 2026. This action is a form of protest against the plan to open an oil palm plantation of PT Papua Agri Mandiri (PAM) with a concession of around 26,914 hectares in the Moi customary area. Previously, a similar action was also carried out when the Environmental Feasibility Technical Team for the discussion of ANDAL RKL-RPL PT PAM facilitated by DLH Sorong Regency at the Aimas Hotel on Tuesday, August 11, 2026, ended not until after the Moi youth dispersed the meeting. The masses also went to the Sorong regent's office, gave speeches, and put up posters of rejection. Indigenous peoples urge the government not to issue or process recommendations and approvals of the PT PAM AMDAL before all issues related to indigenous peoples' rights are resolved.

August 15, 2026 — Nabire: Central Papua DPRP Meets PKH Task Force to Discuss Encroachment of Customary Lands in Siriwo

Representatives of the Forest Area Control Task Force (PKH) fulfilled the invitation of the Central Papua DPRP to discuss the arrangement of community mining, the legality of mining activities, and the aspirations of the community of customary rights owners on Saturday, August 15, 2026 in Nabire. Deputy Chairman IV of the Central Papua DPRP, John NR Gobay, conveyed a number of crucial things as aspired by the indigenous people of the me tribe from the Simapitowa area (Siriwo, Mapia, Piyaiye, Topo, and Wanggar). The Central Papua House of Representatives requested that the signboards or signs installed at KM 95, KM 102, and the PT Kristalin Eka Lestari area be revoked. The House of Representatives also explained the Regional Regulation of Central Papua Province Number 5 of 2026 concerning Forest Protection and Development and Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2026 concerning People's Mining.

John asked the PKH Task Force to support the efforts of the local government in organizing and legalizing community mining activities that until now have not had permits.

August 17, 2026 — Nabire: Central Papua House of Representatives Facilitates Community Dialogue with the Minister of Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia

The Minister of Human Rights (HAM) of the Republic of Indonesia, Natalius Pigai, visited the Central Papua House of Representatives Office in Nabire on Monday, August 17, 2026. The visit was filled with a dialogue agenda that presented the DPRK from eight districts, the Central Papua MRP, tribal chiefs, community leaders, women's leaders, and youth. Deputy Speaker IV of the Central Papua House of Representatives, John Gobai, explained that the activity was initiated because of the many aspirations of the community who wanted to meet directly with the Minister of Human Rights.

Various regional representatives such as from Puncak, Intan Jaya, to Simapitowa submitted aspiration documents and expressed their views directly. The problems that emerged were dominated by the issue of refugees, armed conflicts, the existence of non-organic forces,

and land disputes. From the dynamics of the dialogue, four important conclusions were produced: first, local governments are asked to prepare valid refugee data; second, NGOs, churches, and activists are asked to prepare data and conduct judicial advocacy on cases of violence in Central Papua; third, the Ministry of Human Rights is asked to submit to the President to evaluate the placement of non-organic troops in Central Papua and replace them with the addition of organic troops; fourth, request the Ministry of Human Rights to establish a Papua Desk to handle cases of alleged human rights violations in the Land of Papua.

August 20, 2026 — Merauke: South Papua Receives Rp26.8 billion in Climate Fund, Indigenous Peoples Asked to Be Involved

The South Papua Provincial Government is encouraged to involve indigenous peoples in the use of Rp26.8 billion from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) through the REDD+ Result-Based Payment (RBP) scheme. South Papua Regional Secretary, Ferdinandus Kainakaimu, said that the success of the RBP REDD+ program is not only measured by the achievement of the targets, but also by the extent to which indigenous peoples are meaningfully involved in its implementation. The program aims to ensure the meaningful participation of indigenous peoples, especially in protecting their rights and encouraging sustainable forest management. The fund will finance several activities, including supporting the FOLU Net Sink 2030 policy, rehabilitating 100 hectares of land, preventing forest fires through community-based initiatives, strengthening livelihoods through access to social forests, improving production facilities, and protecting people's rights through participatory mapping.

August 22, 2026 — Nabire: Central Papua Governor Forms Forest and Land Fire Task Force After 653 Hot Spots Detected

As of August 22, 2026, at least 653 hotspots have been detected spread across eight districts in Central Papua Province. In response to these conditions, the Central Papua Provincial Government has formed a Task Force (Satgas) for Forest and Land Fire Management (Karhutla). Spokesperson for the Governor of Central Papua, Emanuel Bagou You, said that of the hundreds of hot spots, the most are in Nabire Regency, which is 321 points, followed by Puncak 100 points, Dogiyai 97 points, Paniai 59 points, Intan Jaya 56 points, Puncak Jaya 10 points, Deiyai 9 points, and Mimika one point. Central Papua Governor Meki Nawipa ordered the Regional Secretary to hold an emergency meeting to provide emergency relief to Nabire Regency and establish a forest and land fire task force. The formation of the Task Force has been determined through the Decree of the Governor of Central Papua Number 100.3.3.1/144 of 2026.

August 22–23, 2026 — Mimika: Kapiraya Boundary Dispute Not Resolved, Mimika Regency Government Highlighted

The Head of the Me Tribe of Central Papua Province, Melkias Muyapa, highlighted the actions of the Mimika Regency Government through the Public Works and Spatial Planning Office (PUPR) which held a seminar on new urban planning in the Kapiraya area, the Mimika-Deiyai-Dogiyai border, while the dispute over the customary boundaries of the Kamoro and me tribes has not been resolved. Muyapa assessed that the activity should have been carried out after all problems that even cost lives had been handled. He said that there was negligence by the Mimika Regency Government in the process of resolving the Kapiraya dispute, one of which was not attending the March 10, 2026 meeting aimed at discussing the settlement of the boundary dispute.

On August 22, 2026, the youth leader of Mee, Musa Boma, emphasized that all parties, including the community, strongly objected to the Mimika Regency Government's unilateral plan. He emphasized that the boundary of the customary territory had not been completed and there should be no unilateral action. Musa Boma stated that Kapiraya is an area that is the meeting point of the interests of Deiyai, Dogiyai, Kaimana, and Mimika. As long as the boundaries are not clear, any development has the potential to cause disputes and harm the rights of indigenous peoples. Youth and community leaders call for the Governor of Central Papua and the Central Papua DPRP to immediately intervene to conduct fair and transparent mediation.

August 23, 2026 — Deiyai: Kapiraya Proposed as a Bebi Damiyo Tree Development Area

Papuan anthropologist Titus Pekei, who is also the initiator of Noken to UNESCO, proposed that Kapiraya be developed as a district within the Deiyai Regency area with an anthropological and cultural approach. The direction of development of the Kapiraya area includes strengthening the status and governance of the sub-district, encouraging administrative arrangements, government institutions, regional boundaries, as well as the provision of offices and district apparatus so that public services are closer to the community. In addition, increasing regional connectivity with priority on the construction and maintenance of roads, bridges, inter-village transportation, as well as access to communication and internet. Titus also mentioned the development of local economies based on community potential, such as agriculture, plantations, livestock, fisheries, non-timber forest products, as well as micro-enterprises and local trade.

On 27–28 August 2026 — Sorong: Southwest Papua MRP Highlights Public Service Inequality in Maladumes

Member of the Southwest Papua People's Assembly (MRP), Sulaiman Mubalen, highlighted the disparities in public services in Maladumes District, Sorong City. Residents submitted their complaints at a meeting on Thursday, August 27, 2026, including the availability of markets for Papuan traders, the uneven implementation of the Free Nutritious Meal (MBG) program, school transportation, and the lack of sports facilities for youth. Mubalen emphasized that residents' complaints are not just requests for assistance, but concern the basic needs and future of the Indigenous Papuans. He emphasized that the government needs clear regulations to ensure that local products such as areca nut, sago, taro, sweet potatoes, and other traditional foods remain a strong source of income for the Papuan people.

On August 28, 2026 — Jayawijaya: DPMK Affirms Village Funds Secured for Administrative Training

The Jayawijaya Regency Community and Village Empowerment Office (DPMK) ensure that village funds from 328 villages that are temporarily secured in bank accounts remain the village budget. The funds will be used to support the administrative training of village operators and the procurement of laptops. The Acting Head of the Jayawijaya Regency DPMK, Yaiper Gombo, said that the village government has included the budget for administrative training and the procurement of laptops in the 2026 Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBK). He explained that the temporary security of funds is carried out so that the village government does not disburse and use the budget before the programmed activities are clearly implemented. The DPMK will invite all village heads from 328 villages to participate in the socialization after the government distributes the Decree (SK) of the village head.

III. CONCLUSION

The Indonesian government's actions in West Papua through August 2026 cover a broad spectrum: from legislative responses to community aspirations, handling riots and disasters, managing village funds, resolving territorial boundary disputes, to efforts to equitably distribute public services and education. Provincial and district governments in West Papua face challenges to balance development with respect for indigenous peoples' rights, transparency, and public participation. Some of the crucial issues that remain include the Kapiraya boundary dispute, indigenous peoples' rejection of oil palm plantation expansion, inequality in public services in districts, and the need for refugee data collection and comprehensive human rights handling.

On the other hand, initiatives such as free education programs, the establishment of forest and land fire task forces, and climate fund management involving indigenous peoples show that there are efforts by the government to respond to the needs of communities, even if the implementation is not working.

CHAPTER XIII
INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT MOVEMENT

I. INTRODUCTION

Throughout August 2026, the Indonesian government faces a series of interrelated issues: forestry policy and land governance, national strategic projects in West Papua, regional fiscal crises, free nutritious meal programs, and waves of protests in Jakarta and the region.

II. INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT MOVEMENT

On August 3, 2026 — Acceleration of the Trans Papua Road

The Ministry of Public Works continues to continue the construction of the Trans Papua Jayapura-Wamena Road section to improve connectivity, reduce logistics costs, and expand access to basic services in Papua. Minister of Public Works Dody Hanggodo stated that the road and bridge network is the foundation to strengthen connectivity between economic growth centers. The ministry is building a 50.14-kilometer Mamberamo-Elelim segment connecting Papua Province with Mountainous Papua Province. This project is carried out through the Government and Business Entity Cooperation (PPP) scheme with the Availability Payment (AP) mechanism.

Construction began in July 2024 and is scheduled to be completed in November 2026. As of mid-July 2026, physical progress has reached 51.59 percent. The project has also absorbed 116 local workers, or about 28 percent of the total workforce.

August 6, 2026 — National Evaluation of Free Nutritious Eating Programs

Deputy Minister of Home Affairs Rebekah Haluk stated that the alleged incident of food poisoning involving children and adults consuming food under the Free Nutritious Meal (MBG) program in Depapre District, Jayapura Regency, should be a catalyst for a comprehensive review of the implementation of the program. Haluk emphasized that a national evaluation is needed to ensure food safety standards are consistently implemented in all Nutrition Fulfillment Service Units (SPPGs).

Inspections at SPPG Depapre identified several areas that require improvement, including sanitation of dishwashers, food temperature control, raw material storage, cutlery hygiene, storage of cooked food, and distribution procedures. The Ministry of Home Affairs also prepared a new governance framework for the implementation of the MBG program in disadvantaged, frontier, and outermost (3T) areas, with a special focus on Papua.

August 11, 2026 — Legal Experts Call South Papua PSN Road Project Illegal

The lawsuit hearing on the construction of a 135-kilometer national strategic road in South Papua was held at the Jayapura State Administrative Court (PTUN). The Malind indigenous people's plaintiff presented an environmental law expert from Gadjah Mada University, I Gusti Agung Made Wardana, who asserted that the project was legally illegal because the construction had been underway for about a year before the environmental approval was issued through the Merauke Regent Decree. Wardana called it a "double mistake" and a "legal smuggling."

He also highlighted the absence of an analysis of the impact of carbon emissions from forest destruction in the EIA document, as well as violations of the principles of Free, Prior, and

Informed Consent (FPIC). The plaintiff's lawyer asked the panel of judges to apply judicial activism given the structural inequalities between indigenous peoples and the government.

August 16, 2026 — Government Calls for Peace in Aceh and Stability in Papua

Coordinating Minister for Political Affairs and Security Djamari Chaniago called on all elements of society to maintain peace in Aceh and stability in Papua by conveying political aspirations legally and without violence. The statement came after tensions in Banda Aceh, where demonstrators lowered the Red and White flag and damaged the Garuda Pancasila emblem at the governor's residence during the commemoration of two decades of peace.

In West Papua, local instability erupted in Puncak Regency, where mass protests over the disbursement of the Village Fund escalated to the burning of seven government buildings, including the Puncak Regent's office and parliament building, and injured several security officers. The minister stressed that the government respects the right of Papuans to voice their opinions, but warned that the demonstrations should not be used as a pretext for criminal acts.

On August 21, 2026 — Deputy Governor of West Kalimantan Gives Ultimatum to the Central Government

The Deputy Governor of West Kalimantan, Krisantus Kurniawan, issued a stern warning to the central government that West Kalimantan has the potential to experience social conflicts like those that occurred in Papua and Aceh if social justice is not realized. He expressed his frustration with the development conditions in West Kalimantan, where the province rich in natural resources does not feel a significant welfare impact. Krisantus said that more than a thousand investors have entered West Kalimantan, but the welfare of the community has not been seen in real terms. His statement received wide attention, including from netizens who considered injustice to be a time bomb for Indonesia's division.

August 23, 2026 — Urge to Stop PSN in Papua for El Nino Mitigation

The Papuan Law Enforcement and Human Rights Coalition through Emanuel Gobay urges the President of Indonesia to immediately stop the National Strategic Project (PSN) in Papua as a form of mitigation against the El Nino storm and the global climate crisis. They assert that Papuan indigenous peoples have sought to protect the earth by maintaining traditional spatial mapping areas, including sacred areas that should not be utilized. However, the tradition is in danger of being lost due to the development of PSN supported by local governments, with the threat of regional heads being removed from their positions if they do not support PSN.

Papuan indigenous peoples also filed a lawsuit against the Decree of a public official at the Jayapura State Administrative Court. BMKG explained that the 2026 El Nino phenomenon has been active and is predicted to have the potential to reach a very strong level, which can trigger a drier and longer dry season.

August 27, 2026 — House of Representatives Besieged by Demonstrations, Amnesty International Urges Demands to Be Granted

The House of Representatives/MPR RI building in Senayan, Central Jakarta, was surrounded by a crowd of community groups who held demonstrations criticizing President Prabowo Subianto's government policies. The four groups that are known to be besieging the building are the Madura Volunteers Guarding President Prabowo's Program (RMP4), the Alliance of People's Movements Suing (GERAM), and others. Amnesty International requested that the demands voiced in the action be granted.

August 27, 2026 — Coalition #ResetKehutanan Calls for A Total Revision of the Forestry Law

The #ResetKehutanan coalition of more than 30 civil society organizations released a statement demanding a complete overhaul of the Forestry Law. They emphasized that the forest and land fires that have hit various regions of Indonesia are not just natural phenomena due to El Nino, but a mirror of exploitative and weak forestry governance. Based on data from the Ministry of Forestry as of July 2026, the area of forest and land fires reached 202,004 hectares. An analysis by Forest Watch Indonesia (FWI) recorded 8,918 hotspots across Indonesia as of August 2026, with more than half in extractive concession licensing areas. The coalition highlighted failed peat restoration, systemic corruption in the forestry sector, weak law enforcement, and constitutional violations of citizens' right to a good and healthy environment.

August 28, 2026 — Asset Forfeiture Bill: A Weapon or a Legislative Illusion?

An article in Suara Papua discusses the Asset Forfeiture Bill (RUU) which emerged as an instrument that is expected to be able to answer the legal impasse in cracking down on land-burning oligarchs. BNPB data recorded that state losses due to forest and land fires reached Rp 6.7 trillion in 2025 with 359,619 hectares of land burned, and in 2023 losses are predicted to reach Rp 31 trillion with 1.16 million hectares burned. WALHI found 373 hotspots in the plantation Right to Use (HGU) concessions and Forest Utilization Business Licenses (PBPH) owned by 231 companies. This bill recognizes two main mechanisms: *conviction-based forfeiture and non-conviction-based forfeiture.* The article questioned whether this bill would be a new weapon against oligarchs or just a legislative illusion.

Minister of Human Rights: Papuans Can Demand Justice, Not Independence

Indonesia's Minister of Human Rights stated that Papuans can demand justice, but not independence. This statement was contained in a Tempo report that cannot be accessed in full in this chronicle. The statement affirms the government's position that the demands of social justice and human rights are open, while the aspirations for independence remain rejected.

III. CONCLUSION

The Indonesian government's movement in West Papua in August 2026 covers a broad spectrum of policies: from approving the use of forest areas for TNI battalions, accelerating Trans Papuan infrastructure, evaluating free nutritious meal programs, to responding to protests and regional fiscal crises. The government is facing pressure from civil society, environmental coalitions, legal experts, and local governments demanding transparency, social justice, and respect for the rights of indigenous peoples.

On the other hand, there have been warnings from within the government itself, such as the ultimatum of the Deputy Governor of West Kalimantan, which signals that social injustice has the potential to trigger wider conflicts. Overall, this period shows that the Indonesian government is moving in tension between accelerating development and responding to demands for justice, sustainability, and human rights

CHAPTER XIV.
INTERNATIONAL DIMENSION OF THE WEST PAPUA ISSUE

I. INTRODUCTION

Throughout August 2026, the issue of West Papua has again been in the spotlight on the international stage through various forums and events. This series of events includes the arrest of foreign journalists and Russian tourists, the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) meeting in Palau, the inaugural meeting of the International Parliamentarians for West Papua (IPWP) in Canberra, the advocacy of the Melanesian Spearhead Group (MSG) in Geneva, and the authorities' repressive actions against protesters.

II. THE INSISTENCE OF MELANESIAN-PACIFIC LEADERS

July 25, 2026 — Geneva: MSG Urges UN Human Rights Council to Visit Papua

The Secretariat of the Melanesian Spearhead Group (MSG) formally delivered the call of Pacific and MSG leaders for a UN human rights mission to West Papua and the Papuan provinces of Indonesia during the 19th session of the expert mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP) in Geneva on 25 July 2026. The presentation aimed to encourage long-standing requests from Pacific leaders for the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights to visit the region. This call was first endorsed by Pacific Islands Forum leaders in 2019, reaffirmed by MSG leaders at their 2023 summit in Port Vila, and reiterated by Pacific Islands Forum and MSG during leaders' meeting in 2025.

Acting director-general Ilan Kiloe said that the meeting in Geneva marked an important step in implementing the decisions made by Pacific and Melanesian leaders. "This is a small but significant step towards the implementation of the leaders' decision to advance the voices of the Melanesian people on the international stage and demonstrates the organization's strong commitment to promoting justice, human rights, and the rights of indigenous peoples," Kiloe said. During the mission in Geneva, the MSG delegation also held meetings with senior UN officials and experts, including representatives of EMRIP, the UN special rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD), UN treaty bodies, the UN voluntary fund for indigenous peoples, and the UN youth office.

August 15, 2026 — Wamena: Russian Tourists Detained for Recording KNPB Demonstration

A 39-year-old Russian national, identified by the initials AP, was detained by Indonesian immigration authorities after allegedly recording a demonstration organized by the West Papua National Committee (KNPB) in Wamena on Saturday, August 15, 2026. Indonesian immigration authorities said the activity was not in accordance with the purpose of the tourist visa he was using. Immigration Director General Hendarsam Marantoko emphasized that his party would not ignore the activities of foreign nationals that could violate immigration rules or disturb public order. "Indonesia is open to international tourists, but there are rules that must be respected. When a person enters the country as a tourist, his activities must be consistent with the permits granted," Marantoko said.

Immigration records show AP entered Indonesia through I Gusti Ngurah Rai International Airport in Bali on July 3, 2026, using a visit visa valid until August 31. Further investigation found

that this is not AP's first trip to Papua. Immigration records show he has visited the region about 10 times, with the frequency of his visits increasing between 2024 and 2026. AP told officers that he was interested in Papua's environment and culture and had developed several local contacts during previous visits.

On August 26, 2026, Russian Ambassador Sergei Tolchenov said that the embassy was aware of the detention and was seeking formal clarification from Indonesian authorities.

Tolchenov said the AP appeared to be a travel blogger who happened to witness the events in Papua and recorded them, not someone who worked as a journalist. The ambassador said the AP did not have the necessary permits for journalistic activities or professional filmmaking, thus allowing for violations of Indonesian immigration rules. Tolchenov confirmed that the embassy would leave a decision on possible sanctions to Indonesian authorities, including revoking AP's residence permit or deporting him.

On August 17, 2026 — Canberra: IPWP's inaugural meeting in the Australian Parliament

On 17 August 2026, Australian Green Party Senator David Shoebridge hosted the inaugural meeting of the Australian chapter of the International Parliamentarians for West Papua (IPWP) at the Australian Parliament Building in Canberra. The meeting was attended by Benny Wenda, who came from London. Wenda and other West Papuan delegates from Melbourne informed members of the Australian Green Party, the federal Labor Party, and the Coalition about the nearly 60 years of Indonesian occupation that the people of West Papua have experienced and continue to suffer.

On August 31 – September 4, 2026 — Palau: West Papua Issues on the PIF Agenda

The 55th meeting of Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) leaders officially kicked off on Monday evening, August 31, 2026, in Koror, Palau. Vanuatu will push for stronger regional attention to West Papua and New Caledonia as Pacific leaders gather. Vanuatu's Minister of Climate Change, Ralph Regenvanu, represented Vanuatu at the meeting which officially began in Koror and lasted until September 4. Regenvanu said that the two Melanesian issues will be one of Vanuatu's top priorities during discussions with Pacific leaders. Regarding West Papua, Vanuatu wants the issue back on the agenda of the Pacific Islands Forum after it was not discussed during last month's Foreign Ministers' Meeting in Fiji. He said Vanuatu would work with partner Melanesian Spearhead Group to agree on a position and encourage the Forum to continue discussions on the human rights situation affecting the Melanesian community in West Papua.

Papua New Guinea's Foreign Minister Justin Tkatchenko indicated to RNZ Pacific that the West Papua issue would be discussed by Pacific leaders in Koror. He stated that the West Papua issue is a fixed item on the Forum's agenda, but has resulted in fewer and fewer discussions in recent years as Indonesia strengthens ties with Pacific countries. Tkatchenko denied that Indonesia had hindered the progress of the Forum's leaders' proposed visit to West Papua. "No, I don't think [Indonesia has hindered progress] at all," he said. "Indonesia is very open to the current situation. I think it's just a matter of making a time and a date and making it happen. I'm sure it can be brought up at the next meeting in Palau by the leaders, and if they need to work on it, so be it."

Meanwhile, one of the leaders of the exiled West Papuan in Australia, Paula Makabory, called on Oceania leaders at the PIF meeting in Palau to condemn the escalation of military violence in the Indonesian-ruled region of Melanesia. Makabory, an executive member of the United Liberation Movement for West Papua (ULMWP), also appealed to the leaders of the

Melanesian Spearhead Group to do the same and called for an immediate halt to violence in civilian areas and addressing the environmental crisis in West Papua. His call was supported by several Pacific-based organizations. "The letter sent today to Pacific leaders calls for immediate action as the humanitarian situation has reached a critical point, underlined by the reported casualties in recent weeks," Makabory said in a statement. He cited the following incidents as examples of many incidents from mid-2025 to the present that show an escalation of extrajudicial killings and the use of drones and landmines by the Indonesian military in civilian areas: on Thursday, June 18, 2026, a drone attack in Intan Jaya killed an elderly Papuan woman and injured two others; on Wednesday, June 17, 2026, a fatal shooting in Dekai, Yahukimo, killed a Papuan youth; and on Thursday, July 2, 2026, American pilot Nicholas F. Gosselin was killed after landing in Yahukimo.

Makabory called on Pacific Island Forum leaders to "break the silence" and take collective diplomatic action by issuing an official statement. He said that the indigenous peoples of West Papua are an integral part of the Melanesian family. "Their continued suffering directly undermines the security and solidarity of the entire Pacific region," he said.

Foreign Journalists Face Obstacles in Covering Papua

Jubi media reported that foreign journalists attempting to report on events in Papua continue to face significant restrictions, with authorities detaining a Russian national after he was allegedly caught filming a demonstration in Wamena. Six Japanese journalists from Kyodo News were previously detained in Wamena, Jayawijaya Regency, Highland Papua Province, while producing a documentary about the Mamuna and Korowai communities in southeast Papua. The journalists were then required to leave Wamena and return to Japan. In another case, Polish citizen Jakub Fabian Skrzypski was arrested in Wamena on August 28, 2018. He was charged under Article 106 of Indonesia's criminal code on treason and sentenced to five years in prison by the Wamena District Court on May 2, 2019. His lawyer, Latifah Anum Siregar, rejected the charges, saying his client was simply a tourist traveling privately. Skrzypski finally served his sentence in Jayapura, Papua Province.

August 15, 2026 — Crackdown on West Papuan protesters

A video uploaded by Al Jazeera English on August 15, 2026 shows West Papuan protesters facing police crackdown over independence calls. The video, titled "Indonesia's West Papuan protesters face police crackdown over independence calls," has been viewed more than 8,000 times.

III. CONCLUSION

The issue of the West Papua conflict in August 2026 continues to roll out on the international stage through various channels: advocacy at the United Nations, cross-border parliamentary meetings, Pacific regional forums, and the handling of foreign cases. On the one hand, there has been a strengthening of international solidarity through the MSG, IPWP, and PIF's attention to the West Papua issue. On the other hand, restrictions on foreign journalists and arrests of foreign tourists show that this issue remains a sensitive area for the Indonesian authorities. This dynamic reflects the tension between international efforts to increase attention to the human rights situation in Papua and Indonesia's policy of asserting its sovereignty over the region.

CHAPTER XV.
VARIOUS ACTIONS AND ISSUES IN WEST PAPUA

I. INTRODUCTION

Throughout August 2026, events in West Papua showed rich and complex dynamics: from the strengthening of customary law and recognition of customary law communities, appreciation for cultural preservationists and journalists, the repatriation of cultural artifacts, to deep grief due to police violence and calls for peace from the church.

II. VARIOUS ACTIONS AND ISSUES OF WEST PAPUA

July 29 – August 2, 2026 — Tiom: Tiom Region PGBP X Conference

The Fellowship of Baptist Churches in the Land of Papua (PGBP) Tiom Region held the X Conference at the Norman Driver Hall, Tiom, Lanny Jaya Regency. The five-year conference, which took place from July 29 to August 2, 2026, is a momentum to evaluate church services as well as develop the direction of ministry for the 2026-2031 period. According to Mardi Kogoya, this series of conferences also strengthens the unity and ministry of the church in the region.

August 2, 2026 — Yobeh Village: Tifa and Kerembut Welcome Visitors to the People's Party

In Yobeh Village, Jayapura Regency, eight tifa beaters accompanied the command of Yafet Felle, the kerembut (kelambut) beater, as a team of female dancers welcomed visitors to the folk party. Kerembut is a typical Sentani musical instrument that resembles a jukung and is played with a wooden stick. This festival is a space for the Sentani people to perform their culture, including stories about tifa which is said to be made of human skin, an ancestral heritage that is rarely known to the public.

On August 3, 2026 — Boven Digoel: Target of the Decree of Recognition of 13 Customary Clan

The Boven Digoel Regency Government targets the Regent's Decree (SK) on the recognition and protection of customary law communities (MHA) for 13 clans to be issued in August 2026. This target follows the completion of all stages of field verification and validation in accordance with the mandate of Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2023. The Daily Chairman of PMHA Boven Digoel, Barcis Thesia, stated that all administrative documents are targeted to be completed in the first week of August 2026 so that they can be submitted to the regent immediately. The 13 clans are part of the Wambon/Mandobo Tribe, Kenemopte Sub-Tribe and Agayop Sub-Tribe.

On August 5–10, 2026 — Sorong: Domberay Indigenous Youth Jamboree

Dozens of indigenous youths from various Domberay customary areas gathered at the Papuan Ethnic House, Sorong Regency, Southwest Papua Province, in the 2026 Domberay Indigenous Youth Jamboree. The activity, which took place on August 5-10, 2026, became a space for interaction for the younger generation to strengthen and preserve Papuan culture. Deputy Governor of Southwest Papua Ahmad Nausrau stated that this jamboree is a space for the preservation of Papuan culture. The series of activities includes training in the production of

cultural documentary photos and videos, and closed on the peak night of August 11, 2026 at the Lambert Jitmau Building.

On August 6, 2026 — Jayapura: Repatriation of 1,200 Papuan Cultural Artifacts

Papuan cultural expert Thontji Wolas Krenak called the return of more than 1,200 Papuan cultural artifacts from the United States an event that goes beyond the meaning of repatriating museum collections. Each artifact that returns to the Cenderawasih University (Uncen) Cultural Heritage Museum brings home the history, identity, and soul of the indigenous Papuan people. "Emotionally, this is a homecoming. These cultural objects do look motionless, but for Papuans they have spirit and power," said Wolas Krenak. He emphasized that cultural artifacts are not just inanimate objects, but store life values, collective memories, and spiritual bonds that are passed down from generation to generation.

On August 7–9, 2026 — Jayapura: Papua Film Festival 2026

The VIII Papua Film Festival (FFP) in 2026 organized by Papuan Voices was held at the Liborang Dormitory, Padang Bulan, Jayapura City, from 7 to 9 August 2026. This annual festival carries the theme "Nature and Human Life of Papua" as a space to voice various problems faced by the Papuan people. In addition to the screening of documentary films, the committee also held workshops on audiovisual archiving, metadata search, and digital archive management. This festival aims to encourage the collective awareness of the Papuan people through documentary films.

On August 8, 2026 — Jakarta: Angela Flassy Wins SK Trimurti Award 2026

Papuan female journalist Angela Flassy received the SK Trimurti Award 2026 from the Indonesian Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI). This award was given for her dedication and consistency for more than two decades in running independent journalism that favors marginalized groups. Angela Flassy is known as a senior journalist, writer, documentary filmmaker, and media literacy educator from the Land of Papua. The award presentation took place on the eve of the reception of the 32nd Anniversary of AJI with the theme "Survive, Speak, Work".

On August 8–10, 2026 — Jakarta: The Film "Pesta Babi" Wins Udin and Tasrif Award

The documentary film "Pesta Babi: Colonialism in Our Time" won two awards at once—the Udin Award and the 2026 Tasrif Award—from the Indonesian Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI). The Udin Award was given to director Dandhy Dwi Laksono and the documentary production team. This award was given to commemorate Press Day and the 32nd Anniversary of AJI at the Press Council Hall, Jakarta. This film is considered successful in voicing injustice through a strong storytelling approach.

On August 11, 2026 — Sorong: Yulian Karet Receives the Customary Forest Guard Award

Yulian Karet, who has been guarding the Afsyia customary forest in South Sorong Regency, Southwest Papua Province, received a certificate of appreciation as a custodian of customary forests from the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Indonesia (Kemenbud RI). The award numbered 250/L2/KB.07.11/2026 was given during the peak series of the Domberay Indigenous Youth Jamboree in Sorong City. Yulian Karet is called a cultural conservator in the

Land of Papua for his dedication and commitment to promoting culture, maintaining natural harmony, and building the independence of indigenous peoples.

He emphasized that protecting the land, forests, and living space of indigenous peoples is not just a social work, but an important part of the struggle to defend Papuan culture. He also asked the South Sorong Regency Government to stop investment in oil palm plantations that are considered to threaten the existence of forests and customary territories.

August 12–13, 2026 — Maybrat: Catholic Church Outraged by Shooting of Three Faithful

The Catholic Church expresses its deep disappointment with the TNI officers who allegedly shot three Catholics in Ainot Village, East Aifat, Maybrat Regency, on Thursday, August 13, 2026. The three victims were Atnike Fatie (40), Selviana Sory (50), and Silvester Assem (18). They were shot while on the outskirts of the Kamundan River to look for fish. Atnike Fatie was shot in the shoulder until it hit his ear; Selviana Sory was shot in the thigh; and Silvester Assem was shot in the calf of his right leg. The victims were treated at Sele Be Solu Hospital, Sorong City.

Father Heribertus Lobya, OSA, as Chairman of the Secretariat of Justice of Peace and the Integrity of the Order of Saint Augustine, expressed his disappointment and hoped that the police would immediately conduct a professional investigation to uncover the incident.

August 14, 2026 — Merauke: Bishops Call for Peace on the 121st Anniversary of the Catholic Church

Archbishop of Merauke Mgr. Petrus Canisius Mandagi called for love, forgiveness, and peace to be a strength in the face of violence that still occurs in Papua, including South Papua. This call was conveyed in a homily celebrating the 121st anniversary of the entry of the Catholic Church in South Papua which was held at the Sacred Heart of Jesus Statue Park, Merauke Mopah Airport area, Friday, August 14, 2026. The mass was attended by thousands of Catholics.

Bishop Mandagi said he was saddened to see various acts of violence that occurred in Papua, including violence in Central Papua that caused a number of government offices to be burned. He also mentioned acts of begal, alcohol consumption, and acts of killing each other that show violence as if it were considered an ordinary way to solve problems. "This is contrary to the teaching of Christ, which is love," he said. He raised Pope Francis' message about the importance of forgiveness as a medicine that heals wounds and restores peace.

August 14, 2026 — Karubaga: Tolikara Religious Ethnic Festival

The 2026 Tolikara Religious Ethnic Festival will be held with the theme of the Gospel and culture as the foundation of development. This festival features art performances by 150 students, historical dances of the entry of the Gospel, Lendawai traditions, and exhibitions of local MSME products. Colossal dances depict the journey of the entry of Gospel teachings and social transformation in the Toli Valley. Lendawi or the tradition of lamentation of the local community is also displayed as a cultural heritage full of human value. This festival is expected to be a momentum to restore the image of Tolikara which has been known as the "City of the Gospel".

August 14, 2026 — Exclusive Interview with TPNPB Spokesperson

Militant Wire published an exclusive interview with West Papua National Liberation Army (TPNPB) spokesman, Sebby Sambom. This interview is the third time Militant Wire has

interviewed Sambom, after the previous two. This interview discusses various aspects of the TPNPB's struggle, including their strategy and views on the current situation in Papua.

On August 17–20, 2026 — Jayapura: Fransina Daby Schools 31 Street Children

Member of the House of Representatives of Papua Mountains Fransina Daby dispatched 31 street children from eight districts in Highland Papua to attend school in Jayapura. The last stage of departure was carried out on Monday, August 17, 2026, to coincide with the commemoration of the 81st Anniversary of the Republic of Indonesia. A total of 26 children were dispatched from Jayawijaya Regency to Jayapura, bringing the total number of children who have been facilitated to 31 people. "In total, there are 31 street children from eight districts in Highland Papua that we sent to Jayapura to go to school," said Fransina Daby in Wamena. This step is a real effort to provide access to proper education for children who have been living on the streets.

On August 17–18, 2026 — Merauke: Former Terrorism Prisoners Plan to Establish Educational Institutions

A number of former terrorism convicts (napiter) in Merauke Regency are trying to rebuild their lives in the community after undergoing legal proceedings. They not only want to be accepted as part of society again, but also design long-term contributions through the development of educational institutions. This plan is part of their reintegration efforts into society, with the hope of producing the next generation through education.

August 22, 2026 — Wamena: Asolokobal Community Officially Establishes Customary Law

The Asso Lokobal tribe in Asolokobal District, Jayawijaya Regency, Papua Mountainous Province, officially establishes binding customary laws on human protection and social life, customary boundaries, land and indigenous peoples' rights, including customary sanction regulations. The determination was made through an open deliberation forum centered in the courtyard of the Asolokobal District office on Saturday, August 22, 2026. The Asolokobal customary law consists of 20 articles that regulate the rights and obligations of customary law communities.

Traditional leader Carles Asso stated that the customary law was born on the basis of social dynamics and community unrest about the order of life of indigenous peoples which is increasingly eroded with the times. "The study has been carried out for a long time in 2024, a few weeks ago we held meetings and yesterday we agreed on a big deliberation together. We want to live in peace with customary law, the ancestral message is starting to disappear, we want to return it," said Carles Asso. Robby Lokobal, Deputy Chairman of Commission C of the Jayawijaya DPRK, said that if the legal products of the Asolokobal tribe are pushed to the House of Representatives to be replicated in 40 districts in Jayawijaya, his party is ready to accommodate it through the House of Representatives.

On August 22, 2026 — Jayapura: Cultural Office Evaluates the Performance of WWII Site Guards

The Papua Provincial Culture and Tourism Office will evaluate the performance of the guards of World War II heritage sites in a number of regions because it is considered that some of them are not optimally carrying out their duties. The Head of the Papua Culture and Tourism Office, Yimin Weya, said that some historical artifacts are suspected to have been sold, while

some World War II heritage sites are also poorly maintained. This evaluation aims to ensure that these historical sites are well maintained and maintained.

In August 2026 — Sorong: Meeting of Komnas HAM RI and SKPKC OSA

The National Commission on Human Rights (Komnas HAM) of the Republic of Indonesia held a meeting with the Secretariat of Justice, Peace, and Integrity of the Creation of the Order of Saint Augustine (SKPKC OSA) in Sorong. This meeting is part of an effort to follow up on the recommendations of Komnas HAM RI regarding various cases of human rights violations in the Land of Papua. SKPKC OSA is one of the civil society organizations that actively assists victims and voices justice in Papua.

III. CONCLUSION

During August 2026, West Papua will be marked by events that reflect cultural wealth, the resilience of indigenous peoples, and the grief caused by violence. On the one hand, there has been the strengthening of customary law in Asolokobal, the recognition of 13 customary clans in Boven Digoel, awards for customary forest conservationists and journalists, the repatriation of cultural artifacts, and festivals that maintain identity.

On the other hand, the violence of the authorities in Maybrat and the calls for peace from the church are a reminder that the issue of justice and human rights is still an unhealed wound. This dynamic shows that Papua continues to move in tension between caring for cultural heritage and fighting for justice.

CHAPTER XVI.
CONCLUSION

In all the chronic reports in August 2026, the conflict in West Papua is described as a multidimensional issue that is interrelated: politics-security, human rights, refugees, agrarian, environment, development, economy, education-health, and international diplomacy. According to the facts and from existing reports, the space for democracy is still limited through the dispersal of peaceful protests, intimidation of journalists, criminalization of activists, and allegations of violence by the authorities, including the shooting incident of three civilians in Maybrat, whose version is still debated until this report was compiled. Evacuations due to military operations and conflicts continue to occur in Korowai, Intan Jaya, Nduga, and other areas, while plans to collect data on refugees have been rejected by some civil organizations because they are considered political. The issue of special autonomy, the moratorium on expansion, and the discourse of new provinces continue without a transparent resolution.

On the development side, the report highlights PSN, food estates, palm oil, mines, and infrastructure that are considered to threaten indigenous peoples' indigenous lands, forests, and living spaces, as well as related to deforestation, forest fires, and economic marginalization. The education and health sectors also face serious problems, including mass poisoning of nutritious food programs, shortage of doctors, and emergency response that is considered slow. At the government level, there are still disparities in public services, boundary disputes, agrarian conflicts, and chaos due to village funds. Internationally, the issue of West Papua has resurfaced in the PIF, MSG, and the Australian parliament, with repeated calls for the United Nations to conduct human rights visits, open access to independent monitoring, and encourage peaceful dialogue. The report as a whole assesses that the roots of the conflict have not been touched because the approach to security and development has not been accompanied by political resolution, recognition of indigenous peoples' rights, transparency, and human rights accountability.

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PART III
SITUATION OF VIOLATIONS AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN WEST PAPUA IN SEPTEMBER 2026

Militarization
Arbitrary arrests
Opening of the Democracy Space
Massive Deforestation
Legal Opening
For the Orang Asli of West Papua
Urgent International Community
for the West Papua conflict



Indonesian Military Potrad to the people of West Papua. Two students were arrested and tortured by the Indonesian Military on charges of supporting Free Papua. After being examined, it was not proven and released. Both were tortured. Incident in Yahumi West Papua, February 22, 2024.

CHAPTER I:
CHRONICLE OF SECURITY AND CIVIL MOVEMENTS IN WEST PAPUA

I. HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS AGAINST CIVILIANS IN WEST PAPUA

1. On September 3, 2026 – Rejection of the Wanam-Muting Road Project in Merauke

Indigenous peoples who are members of the Merauke Kondo Digul and Solidarity Forum held an action in front of the Merauke Regent office. They carried hundreds of red crosses and white mud as a symbol of peaceful resistance and mourned the loss of justice for the indigenous people who were victims of the 135-kilometer Wanam-Muting road construction project.

This action demands the revocation of the Merauke Regent Decree Number 100.3.3.2/1105 of 2025 which is the basis for the road construction policy. The indigenous people who are victims of the Merauke PSN project are taking legal action through the Jayapura State Administrative Court with a lawsuit filed on September 2, 2026. The Chairman of the Kondo Digul Forum, Simon Balagaize, emphasized that the clearing of forests and customary lands in Wanam has been carried out since 2024, while the relevant decree was only issued in September 2025, a chronology that he said raises serious questions about the administrative legitimacy of the project.

2. On 4 September 2026 – Revocation of the PKH Task Force Board in Siriwo

SIMAPITOWA youth and indigenous people revoked the nameplate of the Forest Area Control Task Force (PKH) installed at Km 95 and Km 105, respectively in the Siriwo District and Dipa Districts, Nabire Regency, Central Papua.

The board was then replaced with a Red Cross and a customary signboard as an affirmation that the Siriwo and Dipa areas are not ownerless areas. The community rejected a unilateral claim to customary land covering an area of about 195,885 hectares. The person in charge of the field, Emil E. Wakei, stated that the revocation was carried out as a form of rejection of claims made without the consent of the customary rights owner. In this matter, the community also revealed allegations of intimidation and stabbing against the head of Siriwo hamlet by members of the TNI.

3. On September 8, 2026 – Death of Leonardo Konorop in Merauke

Leonardo M. Konorop (38), a civilian in Merauke Regency, South Papua, died after allegedly experiencing persecution. He previously underwent intensive treatment in the ICU room of Merauke Hospital due to serious injuries to the head allegedly caused by blows to blunt objects.

The incident occurred on Thursday, September 3, 2026, on Jalan Brawijaya, Merauke City, and allegedly involved three members of the Merauke Police and a TNI soldier. Three police members have been secured to undergo examination, but as of September 7, 2026, the police have not named a suspect because the investigation process is still ongoing.

4. On September 9, 2026 – Molotov cocktail throwing at the Papua National Commission on Human Rights Office

A Molotov cocktail was allegedly thrown at the office of the Indonesian National Commission on Human Rights in Jayapura on Wednesday, September 9, 2026, at around 10.15 West Papua time, while staff were at work. The head of the Papua National Commission on

Human Rights Office, Frits Ramandey, stated that the perpetrator threw a bottle of gasoline equipped with a wick at a motorcycle parked in the office yard. Fortunately, the fire did not spread to the office building. Ramandey called this incident an act of terror and a serious crime, and the office has reported the case to the police for investigation.

5. On September 9, 2026 – Three Civilians Killed in Jayawijaya

Three employees of the Jayawijaya Regency Agriculture Office were killed in an ambush in Mulayam District, Jayawijaya Regency, Mountainous Papua, on September 9, 2026. The victims were Aprida Rapi (49), a Catholic; Alfonsius Albinus Meha (35), a Catholic; and Willi Mbuik (25), a Protestant. The three are from other provinces in Indonesia and have moved to Papua.

The attack was claimed by the TPNPB-OPM. According to reports, the armed group stopped the convoy and separated indigenous Papuans from non-indigenous people, who were later killed. Father Alexandro Rangga OFM, director of JPIC OFM Jayapura, condemned the killing and stated that the situation of civilians in Papuan conflict areas is deteriorating, as they face attacks from separatist groups on the one hand and are often caught up in Indonesian security forces operations on the other.

6. On September 9, 2026 – Mass Ultimatum to Komnas Perempuan RI in Sorong

The Domberai People's Front Rejected PSN and Militarism strongly criticized Komnas Perempuan RI in a spontaneous action in front of Swiss-Belhotel, Sorong City, Southwest Papua. The masses made seven demands, including:

1. The establishment of representatives of Komnas Perempuan in the Land of Papua.
2. The formation of LPSK representatives in the Land of Papua.
3. Urge the government to recognize gross human rights violations in the Land of Papua.
4. Fair and transparent legal process against human rights violators.
5. Recovery of victims, including restitution and socio-economic rehabilitation.
6. Follow-up on documentation of violence against women cases 2021–2026.
7. The withdrawal of the entire military from the Land of Papua.

The action coordinator, Angganeta Kamarace, emphasized that state institutions must show partiality through real actions, not just come to collect information.

7. On September 12, 2026 – Push for Disclosure of the Maybrat Shooting

The Papuan Youth Student National Front (FNMPP) of Manokwari City urges the Southwest Papua Police to immediately reveal the party responsible for the alleged shooting of three civilians in Ainot Village, Maybrat Regency, on August 13, 2026. The urgency was conveyed in the midst of a three-day humanitarian fundraising action (September 8-10, 2026) at a number of crowded points in Manokwari City.

Secretary General of the FNMPP National Presidium, Kelly Karson Ahoren, emphasized that humanitarian assistance is not enough to answer the suffering of victims. "The Southwest Papua Police should not only deal with the impact of this incident. We demand that the perpetrators be exposed," he said.

8. On September 15, 2026 – Murder of a driver on Wamena-Nduga Road

TPNPB claimed responsibility for the shooting that killed a driver named Aris Sanda on Wamena-Nduga Street, near Lake Habema, Jayawijaya Regency, on Tuesday, September 15, 2026. The victim was found dead in his burning vehicle on Wednesday, September 16, 2026.

TPNPB-OPM spokesman Sebby Sambom stated that the TPNPB Headquarters received an official report from the Commander of Kodap III Ndugama Darakma, Brigadier General Egianus Kogeya, who claimed responsibility for the shooting. The TPNPB claimed the victim was a military intelligence agent disguised as a driver, and warned non-Papuans not to carry out activities in war zones.

9. On 17 September 2026 – Amnesty International Urges Stop the Killing of Civilians

Amnesty International Indonesia strongly condemns the spate of killings and hostage-taking of civilians in the past week in the Land of Papua. Amnesty International Indonesia's Executive Director, Usman Hamid, stated: "We condemn the recent spate of heinous killings of civilians in Papua. This is clearly a serious crime under humanitarian law."

Amnesty urged all parties involved in the conflict, including the Indonesian military and the pro-independence armed group of Papua (TPNPB) to comply with international humanitarian law (HHI). Usman also condemned the abduction and hostage taking of nine women in Jila, Mimika Regency, on August 17, 2026, and warned that the Papuan conflict would not develop like in Sudan.

10. On September 18, 2026 – Shooting of Six Civilians in Samboga, Yahukimo

Six civilians in Samboga Village, Seredela District, Yahukimo Regency, Mountainous Papua, suffered gunshot wounds on Friday, September 18, 2026. Information from the community, families, church leaders, and tribal chiefs stated that two people were successfully evacuated for medical treatment, while the other four are still in the search process around the crime scene.

Rev. Deserius Adii, M.Th., the Chairman of the Department of Justice and Peace (DKP) of the Synod of the Gospel Tabernacle Church (Kingmi) in the Land of Papua, expressed deep concern and called:

1) The safety and life of people must be the top priority.
2) The government and security forces must immediately open humanitarian access to Samboga for medical teams, churches, families, and humanitarian institutions.
3) The four residents who are still missing must be searched immediately.
4) The two victims who have been evacuated must receive maximum medical care.

11. On September 19, 2026 – Komnas HAM Data: 109 Dead and Seriously Injured

Komnas HAM RI recorded that 109 people were killed and seriously injured due to violence in armed conflict in the Land of Papua during the first half of 2026. The data covers six provinces in Papua managed by Indonesia, with 59 deaths and 50 injuries due to 42 separate incidents of violence through the end of June 2026.

The head of the Komnas HAM RI team, Atnike Nova Sigiro, stated that the situation throughout the Land of Papua is increasingly critical. The provinces of Papua Mountains and Central Papua recorded the highest number of deaths and injuries, with a total of 46 people killed and 18 seriously injured. Komnas HAM RI also asked the Presidential Chief of Staff, Dudung Abdurachman, to convey this issue to President Prabowo Subianto to encourage policies aimed at reducing violence and armed conflict.

12. On September 23, 2026 – Against Forgetfulness: 7 Years of the Tragedy of the Waena Expo

Suara Papua commemorates the 7th anniversary of the Waena Expo tragedy that killed Ason Mujijau and three other students in the Waena Expo area, Jayapura City, on September 23, 2019. This incident was part of the wave of protests and riots in Papua in 2019 triggered by the case of racism and the siege of a Papuan student dormitory in Surabaya, East Java, in mid-August 2019.

Ason Mujijau was born in Titigi, Intan Jaya Regency, Central Papua, and studied at St. Saint Anthony Padua Sentani Junior High School and SMK Negeri 1 Sentani before continuing to the Faculty of Engineering, Cenderawasih University (Uncen) Jayapura.

13. On September 23, 2026 – Alleged Torture of Civilians at Maybrat Marine Post

Wilem Wakom (also known as Yae Wakom), a civil servant from Wakom Village, East Aifat District, Maybrat Regency, Southwest Papua, was allegedly tortured at a Marine post. He was arrested and taken to the Marine post in Aisa Village, East Aifat District, on Saturday, September 26, 2026.

The Director of LBH Kaki Abu, Leonardo Ijie, stated that his organization received information that Yae Wakom was allegedly locked up inside a Marine post and experienced violence during detention. His family and local residents were reportedly prohibited from seeing him or checking his condition, without a clear explanation. The reason for his arrest has not been determined. "For LBH Kaki Abu, this alleged arrest is an alleged violation of human rights against civilians," Ijie said on Monday, September 28, 2026.

II. CHRONICLE SUMMARY TABLE

Yes	Date	Location	Events	Victims/Parties Involved
1	3 Sep 2026	Merauke	Action to reject Wanam-Muting road project	Indigenous peoples, Digul Kondo Forum
2	4 Sep 2026	Siriwo & Dipa, Nabire	Revocation of the PKH Task Force board	SIMAPITOWA indigenous people
3	8 Sep 2026	Merauke	Death of Leonardo Konorop (38)	3 policemen and 1 TNI soldier allegedly involved
4	9 Sep 2026	Jayapura	Molotov cocktail throwing at the Komnas HAM office	Papua Komnas HAM Office
5	9 Sep 2026	Muliama, Jayawijaya	3 ASN killed in ambush	Aprida Rapi, Alfonsius Meha, Willi Mbuik
6	9 Sep 2026	São Paulo	Mass ultimatum to Komnas Perempuan RI	Domberai People's Front
7	12 Sep 2026	Manokwari	Insistence on revealing Maybrat shooting	FNMPP
8	15 Sep 2026	Wamena-Nduga	Driver shot dead	Aris Sanda; claimed by TPNPB
9	17 Sep 2026	Jakarta	Amnesty urges end killings of civilians	Amnesty International Indonesia
10	18 Sep 2026	Samboga, Yahukimo	6 civilians shot	2 evacuated, 4 still wanted
11	19 Sep 2026	Jayapura	Komnas HAM data: 109 dead/seriously injured	Komnas HAM RI

12	23 Sep 2026	Jayapura	7th anniversary of the Waena Expo tragedy	Ason Mujijau & 3 students
13	26 Sep 2026	Maybrat	Alleged torture at Marine posts	Shawn O'Neill; Shawn O'Neill;

III. PATTERN ANALYSIS

Recurring Patterns of Violence

Of the 13 events documented in the August–September 2026 period, several consistent patterns can be seen:

1) Dominance of civilian casualties: Both from attacks by armed groups (TPNPB/OPM) and from security forces, civilians are the most affected.
2) The involvement of the security apparatus: the TNI, the National Police, and the Marines were mentioned in several cases, ranging from alleged persecution (Merauke), torture (Maybrat), to intimidation of indigenous peoples (Biak, Siriwoo).
3) Response of churches and human rights institutions: Churches (Kingmi, Catholic, OFM) and human rights institutions (Amnesty International, Komnas HAM, LBH) have consistently called for the protection of civilians and independent investigations.
4) Structural context: The issue of customary lands, national strategic projects (PSN), and militarization are the backgrounds that muddy the situation.

Escalation of Militarization

The Jamestown Foundation report notes that Indonesia has deployed more than 100,000 security personnel to Papua with about 75,000 soldiers and 29,000 police to deal with about 1,400 TPNPB members. This means that more than 10 percent of Indonesia's military and police forces are stationed in West Papua, which is home to only 2 percent of Indonesia's total population. This militarization is said to encourage human rights violations, corruption, and local hatred without resolving the conflict.

PART II
ARREST OF WEST PAPUANS ARBITRARY

I. ARBITRARY ARRESTS OF WEST PAPUANS

1. On September 1, 2026 - Civilian arrests in Yahukimo

Location: Kali Biru Jalan KPU Lama, Dekai District, Yahukimo Regency
Victims:
1) Jefri Kobak (26)
2) Duncan (19)
3) Squirting (20)
4) Holiday rentals (40)
5) Pace Kambui (30), a village apparat.
6) Pistir Moloma (16)
7) Meck Salak (shot in the left hand)

All victims were then taken to the Yahukimo Police Station in Dekai using a petugas operational vehicle. The Human Defense Defender (HRD) in Yahumi emphasized that the seven residents who were arrested and became victims of the shooting were not included in the TNI-Polri Person Search Database (DPO). This incident occurred on September 1, 2026 in Dekai, Yahukimo Regency.

2. On September 8–9, 2026 - Arrest of Two Civilians in Intan Jaya

Location: Eknemba Village, Sugapa District, Intan Jaya Regency, Central Papua.
Victims:
1) Melkias Hagismijau (25), a resident of Eknemba Village
2) Pius Emani (27), a resident of Sawenepa Village

Indonesian military personnel launched the operation at midnight on September 8, 2026 in the Sugapa area. The operation continued until the morning of September 9, 2026. In the operation, the two men were arrested and taken to the Eknemba TNI Post. After learning of the arrest, the residents of Eknemba Village along with community representatives and local intellectuals went to the military post commander and negotiated. The two were then released on the morning of September 9, 2026 without criminal charges.

This incident occurred just days after a similar case in Sugapa District on September 5, 2026, in which personnel of the 509th Infantry Battalion/Kostrad detained five Papuans.

2. On September 17, 2026 - Arbitrary Arrest of Six KNPB Members in Sentani

Location: Sentani Old Market, Jayapura Regency, Papua.
Victims: Six political activists affiliated with the West Papua National Committee (KNPB), including a 17-year-old boy.

Members of the Sentani Weya Sector KNPB gathered at the Sentani Old Market on the night of September 17, 2026 to hold a coffee bazaar. At around 19.10 WIT, police personnel arrived with three motorcycles and one patrol vehicle. Officers arrested the six KNPB members and took them to the Jayapura Police Station in Doyo Baru. The witness and the victim did not

receive any explanation at the scene of the arrest regarding the alleged criminal act or the legal basis for the detention. Church representatives and lawyers then attempted to free them. At around 21.00 West Papua Time, the six were released without criminal charges.

3. On September 5–6, 2026 - Arbitrary Arrest of Five Papuans in Sugapa

Location: Near TNI J2 Post, Wandoga Village, Sugapa District, Intan Jaya Regency, Central Papua.
Victims: 2 indigenous Papuans:
1) Yefri Kabak (26)
2) Daniel.

On September 5, 2026, personnel of the 509th Infantry Battalion/Kostrad arrested five Papuans near the J2 TNI Post. They were accused of being intermediaries or affiliated with the TPNPB. Families and residents denied the allegations and insisted the five were civilians. They were detained overnight at the military post. Residents from Bilogai and Yokatapa villages gathered outside the military post with bonfires, demanding clarification and release. The five were released on September 6, 2026 after constant pressure from their families and communities.

4. On August 30, 2026 - Arbitrary Beating and Detention of Indigenous Leaders in Nabire
Location: In front of SMKN 2 Jayanti, Nabire, Central Papua.
Victim: Yulius Edowai (50), a member of the Papuan Customary Council.

On August 30, 2026, at 14.20 West Papua Time, Nabire Police officers approached Edowai wearing traditional Meepago clothing. The officers beat and arrested him without showing a warrant. He was taken to the Nabire Police Headquarters and released at 23.00 West Papua Time the same day.

The background of the victims, Edowai has been active in peaceful demonstrations and advocacy for humanitarian issues, including the situation of Papuan internally displaced persons (IDP).

5. On September 26, 2026Alleged Torture of Civilians at Maybrat Marine Post

Location: Marine Post in Aisa Village, East Aifat District, Maybrat Regency, West Papua. Victim: Wilem Wakom (also known as Yae Wakom), a civil servant.

Wakom was arrested and taken to a Marine post on Saturday, September 26, 2026. According to LBH Kaki Abu, he was locked inside a Marine post and subjected to violence during his detention. His family and local residents are prohibited from seeing him or checking his condition, without a clear explanation. The reason for his arrest has not been determined.

LBH Kaki Abu's statement:

The Director of LBH Kaki Abu, Leonardo Ijie, stated on September 28, 2026: *"For LBH Kaki Abu, this alleged arrest is an alleged violation of human rights against civilians."* He emphasized that the seizure is a deprivation of personal liberty protected by the 1945 Constitution Article 28G paragraph (1), Law No. 39 of 1999 Article 33, and the Criminal Code.

Context: LBH Kaki Abu also assisted in the processing of the crime scene of the shooting of three civilians in Maybrat, where 26 bullet casings of 5.56 mm caliber bullets were found.

6. On 15 September 2026 - Arrest and Persecution of Student Demonstrators in Jayapura
Location: Jayapura City and Jayapura Regency, Papua.
Victims: Students and students who demonstrated against the Free Nutritious Meal (MBG) program.

On September 15, 2026, Indonesian police arbitrarily detained students and students, used excessive force to disperse peaceful demonstrations, and blocked access to legal aid. Demonstrations took place around Taruna Bakti High School and Perumnas III Waena (Jayapura City) and Post 7 Sentani (Jayapura Regency). The Jayapura Police stated that 78 students were secured in Sentani. Police also arrested 26 students and students at Perumnas III Waena. Of the 22 detainees identified, at least 14 of them were minors.

Legal aid lawyer, Imanus Komba, was reportedly strangled, pushed, and dragged by police officers at the Sentani Police Station while trying to provide legal aid to detained students.

7. On August 17, 2026 - Detention of 24 Papuan Activists in Independence Day Demonstration in Timika
Location: SP2 Roundabout, Timika, Mimika Regency, Central Papua.
Victims: 24 activists of the West Papua Independent Student Front (FIM-WP).

On August 17, 2026, hundreds of FIM-WP activists gathered at various locations in Timika to take part in a silent protest march commemorating Indonesia's Independence Day. At around 09:00 West Papua time, police intercepted a group of demonstrators and blocked their route. Joint forces (Polri, Brimob, TNI) deployed large numbers of vehicles, including police trucks, military trucks, patrol vehicles, and vehicles equipped for the deployment of tear gas. The demonstrators were detained without prior negotiation and forced into security vehicles. They were taken to the Timika Police Headquarters and interrogated for about 7.5 hours before being released at 16:30 West Papua Time.

8. On September 18, 2026 - Detention of Two Minors Without Legal Assistance in Dekai, Yahukimo
Location: Telkomsel Complex, Dekai City, Dekai District, Yahukimo Regency, Mountainous Papua.
Victims:
1) Hariel Sengket (17)
2) Penile Makeup (17)

The arrest occurred after a stabbing incident against a non-Papuan named Mr. Ita on the night of September 17, 2026. The two teenagers lived together for about two years in Mr. Ita's house/stall. At the time of the stabbing, the two were in the vicinity of the location, using Wi-Fi facilities in places frequented by young people. On September 18, 2026, at 8:35 p.m. West Papua Time, police arrested Hariel and Peniel at the Telkomsel complex and detained them at the Yahukimo Police Station. No arrest warrant was shown, and there was no information regarding their procedural rights. The family did not receive a clear explanation of the legal status or evidence linking them to the stabbing. Both were eventually released without charge due to lack of evidence.

9. On August 18, 2026 - Detention of Two Civilians by Marines in Dekai, Yahukimo
Location: Jalan Paradiso, Dekai, Yahukimo Regency, Mountainous Papua.

Victims:
1) Kelgi Payage
2) Dais Siattitude, a student of the University of Cenderawasih (Uncen)

On August 18, 2026, at around 4:30 p.m. West Papua Time, Marine Corps personnel arrested the two men on Paradiso Street. The families described the two as ordinary civilians living in the county capital and not engaging in activities that justified their detention. After the arrests, relatives publicly called on the Yahukimo Police Chief and Marine personnel to stop the repeated arbitrary arrests of civilians in Dekai.

10. On July 29, 2026 - Arbitrary Detention of Civilians by the Military in Yahukimo

Location: Route from the Ahum River gold mining area to Dekai, Yahukimo Regency, Mountainous Papua.
Victim: Ekinus Magayang (23), a civilian and student from Semomom Village, Kwelamdua District.

On July 29, 2026, at 11:12 a.m. West Papua time, TNI personnel associated with Kodim 1715/Yahukimo stopped and searched Magayang as he walked from the Kali Ahum gold mining area to Dekai. Soldiers checked his cellphone and found a photo allegedly depicting a TPNPB member. Magayang was detained, while his colleague was allowed to continue his journey.

After the arrest, neither the police nor the military informed the family about the location and legal basis of his detention. The family confirmed that Magayang was a civilian who worked in the gold mining area for a living, and that the photo came from widely circulated social media.

11. On August 18, 2026 - Arrest of a 17-Year-Old Father and Son by Joint Forces in Yahukimo

Location: In front of Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI) Yahukimo branch, Yahukimo Regency, Mountainous Papua.
Victims:
1) Dan Menegiy (50), the head of Walehikma village
2) Ordi Menegiy (17), his son

On August 18, 2026, at 3:20 p.m. West Papua time, Dan Menegiy and his son visited the BRI bank to withdraw money. On their way out of the bank, they were intercepted by Indonesian Marine Corps personnel and police members. They were taken to the Yahukimo Police Station and detained. Dan Menegiy was released on August 21, 2026 after about three days in custody. However, his 17-year-old son remains in custody until at least August 22, 2026.

12. On August 18–20, 2026 – Arbitrary Detention and Youth Persecution in Yahukimo

Location: Dekai Old Market, Dekai District, Yahukimo Regency, Mountainous Papua.
Victim: Enes Magayang (25).

On August 18, 2026, at around 10:00 a.m. West Papua Time, Enes Magayang was standing next to his motorbike and talking to his parents at the Dekai Old Market. A black Toyota Avanza approached, and several plainclothes police officers forced him into the vehicle. He was taken to the Yahukimo Police Station and detained until August 20, 2026. During his arrest or detention, he was reportedly hit in the back with an object described as a weapon and with boots. He was released after about two days of detention.

II. CASE SUMMARY TABLE

Yes	Date	Location	Victims	Types of Violations	Apparatus
1	8–9 Sep 2026	S.E., Intan Jaya	Melchias Hagismijau (25), Pius Emani (27)	Arbitrary arrests	Military
2	17 Sep 2026	Sentani, Jayapura	6 KNPB members (1 minor)	Arbitrary arrests	Police
3	5–6 Sep 2026	S.E., Intan Jaya	5 Papuans	Arbitrary arrests	Yonif 509/Kostrad
4	30 Aug 2026	Nabire	Elaine O'Neill (50)	Arbitrary beatings and detentions	Nabire Police
5	26 Sep 2026	Maybrat	Wilem Wakom	Torture & Arrest	Marine
6	15 Sep 2026	Jayapura	Students (78 in Sentani; 26 in Waena)	Arbitrary detention and persecution	Police
7	Aug 17, 2026	Timika	24 FIM-WP activists	Arbitrary detention	Police, Brimob, TNI
8	18 Sep 2026	Dekai, Yahukimo	Hariel Sengket (17), Peniel Magayang (17)	Detention of minors without legal assistance	Police
9	18 Aug 2026	Dekai, Yahukimo	D'Angelo, D.C.	Arbitrary arrests	Marine
10	29 Jul 2026	Yahukimo	Beautiful Cottage (23)	Arbitrary detention	TNI (Kodim 1715)
11	18 Aug 2026	Dekai, Yahukimo	Dan Menegiy (50), Ordi Menegiy (17)	Arbitrary arrests	Marines & Police
12	18–20 Aug 2026	Dekai, Yahukimo	Enes Magayang (25)	Arbitrary detention and persecution	Police

III. LEGAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS ANALYSIS

All of the above cases touch on Article 9 of the ICCPR on personal liberty and security, which prohibits arbitrary arrest and detention. Indonesia ratified the ICCPR through Law No. 12 of 2005.

Key points:

1. There is no clear legal basis: In almost all cases, victims are not told the reason for the arrest, are not shown a warrant, and are not given access to legal assistance.
2. Short duration is not justification: The UN Human Rights Committee affirms that Article 9 protections apply from the moment of arrest, regardless of the duration of detention.
3. The new Criminal Code (Law No. 20 of 2025): Effective from January 2, 2026, stipulates that arrests must be based on at least two pieces of evidence and accompanied by a warrant, except in the event of arrest.
4. Military involvement for civilians: Arrests of civilians by military personnel (TNI/Marines) raise serious questions about the military's legal authority and competence in civil criminal matters.
5. Child protection: In cases involving minors, the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and Law No. 11 of 2012 on the Child Criminal Justice System require that child detention be used only as a last resort and for the shortest possible time.
6. Torture and persecution: Some cases involve alleged torture (Maybrat) and persecution (Nabire, Yahukimo), in violation of Article 7 of the ICCPR and the Convention against Torture (CAT).

IV. PATTERN ANALYSIS

Of the 12 documented cases, several consistent patterns were observed:

1) Dominance of Dekai, Yahukimo: Six of the 12 cases occurred in Dekai, indicating the concentration of intensive security operations in the region.
2) Recurring targets: The surname Magayang appears in three different cases (Ekinus, Peniel, Enes), and Menegiy in one case.
3) Marine involvement: Marine Corps personnel were involved in at least three cases (Maybrat, Dekai two cases).
4) Release without charge: Almost all victims were released without criminal charges, demonstrating the weak legal basis for arrest.
5) Community pressure: In some cases (Sugapa Intan Jaya, Sentani-Jayapura), release occurs after pressure from families and communities, rather than through legal proceedings.

CHAPTER III.
THE THREAT OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN WEST PAPUA

A. THE THREAT OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN WEST PAPUA

1. On September 3, 2026 – Death of Leonardo Konorop in Merauke (Context of Climate and Violence)

Location: Jalan Brawijaya, Merauke City, Merauke Regency, South Papua.
Victim: Leonardo M. Konorop (38), a civilian and indigenous Papuan.

The incident began at around 21.00 West Papua Time when Konorop reprimanded a policeman who was off duty for spurring his motorcycle engine on Jalan Brawijaya. The police then called his relatives and colleagues to look for Konorop. The victim's family suspected that the search escalated into a chase and was accompanied by threats, including threats to burn down their house. At around 23.00 WIT, Konorop emerged from his hiding place with the intention of apologizing and surrendering. According to witnesses, the officers immediately hit the middle of Konorop's head with a piece of wood, causing him to fall and lose consciousness.

The victim was rushed to the ER of Merauke Hospital. On September 4, 2026, he underwent surgery and was transferred to the ICU unconscious. His family tried to make a police report, but an argument ensued with the officers, including the individual who allegedly hit the victim. Police initially called the incident self-defense and accused Konorop of being drunk. Leonardo Konorop finally died on September 8, 2026 after several days of intensive treatment.

Police Response:

On September 7, 2026, the Deputy Chief of the Merauke Police, Jerry Koagouw, confirmed that three police members had been detained for questioning, although no suspects have been officially named yet. On September 8, Merauke Police Chief Leonardo Yoga expressed his condolences and stated that the preliminary evidence pointed to an officer with the initials R. as a beater. He emphasized that the three officers were still in witness status and the investigation continued. LBH Merauke reported that about three police members and one member of the TNI were involved.

2. On September 4, 2026 – KNPI Urges Mountainous Papua Provincial Government to Declare an El Nino Emergency

Location: Wamena, Mountainous Papua.

The Regional Management Council (DPD) I of the Indonesian National Youth Committee (KNPI) of Papua Pegunungan urges the provincial government to immediately establish an emergency alert status or emergency response in response to the impact of extreme weather and drought that hit eight districts. The urgency was conveyed by the Deputy Chairman for Strategic and Research Division of DPD I KNPI Papua Pegunungan, Otniel Sobolim, S.Ip.

The hot weather that has lasted for about two months has caused unrest in the community. The impact is beginning to be felt in the agricultural sector, the availability of clean water, the environment, and the distribution of fuel oil (BBM).

Impact in a Number of Districts:

1) Yahukimo and Nduga: Crop failures, reduced water discharge, forest fires, and fuel scarcity. The price of fuel in Yahukimo reaches IDR 50 thousand per liter, while the price of rice is IDR 40 thousand per kilogram. In Nduga, the price of fuel reaches IDR 40 thousand per liter and rice IDR 40 thousand per kilogram.
2) Jayawijaya: Crop failure and lack of clean water discharge.
3) Lanny Jaya, Tolikara, Yalimo, Central Mamberamo: Harvest crisis and lack of clean water discharge.
4) Star Mountains: Crop failure, water shortage, and forest fires.

3. September 4, 2026 – Drought and Snow Disaster Hit Kuyawage

Location: Kuyawage, Lanny Jaya Regency, Mountainous Papua.

Kuyawage resident, Alik Murib, informed that weather conditions in the area have changed drastically in recent days. After experiencing a long drought, Kuyawage is now showered with rain. The impact of drought and snow has caused various community garden crops to be severely damaged. Food crops such as sweet potatoes, potatoes, yams, and various types of vegetables are said to have been scorched and damaged." In the next few days, it is likely that there will be no more garden crops such as sweet potatoes, potatoes, yams and other vegetables because they have been completely scorched," he said.

Further Impact:

The Chairman of the West Balim KNPB, Demin Tabuni, stated that this condition is a serious threat to the food needs and health of the local community. Until then, there have been no reports of human casualties, but a number of livestock, especially pigs, have reportedly died due to frost. He is also worried about the health impact if people continue to consume water, vegetables, and plants affected by the extreme weather.

4. On September 21, 2026 – Dogiyai People Beware of El Nino Impact

Location: Dogiyai Regency, Central Papua.

People in 79 villages and 10 districts in Dogiyai Regency depend on horticultural farming systems for their livelihoods, especially sweet potatoes, cassava, yams, vegetables such as sweet potato leaves, cabbage, mustard greens, digiyoo, and red fruits. Dependence on horticultural crops makes the agricultural sector in Dogiyai very sensitive to extreme climate changes such as El Nino.

Crops in community gardens in several villages in South Sukikai District, Piyaiye District, and Mapia District are hit by drought. Crops wither until they are damaged, potentially failing to harvest.

II. MAJOR IMPACTS OF EL NIÑO

1) Rot and damage of sweet potato plants: The soil becomes very dry and hardened. Hot and dry soil conditions trigger a surge of tuber borer pests (*Cylas formicarius*) that make the tubers bitter, rot, and unconsumable.
2) Stalled planting cycles: Traditional farmers typically open up new orchards on slopes, mountains, or valleys by relying on natural moisture. Hardened soil makes traditional farming tools difficult to use, and newly planted horticultural seedlings wilt and die before taking root.

3) Threat of frost: In the highlands of Papua, El Nino often brings very dry weather during the day and a drastic drop in temperature in the morning and evening. This frost phenomenon freezes the liquid in the cells of horticultural plants. In a matter of days, the leaves of sweet potatoes and vegetables will turn black like burns and then rot en masse.
4) Vulnerability of foliage vegetable commodities: Vegetables such as mustard greens, cabbage, and sweet potato leaves have shallow root systems. Without rain, these plants experience a drastic drop in production in just a few weeks of drought, triggering a shortage of fresh vegetables in the Moanemani market.
5) Risk of social and family food vulnerability: Without staple reserves, horticultural crops such as sweet potatoes and yams cannot be stored for long.

III. CLIMATE THREATS

Yes	Date	Location	Events	Impact
1	3–8 Sep 2026	Merauke	Leonardo Konorop died after alleged police mistreatment	The victim died; 3 policemen were examined
2	4 Sep 2026	Mountainous Papua	KNPI declares El Nino emergency status	Crop failure, water and fuel scarcity in 8 districts
3	4 Sep 2026	By Lanny Jaya	Drought & snow	Food crops are scorched; livestock die
4	21 Sep 2026	Dogiyai	Beware of the impact of El Nino	The threat of horticultural crop failure

CHAPTER IV.
CHRONICLE OF ARMED ACTS TNI/POLRI VS TPNPB

I. CHRONICLE OF CIVIL MOVEMENTS IN WEST PAPUA

1. On August 30, 2026 – TPNPB Admits to Shooting Dead Four Marines in Kali Biru, Yahukimo

Location: Jalan ujung KPU, Kali Biru, Dekai, Yahukimo Regency, Mountainous Papua.

TPNPB Kodap XVI Yahukimo claimed responsibility for the attack on Indonesian security forces on Friday, August 28, 2026. The commander of the TPNPB Kodap XVI Yahukimo operation, Major Kopi Tua Heluka, said the attack was carried out with the forces of the Yamue Battalion, the WSM Battalion, and the Kodap III Ndugama-Derakma troops. We have carried out an attack on the TNI/Polri in the capital city of Dekai, KPU road, Kali Biru. In the attack, we shot dead four Indonesian Marines," he explained.

Kopi Tua Heluka confirmed that no members of his troops were killed in the gunfire, and asked the TNI to publicly disclose information about the four Marines who were killed. He also asked the security forces not to arrest civilians in the aftermath of the incident.

2. On September 4, 2026 – Police Investigate Freeport Indonesia Convoy Shooting

Location: Mine road from Mile Point 68 to Timika, Mimika District, Central Papua.

The incident occurred on Wednesday, September 2, 2026, at around 08.25 West Papua Time, when a convoy of 15 vehicles consisting of 13 buses, one tow truck, and one box truck was en route from Mile Point 68 to Timika. Gunfire hit three vehicles, including two buses and one tow truck, near Mile Point 60, Tembagapura area. No fatalities or injuries were reported.

Joint personnel from the regional police and the Cartenz Peace Task Force conducted a crime scene, finding broken vehicle glass, metal debris, and three bullet casings of 5.56-millimeter caliber near the location." The suspected perpetrators are still under investigation," said Yusuf Sutejo, head of the public information unit of Operation Damai Cartenz 2026, adding that authorities have not yet identified the group responsible.

3. On September 9, 2026 – TPNPB Claims Responsibility for the Shooting of Three Civil Servants in Jayawijaya

Location: Muliama Village, Muliama District, Jayawijaya Regency, Mountainous Papua.
Victims:

1) Alvonsius Albinus Mehan (35)
2) Neat Alprida (49)
3) Willi Mbuik (24)

The three are employees of the Jayawijaya Regency Agriculture Office.

TPNPB-OPM through its spokesman, Sebby Sambom, stated that the TPNPB Headquarters had received an official report from the Commander of TPNPB Kodap III Ndugama-Derakma, Brigadier General Egianus Kogeya, who claimed responsibility for the shooting. Sambom alleged that the three men were Indonesian military intelligence agents who worked as civil servants at the Jayawijaya Agriculture Service.

According to Sambom, Kogeya's forces stopped the vehicle carrying the victims on the Trans Papua Wamena-Tiom Road, checked their luggage, and asked everyone inside to remain calm and stay in the vehicle. The victim then allegedly tried to flee out of fear and was shot by TPNPB members." If they survived, they would report or disclose information to the Indonesian military about the whereabouts of TPNPB troops in Muliama District, near Wamena," Sambom said.

TPNPB Warning:

Sambom also issued a warning calling on the public to abide by what he called the group's ultimatum, saying that the TPNPB's Ndugama-Derakma Command was ready to expand the armed conflict to Wamena, the capital of Jayawijaya Regency. He said vehicles crossing several major routes in Papua, including Wamena-Tiom, Wamena-Yalimo, and Wamena-Jayapura, must comply with instructions issued by the group. Sambom also claimed that Papuans and non-Papuans who work as village heads, civil servants, or in other government positions could be considered targets because the group views them as part of the Indonesian Government's presence in West Papua.

Police Response:

The Cartenz-2026 Peace Operation Police Task Force together with the Jayawijaya Police conducted an investigation and sweep after the shooting. Officers secured eight witnesses who were with the victim's group for questioning. Based on the initial investigation, the shooting was allegedly carried out by an armed criminal group (KKB) from the Nduga area.The Head of the Cartenz-2026 Peace Operation, Inspector General Pol. Dr. Faizal Ramadhani, S.Sos., S.I.K., M.H., stated that his party had taken security measures, conducted an in-depth investigation, and strongly condemned acts of violence against civil society.

Church Response:

Father Aleksandro Rangga OFM, executive director of the Franciscans' Justice, Peace, and Integrity of Creation in Papua, said the two victims, Aprida Rapi, 49, and Alfonsius Albinus Meha, 35, were Catholic, while Willi Mbuik, 25, was Protestant. Father Rangga condemned the killings, saying that suspicion of civilians in Papua's conflict areas had worsened due to TNI Commander Agus Subiyanto's public statements that soldiers would be deployed as teachers and health workers. "This makes civilians more vulnerable while the government continues to rely on a military approach," he said.

5. September 9, 2026 – Two TPNPB Members Killed in a Shootout with Indonesian Troops

Location: Dekai District, Yahukimo Regency, Mountainous Papua.

Indonesian troops have killed four West Pabanese independence fighters in the most volatile area of disputed customary territory in West Papua. The West Papua National Liberation Army (TPNPB) was reportedly involved in a shootout after police in Yahukimo Regency raided a house in Dekai District that was allegedly used as a guerrilla hideout.

The commander of the Yahukimo operation, Major Kopitua Heluka, was the first person to confirm the deaths from the battlefield. The four men who were shot and killed during a joint operation between the Indonesian police and the country's military were:

1) Helembo (21)
2) Eris Hubusa (18)

3) Alpius 'Moso' Sama (22)
4) Hostels (21)

They were all members of the Edensawi battalion, which is linked to the Kodap regional defense command of the Liberation Army operating in Yahukimo Regency in the Papua Highlands.

TPNPB statement:

TPNPB spokesman Sebby Sambom expressed his gratitude and condolences to the families for the sacrifices of the men who were killed. He also called on all parties, including the Indonesian side involved, to respect the mourning process. There were no reports of disturbances or outbreaks of violence." We officially announce national mourning to all West Papua National Liberation Army troops in the 36 Kodap commandos in the Land of Papua and to the Papuan freedom fighters, wherever they may be, following the deaths of four members of Kodap Yahukimo," said Sambom.

Police Response:

According to Indonesian police, the raids were related to alleged criminal acts committed by a number of people associated with the group over several years. The individuals have reportedly been included in the Indonesian police's wanted persons (DPOs)." The operation is part of law enforcement efforts against individuals suspected of being involved in a number of criminal acts in the Yahukimo region," said Commissioner Yusuf Sutejo, head of public relations for Operation Damai Cartenz-2026.

6. September 16, 2026 – Military: TPNPB Responsible for Driver Murder in the Papuan Highlands

Location: Near Lake Habema, Papua Highlands.
Victim: Aris Sanda, a driver from Toraja.

The Indonesian military concluded that Papuan separatists under the banner of the Free Papua Organization (OPM) were behind the killing of a driver near Lake Habema in the Papua Highlands. Lieutenant Colonel Wirya Arthadiguna, Head of the Information Office at the TNI's Joint Habema Operations Command, identified the victim as Aris Sanda, who was killed while driving a passenger vehicle on Tuesday, September 15, 2026." The driver, identified as Aris Sanda alias Mr. Tasya, from Toraja, is the latest victim from OPM's Defense Command III Ndugama," Arthadiguna said.

He explained that the open-top vehicle driven by Sanda was stopped by armed individuals while en route from Wamena to Mbua at 06.00 local time. The group checked the driver and all his passengers," he noted. The perpetrators then ordered all passengers to return to Wamena while separating Sanda from the group, forcing him to walk towards Lake Habema.After receiving information about the incident, TNI personnel from the Habema Joint Operations Command searched the location on Wednesday, September 16, 2026, and found the burning vehicle and Sanda's body. Officers immediately evacuated the body with security procedures, and are investigating the circumstances of the driver's death.

7. September 22, 2026 – HRD Reports Six Civilians Killed in Yahukimo Shooting

Location: Around Samboga Village, Seredala District, Yahukimo Regency, Mountainous Papua. Victims:

1) Jonah Aje (22)
2) Pilatus Porpom (25)
3) Daniel Timuka (19)
4) Borpom Kani (20)
5) Yanus Patika (28)
6) Elli Timuka (28)

The six are men, local indigenous residents, and work as farmers. They are from the Kejabok/Kopkaka tribe and are domiciled in Samboga Village.

According to HRD's initial report, the incident began when around 10 residents walked from the excavation site to Samboga Village. "At around 00.00 Papua time, a group of people estimated at 10 people walked away from work at the excavation site with the aim of heading to Samboga village," said HRD. On the way, the group of residents was said to have been monitored through cameras or drones by officials around the area.

The HRD report also mentioned that there was a movement and guard allegedly carried out by members of the Marines and Rajawali around the asphalt road section that was cut off in the Samboga Village area. "When the group of people arrived around the river/across the river, according to initial information, the shooting occurred suddenly, without any communication or prior notification to the community at the location," said the HRD report. As a result of the incident, a number of residents were reported to have become victims. Until the report was made, six names of residents were said to have been temporarily identified.

TPNPB version:

Different information was conveyed by the management of the TPNPB headquarters. In a press release dated September 21, 2026, TPNPB said that there were 10 civilians who were gold panners who were victims of the shooting by Indonesian military personnel in Samboga Village. TPNPB-OPM spokesman, Sebby Sambom, said the incident occurred at around 24.00 WIT when the gold panners left the mining site to Samboga Village.

Details from Human Rights Monitor:

TNI and Polri personnel allegedly opened fire without prior warning. All six suffered gunshot wounds. Pilatus Porpom (25) and Daniel Timuka (19) were evacuated to Yahukimo Hospital in Dekai on September 22, 2026. Four other men were found and evacuated with gunshot wounds on September 23, 2026.

According to local sources, a group of six indigenous Papuan men left a gold mining site near Samboga Village on September 18, 2026. They reportedly returned home after completing the work. All were local civilians who relied on small-scale agriculture and gold mining for their livelihoods.

Sources alleged that security personnel had been monitoring the group's movements through aerial surveillance using drones. Members of the Indonesian military and police were reportedly deployed near the end of paved roads and river crossings along the route to Kampung Samboga. Reports identified personnel from the Habema Task Force, Operation Damai Cartenz, Rajawali Task Force, and the Indonesian Marine Corps as participants in the security operation.

At around 00.15 WIT, the group allegedly encountered security personnel near the end of the paved road. Officers reportedly opened fire without issuing warnings or trying to ascertain the identities of the men. Pilatus Porpom and Daniel Timuka suffered serious gunshot wounds, while the other four reportedly fled into the surrounding forest.

Access and Evacuation Restriction:

The wounded men reportedly remained without adequate medical assistance for several days. According to local sources, Indonesian military personnel have restricted land access to Samboga Village since September 18, 2026, preventing relatives and humanitarian responders from reaching the victims and transporting them to hospitals. On September 22, 2026, a joint humanitarian team consisting of representatives of the Fellowship of Yahukimo Churches (PGGY), traditional leaders, relatives, village chiefs, and humanitarian activists conducted an evacuation operation.

The team managed to evacuate Porpom and Timuka to Yahukimo Hospital in Dekai. Both men were reported to be in critical condition when they reached the hospital. They required intensive medical treatment, with bullets left in their bodies. The other victims were evacuated to Yahukimo Hospital on September 23, 2026. All of them suffered gunshot wounds and required intensive medical treatment.

Intimidation and Church Damage:

The reported shooting occurred in the context of a broader security operation affecting Samboga Village and the surrounding area. Local sources alleged that military and police personnel intimidated residents, restricted their movement, and disrupted civilian activities. During the operation, security personnel allegedly beat a young man. Residents also reported that security personnel entered and damaged the GJRP Amal Samba Church in Samboga Village. The church's doors, pews, and pulpit were reported to have been severely damaged.

8. On September 23, 2026 – Nduga was attacked by two warplanes, six TPNPB members were injured

Location: Nduga Regency, Mountainous Papua.

The management of the TPNPB headquarters reported an air attack in the Nduga Regency area on Friday, September 18, 2026, in the early morning at around 04.30 West Papua Time. The information was conveyed through a press release from the management of the Komnas TPNPB headquarters on Wednesday, September 23, 2026 based on reports from the field. In its statement, the TPNPB said that the attack used two units of aircraft suspected to be fighter aircraft. According to TPNPB, the attack resulted in six members of TPNPB Kodap III Ndugama Derakma being injured. They were injured by gunfire and bomb attacks.

The report was received from the Commander of TPNPB Kodap III Ndugama Derakma, Brig. Gen. Egianus Kogeya, along with the commander of operations Major Belia Kogeya. The TPNPB also suspected that the aircraft used in the attack was flown from Timika and was under the control of Pangkogabwilhan III. Claims regarding the origin of the aircraft and the involvement of the two aircraft units have not been further verified.

TPNPB Request:

In his statement, Egianus Kogeya said his forces remained defensive against security operations in the Ndugama area. He also called for an end to airstrikes and the use of heavy weaponry, especially because they have the potential to impact areas inhabited by civilians. The TPNPB said attacks using aircraft, helicopters, and heavy weapons risk causing civilian casualties.

Advanced Shooting Contact:

After last week's incident, the incident occurred again on Wednesday, September 2, 2026, the shooting contact between TPNPB Kodap III Ndugama-Derakma and the Habema TNI Koops troops in Nduga Regency. Separately, Kogabwilhan III Commander Lt. Gen. TNI Lucky Avianto said that the gun contact occurred when TNI personnel conducted a search operation against the group led by Egianus Kogeya. This claim is different from TPNPB's statement regarding the air attack on September 18, 2026.

9. On September 25, 2026 – TNI Claims Four OPM Members Killed in Gunfire in Intan Jaya

Location: Balamai Atas Village, Hitadipa District, Intan Jaya Regency, Central Papua.

The Habema Operation Command of the TNI said four members of the Free Papua Organization (OPM) were killed in a gun contact with TNI personnel in Balamai Atas Village, Hitadipa District, Intan Jaya Regency, Central Papua on Friday, September 25, 2026.The Commander of the Habema Operation Command, Brigadier General Riyanto, said in an official statement received in Jakarta that the armed group was allegedly affiliated with OPM Kodap VIII/Intan Jaya, led by Daniel Aibon Kogoya.

According to Riyanto, the gun contact began after TNI personnel received information about the existence of armed groups around Balamai Atas Village.

Based on this information, Habema personnel then conducted an operation in the area to secure the location and protect local residents. When TNI personnel arrived at the location, the weapon contact broke with the group, Riyanto said. The TNI said four OPM members were killed in the gun contact. "Two were found around the scene, while the other two were reported dead after falling into a ravine during the gun contact," he said.

Evidence:

According to the statement, TNI personnel also confiscated several items from the site, including one SS2 V1 rifle, one long-barreled weapon equipped with a Trijicon sight, 50 rounds of ammunition caliber 5.56 millimeters, one SS2 V1 magazine, communication equipment, mobile phones, and several field equipment. Riyanto said the TNI will continue to conduct security operations to protect local residents from threats posed by armed groups, including through firm and measured actions. "The ultimate goal is not just to overcome security disturbances, but to create a safe space where people can live their lives in peace," he said.

Human Rights Monitor version:

On September 25, 2026, members of the 315/Garuda Infantry Battalion and the Taipur Team of the TNI Habema Operations Command conducted a military operation in Danggomba Village, Hitadipa District, Intan Jaya Regency, Central Papua Province, resulting in the instant deaths of Mr Hermanus Hogajau and Mr Malobega Hogajau. Mr Aguni Hogajau was reportedly shot in the chest. Witnesses saw Mr Ebelon Hogajau still alive when he was arrested by security force personnel. Local sources and the TPNPB confirmed that Mr Hermanus Hogajau was a member of the TPNPB while three of his brothers were civilians.

According to information attributed to sources on the ground, members of Task Force 315 entered Danggomba Village, where they reportedly stormed a traditional house in which security force personnel suspected that there were members of the TPNPB. According to local informants, Mr. Hermanus Hogajau is affiliated with the TPNPB, while Mr. Malobega Hogajau, Mr. Aguni Hogajau, and Mr. Ebelon Hogajau are civilians. Malobega and Hermanus were reportedly shot

dead while Aguni suffered a gunshot wound to the chest. Ebelon was seen alive being taken by security force personnel to an unknown location.

The TPNPB later confirmed that Hermanus Hogajau was affiliated with the Kodap VIII Intan TPNPB. According to the TPNPB's version, Indonesian security forces surrounded the house before firing shots at the wooden house. The TPNPB further alleged that there was no gun contact.

II. CHRONICLE SUMMARY TABLE

Armed Actions

Yes	Date	Location	Events	Victims/Parties Involved
1	Aug 28, 2026	Blue River, Yahukimo	TPNPB claims to attack Marines	4 Marines killed (TPNPB claim)
2	2 Sep 2026	Tembagapura, Mimika	Freeport convoy shooting	No casualties; 3 5.56 mm sleeves found
3	9 Sep 2026	Muliama, Jayawijaya	Shooting of 3 ASN of the Agriculture Service	3 killed; TPNPB claims responsibility
4	1 Sep 2026	Dekai, Yahukimo	TPNPB vs TNI/Polri shootout	4 TPNPB members killed; 6 residents detained
5	15–16 Sep 2026	Lake Habema	Driver murder	Aris Sanda killed; suspected by OPM
6	18 Sep 2026	Samboga, Yahukimo	Shooting of 6 civilians	6 gunshot wounds; 2 critical, 4 found
7	18 Sep 2026	Düsseldorf	Air raids	6 TPNPB members injured (TPNPB claim)
8	25 Sep 2026	Intan Jaya	TNI vs OPM firing contact	4 killed (TNI version); 2 civilians & 1 TPNPB (HRM version)

III. PATTERN ANALYTICS

Patterns of Attacks on Civilians

From the above chronicles, we can see some consistent patterns in the armed actions:

1) Dominance of civilian casualties: Both from attacks by armed groups (TPNPB/OPM) and from security forces, civilians were the most affected. In the case of Samboga, six farmers were victims of police shooting. In the case of Muliama, three civil servants were killed in ambush. In the case of Intan Jaya, two civilians were killed along with one member of the TPNPB.
2) The use of drones and aerial surveillance: In the case of Samboga and Maybrat, drones were used to monitor the movements of citizens before a shooting occurred. This indicates the use of surveillance technology in military operations.
3) Restrictions on humanitarian access: In the case of Samboga, land access to the village was restricted for several days, preventing the evacuation of injured victims.
4) Damage to civilian facilities: The GJRP Amal Samba Church in Samboga was reportedly damaged during a security operation, with doors, pews, and pulpits severely damaged.
5) Competing claims of responsibility: In some cases, the TPNPB and the TNI provide very different versions of the chronology and status of the victims. The TPNPB often claims the victims as civilians, while the TNI claims them as members of armed groups.

Climate Impact on Vulnerability

Climate threats such as El Nino, drought, and frost have exacerbated food security in the mountainous regions of West Papua. Dependence on horticultural crops that are sensitive to climate change puts communities in Dogiyai, Kuyawage, and other districts facing a serious threat of crop failure. The combination of armed conflict and the climate crisis is creating a multi-layered humanitarian crisis in West Papua.

CHAPTER V.
CIVIL MOVEMENT, TNI/POLRI, REFUGEES, AND SPECIAL AUTONOMY/EXPANSION

I. CIVIL MOVEMENT

1. On September 4, 2026 – Papuan Human Rights Coalition Urges Indonesian Air Force to Stop the Eviction of Marandof's Customary Land, Biak

The Papuan Human Rights Coalition called on the Indonesian Air Force to stop the eviction of Marandof's customary land in Biak. This action highlights the agrarian conflict between indigenous peoples and military institutions.

2. On September 8, 2026 – DKP Kingmi Synod Highlights the Reinstallation of PKH Task Force Headquarters in Siriwo

The Department of Justice and Peace (DKP) of the Kingmi Synod in the Land of Papua highlighted the re-installation of the Forest Area Control Task Force (PKH) in Siriwo. The Church considers this step as a form of harassment against customary law.

3. On 12 September 2026 – Reject Amperamada's Red and White Fishing Village, Submit 9 Demands

The community rejected the construction of the Amperamada Red and White Fishing Village in Papua and submitted 9 demands. This action is related to the rejection of strategic projects that have an impact on coastal communities.

4. On September 21, 2026 – Rion Wonda Invites Tolikara Students to Prepare Themselves Through Organizations

Papuan figure Rion Wonda invited students from Tolikara to prepare themselves through the organization. This invitation emphasized the importance of regeneration and strengthening the capacity of the younger generation.

5. On September 28, 2026 – GIDI Church Presents LBH and Internal Legal Cadres

The GIDI Church presents the Legal Aid Institute (LBH) and internal legal cadres to strengthen advocacy at the grassroots. This step strengthens legal assistance for residents to face agrarian issues, human rights, and conflicts.

6. September 2026 – MOI Indigenous Youth Block Several Government Offices

The indigenous youth of MOI blocked several government offices in protest. This action demanded attention to the problems of indigenous peoples and government policies.

7. September 2026 – Dozens of People Protest the 2026 Papeda Summit in Sorong

Dozens of people protested against the holding of the 2026 Papeda Summit in Sorong. This action highlights development policies and their impact on local communities.

II. MOVEMENT OF TNI/POLRI TROOPS

On September 8, 2026 – PKH Task Force Replanted Senplat at Km 95 and Km 105

The PKH Task Force replanted senplat at Km 95 and Km 105, Siriwo. DKP Synod Kingmi considers this action as harassment of customary law and a form of neglect of the customary rights of the local community.

III. REFUGEES IN PAPUA / CONFLICT ZONE ATMOSPHERE

In September 2026 – IDP Update: More than 120,000 people displaced

A Human Rights Monitor report notes that the central government estimates that more than 127,000 people have become internally displaced persons (IDPs) as a result of the armed conflict in West Papua. This figure shows the scale of the long-running humanitarian crisis.

IV. SPECIAL AUTONOMY / EXPANSION / TRANSMIGRATION / POPULATION

1. On September 1, 2026 – Evaluation of the Distribution of Special Autonomy Funds Phase II

Deputy Minister of Home Affairs Rebecca Haluk reminded of the delay in the work of local governments throughout Papua in the distribution of Special Autonomy Funds Phase II. This evaluation highlights governance issues and the acceleration of development.

2. Regional Secretary Ali Baham Encourages the Acceleration of Regency DOB

The Regional Secretary of Manokwari, Ali Baham, encouraged the acceleration of the district's New Autonomous Region (DOB) in order to pave the way for development in Central West Papua.

3. Proposal for a New Province of Papua Maju with Four Council Factions

The proposal for the formation of a new province in Papua was advanced with the support of four council factions. This step is part of the dynamics of regional expansion in the Land of Papua.

V. CHRONICLE SUMMARY TABLE

Categories	Date	Events	Key Actors/Issues
Civil Movement	4 Sep 2026	Urge TNI AU to stop eviction of Marandof customary land	Papuan Human Rights Coalition, Biak
Civil Movement	8 Sep 2026	Highlight the reinstallation of the PKH Task Force senplat	DKP Kingmi Synod, Siriwo
Civil Movement	12 Sep 2026	Reject the Red and White Fishing Village of Amperamada	9 Community demands
Civil Movement	21 Sep 2026	Encourage students to prepare for the Student Loan Forgiveness Program	Rion Wonda
Civil Movement	28 Sep 2026	Present LBH and internal legal cadres	GIDI Church
Civil Movement	Sep 2026	Block government offices	MOI indigenous youth
Civil Movement	Sep 2026	Papeda Summit 2026 Protest	São Paulo
Security Apparatus	8 Sep 2026	Replant the Km 95 & 105 senplat	PKH Task Force, Siriwo

Refugees	Aug 2026	More than 120,000 IDPs	West Papua armed conflict
Special Autonomy/Expansion	Aug 31, 2026	Evaluation of Special Autonomy Fund Phase II	Deputy Minister of Home Affairs Rebekah Haluk
Special Autonomy/Expansion	2026	Encourage the acceleration of district DOB	Regional Secretary Ali Baham, Central West Papua
Special Autonomy/Expansion	2026	New provincial proposals advanced	Four council factions

VI. PATTERN ANALYSIS

1) Dominance of civic movements in September 2026: Civic actions include legal advocacy, project rejections, organizational strengthening, and historical commemorations.
2) The issue of customary land and customary law has become a recurring theme, especially in Biak, Siriwo, and Amperamada.
3) The Church and LBH play an increasingly strong role in legal assistance and grassroots advocacy.
4) The refugee crisis is still large with more than 120,000 Indigenous Papuans displaced, indicating an unresolved conflict.
5) Expansion and Special Autonomy remain on the government's agenda, but face the challenges of delays and governance.

CHAPTER VI.
CRIMINALIZATION IN COURT

I. CRIMINALIZATION AND TRIAL

1. In August 2026 - Death Sentence for Karel Fatem

Location: Class IIB Sorong Correctional Institution, Southwest Papua.

Indonesia's Supreme Court sentenced Karel Fatem, a Papuan prisoner suspected of being affiliated with the West Papua National Liberation Army (TPNPB), to death in a cassation ruling in early August 2026. Previously, Fatem was sentenced to death by prosecutors in the shooting of Indonesian military members in Fankahrio Village on January 20, 2022, but the court of first instance sentenced him to life in prison. The sentence was upheld at the appeal level, before the prosecutor appealed to the Supreme Court which then sentenced him to death.

Fatem is being prosecuted in connection with two separate incidents: the attack in Kisor Village, Maybrat Regency, on September 2, 2021, and the shooting of Indonesian military members in Fankahrio Village on January 20, 2022.

On August 12, 2026, demonstrators who are members of the Domberay People's Front Against National Strategic Projects and Militarism in Papua held a spontaneous demonstration outside the Sorong Class IIB Prison. They urged prison authorities to ensure Fatem's physical safety, protect him from intimidation and threats, and reject his transfer to Makassar as it would limit access to his family and legal representatives.

Human Rights Analysis:

The death penalty raises serious questions under Article 6 of the ICCPR on the right to life. According to the interpretation of the UN Human Rights Committee, the death penalty can only be imposed for the most serious crimes involving intentional killing, and must meet the guarantees of a fair trial under Article 14 of the ICCPR. The death penalty resulting from a process that violates such guarantees constitutes arbitrary deprivation of life.

Fatem's detention conditions at Sorong Prison also touch on Indonesia's obligations under Articles 7 and 10 of the ICCPR, including the prohibition of torture and other cruel treatment, as well as the requirement that detainees be treated with respect.

2. In September 2026 - Rejection of Malind Indigenous Peoples' Lawsuit over the 135 Km Road Project

Location: Jayapura State Administrative Court, Waena, Heram District, Jayapura City.

The Jayapura State Administrative Court (PTUN) rejected the Malind indigenous people's lawsuit against the environmental feasibility permit for the construction of a 135-kilometer road connecting Wanam to Muting, Merauke Regency, South Papua. The decision was published through the e-court website on September 18, 2026, after the case ran for about six months.

The lawsuit was filed by five Malind indigenous people through Simon Petrus Balagaize, Sinta Gebze, Liborius Kodai Moiwend, Kanisius Dagil, and Andreas Mahuze on March 5, 2026. They questioned the Merauke Regent's Decree (SK) regarding environmental feasibility permits for road construction that support the National Strategic Project (PSN) in Merauke, which is also

linked to the rice field printing project in Wanam, Ilwayab District, which was carried out by the Ministry of Defense together with PT Jhonlin Group.

The lawyer of the Merauke Solidarity Advocacy Team from Pusaka Bentala Rakyat, Tigor Gemdita Hutapea, condemned the decision. According to him, the judge did not consider any evidence, witnesses, and experts from the plaintiff who explained that the 135-kilometer road violated the rights of Indigenous Peoples. Five fact witnesses and one expert were presented at the trial. A witness from Nakias Village said that his clan's forest had been cleared about 3 kilometers on September 2, 2025, even though the traditional owner had refused to commit the obstruction by erecting a red cross. Another witness from Wanam Village admitted that heavy equipment began entering the village and clearing the forest since August 2024.

Environmental law expert from Gadjah Mada University (UGM), I Gusti Agung Made Wardana, explained the importance of the principle of free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) in the preparation of EIAs, especially for communities directly affected by development.

Motion of No Confidence and Protest:

On September 23, 2026, the masses who are members of the AMPERAMADA PAPUA alliance together with students, civil society, and indigenous peoples came to the Wadana State Court Office, Jayapura. The masses carried condolence attributes in the form of a coffin and a red cross with the words 'RIP PTUN Jayapura', as well as resistance banners to submit a motion of no confidence directly to the Panel of Judges.

In its statement of attitude, AMPERAMADA conveyed a number of demands:

1) Condemning the decision of the Jayapura State Administrative Court.
2) Urging the Merauke Solidarity Advocacy Team to submit a memorandum of appeal to PTTUN Manado.
3) Request a report to the Judicial Commission to examine the panel of judges who handled the case.

Criminalization of Ariston Moiwend:

AMPERAMADA also condemned the alleged attempt to criminalize Ariston Moiwend, one of the owners of customary rights in Wanam who was named as a witness in the case. Merauke Solidarity urges the police to stop criminalizing Ariston Moiwend Buako, an indigenous people who are victims of PSN for food security and the construction of Wanam's new airport, Merauke. According to Merauke Solidarity, the police report made against Ariston is an attempt to criminalize indigenous peoples to paralyze and silence their spirit in defending their land.

3. In September 2026 - Investigation of the Shooting Case in Maybrat by the Special Committee of DPD RI

Location: Maybrat Regency, Southwest Papua.

The Papua Special Committee (Pansus) of the DPD RI stated that it would use its institutional political authority if the police failed to identify the perpetrators of the alleged shooting of three civilians in Maybrat Regency. This statement was delivered by a member of the Papua Special Committee, Filep Wamafma, after a meeting at the Southwest Papua Governor's Office in Sorong on Monday, September 14, 2026.

The three civilians who were shot in Ainot Village, Middle East Aifat District, Maybrat Regency, on August 13, 2026 were:

1) Silvester Assem (25)
2) Anike Fatie (47)
3) Self-Indulgent (66)

Wamafma stated that the Special Committee would recommend to the leadership of the DPD RI to call the Chief of Police if the Southwest Papua Police and the Maybrat Police did not immediately reveal the perpetrators. He emphasized that the role of the Special Committee is to collect information and data, hear directly from residents, and ensure that the state provides legal certainty and protection to the community.

The special committee also received complaints about residents in some parts of Maybrat who live in fear because military posts are set up in every village and operate with strict procedures. Wamafma said that the presence of security personnel should remain focused on protecting the community and not create a situation where residents feel their freedom of movement is increasingly restricted. The special committee will recommend an evaluation of the deployment of troops in areas that continue to experience conflict.

Komnas HAM RI also encouraged the Southwest Papua Police to conduct a scientific crime investigation into the different versions of Maybrat's injuries.

4. In September 2026 - Identification of Suspects in the Shooting of Three Civil Servants in Jayawijaya

Location: Jayawijaya Regency, Mountainous Papua.

Police investigating the shooting that killed three civil servants from the Jayawijaya Agriculture Office said they had obtained a description of the suspect and launched a search. The three civil servants were killed in Jayawijaya Regency on Wednesday, September 9, 2026.

A spokesman for Operation Damai Cartenz 2026, Kombes Yusuf Sutejo, said investigators had found several pieces of evidence from the crime scene, including three bullet casings, two of which were 5.56-millimeter caliber (long-barreled gun ammunition) and one 9-millimeter caliber (short-barreled gun ammunition). Police also found traces of blood at the location being examined.

Based on initial witness statements, police believe the group responsible for the shooting consisted of about eight people carrying two long-barreled guns. Police have deployed 50 additional personnel from Timika to support the investigation and search for the suspect.

The head of Operation Damai Cartenz 2026, Inspector General Pol. Faizal Ramadhani, said the joint team would continue to investigate based on evidence found from the crime scene and witness statements.

5. In September 2026 - Molotov Cocktail Terror Against Papuan Human Rights Activists and Journalists

Location: Komnas HAM Papua Representative Office, Jayapura.

On Wednesday, September 9, 2026, at around 10.15 West Papua Time, the Office of the National Commission on Human Rights Papuan Representative on Jalan Soasio, North Jayapura District, was thrown with an object suspected to be a Molotov cocktail by an unknown person. The perpetrator threw a bottle filled with fuel towards the front porch of the office before fleeing.

The head of Komnas HAM Papua Representative, Frits Ramandey, said the action was a form of terror against the institution he leads. The perpetrator carried an object suspected to be a Molotov cocktail and threw it in the direction of the office. According to Frits, the object was

thrown at a number of motorcycles parked in the front area of the office, with the intention that the motorcycles would catch fire and then spread towards the office. The bottle allegedly contained about a liter of gasoline, but it did not explode or catch fire.

Coalition Response:

The Papuan Law Enforcement and Human Rights Coalition through a press release dated September 9, 2026 asked President Prabowo Subianto to immediately order the National Police Chief to thoroughly investigate the case of throwing Molotov cocktails at the office of Komnas HAM RI Papua Representative, the terror against LBH Papua and the Jubi editorial office, as well as the terror against journalist Victor Mambor in Jayapura. The coalition considers the action to be a serious act that threatens the safety of human rights workers and state institutions that carry out the function of monitoring, investigating, and mediating cases of human rights violations in Papua.

The coalition also linked the case to a number of similar actions that previously occurred in the jurisdiction of the Jayapura Police, including the terror of Molotov cocktails against the LBH Papua office in 2022 and the residence of journalist Victor Mambor in 2023, which until now has not obtained legal certainty about the perpetrators.

Government Response:

Minister of Human Rights Natalius Pigai asked the Papua Police to objectively investigate the alleged throwing of Molotov cocktails at the Papua Representative Komnas HAM Office because it concerns the security of institutions that carry out the function of protecting human rights.

Jayapura Police Chief, Kombes Pol Fredrickus W. A. Maclarimboen, said his party had visited the location to conduct crime scene processing after receiving reports from the public, and secured a number of evidence in the form of broken bottles.

II. THE RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION AND OPINION

1. On September 30, 2026: Dissolution of USTJ Student Action with Tear Gas

Location: Jayapura University of Science and Technology (USTJ) Campus, Padang Bulan, Abepura District, Jayapura City.

On September 30, 2026, hundreds of USTJ students held a peaceful rally to commemorate and critically discuss the political development of Papua in 1962. In the action, students raised the Morning Star flag on campus and delivered political speeches about Papuan history and the right to self-determination.

The students questioned the political legitimacy of the process that determined the future of Papua in 1962. "For us, the problem is not just commemorating a historical event, but questioning the extent to which the Papuan people are placed as subjects in the process," said one of the students. They assessed that the issue of the representation of the Papuan people in the 1962 political and diplomatic process needs to be reopened in the academic space.

Dozens of personnel from the Jayapura Police entered the USTJ campus yard during the demonstration. The police deployed water cannon vehicles and crowd control personnel. The situation then escalated when the police entered the campus yard and fired dozens of tear gas shots to disperse the students.

Student Detention:

Police reportedly detained four USTJ students: Inios Enembe, Mikael Obaipa, Franky Salak and Apniel Yagani. The place of their detention was unknown at the time of reporting, with sources mentioning they may have been taken to the Abepura Police Station or the Jayapura City Police Headquarters. The legal basis for the detention is also unknown.

Human Rights Analysis:

This event raises serious concerns regarding the right to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly, which is protected by Articles 19 and 21 of the ICCPR. Indonesia ratified the ICCPR through Law No. 12/2005. This guarantee applies to political expression, including expressions that challenge government policies or propose controversial political positions. The political content of the USTJ protests does not eliminate the protections afforded to political expression under international human rights law.

2. On September 15, 2026 - Arrest of 78 Students in Demonstration Against MBG Program in Sentani

Location: Sentani, Jayapura Regency, Papua.

Jayapura Police detained 78 students as they prepared to take part in a demonstration against the Free Nutritious Meal (MBG) program in Sentani on Tuesday, September 15, 2026. The students were recorded and later released.

Jayapura Police Chief, AKBP Dionisius V.D.P. Helan, said the students were detained for allegedly intending to join a protest organized by the West Papua Student Solidarity (SPWP). They were detained in several locations, including the Pos 7 and BTN Matoa areas in Sentani, before being taken to the Sentani City Police Station. According to Helan, the action was taken to maintain public safety and ensure that the students did not leave the school during school hours. "There was no arrest or beating of the students. We took them to the Sentani City Police Station humanely. We gave them water and contacted their teachers to pick them up at the police station," Helan said.

Police also confiscated several banners and pamphlets opposing the MBG program and calling for free education.

3. On August 11–13, 2026: Police Violence Against KNPB Activists in Jayapura and Sentani Cities

Location: Jayapura and Sentani Cities, Jayapura Regency.

Police officers allegedly used physical violence against seven KNPB members in two separate incidents on August 11 and 13, 2026. The incident occurred during preparations for a peaceful demonstration scheduled for August 15, 2026 with the theme "Papua: Military and Humanitarian Emergency Zone".

On August 11, 2026, KNPB representatives attempted to deliver notices of planned demonstrations to several government institutions in Jayapura, including the MRP, the Papua Governor's Office, the DPRP, Komnas HAM, the Papua Police, and the Jayapura City Police. Police officers prevented KNPB representatives from passing through the checkpoint at the Papua Police Headquarters. An officer identified as Alex, a member of the police Provos Unit, allegedly obstructed activists and confiscated two KNPB flags. In the confrontation, officers

reportedly used physical violence against Beny Murib and Benny Pahabol, forcibly pulling Beni Murib's hair while pushing Benny Pahabol.

On August 13, 2026, at around 1:46 p.m., KNPB activists were distributing leaflets near Post 7, Sentani, to inform residents about the planned demonstration on August 15, 2026. Officers from the Jayapura Police came to the location and reportedly dispersed the activity without prior warning or dialogue. Five KNPB activists reportedly suffered injuries to various parts of their bodies.

III. OTHER RIGHTS

1. LBH GIDI Launch (September 28, 2026)

Location: Jayapura, Papua.

The Department of Law and Human Rights of the Evangelical Church in Indonesia (GIDI) launched the GIDI Legal Aid Institute (LBH GIDI) in Jayapura on Monday, September 28, 2026. The Head of the GIDI Department of Law and Human Rights, Rev. Jimmy Koirewoa, said the establishment of LBH GIDI is part of GIDI's commitment to address legal and humanitarian issues faced by church members and the wider community.

LBH GIDI will provide hands-on services on the ground, especially in situations where communities are vulnerable, including conflict and violence, natural and social disasters, displacement, social issues, alleged human rights violations, and legal issues faced by communities. LBH GIDI is expected to coordinate with GIDI's Department of Law and Human Rights and work closely with GIDI's Humanitarian Team, churches, communities, government agencies, humanitarian organizations, and other parties concerned with law enforcement, justice, human rights, and humanitarian issues.

2. Report "Ever Shrinking Civic Spacetime in Papua" (August 12, 2026)

Location: Papua.

The Humanis Foundation published a report titled "Ever Shrinking Civic Spacetime in Papua" on August 12, 2026, as part of the CoDA (Civic Rights in A Digital Age) series. The report was developed by the Institute of International Studies (IIS) of Gadjah Mada University and the Papua Democratic Institute (PD-Institute), with the support of Hivos and Humanis, as well as the Norwegian Agency for Development and Cooperation (NORAD).

The report outlines how civil society actors (CSAs) in Papua are living their civic lives in the midst of profound political, territorial, ecological, demographic, economic, and security attacks. Instead of assessing civic spaces solely through institutional guarantees of civil liberties and elections, CoDA explores the capacity of CSAs to connect with each other, defend themselves from physical and digital attacks, and act to push back on shrinking civic spaces.

IV. CHRONIC SUMMARY TABLE

Yes	Date	Location	Events	Victims/Parties Involved	Categories
1	Early Aug 2026	São Paulo	Karel Fatem's death sentence	Karel Fatem (TPNPB)	Criminalization
2	12 Aug 2026	São Paulo	Protests against death penalty	Domberay People's Front	Criminalization
3	Aug 13, 2026	Maybrat	Shooting of 3 civilians	Silvester Assem, Anike Fatie, Selfiana Sorry	Criminalization

4	28 Jul 2026	Sentani	Arrest of 31 KNPB activists	31 KNPB activists	Freedom of Expression
5	11 Aug 2026	Jayapura	Violence against 2 KNPB activists	Beny Murib, Benny Pahabol	Freedom of Expression
6	Aug 13, 2026	Sentani	Violence against 5 KNPB activists	5 KNPB activists	Freedom of Expression
7	15 Aug 2026	Jayapura & Sentani	Dissolution of KNPB demonstration, 15 injured	Frengky Kabak, Nai Wasini, Yosep Degei	Freedom of Expression
8	18 Sep 2026	Jayapura	PTUN rejects lawsuit against Malind indigenous people	5 Malind plaintiffs	Criminalization
9	23 Sep 2026	Jayapura	Motion of no confidence in the PTUN	THE AMPHITHEATER	Criminalization
10	9 Sep 2026	Jayapura	Molotov cocktail terror attack on the Komnas HAM Office	Komnas HAM Papua	Criminalization
11	9 Sep 2026	Jayawijaya	Shooting of 3 ASN of the Agriculture Service	Alvonsius Meha, Alprida Rapi, Willi Mbuik	Criminalization
12	14 Sep 2026	São Paulo	Special Committee of DPD RI investigates Maybrat	Special Committee for Papua DPD RI	Criminalization
13	15 Sep 2026	Sentani	Arrest of 78 MBG demo students	78 students	Freedom of Expression
14	28 Sep 2026	Jayapura	LBH GIDI Launch	GIDI	Other Rights
15	30 Sep 2026	Jayapura	Dissolution of USTJ action with tear gas	4 USTJ students	Freedom of Expression
16	12 Aug 2026	Papua	"Ever Shrinking Civic Spacetime" Report	Humanis Foundation	Other Rights

V. PATTERN ANALYSIS

Patterns of Criminalization and Silencing

From the 16 documented events, several consistent patterns were observed:

1) Criminalization of indigenous land defenders: The case of Ariston Moiwend and the Malind indigenous people shows a pattern in which residents who defend their customary lands from development projects face criminal threats.
2) The death penalty as a political instrument: The death penalty verdict against Karel Fatem raises questions about the use of the death penalty in the context of political conflicts in Papua.
3) Attacks on human rights institutions: The terror of the Molotov cocktail against the Papua Komnas HAM Office and the previous attacks on LBH Papua and journalist Victor Mambor show a pattern of intimidation against human rights workers and journalists.
4) Restrictions on freedom of expression: The detention of KNPB activists, students, and students, as well as the dispersal of peaceful demonstrations with tear gas, demonstrate systematic restrictions on the rights to freedom of expression and assembly.
5) Legal protection gap: In almost all cases, victims do not get justice, while perpetrators are often not identified or prosecuted.

Institutional Response

1) The National Commission on Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia (Komnas HAM RI) encourages a scientific investigation into the Maybrat case.
2) The Papua Special Committee of the DPD RI used its political authority to investigate the Maybrat case.
3) Minister of Human Rights Natalius Pigai asked the Papua Police to investigate the Molotov cocktail terror.
4) The GIDI Church formed LBH GIDI to strengthen legal advocacy at the grassroots.
5) The Papuan Law Enforcement and Human Rights Coalition urges the National Police Chief to act on terror against human rights workers.

Shrinking Citizenship Space

The report "Ever Shrinking Civic Spacetime in Papua" confirms that civic spacetime in West Papua continues to shrink, with civil society actors facing deep political, territorial, ecological, demographic, economic, and security attacks. The report emphasizes the importance of CSAs' capacity to connect, defend themselves from physical and digital attacks, and push back shrinking civic space.

CHAPTER VII.
THREATS TO EDUCATION, HEALTH, PEOPLE'S ECONOMY, PSN, AND THE ENVIRONMENT IN WEST PAPUA

I. EDUCATIONAL THREATS TO WEST PAPUANS

1. On September 12, 2026 – Tolikara Students Evicted from Rented, Regency Government Urged to Act

Tolikara students in the City of Studies of Makassar urged the Tolikara Regency Government to immediately disburse the funds for lodging and scholarships that have not been realized until now. The delay caused a number of students to be expelled from the lease due to arrears of payments.

The Tolikara Student and Student Association (IPM-T) of the Makassar Study City stated that this problem is not just a rental issue, but concerns the sustainability of Tolikara's children's education. IPM-T conveyed five demands to the Tolikara Regency Government, including the realization of boarding funds, the realization of scholarship assistance, the certainty of time and realization mechanisms, budget transparency, and the guarantee that no more students will lose their homes.

2. On September 15, 2026 – SPWP Wamena Rejects MBG, Urges Free Education

The West Papua Student Solidarity (SPWP) in the Wamena region stated that it rejects the implementation of the Free Nutritious Meal (MBG) program and urges the government to allocate a larger budget for free education in the Land of Papua. The action to express opinions was held in Wamena, Jayawijaya Regency, with the theme "Stop the MBG program, provide free education throughout Indonesia, especially Papua".

The General Secretary of SPWP Wamena, Sehand Kabak, demanded that the government return the budget that was claimed to be sourced from the education sector and diverted to MBG. SPWP also urged the government to thoroughly investigate cases of alleged MBG poisoning, including the case in Depapre District, Jayapura Regency, which caused 527 people to become victims of suspected poisoning in early August 2026.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Mountainous Papua Province, Yos Elopere, who received the mass of the action, stated the attitude of the legislature: "We reject the MBG program".

3. On September 23, 2026 – All-Day School Program in Puncak Jaya Officially Starts

The Puncak Jaya Regency Government together with the Central Papua Provincial Government officially launched the All-Day School Program (SSH) at SD Negeri Mulia, Puncak Jaya Regency. The SSH program is designed to strengthen the quality of basic education by increasing learning time without requiring students to live in dormitories.

The Head of the Central Papua SSH Team, Agus Irianto Sumule, stated that the SSH program prioritizes strengthening six literacy skills: reading, writing, numeracy, science, digital,

finance, and citizenship. Students come early, get breakfast, coaching and prayer together, participate in regular learning, get lunch, then continue additional learning in the afternoon.

The Head of the Central Papua Education and Culture Office, Nurhaida, emphasized that the SSH program does not replace regular learning, but strengthens it through additional learning time and mentoring.

4. On September 29, 2026 – SMPRPB Highlights Humanitarian Crisis and Pegunungan Bintang Scholarship

The Bintang Mountains People's Student Solidarity (SMPRPB) urges the local government and the Bintang Mountains DPRK to immediately take concrete steps to deal with the humanitarian crisis, education, security, indigenous peoples' rights, and governance in the district.

One of the main demands is the resolution of internal refugee problems and the recovery of communities in Oksop and Kiwirok Districts affected by the conflict. Students also urged the Pegunungan Bintang Regency Government to ensure the basic needs of affected residents, especially food, health services, and education for people who are still in evacuation camps.

Regarding education, SMPRPB urges the Pegunungan Bintang Regency Government to immediately settle the arrears of study fees and accommodation for local government scholarship recipients who are studying in Salatiga and Semarang through collaboration with the Binterbusih Foundation.

5. On September 29, 2026 – Maria Butu's Struggle Against State Failure in Siriwo

Maria Butu, the indigenous woman of Tota Mapiha known as Mama Papua, passed away in the last week of September 2026, leaving behind a naked portrait of the country's failures in rural education. For many years, Maria taught children under trees and on the riverbanks because there were no proper classrooms.

Where Maria teaches, the so-called school is often just an empty building with no facilities. "If it's electricity, we usually use candles. There are also solar cells, solar electricity, but they are damaged, some are stolen too," Maria said in one of her last conversations. Without lighting for afternoon study, no time to charge mobile phones, and no internet access even though in the city, the government talks about digitizing education and online learning platforms.

II. HEALTH THREATS TO WEST PAPUANS

On September 3, 2026 – Residents of Baros, Sorong Have Difficulty Accessing Clean Water

Residents of Baros Village, Klasafet District, Sorong Regency, Southwest Papua, have struggled to access clean water after water discharge from several wells decreased, and some wells even dried up during the long dry season that hit the area for several months.

The Head of Baros Village, Ever Krimadi, stated that many residents' wells dried up during the dry season. "This has become a serious problem because people still need water every day. Clean water is a basic need," said Krimadi on Wednesday (3/9/2026). He called on the Sorong Regency Government to help residents meet their clean water needs, and emphasized that access to clean water should be a development priority.

III. PEOPLE'S ECONOMY – COMPANIES (INCLUDING AGRIBUSINESS) – PSN FOR WEST PAPUANS

1. On September 2, 2026 – Civil Coalition Highlights Mining Permits in Raja Ampat

Nine civil society organizations launched policy papers and maps of restricted areas for mineral mining in Indonesia in the Peoples' Conservation Summit series at Gadjah Mada University (UGM), Yogyakarta. The coalition consists of Greenpeace Indonesia, AMAN, PPMAN, WGII, JKPP, BRWA, Satya Bumi, Trend Asia, and WALHI.

The Head of the Greenpeace Indonesia Forest Campaign Team, Arie Rompas, revealed that there is an overlap between government-issued mining permits and important ecosystems, protected areas, and indigenous peoples' territories. According to Arie, behind the jargon of energy transition, there is a serious problem when mineral exploitation actually damages forests, rivers, coasts, and seas and threatens the rights of indigenous peoples.

2. On August 20–23, 2026 – 20 Indigenous Sub-tribes in Raja Ampat Find Common Ground Amid Divisions Due to Mining

Representatives of 20 indigenous sub-tribes in Raja Ampat gathered at Arborek for the Heyul Pelei Koranu Fyak, a meeting to strengthen unity and find common ground over the future of the archipelago. The meeting comes as nickel mining has created divisions within several indigenous communities, including on Manyaifun Island, where opposition to the mining project has led to intimidation and conflict between residents.

Participants produced an Arborek Resolution that rejects extractive activities that damage the landscape, seascape, culture, and indigenous communities of Raja Ampat, while calling for the permanent protection of the area. The meeting also produced an Arborek Declaration that brings together communities from Indonesia, the Amazon, and Sarawak, as well as committing to stronger customary rights, knowledge sharing, and cooperation led by indigenous youth and women.

3. On August 23–24, 2026 – Customary Land Dispute in Ilwayab, Merauke

On August 23, 2026, members of the Moiwend Buako clan discovered forest clearing activities on their customary lands during a patrol in Ilwayab District, Merauke Regency. The activity was carried out by EIKA AMS KSO, a company involved in the development of infrastructure related to food security PSN and the construction of a new Wanam airport.

The clearing reportedly exceeded the boundaries of customary land between the Moiwend Buako and Samkaka clans, affecting the indigenous communities in Bibikem and Yulili villages. The Moiwend Buako clan confirmed that neither the company nor the local government informed or consulted the customary landowners before the activities began.

On August 24, clan members returned to the site and found construction activities continuing. According to the community, they damaged sand and cement structures to stop the work and force the company to negotiate with the customary landowners. Police Chief Ilwayab asked Mr Ariston Moiwend Buako to report to the police station, but his family refused and instead demanded that the police identify the party who allowed the construction on the disputed land.

On August 26, 2026, at around 1:00 a.m., a joint delegation of security forces and local government representatives visited Mr. Moiwend Buako's residence. The delegation included 15 Indonesian Army soldiers, nine gunmen in civilian clothes, and eight individuals suspected of

belonging to state or military intelligence agencies. Feeling intimidated, Mr. Moiwend Buako then went to the police station to give a statement. He was not detained.

4. On September 18–19, 2026 – The Awyu Tribe Rejected PSN, LMA Boven Digoel Supported

The Awyu indigenous people in Boven Digoel Regency, South Papua, have stated their rejection of the National Food, Energy, and Water Self-Sufficiency Area (KSPEAN) PSN plan which covers their customary territories. The rejection was conveyed through a letter to LMA Boven Digoel dated September 18, 2026, asking the LMA to issue an official recommendation while guarding their customary rights.

The PSN plan involves PT Agrinas Pangan Nusantara and PT Agrinas Palma Nusantara (Persero), covering Kampung Anggai, Jair District, and six other districts. The Awyu people conveyed eight main reasons for the rejection, including: customary land is an ancestral heritage; forests and customary lands are a source of life; environmental impact concerns; requests for no land tenure before the boundaries of customary rights are agreed; requests for meaningful deliberation; refusal to become an object of development; prohibition on behalf of landowners without a mandate; and the application of the principle of PADIATAPA (FPIC).

On September 19, 2026, LMA Boven Digoel issued letter Number 094/RKM-D/LMA-BVD/IX/2026 which provided recommendations for support for the attitude of the indigenous people of the Awyu Tribe.

5. On September 27, 2026 – PSN South Papua and the Fate of OAP Workers

An article by Yafet Leonard Franky Samperante, Environmental Activist and Executive Director of Pusaka Bentala Rakyat, highlights the plight of Indigenous Papuan (OAP) workers in the South Papua PSN extractive zone. They become wage laborers on food and energy industry projects controlled by Jhonlin Group and Merauke Sugar Group.

The company promises jobs for the villagers, but in practice OAP finds it difficult to get job security even though all the requirements have been met. The promised position positions—as office administration employees, HRD staff, Johndeer special operators, foremen, and project supervisors—have not been fulfilled and given to employees from outside, which seems discriminatory.

IV. ENVIRONMENTAL THREATS – DEFORESTATION – CLIMATE IN WEST PAPUA

1. On August 26, 2026 – Forest and Land Fires Widen, Palm Oil Corporation Achieves Trillions in Profits

The article by Arkilaus Baho highlights the contrast between the ecological disaster in the Land of Papua and the massive profits of the palm oil industry. Since mid-July 2026, seven districts in Nabire, Central Papua, have been hit by forest and land fires (Karhutla) that as of August 23 have burned about 396 hectares of land.

In South Papua, the situation is much more critical. MoEF data as of July 25 placed the province as the largest contributor of hotspots in Indonesia in a single day of recording: 2,902 hotspots. Spatial analysis from MADANI Berkelanjutan revealed that throughout January-July 2026, the area of the Indicative Burned Area (AIT) in South Papua penetrated 41,789 hectares—ranked second nationally. Merauke Regency accounted for the largest portion with 33,609 hectares, followed by Mappi with 8,510 hectares.

Greenpeace's monitoring on 11-16 August found 284 smoke sources in Papua, 278 of which were in the PSN Food Estate area of Merauke. Walhi's findings are in line with the 1,292 identified fire points in South Papua, 399 were confirmed to be within national food concession areas and projects—245 in Food Estates, 115 in production forest concessions, and 39 in oil palm plantations.

2. By September 2026 – Papua Deforestation: Primary Forests Must Be Eliminated for Oil Palm

Reports NOS.nl highlighted that Indonesia continues to cut down primary forests in Papua despite EU deforestation rules that come into effect next year. In Merauke, three-quarters of the Netherlands' primary forest is being cleared for oil palm and sugarcane plantations.

Logging areas in South Papua look arid: large fields of dry land with piles of tree stumps. Only 43,000 of the planned 2.3 million hectares have been cut down. About 40,000 local Papuans live in the area and have lived off the forest for generations.

Vincent Pipaloh, a resident, shows the plants and trees he uses: "It's a guava plant. We sell it in the market. There is a tree whose leaves we use as a vegetable. And here you see the liana root. We make medicine from it." The forest that he once considered his own is now much smaller. "I used to have a big bamboo. But now it's gone."

3. In September 2026 – Scientists warn West Papua's last glacier is heading for extinction

The ice around Carstensz Peak in the West Papua highlands has shrunk to about 16 hectares and could disappear completely by late 2026 or early 2027, according to the World Meteorological Organization. Carstensz Glacier is now the only one left, having lost more than 99 percent of its area since about 1850.

Czech glacial ecologist Marie Sabacka of Charles University, who studied the East Carstensz Glacier in March 2026, said the ice was far from inanimate. Preliminary analysis of the ice core and dark sediment samples showed distinctive communities of microorganisms and microscopic animals, some of which came from lineages rarely seen in other glaciers. Because glacial communities are highly localized, no other site can replace East Carstensz after the melting of an unexplored ecosystem and the tropical Pacific climate archives will disappear together.

4. On September 15, 2026 – West Papua Palm Oil Company Accused of Dumping Waste and Cutting Down Endemic Forests

Two palm oil companies involved in the National Strategic Project (PSN), Genting Oil Kasuri Pte. Ltd (GOKPL) and PT Prabu Alaska, are accused of dumping waste and cutting down tree's endemic to Papua in Sumuri District, Teluk Bintuni Regency, West Papua. The allegations were contained in a joint investigation report by civil society groups and NGO Panah Papua released after an online dissemination meeting on Tuesday (15/9/2026).

The Director of Panak Papua, Sulfianto Alias, stated that the latest investigation revealed alleged waste dumping in forest areas that pose a serious threat to Papua's endemic tree species, particularly A. labillardieri. The alleged findings include waste disposal, felling of endemic trees and trees along river boundaries, as well as the dumping of tributaries.

5. On September 16, 2026 – South Papua Governor Calls for Protection of Payum Mangroves

The Governor of South Papua, Apolo Safanpo, called on residents to protect and preserve mangrove forests along Payum beach, Merauke Regency. The call was conveyed while attending a mangrove planting event organized by the XI Merauke Naval Regional Command at Payum Beach on Wednesday (16/9/2026).

Safanpo stated that mangroves play an important role in protecting biodiversity and supporting coastal ecosystems. About 1,000 mangrove trees were planted at Payum Beach in an event that was part of the commemoration of the TNI's 81st Anniversary.

V. CHRONICLE SUMMARY TABLE

Education

Yes	Date	Events	Key Actors/Issues
1	12 Sep 2026	Tolikara students evicted from renting	IPM-T Makassar, Tolikara Regency Government
2	15 Sep 2026	Reject MBG, call for free education	SPWP Wamena, DPRP Papua Mountains
3	23 Sep 2026	The All-Day School Program begins	Puncak Jaya Regency Government, Central Papua Provincial Government
4	29 Sep 2026	Highlight humanitarian crises and scholarships	SMPRPB, Pegunungan Bintang Regency Government
5	29 Sep 2026	The Battle of Maria Butu in Siriwo	The failure of the country in rural education

Health

Yes	Date	Events	Key Actors/Issues
1	3 Sep 2026	Baros residents have difficulty accessing clean water	Sorong Regency Government, long dry season

People's Economy – Companies – PSN

Yes	Date	Events	Key Actors/Issues
1	2 Sep 2026	Civil coalition highlights mining permits in Raja Ampat	Greenpeace, AMAN, WALHI, etc.
2	20–23 Aug 2026	20 Raja Ampat Customary Sub-Tribes Find a Common Ground	Arborek Resolution, Arborek Declaration
3	23–24 Aug 2026	Customary land dispute in Ilwayab, Merauke	Moiwend Buako Clan, EIKA AMS KSO
4	18–19 Sep 2026	Awyu tribe rejects PSN, LMA Boven Digoel supports	PT Agrinas Pangan Nusantara
5	27 Sep 2026	The fate of OAP workers in PSN South Papua	Jhonlin Group, Merauke Sugar Group

Environment – Deforestation – Climate

Yes	Date	Events	Key Actors/Issues
1	Aug 26, 2026	Forest and Land Corporations Are Profiting Trillions	Nabire, Merauke, Greenpeace, Walhi
2	Sep 2026	Deforestation of Papua: primary forests for oil palm	Merauke, 2.3 million hectares
3	Sep 2026	West Papua's last glacier headed for extinction	Carstensz Peak, WMO
4	15 Sep 2026	Palm oil companies accused of dumping waste, cutting down endemic forests	Copyright © 2019 Copyright © 2019 Copyright © 2019 Copyright © 2019 T

5	16 Sep 2026	Call for protection of Payum mangroves	Governor of South Papua, Kodaeral XI

VI. PATTERN ANALYSIS

1. Education: There is tension between central government programs (MBG) and local needs (free education, scholarships). Delays in the realization of lodging funds and scholarships are still a recurring problem in various districts. On the other hand, innovative programs such as the All-Day School in Puncak Jaya show the efforts of local governments to improve the quality of education.
2. Health: The clean water crisis in Sorong shows the direct impact of climate change on access to basic health services. Prolonged long dry seasons exacerbate people's vulnerability.
3. People's Economy – PSN: Rejection of the PSN continues in various regions. The Awyu tribe in Boven Digoel officially rejected the KSPEAN project. The customary land dispute in Ilwayab shows a pattern in which companies and security forces intimidate customary landowners. The fate of OAP workers in the South Papua PSN shows the unfulfilled promises of welfare.
4. Environment – Deforestation – Climate: Forest and land fires in Central and South Papua are at alarming levels, with the majority of fires in the PSN Food Estate area. Deforestation for oil palm in Merauke is the world's largest deforestation project today. West Papua's last glacier is on the verge of extinction, symbolizing the impact of climate change on a region whose population contributes almost no greenhouse gas emissions.

CHAPTER VIII.
TOWARDS "PAPUA, THE LAND OF PEACE" & THE INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT'S MOVEMENT IN WEST PAPUA

I. TOWARDS "PAPUA, THE LAND OF PEACE"

A. CONFLICT ANALYSIS

1. On September 7, 2026 – Eight Black Crosses Removed, Wanam Conflict Heats Up

Agrarian conflict in the Wanam area, Ilwayab District, Merauke Regency, South Papua, heated up again after eight black crosses installed by the indigenous people of the Moyuwend Buako Clan were uprooted and vandalized.

Chronology:

On September 2, 2026, the Moyuwend Buako clan installed black crosses at eight points of customary territory: Molu, Babong, Yapel, Kelepi, Kakobodol, Ongabuk, Esrum, and Obub hamlets. The cross became a symbol of resistance to the activities of the National Strategic Project (PSN) in Merauke which they claimed had led to the eviction of customary lands.

On September 5, 2026, the community on patrol found a number of crosses had disappeared without a trace. Some coconut trees planted by the community were also uprooted and discarded.

Response:

Merauke Solidarity strongly condemned the action as a form of alleged thuggery by unknown persons (OTK) who were accused of being PSN supporters. They urged the President, the Governor of South Papua, the Regent of Merauke, and the Police to immediately form a fact-finding team and thoroughly investigate the perpetrators and their motives.

"This cross is a form of our resistance to defend customary lands from the threat of seizure in the name of development," said Solidaritas Merauke.

Conflict in Ilwayab is not a new problem. Tensions have been going on since 2024 when the government ran a food security program involving PT Jhonlin Group, triggering serious problems related to land tenure.

2. On September 12, 2026 – The Intan Jaya Conflict Will Never End, GPMI-I Demands

The Intan Jaya Student Movement throughout Indonesia (GPMI-I) assesses that the state has failed to stop the armed conflict in Intan Jaya which has been going on since 2019. The urgency was conveyed through a statement of attitude in Nabire on September 12, 2026.

Impact of Conflict:

GPMI-I reported that the public in Intan Jaya was seriously paralyzed:

1) 52 out of 57 school buildings and 6 out of 7 health centers were completely paralyzed.
2) Some 34 military posts were built in eight districts, narrowing the civilian space.

GPMI-I Claims:

1) The Central Papua DPRP has established a Special Committee on Humanity to investigate the impact of conflicts and alleged human rights violations on civilians since 2019.
2) An open investigation into the arrest of seven civilians: Daud Sondegau, Yoas Japugau, Paskalis Belau, Rian Sondegau, Noti Sondegau, Melkias Hagisimijau, and Pius Emani.
3) Rejection of the agenda of the Central Papua governor's visit to Intan Jaya which is planned for September 14-15, 2026.

3. In September 2026 – Papuan Conflict Shifts to Ecological and Natural Resources Issues

BRIN (National Innovation Research Agency) researcher, Adriana Elisabeth, revealed that the conflict in the Land of Papua has shifted from a problem of separatism to an ecological and natural resources (SDA) conflict. This statement was conveyed at the launch of the book "Thom Beanal: Lay Pastor, Tribal Chief, and Father of the Papuan People" at the UWI Office, Jakarta, on August 27, 2026. "I see that there has been a change in the conflict from separatists to ecological conflicts, in the past it was only an ecological issue about PT Freeport, now it has entered the PSN in South Papua," said Adriana.

The Four Roots of Papua's Problems According to Adriana Elisabeth:

1. History of Integration and Political Identity – The political status and history of Papua's incorporation into Indonesia have not been fully discussed.
2. Political Violence and Human Rights Violations – Many cases of past violence and human rights violations have not been resolved completely and fairly.
3. Development Failures – Development, education, and health policies that are considered to be unbiased and empower the Papuan Indigenous People (OAP).
4. Marginalization and Inconsistency of Special Autonomy – The economic-cultural elimination of OAPs and inconsistencies in the implementation of Special Autonomy.

4. On September 24, 2026 – Indonesia Labels KKB, TPNPB-OPM Go International as Armed Combatants

Papuan diplomat Kristian Griapon revealed the shift in the framing of the Papuan conflict from the domestic issue of criminalization of the KKB to the international issue of armed combatants. Using the theory of High Politics and Low Politics from Robert Keohane and Joseph Nye (1977), he explained: "Domestically, the issue of Papua is low politics, considered criminal, KKB, terrorist, which can be solved by the Cartenz Peace Ops Task Force together with Koops Habema and the Criminal Code of treason Articles 106 and 110. However, abroad, in the United Nations and the Pacific, the issue of Papua is high politics, issues of sovereignty, the right to self-determination, and the geo-economic struggle between the United States and China."

International Law Implications:

If Indonesia recognizes the TPNPB as a combatant in non-international armed conflict (NIAC) in accordance with Common Article 3 of the 1949 Geneva Convention, then the legal consequences will be significant. Indonesia has always said that Papua is a domestic affair based on Article 2 paragraph 7 of the UN Charter on the principle of non-intervention, but the UN no longer considers it domestic.

5. In September 2026 – Papeda Summit 2026: Development and Investment Ignore Papuan Indigenous Peoples

The Papeda Summit 2026, which took place on September 2-4, 2026 in Sorong City, Southwest Papua, became a space for the consolidation of civil society organizations and indigenous peoples throughout the Land of Papua. This forum resulted in a firm rejection of National Strategic Projects (PSN), investments, and development programs that are considered to potentially threaten the rights of indigenous peoples to land, natural resources, and living space.

Governor Papua Southwestern, Elisa Kambu, highlighting the crisis of forest and customary land tenure in the Land Papua which he considered increasingly massively controlled by outsiders. This firm statement was conveyed Elisa Kambu while giving a speech at the Papeda Summit 2026 event which took place at the L Jitmau Building, City São Paulo. Elisa assessed that indigenous peoples who have been preserving forests are slowly losing their living space in their own territory. "We live in Papua, but these forests have been depleted. Jakartans have forests, generals have forests, conglomerates have forests, while Papuans don't. We just hitchhike,"



Key Statements:
Executive Secretary of FOKER NGO Papua, Abner Mansai, affirmed:
"The government should come to build, so that indigenous peoples can live independently in a sustainable manner. Instead of coming to seize, natural resources belonging to indigenous peoples."
"The Land of Papua does not have State Land. The Land of Papua is the Land given by God to the Papuans and inherited from generation to generation before the existence of the state."

The Coalition's four firm stances:
1) Reject PSN and development that marginalizes indigenous peoples.
2) Reject the criminalization of indigenous peoples who defend their rights.
3) Demand the recognition and protection of indigenous peoples' rights to customary lands and territories.

4) Demand the involvement of indigenous peoples in development decision-making.

B. PEACE MOVEMENT

1. On September 21, 2026 – DPD RI Asked for Negotiation Efforts between Indonesia and West Papua

Former Papuan political prisoner and Chairman of the West Papua PEPERA Front, Selpius Bobii, sent an open letter to the Special Committee on Papua DPD RI on September 18, 2026. He urged the Special Committee to encourage equal formal negotiations between Indonesia and Papua, with the mediation of the UN or a neutral third party.

Selpius Bobii's Seven Essential Views:

1) The integration of Papua into the Republic of Indonesia began from a military approach and political diplomacy to the claim of the former Dutch East Indies.
2) The root of the Papuan conflict is an ideological-political problem that gives birth to ecocide, ethnoide, and genocide.
3) A security and development approach that favors immigrants will not resolve the conflict; Special autonomy has failed miserably and expansion has exacerbated tensions.
4) The root of the problem is the distortion of the history of Papuan integration.
5) Settlements should be returned to the official UN mechanisms.
6) The UN or a neutral third party is obliged to mediate equal negotiations.
7) The Special Committee of DPD RI must immediately encourage the Indonesian government to sit together in equal negotiations.

2. On September 23, 2026 – Kadepa Calls for Political Action to Address Papua's Problems

West Papuan political figure Laurenzus Kadepa has called for practical action rather than political infighting and heated debate. He said too much energy was spent building political narratives and personal popularity while the fundamental issues facing the community remained unresolved. "What remains the main task is to ensure that the fundamental issues facing the community are actually addressed. For me, politics must return to substance and put the interests of the people first."

Key Points:

1) Education: Papuan children deserve proper schools, adequate teachers, adequate educational facilities.
2) Health: The community needs medical personnel, medicines, and services that truly reach the village. The problems of malnutrition, stunting, and endemic diseases cannot be solved with slogans.
3) Economy: Papuans must play a central role in development; local commodities are developed, community businesses are strengthened.
4) Indigenous Rights: Development must not ignore the rights of indigenous peoples who live and have customary ties to their land.

"Papua does not need political noise. Papua needs practical action, commitment to its people, and consistency."

3. On September 27, 2026 – YKKMP Encourages Dialogue to Stop Violence and Protect Civilians in Papua

The Papuan Justice and Human Integrity Foundation (YKKMP) calls on all parties to immediately open a dialogue space as an effort to stop violence and protect civil society in the Land of Papua. The call was conveyed by the Executive Director of YKKMP, Theo Hesegem, in Wamena on September 26, 2026. "Dialogue never kills anyone. Dialogue opens up space to listen, understand, find a way out, and save human lives."

Theo emphasized that the call for dialogue does not mean justifying violence, killings, hostage-taking, or attacks. Dialogue must go hand in hand with law enforcement, respect for human rights, justice, and protection of victims and civil society. "No civilian should be killed just because they are accused of being part of a certain group. No society should be forced to bear the consequences of a conflict of their own choosing."

YKKMP emphasized that Komnas HAM has emphasized the importance of dialogue and peace approaches in an effort to break the cycle of violence in Papua.

4. On September 29, 2026 – John NR Gobai Urges Settlement of Papuan Human Rights Cases through the KKR and the Human Rights Court

Deputy Chairman IV of the Central Papua DPRP, John NR Gobai, urged the government to resolve various human rights violations in the Land of Papua through mechanisms for truth disclosure, reconciliation, victim recovery, and legal processes. He referred to Articles 45 and 46 of the Papuan Special Autonomy Law which contain the obligation to uphold human rights as well as the mandate to establish the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (KKR) and the Human Rights Court.

Differences in the Functions of the KKR and the Human Rights Court:

1) KKR: Oriented towards revealing the truth, clarifying history, documenting the victim's experience, restoring social relationships, and reconciliation.
2) Human Rights Court: A judicial mechanism to examine and decide cases of gross human rights violations based on applicable law.

"The KKR should not be positioned as a substitute for the judicial process when an event meets the elements of gross human rights violations." Gobai also mentioned the Constitutional Court's decision number 006/PUU-IV/2006 which discusses the relationship between the mechanism of the KKR and the Human Rights Court.

5. In September 2026 – Amnesty International Urges Stop the Killing of Civilians in Papua

Amnesty International Indonesia strongly condemns the spate of killings and hostage-taking of civilians in the Land of Papua. Executive Director Usman Hamid stated:
"We condemn the horrific killing of civilians in Papua over the past week. This is clearly a serious crime under humanitarian law."

Amnesty urges all armed organizations — including the TPNPB — to lay down their arms and stop the killing of civilians in the occupied customary territories. Amnesty also called on the Special Committee of the DPD RI to urge the Government and the House of Representatives to immediately open peace talks or humanitarian dialogue to resolve the armed conflict in Papua that the state has long ruled out.

6. In September 2026 – BPKI-KNPB Rejects Development Approach, Urges International Mediation

The Indonesian Consulate Management Board-West Papua National Committee (BPKI-KNPB) together with six KNPB Regional Consulates stated that they reject the designation of Papua as a military and humanitarian emergency zone. The stance was conveyed at a press conference in Manado, North Sulawesi, on August 23, 2026.

The General Chairman of BPKI-KNPB, Hiskia Meage, assessed that the development and welfare approach cannot be used as the main framework to resolve the conflict in Papua because it does not touch the root of the problem.

Points of Rejection:

1) Rejected the plan to re-collect data on civilian refugees in Nduga, Intan Jaya, Pegunungan Bintang, Puncak, and Maybrat Regencies.
2) Demanding that the government openly discuss the roots of the armed conflict between the TNI and the TPNPB.
3) Rejecting the concept of Papua-Jakarta dialogue and opting for an international negotiation mechanism with a third party that is considered neutral.

7. September 2026 – Dialogue and Historical Understanding Essential for Peace in the Land of Papua

Various parties emphasized the importance of dialogue and historical understanding in efforts for peace in the Land of Papua. Academician of Cenderawasih University, Bernarda Meteray, stated that understanding of Papuan history is important in seeing the various dynamics that occur. According to her, dialogue needs to be placed as a process to open communication, listen to various parties, and find a common solution.

The GAMKI National Seminar in Central Papua is a dialogue space to strengthen historical understanding, national insight, and commitment to unity. Differences of views on history must be addressed through scientific dialogue, not with provocations that can disrupt public security and order.

II: THE PAPUAN GOVERNMENT MOVEMENT IN WEST PAPUA

1. On September 4, 2026 – Malind Indigenous Peoples Urge Merauke Regent to Suspend the 135 Km Road Project

The Malind indigenous people urge the Regent of Merauke to immediately suspend the 2025 Decree (SK) on the feasibility of building a 135-kilometer road along the Wanam-Muting section. The decree is considered to have violated human rights principles.

The lawsuit against Decree Number 100.3.3.2/1105 has been filed by the Malind indigenous people to the Jayapura State Administrative Court since March 5, 2026. The trial presented a number of witnesses from the defendant's side, including South Papuan central figure John Gluba Gebze, as well as expert witnesses from UGM from the plaintiff's side.

The solidarity action will be held in Merauke on September 2, 2026. One of the orators emphasized that the construction of the road has violated the rights of the local community and created conflicts among clans in Wanam, Nakias, Tagaepe, and Muting. "Since the start of forest clearing and road construction in 2024, the project has been carried out without an EIA and feasibility permit. After a year of running, the Indonesian Ministry of Defense made an EIA and the Merauke regent issued a decree in 2025."

PTUN Decision:

On September 18, 2026, the Jayapura State Administrative Court rejected the lawsuit of five Malind indigenous people against the environmental feasibility permit for the construction of the 135 km road. The Law Enforcement and Human Rights Coalition strongly condemned this decision as a loss to the environment and indigenous peoples.

2. On September 8, 2026 – The Governor of Central Papua targets the Kapiraya dispute to be completed before December 2026

The Governor of Central Papua, Meki Nawipa, targets the issue of the boundaries of the Kapiraya area involving Mimika, Deiyai, and Dogiyai Regencies to be resolved before December 2026. "Talking about the boundaries of Kapiraya, we will resolve it before December 2026 which refers to customary boundaries, not government boundaries."

The settlement will be carried out through coordination with the governments of the three relevant districts, involving indigenous peoples, especially the me and Kamoro tribes. The Central Papua Provincial Government will invite the Regents of Mimika, Deiyai, and Dogiyai to discuss the issue.

The issue of the Kapiraya boundary resurfaced after the development plan of Kapiraya as a new growth area. The Central Papua House of Representatives at the end of August 2026 asked for the boundary issue to be resolved before the development plan was continued.

3. On September 17, 2026 – Central Papua DPRP Plans to Change OAP Regulations

Deputy Chairman IV of the Central Papua DPRP, John NR Gobai, stated that Special Regional Regulation (Perdasus) Number 14 of 2026 concerning Indigenous Papuans (OAP) will be discussed again for improvement. The meeting with Bapemperda is planned to take place in October 2026. "The regulation will definitely be amended according to the mechanism," said John from Nabire, Thursday (17/9/2026).

The OAP Perdasus regulates the definition of Indigenous Papuans through two main classifications:

1. The indigenous tribes that are part of the Melanesian race family.
2. People who anthropologically do not come from the indigenous Papuan tribe, but are accepted and recognized by the indigenous Papuan people.

4. On September 24, 2026 – Meepago Customary Council Asks Central Papua Provincial Government to Respect the Legitimacy of Indigenous Leadership

The Meepago Customary Council asks the Central Papua Provincial Government to respect the authority and mechanisms of indigenous peoples in every policy related to indigenous leadership. This request was submitted regarding the process of recognizing eight major tribal chiefs in the Meepago customary territory by the Central Papua Provincial Government.

Critical Statement:

The Chief of the Meepago Tribe, Melkias Keiya, criticized the procession of recognition of the eight chiefs carried out by the Governor of Central Papua, Meki Frits Nawipa, on Friday, September 18, 2026. He emphasized that the determination of tribal chiefs must be returned to indigenous peoples, not the government. The Papuan Customary Council conveyed a constructive critical stance:

1) Meepago has a diversity of leadership systems that are not uniform.

2) One administrative model cannot be applied to all tribes, clans, rubbers, and communities.
3) The government must evaluate the basis of legitimacy, representation mechanisms, and the limits of the policy's authority.

5. On September 29, 2026 – Central Papua Provincial Government Ready to Recruit OAP Data Collection Officers

The Central Papua Provincial Government opens opportunities for scholars to become data collection and verification officers for the Indigenous Papuan population (OAP) in 8 districts. This was explained by the Spokesperson for the Governor of Central Papua, Emanuel Bagou You, in a press release, Tuesday (29/9/2026).

Recruitment Objectives:

The government has difficulty determining the direction of measurable policies for OAPs because it does not have accurate data. The Governor ordered the Government Bureau to recruit field officers to conduct data collection, verification, and validation of truly accurate OAP data. "Without verification and validation, the government will have difficulties in policy making and in packaging programs for OAPs."

Scope of Data Collection:

Nabire, Deiyai, Dogiyai, Paniai, Intan Jaya, Puncak, Puncak Jaya, and Mimika Regencies. Registration closes on October 5, 2026.

6. In September 2026 – A Year of Unanswered Aspirations, Intan Jaya Bills the Promise of the Governor of Central Papua

The people of Intan Jaya are demanding the promise of the Governor of Central Papua, Meki Fritz Nawipa, which has not been fulfilled for a year. The aspirations of the people of Intan Jaya were submitted directly to the Governor during his visit to Sugapa in 2025. Until September 2026, the community admitted that they had not received an official answer regarding the follow-up to these aspirations.

Governor's Visit to Intan Jaya (16–17 September 2026): Governor Nawipa made a working visit to Hitadipa District, Intan Jaya Regency, and promised:

1) The electricity is on 24 hours from December 2026.
2) Improving road and bridge access from Sugapa to Hitadipa.
3) The church's budget support amounted to Rp6 billion.

GPMI-I Response:

GPMI-I rejected the agenda of the governor's visit and demanded the establishment of a Special Humanitarian Committee to investigate the impact of the conflict and alleged human rights violations against civilians in Intan Jaya since 2019.

III. SUMMARY TABLE OF CHRONICLES

A. Conflict Analysis and Peace Movements

Yes	Date	Events	Key Actors/Issues
1	7 Sep 2026	Eight black crosses revoked in Wanam	Merauke's Solidarity, Because of Moyuwend Buako

2	12 Sep 2026	The conflict in Intan Jaya never ends.	GPMI-I, DPRP Central Papua
3	Sep 2026	Papuan conflict shifts to ecological and natural resources issues	BRIN Researcher Adriana Elisabeth
4	24 Sep 2026	Indonesia labels KKB, TPNPB-OPM go international	Papuan diplomat Kristian Griapon
5	2–4 Sep 2026	Papeda Summit 2026 rejects PSN	Civil and Indigenous Communities Coalition
6	18 Sep 2026	Selpius Bobii writes to the Special Committee of DPD RI	West Papua PEPERA Front
7	23 Sep 2026	Kadepa calls for political action	Laurenzus Kadepa
8	26 Sep 2026	YKKMP encourages dialogue to stop violence	Theo Hesegem
9	29 Sep 2026	John NR Gobai urges completion of human rights via KKR	Central Papua DPRP
10	Sep 2026	Amnesty urges end killings of civilians	Usman Hamid
11	Aug 23, 2026	BPKI-KNPB rejects development approach	Hiskia Meage

B. Papuan Government Movement

Yes	Date	Events	Key Actors/Issues
1	4 Sep 2026	Malind indigenous people urge to postpone 135 km road project	Regent of Merauke, Jayapura State Administrative Court
2	8 Sep 2026	Governor targets Kapiraya dispute to be completed in December 2026	Governor Meki Nawipa
3	17 Sep 2026	Central Papua DPRP plans to change OAP regulations	John NR Gobai
4	24 Sep 2026	Meepago Customary Council asks for respect for customary legitimacy	Melkias Keiya, Papuan Customary Council
5	29 Sep 2026	Central Papua Provincial Government Recruits OAP Data Collection Officers	Emanuel Bagou You
6	Sep 2026	A year of aspirations without answers, Intan Jaya bills a promise	GPMI-I, Governor of Central Papua

IV. PATTERN ANALYSIS

Conflict Patterns and Dynamics

1) Shifting Character of Conflict: The Papuan conflict is no longer solely an issue of resistance to the struggle for the political rights of the Papuan people, but has shifted into ecological and natural resource conflicts related to customary lands, PSN, and investment. This can be seen from the 2026 Papeda Summit, the Wanam conflict, and the rejection of the 135 km road in Merauke.
2) Intensification of Civil Movements: Throughout September 2026, there will be a strengthening of civil movements that include:
    - Organizational consolidation (Papeda Summit, GPMI-I, KNPB).
    - Legal advocacy (PTUN lawsuit, insistence of the KKR and the Human Rights Court).
    - A call for dialogue and peace (YKKMP, Amnesty International, John NR Gobai).

3) Government Dynamics: The Central Papua Provincial Government has shown significant activity in terms of:
    - Settlement of customary boundary disputes (Kapiraya).
    - OAP data collection for targeted policies.
    - The recognition of traditional leadership is still reaping controversy.
4) Tensions between Development and Indigenous Rights: National Strategic Projects (NPPs) continue to be a major source of conflict, with indigenous peoples in Merauke, Intan Jaya, and other areas rejecting development that is deemed to be depriving them of their land and living space.

CHAPTER IX.
INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT MOVEMENT IN INDONESIA

I. NATIONAL ISSUES IN INDONESIA

1. On August 13, 2026 – Mass Poisoning of MBG Program in Karo

A total of 361 students from five schools in Karo Regency, North Sumatra, experienced poisoning after eating the Free Nutritious Meal Program (MBG) menu. The students came from SMA Negeri 1 Berastagi, SMA Private Bersama, SMK Private Bersama, SMP Negeri 3 Kabanjahe, and Private Junior High School Bersama. They consumed food from the kitchen of the Karo Berastagi Sempajaya Nutrition Fulfillment Service Unit (SPPG) located at the Kodim 0205/Tanah Karo Headquarters, with a menu of rice, cabbage, carrots, and fish dencis sauce.

Development:

- On September 9, 2026: A student of the Berastagi Private Vocational School named Febiola Purba (16) is still experiencing seizures, vomiting, and memory disorders. The family asked for the results of the hospital examination to be opened. The Karo Health Office said that the results of the EEG examination were normal.
- On September 14, 2026: Dozens of students of SMK Negeri 1 Merdeka reportedly experienced health complaints after eating MBG, with 35 students undergoing treatment at Amanda Berastagi Hospital.

2. On September 14, 2026 – Indonesia's Academic Freedom Declines 56%

The V-Dem Institute released a global academic freedom index that shows Indonesia's score has declined by about 56% in the past decade, from 0.74 in 2015 to 0.33 in 2025. Indonesia is among the 30 countries with the largest decline in academic freedom.

Experts assess that this decline is driven by political intervention, administrative burden, and its rampant *Self-censorship*. National accreditation obligations, international ranking demands, and functional promotion requirements burden lecturers, thereby reducing academic freedom.

3. On September 17, 2026 – the House of Representatives Approves the BGN Budget of IDR 240.21 Trillion

Commission IX of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia officially approved the Budget Allocation Ceiling of the National Nutrition Agency (BGN) for the 2027 Fiscal Year of IDR 240.21 trillion. This decision was taken in a Hearing Meeting (RDP) attended by the leaders of Commission IX of the House of Representatives together with the Head of BGN and the Head of BPOM.

The budget allocation is divided into the national nutrition fulfillment program of IDR 232.87 trillion and the management support program of IDR 7.32 trillion. The largest portion of the budget is allocated to the Deputy for Supply and Distribution which reaches more than IDR 232.5 trillion. The House of Representatives also approved the BPOM Budget Allocation Ceiling for the 2027 Fiscal Year of IDR 1.93 trillion.

This decision was taken after Finance Minister Purbaya was removed from his position. Previously, Purbaya planned to cut the MBG budget to below Rp200 trillion through efficiency and the use of technology.

II. THE ISSUE OF THE "RULE OF LAW" AND DEMOCRACY IN INDONESIA

1. On September 5, 2026 – The Sentence of the Perpetrator of the Acid Attack against Andrie Yunus Reduced

The Court of Military Appeal decided to reduce the sentences of four members of military intelligence who were proven to have committed acid attacks against Kontras activist, Andrie Yunus. The sentences of Second Sergeant Edi Sudarko were cut from 3 years to 2.5 years in prison, and First Lieutenant Budhi Hariyanto Widhi from 2.5 years to 2 years. Captain Nandala Dwi Prasetya was sentenced to 2 years, while First Lieutenant Sami Lakka received 1.5 years in prison.

The appeals court also overturned the dismissal from military service for the two defendants. The verdict drew criticism from activists who saw the lenient sentences as evidence of impunity in military courts.

2. On September 11, 2026 – Ministry of Home Affairs Denies the Issue of Redefining Indigenous Papuans

The Ministry of Home Affairs (MoH) emphasized that the information regarding the plan to redefine the Indigenous Papuans (OAP) is a hoax. Deputy Minister of Home Affairs Rebekah Haluk confirmed that there are no plans by the Ministry of Home Affairs to prepare or change the definition of OAP. The definition of OAP is legally formally regulated in Article 1 letter t of Law Number 21 of 2001 concerning Special Autonomy for Papua Province, which remains the same to this day.

Rebekah also highlighted the formation of opinions directed as if there were differences or conflicts between ministries regarding the definition of OAP, and emphasized that the narrative is not true.

3. On September 14, 2026 – Minister of Home Affairs Straightens the Definition of Indigenous Papuans

The Minister of Home Affairs straightened out the polemic regarding the definition of OAP by stating that there are various opinions in the community: some argue that OAP must have a native Papuan father and mother, some consider it enough for a father or mother to be a native Papuan, and some interpret a child who is adopted as a traditional child to be included in the definition. However, the official definition still refers to the Papuan Special Autonomy Law for the Melanesian race.

4. On August 31, 2026 – Gus Kikin Elected as Chairman of PBNU 2026–2031

KH Abdul Hakim Mahfudz (Gus Kikin) was elected as the Chairman of the Executive Board of Nahdlatul Ulama (PBNU) for the period 2026–2031 in the 35th Congress of NU. KH Miftachul Akhyar was appointed as Rais Aam. The congress was officially closed by President Prabowo Subianto at the Bahrul Ulum Tambakberas Islamic Boarding School, Jombang.

III. PAPUAN POLITICAL AND POLICY ISSUES IN WEST PAPUA

1. On September 10, 2026 – Open Letter of the Mountainous Papua MRP to President Prabowo

Benny Mawel, Deputy Chairman II of the Papuan People's Assembly (MRP) of Mountainous Papua, delivered an open letter to President Prabowo Subianto. The letter highlighted the absence of the Mountainous Papua MRP from the meeting of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Directorate General of Regional Autonomy, on September 10-11, 2026 with the agenda "Definition and Meaning of Indigenous Papuans" in Jakarta.

The MRP was unable to attend the meeting because the Provincial Government of Mountainous Papua did not allocate funds for the implementation of MRP's duties in the main DPA for the 2026 Fiscal Year. The MRP expressed disappointment and regret that "others will define about us indigenous Papuans, our people, and our identity as Indigenous Papuans without the involvement of institutions tasked with fighting for the rights of Indigenous Papuans".

2. On September 20, 2026 – TNI Commander Calls for Cross-Sector Collaboration to Handle the Papua Conflict

TNI Commander General Agus Subiyanto called for comprehensive collaboration between the military, ministries, government agencies, and local governments to address conflicts and security challenges in Papua. "I believe that resolving the situation in Papua cannot be done by the TNI alone; all must collaborate – local governments and ministries," Agus said in Jakarta.

This statement follows recent security incidents, including the death of commercial transport driver Aris Sanda in the Papua Highlands. The TNI Habema identified armed groups affiliated with the OPM—specifically Kodap III Ndugama—as the perpetrators of the attack.

IV. ISSUES OF DEMOCRACY AND THE TNI/POLRI MOVEMENT IN INDONESIA AND WEST PAPUA

1. On October 5, 2026 – President Prabowo Inaugurates 6 New Kodams and 204 Military Units

President Prabowo Subianto inaugurated 204 new military units, including six new Military Regional Commands (Kodam), at the commemoration ceremony of the TNI's 81st Anniversary at the TNI Headquarters, Jakarta. The new Kodam includes:

Kodam	Region
Kodam XXV/Mahmud Riayat Syah	Riau Islands
Kodam XXVI/Mataram	Special Region of Yogyakarta
Kodam XXVII/Sobe Sonbai	East Nusa Tenggara
Kodam XXVIII/Moloku Kie Raha	North Maluku
Kodam XXIX/Mambruk	Central Papua
Kodam XXX/Rinambora	West Nusa Tenggara

In addition, the Indonesian Army also formed 30 development territorial infantry brigades, 150 development territorial infantry battalions, and three combat support battalions. The Indonesian Navy added four new units in the Marine Corps (one brigade and four battalions), while the Indonesian Air Force added 10 new units.

V. INTERNATIONAL LAW AND DIPLOMACY ISSUES REGARDING WEST PAPUA

1. On September 3, 2026 – Melanesian State Will Review Indonesia's Status at the MSG

Melanesian countries threatened to review Indonesia's membership status in the Melanesian Spearhead Group (MSG) if it did not facilitate the visit of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights to West Papua. They urged continued engagement with Indonesia to facilitate access at the end of Indonesia's term as President of the UN Human Rights Council on December 31, 2026.

2. On September 7–8, 2026 – KNPB Urges Indonesia to Fulfill the Promise of a UN Visit

The Indonesian government stated that the visit of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights to West Papua was "on track". However, the West Papua National Committee (KNPB) questioned the statement and urged Indonesia to "put words into action" with clear dates, genuine access, and meaningful engagement.

3. On September 26, 2026 – The House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia Condemns the Statement of the Prime Minister of the Solomon Islands at the United Nations

Deputy Chairman of Commission I of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia, Sukamta, strongly condemned the biased narrative of the Solomon Islands Prime Minister's speech, Matthew Cooper Wale, at the 81st UN General Assembly which cornered the enforcement of human rights in Papua. "Commission I of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia firmly rejects and does not tolerate any form of biased narrative conveyed by the Prime Minister of the Solomon Islands regarding Indonesia's sovereign territory," he said.

Member of Commission I of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia, Abraham Sridjaja (Golkar Faction), also highlighted PM Solomon's statement and questioned the source of the accusations submitted without verification. Chairman of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia, Syahrul Aidi Maazat, assessed that the raising of the issue of West Papua in the UN forum has the potential to muddy Indonesia's relations with Pacific countries and ignore the principle of respect for state sovereignty.

4. On September 28, 2026 – Indonesia Rejects Allegations of Systematic Human Rights Violations at the UN

Indonesia used the right of reply in the 81st UN General Assembly General Debate to reject unilateral allegations of alleged systematic human rights violations in Papua. Indonesia affirms that any credible allegations of human rights violations are dealt with seriously through national institutions and legal mechanisms, including Komnas HAM.

The Indonesian government also revealed the fact on the ground that the narrative that is circulating often ignores the whole situation, and emphasizes the importance of looking at the security and development challenges in Papua comprehensively.

5. On September 29, 2026 – Indonesia Emphasizes Third Countries Cannot Force UN Visit

Indonesia emphasized that a third country could not force a UN verification visit to Papua. This statement was delivered following the insistence of the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu that Indonesia allow the UN to verify alleged human rights violations in West Papua.

The Indonesian government emphasized that the arrangements for the visit must be mutually agreed upon by the host country and the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, in accordance with standard practice, without diktat from other countries or regional organizations.

VI. CHRONICLE SUMMARY TABLE

Yes	Date	Categories	Events	Key Actors/Issues
1	Aug 13, 2026	National	Mass poisoning of MBG in Karo	361 students; SPPG Kodim 0205
2	Aug 31, 2026	Democracy	35th Congress of NU	Gus Kikin elected Chairman of PBNU
3	3 Sep 2026	Diplomacy	MSG to review Indonesia's status	UN Human Rights Visit
4	5 Sep 2026	Law	Sentence of acid attack perpetrator Andrie Yunus reduced	Military Appeals Court
5	7–8 Sep 2026	Diplomacy	KNPB urges the realization of UN visit	"Put words into action"
6	10 Sep 2026	Papua	Open letter from MRP Papua Mountains	OAP definition meeting absences
7	11 Sep 2026	Law	Ministry of Home Affairs rejects OAP redefinition issue	Hoaxes; Special Autonomy Law remains
8	14 Sep 2026	National	Indonesia's academic freedom declined by 56%	V-Dem Institute
9	14 Sep 2026	Law	Minister of Home Affairs straightens out the definition of OAP	Various opinions in society
10	17 Sep 2026	National	The House of Representatives approves the budget of BGN of Rp240.21 T	Commission IX of the House of Representatives
11	20 Sep 2026	Papua	TNI Commander calls for cross-sector collaboration	Papuan Conflict
12	26 Sep 2026	Diplomacy	The House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia condemns PM Solomon's statement	UN General Assembly
13	28 Sep 2026	Diplomacy	Indonesia rejects systematic human rights allegations	Right of reply at the UN
14	29 Sep 2026	Diplomacy	Indonesia rejects pressure from third countries	UN visit to Papua
15	Oct 5, 2026	Military	Prabowo inaugurates 6 Kodam and 204 units	81st Anniversary of the TNI

VII. PATTERN ANALYSIS

Indonesian Government Policy Pattern

1) Strengthening the military structure: The inauguration of 6 new Kodams and 204 military units shows a significant expansion of the TNI's territorial capacity, with two new Kodams in the Land of Papua (Kodam XXIX/Mambruk in Central Papua).
2) Defensive diplomacy: The Indonesian government has consistently rejected allegations of human rights abuses in Papua through the right of reply at the UN, while insisting that UN visits must be by mutual agreement.

3) The issue of OAP as a crucial point: The polemic on the definition of the indigenous Papuans shows the tension between the central government, the MRP, and local governments regarding the implementation of Special Autonomy.
4) Nutrition policy vs. reality: Although the House of Representatives approved the large budget of the BGN, the case of mass poisoning of MBG in Karo shows the challenges of implementation on the ground.

The Challenge of Democracy

1) Academic freedom: The 56% decline in the V-Dem index indicates the erosion of critical space on Indonesian campuses.
2) Legal impunity: The reduction in the sentence of the perpetrator of the acid attack against activist Andrie Yunus reinforces the perception of impunity in the military judiciary.
3) Collaboration vs. militarization: The TNI Commander's call for cross-sectoral collaboration coincides with a massive military expansion in Papua raises questions about the direction of conflict resolution policy.

CHAPTER X.
DIALOGUE, CHURCH ASSISTANCE, MILITARIZATION, AND DIGITAL CAMPAIGNS

I. DIALOGUE ON PEACE AND DIVERSITY IN THE LAND OF PAPUA

September 17, 2026 – Peace Dialogue and Religious Response in Jayapura

Sociology lecturer and representative of the Papuan Muslim Council, Dr. La Muchtar Unu, said that differences and diversity in the Land of Papua are inevitable that cannot be avoided by any party. This statement was delivered at the event "Peace Dialogue and Response of Religious Ummah to the Dynamics of Humanity in the Land of Papua" in Jayapura City.

According to La Muchtar Unu, biodiversity cannot be directly converted into monoculture crops because it will cause disasters. The same goes for religion and belief. He gave the example of the Patimburak Mosque in Fakfak which was jointly built by Christians, Catholics, and Muslims as a symbol of tolerance with the traditional philosophy of "One Furnace Three Stones".

Key Statements: *"In the land of Papua, which is diverse in ethnicities and cultures, including biodiversity, is a gift and an inevitable necessity for all parties."* — Dr. La Muchtar Unu

Critical Views:

A history lecturer from Cenderawasih University, Dr. Bernarda Meteray, admitted that the conflict in the Land of Papua continues to increase and is never over. He quoted Albert Einstein that peace cannot be maintained by violence, but by understanding. According to him, "violence only delays problems" and "acting with military force only reduces conflicts to eliminate them."

Bernarda also quoted the statement of DPD RI member from Central Papua, Yorrys Raweyai, that until now President Prabowo Subianto has not opened the door to dialogue.

II. GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE CHURCH

On September 8, 2026 – The Parishioners of the Resurrection of Christ Kita Damabagata Received IDR 5 Billion from the Governor of Central Papua

The Governor of Central Papua, Meki Nawipa, SH, made a working visit to Deiyai Regency on Tuesday, September 8, 2026. During the visit, the parishioners of Christ of Our Resurrection (K3) Damabagata, Dean of Tigi, Timika Diocese, received financial assistance of Rp5 billion.

Funding assistance was given to the construction committee of the K3 Damabagata Parish Catholic church in East Tigi District to support the smooth construction process of the house of worship. The person in charge of the Parish, Deacon Francis Doo, expressed his gratitude and said that Governor Meki Nawipa kept his promise last year. The Governor stated that this assistance is his commitment to increase the devotion of priests of faith in the Lord Jesus.

III. BOOK ON MILITARIZATION AND HUMANITARIAN CRISIS IN THE LAND OF PAPUA

In September 2026 – Public Discussion of the Book "Militarization and Humanitarian Crisis in the Land of Papua" in Bali

The Director of JPIC OFM Papua, P. Sandro Rangga OFM, explained that the title of the book "Militarization and Humanitarian Crisis in the Land of Papua" (Seri Memoria Passionis No. 44) was chosen because militarization and humanitarian crises are the themes that appear most in the chronicles. Militarization in this context has a major impact on the humanitarian crisis in Papua, especially related to indigenous peoples in relation to the National Strategic Project (PSN).

Key Data:

Based on the latest data in February 2026, the number of IDPs (Indigenous Displace Persons) in the Land of Papua reached 102,000 people spread across Wamena, Oksibil, Maybrat, Intan Jaya, Puncak Jaya, Nabire, and Timika. This humanitarian crisis forced residents to leave their hometowns for forests or other cities, where many of them died in refugee camps.

Impact of Conflict:

This conflict also paralyzed the public sector, children lost the right to education and health because important facilities such as schools, hospitals, and churches were often occupied by the Indonesian military as military posts, or conversely, burned by the TPNPB.

Panelists' responses:

Dr. Efatha Duarte, a lecturer at Udayana University, responded that this book shows militarization as a problem. She added that the main focus is not only dialogue, but a shared desire to dig from below. "We cannot force Papua to become Jakarta, or Papua to become Bali," she said.

IV. FORMATION OF GIDI HUMANITARIAN TEAM

On September 7, 2026 – GIDI Department of Law and Human Rights Forms and Inaugurates Humanitarian Team

The Department of Law and Human Rights (HAM) of the Evangelical Church in Indonesia (GIDI) officially inaugurated the Humanitarian Team which will work under the coordination of the GIDI Department of Law and Human Rights. The inauguration was carried out by the Secretary General of the Central Management Board (Secretary General of BPP) GIDI on Monday, September 7, 2026.

The Head of the Department of Law and Human Rights of GIDI, Rev. Jimmy Koirewoa, stated that the formation of the Humanitarian Team is part of the church's commitment to be present in the community, especially for those who face humanitarian problems.

Duties and Scope of Work:

1) Responding to various situations that require attention and help, including communities affected **by conflicts, natural disasters, and other social problems**.
2) Monitoring **conditions in the field**, identifying community needs, and seeking humanitarian assistance.

3) Assistance can be in the form of **foodstuffs, basic necessities, medical services**, or other forms of humanitarian assistance.

Service Principle:
"The ministry will prioritize the principles of humanity, care, service, and respect for the dignity of every human being." — Rev. Jimmy Koirewoa

V. DIGITAL CAMPAIGN AGAINST KOTEKA WENDA

On May 27, 2026 – Papuan Activist Victim of Fake AI Video

Koteka Wenda, the daughter of Benny Wenda, revealed that fake AI-generated video footage of her and her words had been used to spread disinformation on social media. The Instagram Reel video was created by an Indonesian nationalist account and features Koteka as if speaking out against a documentary about land grabbing and human rights abuses in Papua.

Koteka Wenda's statement:
"This video is very worrying, because to the untrained eye, it is as if I am speaking against human rights, or at least against the dissemination of important documentaries such as the Pig Festival."

He called this phenomenon "digital colonialism" — a new form of colonial tactics to oppress Papuans. According to him, AI is being used to spread political disinformation targeting Papuan voices and indigenous activists.

Response:

Koteka Wenda appealed to social media users to always be critical and check the source of posts. He also called for social media platforms to take responsibility by encouraging transparency and accountability.

On September 3, 2026 – Papuan Leaders Appeal to the Community Not to Be Influenced by ULMWP Narrative

A number of pro-Indonesian militia leaders from West Papua appealed to the public not to be easily influenced by the narrative conveyed by the ULMWP group, following the plan to hold a reconciliation ceremony in Port Vila, Vanuatu, in November 2026. The agenda is said to be related to the International Parliament for West Papua (IPWP) meeting.

Figures Who Delivered the Appeal:

1) Max Abner Ohee (Papuan youth leader): Emphasized that Papua's status in the Republic of Indonesia is valid and final based on UN Resolution No. 25/24. He assessed that the Papuan people have broader interests, especially related to development, education, welfare, and the future of the younger generation.
2) Ondofolo Yanto Eluay (Papuan figure): Highlighting the use of human rights issues in the developing narrative. He is of the view that "the issues of human rights violations in Papua are propaganda played by the ULMWP group and its sympathizers to deceive the Papuan people".
3) Herman Yoku (Keerom traditional leader): Inviting all parties to pay attention to education and programs to improve the quality of the Papuan young generation.

VI. CHRONICLE SUMMARY TABLE

Yes	Date	Categories	Events	Key Actors/Issues
1	May 27, 2026	Digital Campaigns	Fake AI video targets Koteka Wenda	Indonesian nationalist accounts; "digital colonialism"
2	3 Sep 2026	NGO Criticism	Article "The Rat Trap is called NGOs"	Waninggap Anim; NGOmobilization movement
3	3 Sep 2026	ULMWP Campaign	Papuan Leaders Urge to Beware of ULMWP Narrative	Max Ohee, Yanto Eluay, Herman Yoku
4	7 Sep 2026	Church	GIDI appoints Humanitarian Team	Rev. Jimmy Koirewoa
5	8 Sep 2026	Church Help	K3 Damabagata Parish receives IDR 5 billion	Governor Meki Nawipa
6	17 Sep 2026	Dialogue	Peace Dialogue and Religious Response	Dr. La Muchtar Unu, Dr. Bernarda Meteray
7	Sep 2026	Militarization	Book discussion "Militarization and Humanitarian Crisis"	S. Sandro Rangga OFM; 102,000 IDP

VIII. PATTERN ANALYSIS

Key Themes

1) Dialogue Vs Militarization: While the government continues to rely on a military approach (as criticized in the JPIC OFM book), religious leaders and academics are calling for dialogue and understanding as a way to resolve the conflict.
2) The Increasingly Active Role of the Church: Churches in the Land of Papua (GIDI, Kingmi, Catholic) are increasingly actively forming humanitarian and legal advocacy teams, indicating a shift from spiritual roles to broader socio-political involvement.
3) Digital Campaigns and Disinformation: The use of AI to create fake videos against Papuan activists shows the escalation of information warfare in the digital space, with the term "digital colonialism" as a new framework for understanding this phenomenon.
4) Internal Criticism of the Movement: The article "The Rat Trap" reflects an internal criticism of the way social movements in Papua are organized, particularly the role of NGOs which are perceived as undermining the autonomy of the people.
5) Government Aid vs. Root Causes: Government financial assistance to churches (such as Rp5 billion for K3 Damabagata Parish) shows a pattern of relationships between the government and religious institutions, which on the one hand strengthen the church's infrastructure but on the other hand do not touch the root of the conflict.

CHAPTER XI. CONCLUSION

The September 2026 Chronicle report describes the increasingly complex and multi-layered situation in the Land of Papua: armed violence, militarization, arbitrary arrests, restrictions on civil space, refugee crises, climate pressures, agrarian conflicts, and ongoing diplomatic tensions. According to the report, civilians are the most affected by both security forces operations and armed group attacks with deaths, gunshot wounds, displacements, and intimidation spread across Yahukimo, Intan Jaya, Maybrat, Jayawijaya, Merauke, Nabire, and other areas. The pattern of arbitrary arrests is also prominent: many citizens, activists, students, and minors are detained without warrants or clear legal basis, and then released without charge. This shows the weak legal protection and the high risk of criminalization.

In the economic-political sphere, the report highlights that the conflict is no longer just about separatism, but has shifted to disputes over land, forests, natural resources, and the National Strategic Project (NSP). Indigenous peoples in Merauke, Boven Digoel, Raja Ampat, Sorong, and Siriwo continue to reject projects that threaten customary rights and living space. Deforestation, forest and land fires, oil palm expansion, and the melting of the Carstensz glacier are indicators of a serious ecological crisis. The education and health sectors also face structural problems: delays in scholarships, lack of clean water, poisoning of the MBG program, and limited basic services. Meanwhile, the democratic space is shrinking through the dissolution of peaceful protests, the detention of students, attacks on the Komnas HAM office, and the death sentence of Karel Fatem, which drew protests.

We also noted peace initiatives—calls for dialogue from churches, YKKMP, Amnesty International, and Papuan leaders; the establishment of LBH GIDI; and the strengthening of the role of churches and civil society. However, these initiatives have not been balanced by comprehensive state policies. Instead, the Indonesian government has expanded its military structure, including the establishment of a new Kodam in Papua, and resisted external pressure related to UN human rights visits. At the international level, the issue of Papua has resurfaced in the MSG, PIF, and the United Nations, with the threat of a review of Indonesia's status at the MSG if access to human rights is not opened. Overall, the report assesses that the root of the conflict is unclear political status, past human rights violations, marginalization of OAPs, and agrarian injustices, while ongoing security and development approaches have only exacerbated tensions.

SOURCE LIST:

1) Suara Papua (23/09/2026) — Against Forgetfulness: 7 Years of Victims of Racism in the Murder of Ason Mujijau and 3 Friends at the Jayapura Expo
2) Suara Papua (23/09/2026) — Shooting in Samboga: Church Calls for Protecting Civilians, Opening Humanitarian Access and Independent Investigation
3) Jubi.id (28/09/2026) — Maybrat resident allegedly tortured at Marine post
4) Suara Papua (09/09/2026) — Komnas Perempuan RI's Ultimatum Mass: Don't Just Record Blood in the Land of Papua!
5) Human Rights Monitor (September 2026) — Military intimidation in Biak
6) Suara Papua (19/09/2026) — The Latest Data on Deaths in the Land of Papua Reveals a Grim Situation

7) Suara Papua (17/09/2026) — Amnesty Urges Stop the Killing of Civilians in the Land of Papua
8) Jamestown Foundation (September 2026) — TPNPB Expands West Papuan Insurgency to Foreign Targets
9) Fides News Agency (15/09/2026) — Three Christian civilians killed in Papua
10) Suara Papua (12/09/2026) — Raising Humanitarian Funds, FNMPP Demands PBD Police to Reveal the Perpetrators of the Shooting in Maybrat
11) Suara Papua (09/09/2026) — Community-Based Violence, Women's Dignity, and Ways Out
12) Suara Papua (09/09/2026) — TPNPB Clarifies the Issue of Hostage Taking of 10 People in Jila
13) The Star (15/09/2026) — One hostage escape, another dies a month after rebels abducted nine
14) Antara News (09/09/2026) — Suspected Molotov thrown at Papua Human Rights office
15) Jubi.id (16/09/2026) — TPNPB Kodap Ndugama claims responsibility for fatal shooting
16) Human Rights Monitor (August 2026) — Police officer charged following fatal shooting of civilian in Timika
17) Suara Papua (08/09/2026) — Leonardo Konorop Dies, Three Police Officers Secured
18) Suara Papua (04/09/2026) — 135 KM Road Questioned, Customary Land Becomes a Field of Resistance
19) Suara Papua (04/09/2026) — PKH Task Force Board in Siriwo Revoked, Red Cross Stamped
20) Suara Papua (26/08/2026) — Behind the Smoke of Papua: Forest and Land Fires Widen, Palm Oil Corporations Achieve Trillions in Profits
21) Human Rights Monitor — Indigenous Papuan dies following alleged police assault in Merauke
22) Voice of Papua (21/09/2026) — Dogiyai People Beware of El Nino Impact
23) Suara Papua (04/09/2026) — KNPI Urges Mountainous Papua Provincial Government to Declare an El Nino Emergency
24) Suara Papua (04/09/2026) — Drought and Snow Disaster Hit Kuyawage
25) ANTARA (29/09/2026) — TNI identifies OPM figure killed in Intan Jaya clash
26) Human Rights Monitor — Conflicting accounts surround killing of four indigenous Papuans
27) ANTARA (25/09/2026) — TNI reports four OPM members killed in Central Papua clash
28) Suara Papua (23/09/2026) — Nduga was attacked by two warplanes
29) Suara Papua (22/09/2026) — HRD Reports Six Civilians Killed in Yahukimo
30) Human Rights Monitor — Security forces open fire at a group of indigenous Papuans in Yahukimo
31) SBS Indonesian — Civilians Killed in Violence Linked to the Free Papua Movement
32) ANTARA (16/09/2026) — Separatists behind murder of driver in Highland Papua
33) Human Rights Monitor — Six Papuans arbitrarily detained and one civilian shot in Dekai
34) NIT (09/09/2026) — West Papua National Liberation Army soldiers killed
35) Jubi (10/09/2026) — TPNPB claims responsibility for shooting in Jayawijaya
36) Detik Papua — Police Investigate Shooting of 3 Agriculture Service Employees in Muliama
37) UCA News (10/09/2026) — Three Christians killed in ambush in Indonesia's Papua
38) ANTARA (09/09/2026) — Three agriculture workers shot in Highland Papua
39) Human Rights Monitor — Three indigenous Papuans injured in alleged military shooting in Maybrat

40) Suara Papua (04/09/2026) — PBD Police Urged to Reveal the Owner of 26 Bullet Casings
41) Jubi (03/09/2026) — TPNPB Yahukimo command declares national mourning
42) ANTARA (04/09/2026) — Police probe shooting of Freeport Indonesia mining convoy
43) Suara Papua (30/08/2026) — TPNPB Admits to Shooting Dead Four Marines on the Blue River of Yahukimo
44) Human Rights Monitor — Death sentence against Karel Fatem prompts protests and demands for protection at Sorong Prison
45) JPIC OFM Papua — Amperamada Papua Submits Motion of No Confidence After Malind Indigenous People's Lawsuit Rejected
46) Suara Papua (23/09/2026) — Regarding the Wanam-Muting Road Lawsuit, AMPERAMADA Accuses the PTUN of Being Unfair
47) Suara Papua (21/09/2026) — Jayapura State Administrative Court Rejects Lawsuit for Decree on the 135 Km Road Project for Malind Customary Forest
48) Jubi (14/09/2026) — Papua Special Committee to use political powers to investigate Maybrat shooting
49) Jubi (11/09/2026) — Police identify suspects in deadly Jayawijaya shooting
50) Suara Papua (10/09/2026) — Papuan Human Rights Activists and Journalists Terrorized by Molotov Cocktails, Coalition Urges National Police Chief to Act
51) Human Rights Monitor (30/09/2026) — Police disperse peaceful USTJ Student Protest in Jayapura with tear gas
52) Suara Papua (30/09/2026) — Morning Star Flies on the USTJ Campus, Police Shoot Tear Gas
53) Jubi (15/09/2026) — Jayapura Police: 78 students detained during protest released
54) Human Rights Monitor (11/08/2026) — Officers forcefully disperse KNPB activists during protest preparations
55) Human Rights Monitor (28/07/2026) — Police officers detain 31 KNPB activists during leaflet distribution in Sentani
56) Human Rights Monitor (15/08/2026) — Police crackdown on KNPB demonstrations in Jayapura leaves at least 15 protesters injured
57) Suara Papua (09/09/2026) — Komnas HAM Papua Terrorized, Office Stoned with Molotov Bomb
58) UCA News (09/09/2026) — Firebomb targeting rights body office raises alarm in Indonesia's Papua
59) Jubi (28/09/2026) — The Legal and Human Rights Department of the Evangelical Church in Indonesia launches legal aid institute
60) Suara Papua (17/09/2026) — SPWP Wamena Rejects MBG, Urges Grati Education
61) Suara Papua (29/09/2026) — SMPRPB Highlights Humanitarian Crisis and Pegunungan Bintang Scholarship
62) Suara Papua (12/09/2026) — Tolikara Students Evicted from Rented
63) Suara Papua (08/09/2026) — Final Study Assistance of IDR 20 Billion
64) Suara Papua (29/09/2026) — The Struggle of Maria Butu
65) Suara Papua (24/09/2026) — Indonesia Labels KKB, TPNPB-OPM Go International as Armed Combatants
66) Suara Papua (12/09/2026)-The Intan Jaya Conflict Is Not Over, This is the Demand of GPMI-I

67) Suara Papua (07/09/2026) — Eight Black Crosses Revoked, Wanam Conflict Heats Up
68) Jubi.id (23/09/2026) — Kadepa calls for political action to address Papua's problems
69) Harianesia (19/09/2026) — Selpius Bobii Surati Special Committee on Papua DPD RI
70) Suara Papua (27/09/2026) — YKKMP Encourages Dialogue to Stop Violence
71) Suara Papua (29/09/2026) — John NR Gobai Urges Settlement of Papuan Human Rights Cases through the KKR and the Human Rights Court
72) iNews Sorong (04/09/2026) — Civil Society Coalition Rejects PSN in Tanah Papua
73) SatukanIndonesia (28/09/2026) — Separatist Conflict to Ecology and Natural Resources in the Land of Papua
74) Tribunmanado (23/08/2026) — From Manado, KNPB Rejects the Designation of Papua as a Martial Emergency Zone
75) Suara Papua (04/09/2026) — Malind Indigenous People Urge Merauke Regent to Postpone 135 Km Road Project
76) Suara Papua (29/09/2026) — Central Papua Provincial Government Ready to Recruit OAP Data Collection Officers
77) ANTARA (08/09/2026) — The Governor targets the Kapiraya boundary dispute to be completed this year
78) Suara Papua (17/09/2026) — Central Papua DPRP Plans to Change OAP Regulation
79) iNews.id (23/09/2026) — After the removal of Purbaya, the House of Representatives Approved to Disburse a Jumbo Budget of IDR 240 Trillion for BGN
80) The Conversation (14/09/2026) — Down 56%, what do experts say about academic freedom scores in Indonesia?
81) Kompas.id (09/09/2026) — Family Says Febiola Still Has Seizures and Vomits
82) Suara Papua (10/09/2026) — Letter from the Mountainous Papua MRP to President Prabowo
83) ANTARA (11/09/2026) — The Ministry of Home Affairs emphasizes the redefinition of OAP as a hoax
84) ANTARA (14/09/2026) — The Minister of Home Affairs straightens out the definition of indigenous Papuans
85) ANTARA (05/09/2026) — Govt suggests cassation appeal over an activist's acid attack case
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87) ANTARA (26/09/2026) — Deputy of Commission I criticizes PM Solomon's speech on the enforcement of Papuan human rights
88) ANTARA (29/09/2026) — Indonesia rejects allegations of alleged systematic human rights violations in Papua
89) ANTARA (19/09/2026) — Indonesia to inaugurate five new Army region commands on Oct. 5
90) ANTARA (06/10/2026) — Indonesian Army expands territorial reach with six new commands
91) ANTARA (20/09/2026) — TNI Chief urges inter-agency collaboration to address Papua conflict
92) RNZ (08/09/2026) — West Papuan group urges Jakarta to put words into action on UN visit
93) Jakarta Globe (29/09/2026) — Third Countries Can't Force UN Papua Visit: Indonesia
94) Kompas.id (31/08/2026) — Gus Kikin Elected as General Chair of PBNU 2026-2031
95) Jubi.id (17/09/2026) — Differences and Diversity, Inevitable Inevitability in the Land of Papua

96) Suara Papua (08/09/2026) — K3 Damabagata Parishioners Receive IDR 5 Billion from the Governor of Central Papua
97) JPIC OFM Papua (September 2026) — Book 'Militarization and Humanitarian Crisis in the Land of Papua' Discussed in Bali, Denpasar
98) Suara Papua (09/09/2026) — GIDI Department of Law and Human Rights Forms and Inaugurates Humanitarian Team
99) Asia Pacific Report (27/05/2026) — 'Digital colonisation' – West Papuan activist targeted in fake AI-generated reel
100) Minews.id (03/09/2026) — Papuan Leaders Appeal to the Community Not to Be Influenced by the Narrative of the ULMWP Group
101) Papuansspeak.org (03/09/2026) — The Rat Trap is called NGOs: From Kalimantan, Sumatra and West Papua