

Submission on the List of issues in relation to the second periodic report of Indonesia under the International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)

10 January 2024

I. Introduction

1. This report is a submission of the civil society organisation Human Rights Monitor (HRM) to the UN Committee of Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights ahead of the adoption of the list of issues prior to reporting for Indonesia at its 70th session of the Committee of Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights.
2. HRM is an independent, international non-profit project promoting human rights through documentation and advocacy based in the European Union and active since 2022. It achieves its vision by documenting violations, researching institutional, social, and political contexts that affect rights protection and peace, and sharing the conclusions of evidence-based monitoring work. Locally, in the contexts the HRM monitors, it collaborates closely with civil society organisations, churches, lawyers, human rights defenders, and journalists to verify the information. Internationally, it partners with organisations on conflict and human rights situations, particularly in the context of West Papua¹.

II. Right to just and favourable conditions of work (art. 7)

3. Workers in Indonesia lack labour rights protection, making them vulnerable to unilateral layoffs, even in state-owned companies, mainly in the extractive industries, which are significant tax contributors to the government. This power imbalance hampers the effective enforcement of labour rights under national law.
4. The largest case of unilateral mass layoffs throughout the reporting period occurred at the Indonesian state-owned mining company, PT Freeport Indonesia (PT FI). The Indonesian government is the major shareholder of the company.² In February 2017, the company initiated mass layoffs without any negotiation with the workers' union, to which the company's workers responded by going on strike. The mining company then crushed the strike using non-violent and violent interventions, resulting in multiple human rights violations. Various Indonesian government agencies have tolerated these violations and continue to ignore the rights of workers and affected indigenous communities. Moreover, the government has ignored fundamental principles of free, prior, informed consent (FPIC) by excluding indigenous land rights

¹ The term 'West Papua' in this submission refers to the western half of New Guinea Island, composed of the Indonesian provinces of Papua, Papua Pegunungan, Papua Tengah, Papua Selatan, Papua Barat, and Papua Barat Daya

² In 2017, the major American shareholder Freeport-McMoRan agreed to sell most of its stake in the Indonesian subsidiary, allowing the Indonesian government to purchase 51% of the shares.

holders of the Kamoro and Amnugme tribes from negotiations with PT FI over the extension of Freeport's mining concession until 2041.³

5. PT FI introduced a furlough programme on 26 February 2017, whereby it released its workers from their obligations. The company claimed that the programme is a response to declining profits during ongoing tax negotiations with the Indonesian government without providing tangible proof to support this claim. As a result, approximately 12,000 permanent workers and 20,000 contract workers were laid off, reducing the total number of employees by 10% without any prior notification or negotiations between union representatives (PUK SPSI) and the PT FI management. Employees selected to enter furlough were not given any opportunity to appeal. The consequences of rights violations against those workers have had a significant impact on the lives of the families affected.
6. Following a series of strikes against the programme by workers in early 2017, PT FI was reported to have fired around 8,300 workers participating in the strikes, forcibly evicting them from their homes and denying them access to corporate hospitals and schools.⁴ PT-FI claimed that the strikes were illegal, and thus considered the workers to have 'voluntarily resigned.' Freeport has continued to deny the legality of the strikes by firing the workers, persuading them to resign, or cutting off their wages and benefits.⁵ Indonesian human rights organisations documented at least 33 cases where workers could not afford to pay rent, which in some cases led to eviction. The termination of employment contracts and the associated rights of workers have also harmed their families' right to education.
7. On May 4, 8, and 18, 2017, PT FI sent letters to striking workers, demanding their return to work under the threat that prolonged absence would be considered a voluntary resignation. This act was perceived as intimidation by the workers.
8. On 24 May 2017, workers' membership of the Government Health Insurance BPJS was discontinued by PT FI, as those who had participated in the strikes were considered to have voluntarily resigned. This contravenes Article 21 (1) of Act No. 40 of 2004 on the National Social Security System (BPJS), which provides that health insurance membership shall remain valid for at least six months after the termination of employment. The union representatives reported that at least 15 workers died because they were denied medical care at Freeport-owned hospitals. There have been at least four other cases where the denial of access to health insurance coverage has

³ On 26 August 2017, at a press conference in Jakarta, the former Indonesian Minister for Energy and Mineral Resources, Mr Ignasius Jonan, and the former Minister of Finance, Mrs Sri Mulyani, announced an extension of the mining licences of PT FI until 2041 without involving the affected indigenous land rights holders in the decision-making process. The contract – first signed in 1973 under President Suharto – was supposed to expire in 2021.

⁴ Industri All Union, 11.08.2018, Statement of Industrial solidarity Mission to Indonesia concerning mass firings of strikers by PT Freeport and PT Smelting, p.1, available at https://www.industrial-union.org/sites/default/files/uploads/documents/2017/INDONESIA/industrial_indonesia_mission_statement_11-08-2017.pdf

⁵ Freeport-McMoRan denied the allegations and stated that the company recognises, respects, and promotes human rights. It claimed that all actions taken by PT FI were in accordance with the Indonesian Labour Code, the applicable Collective Labour Agreement (CLA), and the 2015- 2017 Industry Guidelines (IRG), see Freeport-McMoRan, Response Letter dating 28.08.2017

affected members of employees' families during medical treatment, including one resulting in the death of a newborn child.

9. On 19 August 2017, approximately 2,000 striking workers and their family members gathered at Check Point 28 (CP 28), after union representatives had called upon the PT FI management to negotiate the furlough programme and the subsequent lay-offs with the workers' union. During the gathering, at least 100 security personnel from the police mobile brigade and the military approached the location armed with water cannons, rattan batons, and tear gas.⁶ The workers and their families were attacked and beaten. The operation was led directly by the Chief Police of Mimika, Mr Viktor Machboen, accompanied by the local military commander, Infantry Colonel Indarto.
10. Despite a request from the National Social Security Council, responsible for the external oversight of BPJS, to reactivate workers' health insurance membership by September 30, 2017, it remained inactive.
11. After receiving a complaint regarding violations of labour rights, the National Human Rights Commission (Komnas HAM) conducted a series of meetings with the workers' representative, PT FI, and the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration. Komnas HAM concluded that there had been breaches of workers' rights and recommended that PT FI re-employ and compensate all those affected by its furlough programme.
12. Workers also reported these issues to the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration and its local office in Mimika. Initially, government agencies took supportive actions but later facilitated an unlawful agreement between PT FI and a union allegedly controlled by the company, undermining workers' rights and interests.
13. In early July 2020, the Federation of Chemical, Energy, and Mining Workers of the Indonesian Labor Union (FSP KEP SPSI) filed a lawsuit against PT FI and the Indonesian Department of Manpower and Transmigration (Disnakertrans) to the Administrative Court in Jayapura. On July 14, 2020, the court rejected the case, claiming it was beyond its scope. In September, the Timika Branch Office for Chemistry and Mining of the SPKEP SPSI reported that 72 former PT FI labourers and their close relatives had passed away between 2017 and 2020 following the mass layoffs.
14. Laid-off PT FI employees, represented by the Papua Legal Aid Institute (LBH Papua), urged President Joko Widodo (Jokowi) in May 2023 to facilitate negotiations between PT Freeport Indonesia and the 8,300 striking workers. As of January 2024, this request remains unaddressed.

III. Trade union rights (art. 8)

⁶ One of the victims, Pak Haji, was tear-gassed and hit on the left hand by a rubber bullet which embedded in his palm, rendering him unable to move his fingers and resulting in muscle defects. Another victim, Mrs Ansye Lumenta, was pushed off her motorcycle. She was then beaten on the back of her head by a security force officer. Merino, another worker, was arrested and beaten, police officers forcibly cut his hair. Nineteen people were taken to Mimika police station, including Nur, the heavily pregnant wife of an arrested worker. The arrests were conducted without a warrant. They were also subjected to torture and inhumane treatment, including being ordered to perform tip-toe squats and being kicked, beaten, and locked in an isolation room with minimum access to water, air, and light.

15. Trade unions in West Papua face some major challenges in the promotion and protection of labour rights and job security. Major issues are the lack of social security and persistent poverty. These challenges are especially difficult if companies do not follow national legislation on trade unions. Particularly concerning is that the government, through its respective agencies, fails to step in and enforce the law against companies. Throughout the reporting period, human rights defenders in West Papua have reported arbitrary arrest, criminalisation, and torture of union representatives who tried to protect the interests of labourers in line with their mandate.
16. Such cases were once again reported in the context of strikes by workers of PT Freeport Indonesia in response to unilateral mass layoffs by the company (see previous section). The police and military forces repeatedly used excessive force during peaceful protests. Several incidents have taken place involving intimidation and arbitrary arrests, followed by the prosecution of workers and union representatives, as well as violent dispersals of peaceful assemblies by the police and the military, none of which were justifiable under provisions of the covenant and national law. These incidents give the impression that the police and military forces represented PT FI's interests – as would be the case for private security service providers – by attempting to crush the strike and prosecute and prevent union representatives from fulfilling their tasks.⁷

IV. Right to physical and mental health (art. 12)

17. In West Papua, the healthcare system faces unique challenges compared to other parts of Indonesia. Medical facilities in non-urban areas are scarce and poorly accessible, failing to meet international healthcare standards. Outdated equipment and limited medication availability force people to seek medical care in urban areas. Some regencies lack hospitals entirely, and rural health facilities often lack staff, medication, and equipment. Armed conflict, especially in central highlands regencies, has left health centres (Pukesman) and subsidiary health centres (Pukesmas pembantu) abandoned or destroyed. (see photos 2.3 in Annex).
18. The effectiveness of the government's strategy to cope with the deficiencies in the health care system has not yet brought about significant change, particularly for indigenous Papuans, whose majority live in rural areas. Government statistics indicate that the government has made efforts to increase the availability and accessibility of healthcare institutions in West Papua throughout the past years. As of 2021, 20 hospitals were available in the Papua Barat Province⁸, and 52 hospitals were in the

⁷ On 20 August 2017, Satpol PP police unit went to the office of PUK SPSI trade union in Pendidikan Street in the town of Timika. They dispersed several union members gathering in front of the building. They then destroyed several tents around the site. The union camps in Kartini Street and Budi Utomo Street were also deliberately demolished without a written order (Surat Perintah Tugas). After the incident, at least nine people were arrested by the police without a warrant. Three of those arrested (John Yawang, Steven Edward Yawan, and Arnon) were subjected to physical and psychological torture. Most were forced to confess to crimes they had not committed, such as participating in the destruction and arson of properties, sedition, and carrying sharp weapons. They were then detained in Timika Class II Detention Centre. Their cases were transferred to the local prosecution office.

⁸ Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Papua Barat (2023): Papua Barat Dalam Angka 2023, p.151, available at: <https://papuabarot.bps.go.id/publication/2023/02/28/1675aaebd5ba59b4d6e1cdd3/provinsi-papua-barat-dalam-angka-2023.html>

Papua Province⁹. Six regencies in both provinces still do not have any public hospitals at all.¹⁰

19. The low number of hospitals that only exist in urban settlements implies that West Papua's healthcare system heavily relies on other medical institutions. The latest statistics available, dating 2021, indicate a negative trend in the availability of polyclinics, maternity hospitals, Puskesmas, and Puskesmas Pembantu. The statistics also show that the government neither maintained existing maternity hospitals nor built additional ones. There were 12 maternity hospitals available in 2014. As of 2021, only two maternity hospitals were still operating (see table 1.1 in annex).
20. This is particularly concerning as statistics indicate that more than 23% of women in West Papua still must give birth without support from medical staff, resulting in higher health risks for women and children during the prenatal stage and labour (see table 1.2 in annex). According to 2023 Government statistics, more than 50% of the women in three Papuan regencies gave birth without being assisted by health workers¹¹. Maternity hospitals would be particularly useful in regencies where the malnutrition rate among babies remains alarmingly high¹².
21. The statistics indicate that the decrease in medical facilities started in 2019, the year in which the armed conflict in West Papua aggravated significantly (see table 1.1 in annex). This indicates a direct link between the negative impact of the armed conflict on the healthcare system. Health facilities in conflict areas have been abandoned, and medical personnel in remote conflict areas have left their place of assignment.
22. The Indonesian Government has tried to cope with the absence of health services by involving military personnel in the provision of medical services, not only in conflict areas but also in neighbouring regencies, that have not been affected by armed violence (see photos in Annex). This practice is causing fear among many indigenous Papuans and limiting access to health services. Many Papuans have been traumatized over generations because of ongoing security force operations and human rights violations in West Papua.
23. While most statistical figures allow conclusions regarding the availability and accessibility of healthcare facilities, they do not mirror the poor quality and adequacy

⁹ Bada Pusat statistic Provinsi Papua (2023): Papua Dalam Angka 2023, p 212, available at: <https://papua.bps.go.id/publication/2023/02/28/68b848a54207a64d0c42ddb6/provinsi-papua-dalam-angka-2023.html>

¹⁰ As of 2021, the regencies Tambrau, Maybrat, Manokwari Selatan, and Pegunungan Arfak in the Papua Barat Province, as well as the regencies Yalimo and Puncak in the Papua Province do not have a public hospital

¹¹ As of 2021, more than 50% of women in the regencies Tolikara (61.81%), Nduga (53.05%), and Dogiyai (68,88%). No statistical figures on birth attendance without professional birth attendants were available for the regencies Biak Numfor, Paniai, Yahukimo, Sarmi, and Deiyai.

¹² In 2017, the malnutrition rate in the Asmat Regency even reached 52.1%. The cases became known after a measles outbreak caused the deaths of 71 villagers between September 2017 and January 2018. source: Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Papua (2021): Provinsi Papua Dalam Angka 2021, Papua Province in Figures 2021, p. 359, available at: <https://papua.bps.go.id/publication.html?Publikasi%5BtahunJudul%5D=&Publikasi%5BkataKunci%5D=Provinsi+papua+dalam+angka+2021&Publikasi%5BcekJudul%5D=0&yt0=Tampilkan> & Merauke Health Ministry (14.3.2018): Menkes: 71 orang meninggal dalam kasus gizi buruk dan campak di Asmat, available at: <https://kkpmerauke.com/berita-20-menkes-71-orang-meninggal-dalam-kasus-gizi-buruk-dan-campak-di-asmat.html>

of medical services, particularly in the remote areas across West Papua. Government statistics regarding the availability and distribution of medical specialists and general practitioners illustrate that the majority of Puskesmas in the Papua Province do not permanently employ medical specialists. The same statistics for the Papua Barat province show the exact opposite, with no general practitioners working in Puskesmas, only medical specialists (see table 1.3 in the annex). Once again, the government statistics raise concerns regarding the correctness of the figures. Moreover, administrative negligence concerning the payment of salaries¹³ for health workers and medication supply¹⁴ repeatedly resulted in strikes among doctors and the temporary closure of health facilities.

24. The health situation is alarmingly concerning for more than 76,000 indigenous Papuans who remain internally displaced because of the armed conflict in West Papua. Many of the internally displaced persons (IDPs) have been living in a state of limbo without access to proper health services since early 2019.¹⁵ Particularly, women and children are a vulnerable group that must receive special attention from the state. Long distances, expensive transportation costs, and lack of legal documents remain obstacles for the IDPs to access medical treatment. Internally displaced children and the elderly often experience both physical and mental health issues after being cut off from fundamental health services for more years. The Indonesian Government continues to ignore the existence of IDPs in West Papua. They remain without humanitarian access through national and international organisations.
25. Internally displaced children have been reported to show symptoms of malnutrition with enlarged stomachs, thin bodies, and dull skin. many suffer from prolonged acute respiratory and dermatological problems. Some internally displaced pregnant women and the elderly are similarly affected by the lack of access to health facilities. This situation has led to an increased mortality rate among IDPs across West Papua.

V. Right to education (arts. 13–14)

26. West Papua is facing an education crisis. This crisis is only partially visible in the education statistics. Government statistics indicate that the government has employed more teachers and increased the availability of educational facilities on all education levels over the past years. This was a major step in pushing down the pupil-teacher ratio (PTR), which is globally used as an indicator of learning conditions. Civil society observers are sceptical about this progress as the government figures appear not to be reliable, showing sudden significant fluctuations in the primary education level for 2023 of almost 100% increase.¹⁶

¹³ The Nduga Regional General Hospital (RSUD) and the Kenyam Health Centre (Puskesmas) reportedly [ceased operations due to the non-payment of health workers for five months](#)

¹⁴ Maladministration reportedly caused [a shortage in medicines in the only public hospital in Waghete](#), Deiyai Regency, in December 2023. Human rights defenders claimed that the medication shortage could have been prevented if the hospital had coordinated the purchase of new medication with the local health department.

¹⁵ Human Rights Monitor (6.10.2023): IDP Update, October 2023: recent displacement in Yahukimo, Pegunungan Bintang and Fakfak Regencies, available at: <https://humanrightsmonitor.org/news/idp-update-october-2023-recent-displacement-in-yahukimo-pegunungan-bintang-and-fakfak-regencies/>

¹⁶ See figures marked in red in education statistics table in annex to this submission.

27. High absence rates and low education standards of teachers remain persistent and hamper the provision of feasible education standards. There is no efficient system in place to monitor the teacher's presence in remote areas. Moreover, many teachers in West Papua still allow students to proceed to the next education level, although they fall short of the national education standards set by the Indonesian Education Department. Besides, many school facilities – even those in urban areas across West Papua – are in devastating condition.
28. The literacy rates (LR) figures are an indication of the government's failures in the Papuan education system throughout the past 30 years. In particular, the Papua Province has by far the highest illiteracy rate in Indonesia. By 2023, 96,53 % of the Indonesian population above the age of 15 years were literate. The LR of 97.84% in the Papua Barat Province for the same years and age segment is above the average LR in Indonesia. The situation in the Papua Province is far from that. According to the Indonesian Centre for Statistics, only 84.22 per cent of Papua's population is literate.¹⁷ The situation is particularly concerning for people living in rural areas, where the population is mostly composed of indigenous Papuans.
29. NGOs and indigenous groups in West Papua have repeatedly emphasized the necessity of a contextual curriculum that takes West Papua's cultural diversity into account over the past years. Such a curriculum would be an essential help to preserve indigenous knowledge, cultural practices, and tribal languages. In 2017, President Joko Widodo issued Presidential Decree No 9/2017 on the Acceleration of Development in the provinces of Papua and Papua Barat, which contains instructions for the minister for culture and education to implement a contextual curriculum. First textbooks for the subjects Mathematics and Bahasa Indonesia are available online for grades 1 to 3.¹⁸ While the books are a first step in the right direction, the curriculum has not yet been introduced for all parts of West Papua.
30. Concerning is the education situation in conflict areas such as the regencies Pegunungan Bintang, Yahukimo, Puncak, Nduga, Maybrat, and Intan Jaya, where more than 76,000 indigenous Papuans remain internally displaced as of October 2023¹⁹, including women, elderly and children.
31. Most primary schools in conflict areas have been abandoned (see photos 2.3 in annex), and teachers, as well as people, have left the conflict areas in fear of armed violence. The armed conflict is also affecting the education situation in neighbouring regencies that have not been affected by armed violence. In the central highlands, military members are reportedly visiting schools and becoming educators in public facilities (see photos 2.2 in Annex). This government-driven practice is highly concerning²⁰, as

¹⁷ Badan Pusat Statistik (March 2023): Angka Melek Huruf Penduduk Berumur 15 Tahun Ke Atas Menurut Provinsi (Persen), 2023, available at: <https://www.bps.go.id/id/statistics-table/2/MTQ1OCMy/angka-melek-huruf-penduduk-berumur-15-tahun-ke-atas-menurut-provinsi.html>

¹⁸ Buku Paket Kontekstual Papua, available at: <http://www.bukupaketkontekstualpapua.com/download.html>

¹⁹ Human Rights Monitor (6.10.2023): IDP Update, October 2023: recent displacement in Yahukimo, Pegunungan Bintang and Fakfak Regencies, available at: <https://humanrightsmonitor.org/news/idp-update-october-2023-recent-displacement-in-yahukimo-pegunungan-bintang-and-fakfak-regencies/>

²⁰ In November 2021, the coordinating minister for political, legal, and security affairs, Mahfud MD, declared a new security force approach in West Papua, which implied that military members should directly engage in community matters, participating in education, health, and infrastructural services in conflict-affected areas.

many indigenous children in West Papua are afraid of the military. They have been traumatized over generations by the history of human rights violations for more than 50 years.

32. Many IDPs have fled to the urban settlements in other regencies which have not been affected by the conflict. However, the living conditions in the overcrowded shelters are an additional challenge to most internally displaced children. Many shelters are not supplied with electricity, and the parents do not have the financial means to afford basic school necessities. The presence of these children also poses challenges to their new schools. Some children have been traumatized after they were forced to flee their villages. The growing number of students in classrooms has inevitable consequences for the teaching and learning process at these schools. Government agencies in West Papua appear to ignore the educational challenges experienced by IDPs and their children.
33. The condition of education services in the Greater East Aifat and South Aifat areas in the Maybrat Regency is particularly alarming. At least ten elementary schools and one junior high school in Maybrat have been abandoned. Several school buildings, such as the YPPK FAAN Kahrio Elementary School in the Faan Village (see photos 2.1 in annex), the YPPK Michael Elementary School in the Kamat Village, and the YPPK Elementary School in the Ayata Village, as well as a junior high school building in the Aifat Timur Tengah District, have been used as temporary TNI and Police Mobile Brigade (Brimob) posts.

VI. Recommendations

We recommend to the Indonesian government through its respective agencies to:

- Facilitate negotiations between PT Freeport Indonesia and the workers' union to reemploy and compensate employees who have been unilaterally dismissed for exercising their right to strike;
- Immediately allow humanitarian access to IDPs in West Papua for national and international humanitarian organisations;
- Immediately stop the provision and supervision of health and education services in West Papua by members of the military, as this prevents traumatised patients from accessing health services;
- Immediately engage in a constructive peace dialogue with the West Papua movement, including its armed wing, to find a sustainable solution to the armed conflict and allow IDPs, as well as health workers and teachers, to return to the conflict areas.

Annexe

1. Statistics

1.1 Combined table on health facilities for the provinces Papua and Papua Barat based on the data published by the Provincial Statistical Centres BPS Papua and BPS Papua Barat²¹ between 2014 and 2023

Papua Province	2014	2018	2019	2020	2021
Hospitals	43	41	46	45	52
Maternity Hospitals	10	1	2	1	2
Polyclinics	154	115	109	95	83
Health Centres (Puskesmas)	386	422	439	450	447
Subsidiary Healths Centres (Puskesmas Pembantu)	983	1.146	1.088	1.146	1.041
Papua Barat Province					
Hospitals	14	16	16	19	20
Maternity Hospitals	2	0	0	0	0
Polyclinics	30	29	28	32	25
Health Centres (Puskesmas)	144	177	182	196	179
Subsidiary Healths Centres (Puskesmas Pembantu)	434	495	427	419	402
West Papua					
Hospitals	57	57	62	64	72
Maternity Hospitals	12	1	2	1	2
Polyclinics	184	144	137	127	108
Health Centres (Puskesmas)	530	599	621	646	626
Subsidiary Healths Centres (Puskesmas Pembantu)	1.417	1.641	1.709	1.792	1.667

1.2 Combined table on birth attendance for the provinces Papua and Papua Barat based on the data published by the Provincial Statistical Centres BPS Papua and BPS Papua Barat²² between 2014 and 2023

Birth attended by (in %):	2018	2019	2020	2021
Papua Province				
Doctor	18,87	21,17	22,45	20,71
Midwife	38,02	42,51	40,87	46,47
Other medical personnel	16,92	5,73	5,17	5,75
Traditional birth attendant	23,72	13,49	12,57	12,25

²¹ Every year, the BPS Papua and BPS Papua Barat publish annual statistics with the titles 'Papua dalam Angka' and 'Papua Barat Dalam Angka.'. The latest publications of 2022 and 2023 only contained figures as of 2021

²² Every year, the BPS Papua and BPS Papua Barat publish annual statistics with the titles 'Papua dalam Angka' and 'Papua Barat Dalam Angka.'. The latest publications of 2022 and 2023 only contained figures as of 2021

Other or no birth attendance	2,47	15,55	18,94	14,82
West Papua Province				
Doctor	28,31	33,59	33,47	34,24
Midwife	52,76	47,67	47,41	44,33
Other medical personnel	1,55	12,90	1,89	1,95
Traditional birth attendant	10,36	5,55	10,72	13,08
Other or no birth attendance	7,02	0,28	6,51	6,41
West Papua				
Doctor	23,59	27,38	27,96	27,48
Midwife	45,39	45,09	44,14	45,40
Other medical personnel	9,24	9,32	3,53	3,85
Traditional birth attendance	17,04	9,52	11,65	12,67
Other or no birth attendance	4,75	7,92	12,73	10,62

1.3 Number of medical specialists, general practitioners, and dentists by health facilities in the Papua Province in 2021 (left) and the Papua Barat Province in 2022 (right) published by the Provincial Statistical Centres BPS Papua and BPS Papua Barat²³ in 2023.

Tabel 4.2.12 Jumlah Dokter Spesialis, Dokter Umum, dan Dokter Gigi Menurut Sarana Pelayanan Kesehatan di Provinsi Papua, 2021
Number of Medical Specialist, General Practitioners, and Dentists by Health Facilities in Papua Province, 2021

Sarana Pelayanan Kesehatan <i>Health Facilities</i>	Dokter Spesialis <i>Medical Specialist</i>	Dokter Umum <i>General Practitioners</i>	Dokter Gigi <i>Dentists</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Puskesmas/ <i>Public Health Center</i>	9	414	67
Rumah Sakit/ <i>Hospital</i>	340	585	51
Papua	349	999	118

Sumber/Source: Dinas Kesehatan Provinsi Papua/*Health Service of Papua Province*

Tabel 4.2.12 Jumlah Dokter Spesialis, Dokter Umum, dan Dokter Gigi di Provinsi Papua Barat Menurut Sarana Pelayanan Kesehatan, 2022
Number of Medical Specialist, General Practitioners, and Dentists in Papua Barat Province by Health Facilities, 2022

Sarana Pelayanan Kesehatan <i>Health Facilities</i>	Dokter Spesialis <i>Medical Specialist</i>	Dokter Umum <i>General Practitioners</i>	Dokter Gigi <i>Dentists</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Puskesmas/ <i>Public Health Center</i>	264	—	41
Rumah Sakit/ <i>Hospital</i>	274	150	37
Papua Barat	538	150	78

Catatan/Note: ...

Sumber/Source: Dinas Kesehatan Provinsi Papua Barat/*Health Services of Papua Barat Province*

²³ Every year, the BPS Papua and BPS Papua Barat publish annual statistics with the titles 'Papua dalam Angka' and 'Papua Barat Dalam Angka.'

1.4 Combined table on education facilities, students and teachers for the provinces Papua and Papua Barat segregated by based on the data published by the Provincial Statistical Centres BPS Papua and BPS Papua Barat²⁴ between 2013 and 2023.

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023
Total Number of Students in West Papua										
Primary Schools (SD)	522.324	446.905	544.164	445.243	590.656	582.281	578.889	571.380	513.429	1.076.275
Junior High Schools (SMP)	146.575	125.009	158.951	123.823	175.089	173.825	181.921	178.946	193.490	204.476
Senior High Schools (SMA/SMU) / Vocational High Schools (SMK)	104.166	90.578	114.147	92.270	132.557	89.581 46.674	97.256 51.529	97.113 81.305	154.649	154.117
Total Number of Teachers in West Papua										
Primary Schools (SD)	17.984	16.307	24.310	25.181	25.302	23.019	26.111	27.264	28.017	55.318
Junior High Schools (SMP)	7.688	8.811	10.929	11.265	11.655	11.331	12.263	13.046	14.085	15.371
Senior High Schools (SMA/SMU) / Vocational High Schools (SMK)	7.472	8.040	9.830	10.426	10.733	6.501 3.997	6.778 4.116	7.189 6.920	11.198	12.002
Total Number of School Facilities in West Papua										
Primary Schools (SD)	3.180	2.850	3.385	3.253	3.359	3.548	3.657	3.635	3.738	6.388
Junior High Schools (SMP)	796	705	false figures	887	914	971	1.019	1.019	1.083	1.122
Senior High Schools (SMA/SMU) / Vocational High Schools (SMK)	438	362	489	513	536	351 189	360 192	366 311	630	640
Pupil-Teacher Ratio in West Papua										
Primary Schools (SD)	29,04	27,41	22,38	17,68	23,34	25,30	22,17	20,96	18,33	19,46
Junior High Schools (SMP)	19,07	14,19	14,54	10,99	15,02	15,34	14,83	13,72	13,74	13,30
Senior High Schools (SMA/SMU) / Vocational High Schools (SMK)	13,94	11,27	11,61	8,85	12,35	13,78 11,68	14,35 12,52	13,51 11,75	13,81	12,84

²⁴ Every year, the BPS Papua and BPS Papua Barat publish annual statistics with the titles 'Papua dalam Angka' and 'Papua Barat Dalam Angka.'

2. Photos

2.1 The YPPK Kahrio Elementary School in the in Faan Kahrio Village, Maybrat Regency, was turned into a military post



2.2 Military members taking over the provision of healthcare and education services in conflict areas and neighbouring regencies across the central highlands in West Papua



<p>Armed TNI members visit a Junior High school in the Puncak Regency, September 2023</p>	<p>TNI member teaching mathematics in a school in Keerom Regency in September 2023</p>	<p>Armed TNI members visit a Junior High school in the Tolikara Regency, April 2023</p>
		
<p>Military members providing medical treatment in Puncak Jaya Regency, August 2023</p>	<p>Armed military members patrolling the health centre in the Sinak District, Puncak Regency, July 2023</p>	<p>Armed military members supervising the provision of medical services in the Papuan highlands April 2023</p>

2.3 Devastated Health Centre (left & centre) and school (right) in the Suru-Suru District, Yahukimo Regency. The photos were taken in August 2023

