



**Papuans
Behind Bars
Annual
Overview 2023**

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First published in September 2024
by Papuans Behind Bars and TAPOL
papuansbehindbars.org | tapol.org

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The data

In 2023, we recorded a total of 531 political arrests, relating to 530 people, in 81 separate incidents. Of those arrested, 50 were indicted on criminal charges, of whom 18 were prosecuted, convicted and sentenced, with prison sentences ranging from 6 months to 16 years. Of those arrested, 454 were released, or presumed to be released.

Of those indicted, the most commonly used charge was the Emergency Law on possession of firearms and explosives (*Undang-Undang nomor 12 tahun 1951*), with 23 people charged and indicted. Of those 23, 12 were prosecuted and found guilty of this offence. This is a significant increase on previous years. In contrast to this, 11 people were charged and indicted on treason charges. This is a marked reduction in the use of treason charges (which campaigners argue are repressive), compared with the previous year, when the charges were used 24 times. Eleven people were prosecuted in connection with murder or manslaughter. This was mostly in relation to attacks on security forces personnel. Six of the 11 prosecuted were found guilty.

At the end of 2023, 35 of the 531 political arrests were still detained while undergoing legal process, with a further 18 imprisoned following trial, across various locations in Papua. The location of eight detainees was unable to be determined. Four people not in detention remained wanted for arrest. Two Papuan political prisoners died in 2023. Including those arrested in 2021 and 2022, in total, 96 Papuan political detainees were in detention at the end of this year.

Who was arrested?

Of those arrested, 37 were female, 423 were male, and the sex of the remainder could not be determined. Where it was possible to ascertain the age of arrestees, 24 were children or youths, 52 were young adults aged between 18 and 24 years old, and 96 were adults aged 25 to 64. Where it was possible to record their occupations, 55% of those arrested were either activists, students, or both.

Why were they arrested?

The vast majority of political arrests related to specific events which are either political in nature, or have become politicised within the framework of the ongoing struggle for self-determination in West Papua. The largest number of arrests (110) related to demonstrations

campaigning for the release of Viktor Yeimo. A further 176 arrests related to the commemoration of politically significant dates in the West Papuan struggle for self-determination. These included a demonstration supporting the United Liberation Movement for West Papua (ULMWP)'s bid for membership of the Melanesian Spearhead Group (MSG), a fundraising drive for natural disasters in Vanuatu,¹ and December celebrations of Human Rights Day, in which West Papuan students, activists and citizens hoped to call attention to human rights abuses and violations in West Papua. There were 41 arrests relating to armed clashes and/or attacks on security forces posts, and 39 arrests relating to affiliation with the peaceful political protest group the West Papua National Committee (*Komite Nasional Papua Barat*, KNPB). There were also 12 arrests across eight separate incidents relating to alleged possession or smuggling of weapons or ammunition, or alleged membership of an armed group.

¹ It is possible that the intention of this fundraising was misconstrued as being in support of West Papua's political or armed independence struggles.

Criminal Justice Process in Indonesia: A brief introduction

Inquiry and Investigation

This stage is conducted by the police in order to explore, assess, and determine whether an event is a criminal offence or not. If, in the inquiry (*penyelidikan*) process, the police finally find (a) criminal offence(s), then the police advance to investigation (*penyidikan*). At this stage, the police are authorised to name the alleged perpetrator as a suspect (*tersangka*) and take steps such as arrest, detention, search, seizure, and examination of documents.

In naming a person as a suspect, there is also a list of the articles they are accused of having violated (*pasal-pasal yang disangkakan*). These articles must be contained in the warrant of arrest and/or detention.

Prosecution

Once the case file and evidence are deemed sufficient, the police will submit the results of their investigation to the public prosecutor. If the public prosecutor deems the police file to be eligible, the public prosecutor will refer the case to the district court accompanied by an indictment (*surat dakwaan*) made by the public prosecutor. The indictment contains the articles charged against the defendant (*terdakwa*)—who is no longer called as suspect.

Court hearing

After receiving the indictment and related files from the public prosecutor, the district court appoints judges to hear the case. At the trial, the panel of judges listens to and examines the indictment read by the public prosecutor, the response of the defendant or his lawyer, as well as the evidence and testimony of witnesses. Before the panel of judges deliberates on the verdict, the public prosecutor will be asked to present the prosecution's case (*tuntutan*, a request to the judge regarding the verdict and punishment of the defendant). The defendant is also asked to respond to the prosecution's demands or to defend himself.

It is not uncommon for the prosecution's case to differ from what was read out in the indictment. From the many articles charged at the beginning, for example, it can become only one article.

Reading out the judge's verdict

After examining all charges, defences, evidence and witnesses, the panel of judges will deliberate and read out their decision on the case. It is not unusual for a judge's verdict (*putusan*) to differ from that of what the public prosecutor demanded. The panel of judges may even find the defendant guilty but for another criminal offence (another article) that was not in the indictment and prosecution.

The decision of the panel of judges of the district courts can be appealed before the high courts and the Supreme Court. After that, as the remaining legal avenues, the prosecutor and defendant/their lawyer can apply to the Supreme Court—via the district court which tried the case in the first instance—for a case review (*peninjauan kembali*, PK) if they have new evidence (that has not been presented in previous courts) or found contradictory judgements or judicial errors.

Additional notes

The introduction above refers to the Indonesian Criminal Procedure Code (KUHP), which was passed in 1981. Much of its content was adopted from the Dutch colonial criminal procedure code. While the law has many sections that protect the rights of suspects and defendants, there are a number of sections that fall short of international fair trial standards.² For example, to name a few, the half-hearted application of habeas corpus, lengthy detention periods, the right not to be compelled to testify or confess guilt and the prohibition of torture and ill-treatment are not explicitly regulated.

² See Amnesty International, "Indonesia: Comments on the draft revised Criminal Procedure Code", 6 September 2006 (<https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/ASA21/005/2006/en/>).

Key dynamics in Indonesia

New criminal code, repressive elements

On 6 December 2022, Indonesian national parliament (DPR RI) passed the Law on Criminal Code Amendments (Law No. 1/2023). This was officially signed into law by President Joko Widodo on 2 January 2023, but the Law will only enter into force in January 2026. Many human rights groups have agreed that the new Criminal Code is a regression for rights to freedom of expression and association.³ The new Criminal Code has also revised the vague articles on *makar* (treason). In the new Criminal Code *makar* (treason) is defined as “the intention to carry out an attack that has been realised by preparing the act” (Article 160). There is no further explanation of what constitutes intention or preparing the act under Article 160. Based on previous cases of *makar* in West Papua or in other areas, this vague definition could be used by the law enforcement agency to criminalise peaceful expression or activities that do not involve any violence at all.

Furthermore, the new Criminal Code elaborates types of *makar* (treason) acts. These are listed in the below table.



Handover of the new draft Criminal Code from the head of the responsible committee to the deputy speaker of the House, 6th December 2022.
Source: Inquirer.net

³ For instance, Human Rights Watch, Indonesia: New Criminal Code Disastrous for Rights; Provisions harmful to women, minorities, free speech, 8 December 2022, available at <https://www.hrw.org/news/2022/12/08/indonesia-new-criminal-code-disastrous-rights>.

Makar (Treason) Articles under the New Criminal Code (Law No. 1/2023)

Article 191	<i>Makar</i> (treason) against the president and vice president	With the intention of assassinating or depriving the liberty of the president or vice president or making the president or vice president incapable of running the government.
Article 192	<i>Makar</i> (treason) against the sovereignty of Indonesia	With the intention that part or all parts of Indonesia's territory falls to foreign rule or separates from Indonesia.
Article 193	<i>Makar</i> (treason) against the government	With the intention of overthrowing the government.
Article 194		With the intention of fighting the government together or uniting themselves with a group that is fighting against the government with the use of violence.
Article 195		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishing relations with people or organisations abroad to overthrow or take over the government. 2. Importing goods into Indonesian territory to overthrow and/or take over the government.
Article 221	<i>Makar</i> (treason) to separate the territory of a friendly country	With the intention of separating the territory of a friendly country, either in whole or in part, from the authority of the Government.
Article 222		With the intention of abolishing or changing in an illegal way the existing form of government in a friendly country.
Article 224	<i>Makar</i> (treason) against heads of friendly states	With the intention of killing or depriving the liberty of the head of a friendly state.

On 11 January 2023, President Joko Widodo expressed his regret as head of state that past serious human rights violations occurred in Indonesia after he received the report written by the PPHAM Team (Non-Judicial Settlement for Past Gross Violations of Human Rights Violation Team). President Widodo also mentioned 12 cases of past gross violations of human rights that were prioritised by the PPHAM Team, to be included in the national reparation program. The 12 cases were the 1965/66 atrocities against millions of members and sympathisers of the Indonesia Communist Party (PKI), the 1982-85 Mysterious Shootings (Petrus) case against thugs and gangsters, the 1989 Talang Sari case of killings and arbitrary detention against Islamist activities in Lampung, the cases of extra-judicial killings and tortures in Aceh at Rumoh Geudong and Pos Satis in Aceh around end of 1980s and early 1990s, Enforced Disappearances and Abductions of pro-democracy activists in 1997/98, the 1998 May Riots, the shootings of student activists in Trisakti, Semanggi I and II cases in 1998 and 1999, the extra-judicial killings against people accused being witches (*Dukun Santet*) in East Java in 1998-99, the extra-judicial killings case in Simpang KKA Aceh in 1999, the extra-judicial killings and torture in Wasior Papua 2001-2002 and in Wamena Papua 2003 and the extra-judicial killings case in Jambo Keupok Aceh in 2003.⁴ All of these cases have been investigated by the National Human Rights Commission (Komnas HAM) under the Human Rights Court Law, but none of them have ever been brought to any prosecution process.

In March, the National Parliament (DPR RI) approved the Government Regulation in lieu of Law (Perppu) on Omnibus Job Creation Law to avoid making the Omnibus Law amendment required by the Constitutional Court's decision in 2021. The Law has been criticised by many for reducing environmental safeguards, labour rights and giving more authority to the central government to control economic development.

On 3 April 2023, the East Jakarta District Court started the trial hearing on the criminal defamation case against two prominent Indonesian human rights defenders Haris Azhar and Fatia Maulidiyanti. Both of them were charged with exposing illicit business in West Papua involving high level military officials and politicians. Haris and Fatia became suspects of criminal defamation after the influential minister and former military general Luhut Pandjaitan reported them to the police in the previous year.

In August 2023, the Melanesian Spearhead Group (MSG), an intergovernmental group in the Pacific region rejected the United Liberation Movement for West Papua's (ULMWP) application to become its new member.⁵

4 BBC, *Presiden Jokowi 'atas nama negara' mengakui dan menyesalkan terjadinya pelanggaran HAM berat masa lalu - 'tanpa menegasikan' penyelesaian Yudisial* [President Jokowi 'on behalf of the state' acknowledged and regretted past gross violations of human rights - 'without negating' the judicial settlement], 11 January 2023, available at <https://www.bbc.com/indonesia/articles/cmmz103vd3mq>.

5 ABC, *Melanesian leaders group decides West Papua independence body does not meet 'existing criteria' to join*, 25 August 2023, available at <https://www.abc.net.au/news/2023-08-25/melanesian-spearhead-group-meeting-west-papua-independence/102772838>



KNPB demonstration in April 2016.
Source: Jeratpapua.org

Key dynamics in West Papua

Targeting of KNPB

Of the 531 political arrests this year, 211 (40%) of arrestees were reportedly members or loose affiliates of the KNPB. Of those 211, 11 (5%) were charged. Three of the 11 were charged with treason following the formation of the Tambrauw branch of the KNPB, four were charged with violence against persons and property, of whom two were released and two were convicted and sentenced to 10 months' and one year imprisonment and four faced multiple charges including murder, manslaughter, arson and conspiracy to commit treason and rebellion.⁶ In contrast, six political arrestees were recorded as being affiliated to the West Papua National Liberation Army (*Tentara Pembebasan Nasional Papua Barat*, TPNPB).

In addition to the events relating to Viktor Yeimo's legal process, arrests followed the collective cleaning activity organised by KNPB activists in Dekai, Yahukimo Regency; the peaceful distribution of leaflets for an event supporting the ULMWP's full membership of the MSG; the peaceful distribution of leaflets for an event commemorating the 1962 New York Agreement and 2019 racism incidents, and a group of KNPB activists travelling to a funeral.

⁶ Two detainees were charged with arson, murder, manslaughter, violence against persons or property maltreatment/ minor assault, conspiracy to commit treason and rebellion: Article 187 jo. Article 55 (1) jo. Article 56 Criminal Code; Article 2 (1) Emergency Law 12/1951; Article 340 jo. Article 338 jo. Article 170 (2) jo. Article 351 (3) Criminal Code; Article 106 jo. Article 108 jo. Article 110 Criminal Code. Two detainees were charged with manslaughter, murder, maltreatment/ minor assault: Article 338 jo. Article 55 (1) Criminal Code; Article 340 jo. Article 55 (1) Criminal Code; Article 351 (3) jo. Article 55 (1) Criminal Code.

Susi Air hostage

In early April, dozens of people were arrested, interrogated and tortured at a military post in Kuyawage. The arrests were reportedly in connection with the hostage-taking of Susi Air pilot Phillip Mehrtens upon his landing in Nduga on 7 February 2023. The TPNPB claimed responsibility for capturing Mehrtens, and in an effort to find him, security forces carried out search operations in Nduga and surrounding regions. On 6 April, local human rights activists reported that soldiers stopped and opened fire on a number of villagers and minors from Meborok District who had just returned from buying food in Tiom, Lanny Jaya. During this incident in Kuyawage District, Lanny Jaya, dozens of people were tortured and interrogated, six were detained and transferred to Timika, where one of them, Wity Unue (17), died allegedly from being severely tortured including suffering burns and other injuries.⁷ While Mehrtens' captors released a video showing their hostage was in good health in December 2023,⁸ he remained in captivity at the end of the year. In the video in question, Mehrtens calls for the Indonesian military to stop bombing the jungle camp in which he is being held, noting that it endangers both his own and other civilian lives.⁹ Attempts to free the hostage so far have failed and on 18 April, the armed group claimed to have killed 13 soldiers.¹⁰

7 "Military members torture dozens of indigenous Papuans in Lanny Jaya among them four minors – one victim killed," 13 April 2023, Human Rights Monitor, <https://humanrightsmonitor.org/case/military-members-torture-four-papuans-and-shot-down-indigenous-woman-in-lanny-jaya-one-victim-dead/>

"Tim pencari kebenaran Kuyawage menginvestigasi sejumlah korban operasi militer," 16 April 2023, Jubi, <https://jubi.id/tanah-papua/2023/tim-pencari-kebenaran-kuyawage-menginvestigasi-sejumlah-korban-operasi-militer/>

"6 Warga sipil ditahan TNI/Polri di Kuyawage, 1 meninggal, Diminta Segera Ungkap Keberadaan 5 Warga, Ini Pernyataan Sikap Tim," 16 April, Detik Papua, <https://www.detikpapua.com/2023/04/16/1-meninggal-5-ditahan-tni-diminta-segera-kembalikan-ke-keluarga-ini-pernyataan-sikap-tim/>

"6 warga sipil asal Kuyawage dipulangkan 1 meninggal dunia 5 luka berat," 25 April 2023, Jubi <https://jubi.id/polhukam/2023/6-warga-sipil-asal-kuyawage-dipulangkan-1-meninggal-dunia-5-luka-berat/>

"Enam warga Kuyawage dipulangkan satu meninggal lima kritis," 25 April 2023, Cenderawasih Pos, <https://cenderawasihpos.jawapos.com/berita-utama/25/04/2023/enam-warga-kuyawage-dipulangkan-satu-meninggal-lima-kritis/>

Agus Pabinka, "Warga sipil di Kuyawage dibawah tekanan moncong senjata militer Indonesia," 30 April 2023, Suara Papua, <https://suarapapua.com/2023/04/30/warga-sipil-di-kuyawage-dibawah-tekanan-moncong-senjata-militer-indonesia/>

"'The kids had all been tortured,' Indonesian military accused of targeting children in West Papua," 25 September 2023, The Guardian, <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2023/sep/26/indonesian-military-accused-of-targeting-children-west-papua>

8 Rebels in Indonesia release video of New Zealand pilot Phillip Mehrtens, 14 February 2024, The Guardian Youtube, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rXxYX-su2no>

9 "'The kids had all been tortured,' Indonesian military accused of targeting children in West Papua," 25 September 2023, The Guardian, <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2023/sep/26/indonesian-military-accused-of-targeting-children-west-papua>

10 CNN, Rebels holding New Zealand pilot hostage claim they've killed at least 13 Indonesian soldiers, 17 April 2023, available at <https://edition.cnn.com/2023/04/17/asia/indonesia-west-papua-rebels-nz-pilot-intl-hnk/index.html>.

Viktor Yeimo convicted

The trial of Viktor Yeimo continued through 2023. After peacefully protesting against racial discrimination in August 2019,¹¹ Yeimo was charged with treason and incitement in 2021. His trial continued throughout 2022 and much of 2023, with repeated delays due to his ill health. On 5 May 2023 he was found not guilty of treason, but instead convicted of incitement under Article 115.1 of the Indonesian Criminal Code and sentenced to eight months' imprisonment, minus time spent in detention.¹² He was released from prison on 23 September 2023. The verdict was controversial because Article 155.1, which proscribes the act of broadcasting, showing, or pasting a piece of writing or painting in public that contains expressions of feelings of hostility, hatred, or contempt for the Government of Indonesia, was never cited in the charges against Yeimo. It was also defunct as a piece of law before the protest even took place, having been revoked by the Constitutional Court in 2007.¹³

Arrests relating to Viktor Yeimo

In January 2023, Jayapura Police arrested 13 KNPB activists at the Pasar Lama intersection, Sentani, Jayapura Regency. The activists were arrested while distributing leaflets calling for a demonstration to free Viktor Yeimo. Released after eight hours of questioning, their lawyer Emmanuel Gobay made several statements to the effect that no crime had been committed and these were therefore arbitrary arrests.¹⁴ There were seven further incidents of arrests in the run-up to a planned silent protest calling for Yeimo's release on 11 April.¹⁵ Starting on 8 April, police arrested 97 KNPB activists for distributing leaflets and flyers advertising the protest at key locations and intersections in Sentani and Waena. When the silent protest went ahead in front of the Jayapura District Court on 11 April, police violently dispersed dozens of protestors, arresting one. All those arrested in connection with these events were released without charge.

11 "The 2019 West Papua Uprising: Protests against racism and for self-determination", Report, TAPOL, <https://tapol.org/publications/2019-west-papua-uprising-full-report>

12 "Indonesia: further information: judge finds Viktor Yeimo not guilty of treason," 29 January 2024, Amnesty International, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/asa21/7642/2024/en/#:~:text=Yeimo%20was%20sentenced%20to%208,released%20on%2023%20September%202023>

13 Yamin Kogoya, "Victor Yeimo's release from Indonesian prison unites West Papuans in the fight against racism and colonialism," 25 September 2023, Green Left, <https://www.greenleft.org.au/content/viktor-yeimos-release-indonesian-prison-unites-west-papuans-fight-against-racism-and>

14 "Bagi selebaran ajak aksi bisu bebaskan Victor Yeimo, 13 aktivis ditangkap," 23 January 2023, Jubi, <https://jubi.id/pol-hukam/2023/bagi-selebaran-ajak-aksi-bisu-bebaskan-viktor-yeimo-13-aktivis-knpb-ditangkap-polisi/>

15 "13 activists in Sentani arrested for inviting people to protest," 10 April 2023, Jubi <https://en.jubi.id/13-activists-in-sentani-arrested-for-inviting-people-to-protest/>

"Bebaskan puluhan aktivis papua yang ditangkap hanya karena selebaran," Press release, 10 April 2023, Amnesty International, <https://www.amnesty.id/kabar-terbaru/siaran-pers/bebaskan-puluhan-aktivis-papua-yang-ditangkap-hanya-karena-selebaran/04/2023/>

"Police disperse peaceful assembly and arrest 54 protestors demanding justice for Victor Yeimo," 13 April 2023, Human Rights Monitor, <https://humanrightsmonitor.org/news/police-disperse-peaceful-assembly-with-excessive-force-and-arrest-54-protesters-demanding-justice-for-viktor-yeimo-in-jayapura/>

"37 KNPB activists arrested after distributing leaflets calling for action," 17 April 2023, Jubi, <https://en.jubi.id/37-knpb-activists-arrested-after-distributing-leaflets-calling-for-action/>

"Police dispersed silent protest in front of Jayapura District Court," 13 April 2023, Jubi, <https://en.jubi.id/police-dispersed-silent-protest-in-front-of-jayapura-district-court/>

Protests on the arrest and death of Lukas Enembe

On 10 January, when Lukas Enembe was arrested by the Corruption Eradication Commission (*Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi, KPK*) on graft charges, protestors clashed with security forces in front of the Mobile Brigades Headquarters and Sentani Airport area. Two people were shot dead by security forces, three were seriously injured by what the police described as ‘stray bullets’¹⁶ and an estimated 14 further protestors were detained by the police.¹⁷ Enembe, former Governor of Papua, was tried and found guilty of graft, being originally sentenced to eight years imprisonment, increased to 10 years on appeal at the Jakarta High Court on 7 December. He was ordered to pay a fine of \$64.7 billion and compensation of \$3 million.¹⁸ Enembe died on 26 December of ill health, with his lawyer claiming the trial should have been suspended due to his health, and had ultimately caused premature death.¹⁹

Enembe’s death was met with protests, and on 30 December, violence broke out at his funeral procession, reportedly resulting in injuries to 14 people including one military person, seven police officers, the Acting Governor of Papua and five civilians.²⁰ According to a local legal aid organisation, Jayapura police arrested Muhammad Iqbal at these events and took him to the police station, where Iqbal was confronted by dozens of migrants, angered by the content of a video Iqbal had made, criticising the excessive actions of some migrants in responding to the mass funeral procession. Iqbal, who is not ethnically Papuan but was born in Serui, West Papua, warned migrants to respect the indigenous people as the landowners on the island of Papua. After being slapped by one of the leaders of the migrants and asked to make a video apology, Iqbal was released.

Murder of Michelle Kurisi Doga

There were four arrests in relation to the 28 August killing of Michelle Kurisi Doga, an NGO worker, in Lani Jaya regency, while reportedly on her way to collect data on displacement caused by military operations in Nduga.²¹ The murder appeared to have a political dimension, and sparked calls for an investigation and accusations of military involvement.²²

While police stated that they suspected KNPB activists as being responsible for the murder,²³ arresting four Papuan men and charging them with the murder, the KNPB strongly denied any involvement, reiterating their peaceful approach and noting that none

16 “Usut Tuntas Kekerasan dan Penembakan oleh Aparat Terhadap Warga Papua di Sentani,” 11 January 2023, Amnesty International, <https://www.amnesty.id/kabar-terbaru/surat-terbuka/usut-tuntas-kekerasan-dan-penembakan-oleh-aparat-terhadap-warga-papua-di-sentani/01/2023/>

17 “Papua police to investigate shooting of residents during Lukas Enembe arrest,” 12 January, Jubi, <https://en.jubi.id/papua-police-to-investigate-shooting-of-residents-during-lukas-enembe-arrest/>

18 “Life of Lukas Enembe, former governor of Papua,” 27 December 2023, Antara, <https://en.antaranews.com/news/301896/life-of-lukas-enembe-former-governor-of-papua>

19 “KPK must take responsibility for Lukas Enembe’s death, lawyer says,” 26 December 2023, Tempo, <https://en.tempo.co/read/1813975/kpk-must-take-responsibility-for-lukas-enembes-death-lawyer-says>

20 “Chaos unfolds at Lukas Enembe’s funeral,” 30 December 2023, APSN, <https://www.asia-pacific-solidarity.net/news/2023-12-30/chaos-unfolds-lukas-enembes-funeral.html>

21 “Indonesia 2023,” Report, Amnesty International, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/location/asia-and-the-pacific/south-east-asia-and-the-pacific/indonesia/report-indonesia/#:~:text=Abuses%20by%20armed%20groups,Jaya%20regency%2C%20Papua%20Pegunungan%20province>

22 “Komnas HAM minta kejelasan terkait pembunuhan Michelle Kurisi,” 18 November 2023, Nirmeke.com, <https://nirmeke.com/2023/11/18/komnas-ham-minta-kejelasan-terkait-pembunuhan-michelle-kurisi/>

23 “Komnas HAM urges thorough police investigation into Michelle Kurisi’s death in Papua,” 4 September 2023, Jubi, <https://en.jubi.id/komnas-ham-urges-thorough-police-investigation-into-michelle-kurisis-death-in-papua/>

of the suspects were in fact members, but rather sympathetic to their aims.²⁴ A TPNPB spokesperson later claimed TPNPB responsibility for the murder, stating that instead of collecting data on displacement, Kurisi Doga was working for military intelligence.²⁵

The Papuan branch of the National Human Rights Commission (Komnas HAM Papua) also investigated this case. According to the deceased's mother, Kurisi Doga had communicated with a number of military officers. Komnas HAM Papua therefore corresponded with the Commander of the Cenderawasih Military Command (Pangdam Cenderawasih) to request information from two officers: an officer assigned to Kodam Cenderawasih and an officer allegedly assigned to Indonesian National Armed Forces Strategic Intelligence Agency (Badan Intelijen Strategis, BAIS). The first of these officers agreed to meet Komnas HAM Papua and provided information that he was at the location only after the incident. The second officer, the Pangdam, claimed not to know. According to the testimony of the defendants and the deceased's mother, this second officer was in the same hotel as the deceased when they were in Wamena and was present at a 'stone-burning' (*bakar batu*) event in a male *honai* with the deceased.

TPNPB leader Egianus Kogoya stated that his group was not responsible,²⁶ and it transpired that before Kurisi Doga's death, the victim had met with a senior Gerindra Papua politician.²⁷ Komnas HAM Papua has summoned the chairman of the Gerindra Party in Papua Province twice for clarification, but they never fulfilled the summons. There has been much speculation surrounding the murder and the true identity and motives of the killer(s). The Papuan branch of Komnas HAM stated that while the TPNPB may have claimed responsibility, evidence and proof were still required,²⁸ and the trial of the four suspects continues. They further called for full transparency around the investigation, including details of the autopsy and other evidence.²⁹

Ak alias Artis arson attacks

On 21 September 2023, Ardinus Kogoya alias Artis alias Arpin Kogoya was arrested on suspicion of being involved in the arson of residents' houses and PT Unggul's basecamp on 23 May and the burning of the SMA Negeri 1 Ilaga school building on 17 August,³⁰ Indonesia's Independence Day. While reported in the media as an attack by armed groups on civilian buildings, such attacks in conflict areas are often due to these buildings being used as a police or army post. It is not the first attack on PT Unggul, a construction company, which was previously attacked in 2021, resulting in a shootout. The incident can

24 "KNPB denies involvement in Michelle Kurisi Doga's murder," 16 November 2023, Human Rights Monitor, <https://humanrightsmonitor.org/news/knpb-denies-involvement-in-michelle-kurisi-dogas-murder/>

25 "Indonesia 2023," Report, Amnesty International, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/location/asia-and-the-pacific/south-east-asia-and-the-pacific/indonesia/report-indonesia/>

26 "Komnas HAM Papua ada anggota TNI yang diduga terkait pembunuhan Michelle Kurisi," 20 October 2023, Jubi, <https://jubi.id/tanah-papua/2023/komnas-ham-papua-ada-anggota-tni-yang-diduga-terkait-pembunuhan-michelle-kurisi/>

27 The politician was about to sue Komnas HAM Papua after the commission announced that the politician had been summoned twice to give testimony but never appeared. However, the lawsuit was eventually cancelled.

"Komnas HAM minta kejelasan terkait pembunuhan Michelle Kurisi," 18 November 2023, Nirmeke.com, <https://nirmeke.com/2023/11/18/komnas-ham-minta-kejelasan-terkait-pembunuhan-michelle-kurisi/>

28 "Komnas HAM Papua pastikan kasus kematian Michelle Kurisi masuk pelanggaran HAM," 7 September, Antara Papua, <https://papua.antaranews.com/berita/708510/komnas-ham-papua-pastikan-kasus-kematian-michelle-kurisi-masuk-pelanggaran-ham>

29 "Laporan awal pembunuhan Michelle Kurisi telah dikirim ke Komnas HAM," 6 September 2023, Jubi, <https://jubi.id/polhukam/2023/laporan-awal-pembunuhan-michelle-kurisi-telah-dikirim-ke-komnas-ham/>

30 "1 terduga anggota TPNPB ditangkap di kabupaten Puncak," 24 September 2023, Jubi, <https://jubi.id/polhukam/2023/1-terduga-anggota-tpnpb-ditangkap-di-kabupaten-puncak/>

be viewed in the wider context of land seizure, incursion on indigenous tribal lands and associated direct and structural violence. Strangely, when the case came to court Kogoya was charged instead with the 15 September burning of the communication network tower of PT Telkom and the Communication and Information Office of Puncak Regency.³¹

Key concerns

Of the 531 political arrests recorded, 489 were arbitrary arrests, and there were 54 cases of arbitrary detention.

There were at least 77 violations of legal procedure, 78 cases of torture, 25 cases of arbitrary arrest of a minor, several cases of concern regarding health treatment of a detainee, and two death of political detainees.

Arbitrary armed forces arrests

On 21 February, Navy personnel in Merauke arrested and tortured two West Papuan youths for allegedly being drunk and disruptive. One of the two torture victims, Albertus, died a few hours after being released. He was taken to the local health centre by the Navy but could not be saved.³²

On 9 October, the Indonesian Military (TNI) reportedly arrested Neos Bahabol, a 25-year-old Papuan motorcycle taxi driver at a sand mill in Dekai, Yahukimo Regency, Highland Papua Province. Violating standard procedure, the TNI made the arrest without a warrant or providing an explanation for the arrest. Bahabol was subsequently transferred to the Yahukimo police station for investigation, raising concerns about arbitrary arrests by the TNI. The incident is part of an alarming trend of extrajudicial arrests in Dekai, Yahukimo, by the TNI and Indonesian National Police (Polri)--including their special unit, Mobile Brigade (Brimob)--since 2021.³³

Use of suspect status to intimidate and control

In January 2022, Leonardo Idjie was reported to police for alleged blasphemy during a speech protesting the secret transfer by the Sorong district prosecutor's office of the Maybrat defendants he was representing. Idjie was never arrested or detained; instead police sent several summonses for examination, to which he responded. Furthermore, Leo met with the complainant and resolved the dispute. However, his status as a suspect, which was determined by police on 30 May 2023, has never been revoked. This echoes the defamation case against Fatia Maulidyanti and Haris Azhar, who were subjected to over two years of sustained judicial harassment, before eventually being acquitted. The continuation of Idjie's status as a suspect is part of a pattern apparently used by police to intimidate and control activists into ceasing their activities, as police can arrest suspects

³¹ See the case file https://sipp.pn-nabire.go.id/show_detil/M1BKSC9jTXpiTzF5TEtRd0JpdytzM0RRQ2haL21jTzhtanZGW-G1Zbzj3OFJ2cm9tZndqMjVmSnVWwXprM2s2OUtYak85a0NYbEU4WFJoOFZ2VFNLQVE9PQ the District Court ruling <https://putusan3.mahkamahagung.go.id/direktori/putusan/zaeee257962650d2ba90303630373130.html> and the High Court ruling <https://putusan3.mahkamahagung.go.id/direktori/putusan/zaef0839c287ddfaa2c8313130393234.html>

³² "Diduga dianiaya oknum anggota TNI AL di wogikel Merauke OAP meregang nyawa," 23 February 2023, Surya Papua, <https://suryapapua.com/diduga-dianiaya-oknum-anggota-tni-al-di-wogikel-merauke-oap-meregang-nyawa>

³³ "Military members arrest Papuan man in Yahukimo," 13 November 2023, Human Rights Monitor, <https://human-rightsmonitor.org/case/military-members-arrests-papuan-man-in-yahukimo>

at any time.³⁴

Death of political detainees

Yohan Janoma was arrested on 27 November 2022 and convicted of treason alongside 11 others. The arrests took place at Cenderawasih Field in Kaimana when police officers broke up an event commemorating the proclamation of the Republic of West New Guinea, which originally took place in Belgium in 1997. While his health was poor for some time, Janoma was only taken to hospital once his illness had become severe. He died in Kaimana General Hospital on 29 July.³⁵ Another political prisoner who died this year was Yoran Pahabol. He was arrested on 13 September 2023 together with Elias Wetipo and Marthen Samonsabra Oiware in Sorong for raising a banner about the 2022 working visit of the Federal Republic of West Papua. The three of them were tried in Makassar, South Sulawesi, convicted of treason and imprisoned in Takalar Prison, about 36 kilometres from Makassar City. On 21 December 2023, Pahabol died in Makassar's Dadi Hospital. On 10 November 2023, Pahabol's consciousness was reportedly declining and showed symptoms of a stroke so he was treated at the prison clinic and Takalar Regional Hospital.³⁶ In 2022 two political prisoners died following incarceration in poor prison conditions and the withholding of medical treatment.

Extrajudicial killings

On 13 July, a series of events unfolded in Dogiyai regency, Papua Tengah province, including a disturbing pattern of unlawful shootings by security forces. The events occurred shortly after members of the Damai Cartenz Special Police Unit shot dead twenty-year-old Mr Yosua Keiya as he stood on the roadside in the Obayo Village, Kamu Utara District. The officers reportedly gave no warning and shot him from a white vehicle, which then left the scene at high speed. As security forces dispersed the resultant crowd in Moanemani, bullets injured six other Papuan civilians. Daud Yobe, 23, and FY, 17, were allegedly arrested and tortured during detention at the local police headquarters following this incident at Moanemani.

On 15 August, during arrests in connection with the torture and murder of the Kramongmongga District Chief, Darson Hegemur, and burning of the local school, five people were shot dead by police for resisting arrest during an ambush. Local witnesses state that rather than firing warning shots, officers instantly shot at the victims.³⁷ According to local human rights lawyers, those killed were civilians with no connection to the incident.³⁸ They further noted that, as is typical of extrajudicial killings, the handling

34 "Free Leo Idjie, lawyer in the Kisor and LK cases in West Papua," 24 January 2022, Safenet alert published by TAPOL, <https://www.tapol.org/news/free-leo-idjie-lawyer-kisor-and-lk-cases-west-papua>

35 Facebook post, 4 August 2023, https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=273864565384145&id=100082818100415&set=a.113941888043081&locale=ur_PK

36 "Kronologi Meninggalnya Terpidana Makar Yoran Pahabol: Dari Klinik Lapas ke Rumah Sakit Dadi Makassar," 21 December 2023, Suarasulsel.id, <https://sulsel.suara.com/read/2023/12/21/195151/kronologi-meninggalnya-terpidana-makar-yoran-pahabol-dari-klinik-lapas-ke-rumah-sakit-dadi-makassar>

37 "Joint security forces kill five indigenous Papuans in Fakfak - Human rights organisations demand independent investigation," 21 September 2023, Human Rights Monitor, <https://humanrightsmonitor.org/news/joint-security-forces-kill-five-indigenous-papuans-in-fakfak-human-rights-organisations-demand-independent-investigation/>

38 Adlu Rahrusun, "Pasca peristiwa Kramomongga 12 orang diamankan polisi LP2BH Manokwari pertanyakan tewasnya 5 warge sipil," 11 September 2023, Jubi, <https://jubi.id/polhukam/2023/pasca-peristiwa-kramomongga-12-orang-diamankan-polisi-lp3bh-manokwari-pertanyakan-tewasnya-5-warga-sipil/>

of the bodies was secretive; families were not allowed to see the bodies, there was no autopsy, and the victims were buried immediately at the Covid-19 victims' cemetery, without informing the relatives.³⁹

How do we collect the data?

The data used in this report is the result of monitoring cases of arrest, detention and trial of West Papuans, which are strongly suspected to have political motives. This monitoring was conducted by tracing and documenting information related to these cases.

Where available, we prioritised primary sources such as witness statements and in-depth investigations. However, the information we used can also come from local and national media coverage and statements from movement groups, reports by activists/human rights defenders, lawyers, police, court documents, and investigations by civil society. Where possible, we also conducted interviews with political prisoners, former political prisoners, their families/relatives and/or lawyers, as well as observations in courts and prisons.

As the flow of information from West Papua, especially in conflict-intensive areas, is limited and often fraught with authority bias, we use whatever sources of information are available and compare them. All sources referred to are recorded in the database so that readers can assess their accuracy for themselves.

The landscape of political arrests, legal process, trials and releases in West Papua is constantly changing, and each new development takes time to cross-check and verify. As such, our Annual Overviews are correct at the time of writing, however as time passes our database may show additional cases which have subsequently come to light, or changes to the status of particular detainees as their case progresses.

Further explanation of this data can be found at papuansbehindbars.org.

³⁹ "Joint security forces kill five indigenous Papuans in Fakfak – Human rights organisations demand independent investigation," 21 September 2023, Human Rights Monitor, <https://humanrightsmonitor.org/news/joint-security-forces-kill-five-indigenous-papuans-in-fakfak-human-rights-organisations-demand-independent-investigation/> and reports from local activists.



Political Prisoners Sentenced during 2023

No.	Name	Sex	Date of arrest	Reason of arrest	Verdict	Date of sentencing	Sentence	Detention facilities	Current status*
1	Viktor Yeimo	M	09/05/2021	Demo	Article 106 jo. Article 55 Criminal Code	05/07/2023**	1 year	Lapas Kelas I/A Abepura	Released
2	Melkias Ky	M	30/01/2022	Accused of collaborating with armed groups, Accused of committing murder	Article 340 jo. Article 55 (1) Criminal Code	03/04/2023**	20 years	Lapas Kelas IIB Sorong	Imprisoned
3	Nias Wakerkwa	M	23/02/2022	Attacking Officers on Duty, Sharp Weapon Possession	Article 338 jo. Article 53 (1) jo. Article 55 (1) Criminal Code	11/01/2023**	4 years	Lapas Kelas IIB Nabire	Imprisoned
4	Irinus Telenggen	M	24/02/2022	Attacking Officers on Duty, Sharp Weapon Possession	Article 338 jo. Article 53 jo. Article 55 (1) Criminal Code	11/01/2023**	6 years	Lapas Kelas IIB Nabire	Imprisoned
5	Abraham Fatemte	M	24/03/2022	Accused of committing murder, Accused of collaborating with armed groups	Article 340 jo. Article 55 (1) Criminal Code	22/05/2023***	15 years	Lapas Kelas IIB Sorong	Imprisoned
6	Tarius Labie	M	04/08/2022	Accused of collaborating with armed groups	Article 1 (1) Emergency Law jo. Article 56 (2) Criminal Code	16/02/2023**	6 years	Lapas Kelas IIB Wamena	Imprisoned
7	Marthen Samonsabra Oiwari	M	19/09/2022	Affiliation with independence groups, Demo	Article 106 jo. Article 55 (1) Criminal Code	14/06/2023	3 years	Lapas Kelas IIB Takalar	Imprisoned
8	Yoran Pahabol	M	19/09/2022	Affiliation with independence groups, Demo	Article 106 jo. Article 55 (1) Criminal Code	14/06/2023	2 years 6 months	Lapas Kelas IIB Takalar	Deceased
9	Elias Wetipo	M	19/09/2022	Affiliation with independence groups, Demo	Article 106 jo. Article 55 (1) Criminal Code	14/06/2023	3 years	Lapas Kelas IIB Takalar	Imprisoned
10	Meki Nabelau	M	23/09/2022	Firearm and/or Ammo Possession	Article 1 (1) Emergency Law jo. Article 55 (1) Criminal Code	06/04/2023	1 year and 9 months	Lapas Kelas IIB Timika	To be revisited
11	Botak Kogoya	M	23/09/2022	Firearm and/or Ammo Possession	Article 1 (1) Emergency Law jo. Article 55 (1) Criminal Code	06/04/2023	8 months	Lapas Kelas IIB Timika	Released
12	Yanto Awerkion (2022)	M	23/09/2022	Political activity, Firearm and/or Ammo Possession	Article 1 (1) Emergency Law jo. Article 55 (1) Criminal Code	06/04/2023	2 years and 9 months	Lapas Kelas IIB Timika	Released
13	Yanwaris Sewa	M	14/10/2022	Accused of collaborating with armed groups, Accused of committing murder	Article 340 jo. Article 55 (1) Criminal Code	16/11/2023***	20 years	Lapas Kelas IIB Sorong	Escaped

14	Andreas Sanggenafa	M	20/10/2022	Political activity, Treason, Meeting	Article 110 (2) jo. Article 106 Criminal Code	03/08/2023**	3 years	Lapas Kelas I Makassar	Imprisoned
15	Hellezvreid Bezaluel Soleman Waropen	M	20/10/2022	Political activity, Treason, Meeting	Article 110 (2) jo. Article 106 Criminal Code	03/08/2023**	3 years	Lapas Kelas I Makassar	Imprisoned
16	Kostan Karlos Bonay	M	20/10/2022	Political activity, Treason, Meeting	Article 110 (2) jo. Article 106 Criminal Code	03/08/2023**	3 years	Lapas Kelas I Makassar	Imprisoned
17	Ambros Fransiskus Elopere (2022)	M	10/11/2022	Demo, Flag raising	Article 106 jo. Article 55 (1) Criminal Code	08/08/2023	10 months	Lapas Kelas IIA Abepura	Released
18	Devio Tekege (2022)	M	10/11/2022	Demo, Flag raising	Article 106 jo. Article 55 (1) Criminal Code	08/08/2023	10 months	Lapas Kelas IIA Abepura	Released
19	Yoseph Ernesto Matuan (2022)	M	10/11/2022	Demo, Flag raising	Article 106 jo. Article 55 (1) Criminal Code	08/08/2023	10 months	Lapas Kelas IIA Abepura	Released
20	Gerson Pigai (2022)	M	16/11/2022	Demo	Article 160 jo. Article 55 (1) Criminal Code	17/04/2023	5 months and 10 days	Lapas Kelas IIA Abepura	Released
21	Kamus Bayage	M	16/11/2022	Demo	Article 160 jo. Article 55 (1) Criminal Code	17/04/2023	5 months and 10 days	Lapas Kelas IIA Abepura	Released
22	Wahyudin Sisauta	M	27/11/2022	Demo, Flag raising	Article 106 Criminal Code	29/11/2023	2 year 10 month	Lapas Kelas I Makassar	Imprisoned
23	Yohan Janoma	M	27/11/2022	Demo, Flag raising	Article 106 Criminal Code	07/08/2023		Lapas Kelas I Makassar	Deceased
24	Adolof Nauw	M	27/11/2022	Demo, Flag raising	Article 106 jo. Article 55 (1) Criminal Code	12/10/2023**	4 years	Lapas Kelas I Makassar	Imprisoned
25	Ervin Mevana	M	27/11/2022	Demo, Flag raising	Article 106 jo. Article 53 (1) Criminal Code	29/11/2023	2 years	Lapas Kelas I Makassar	Imprisoned
26	Soni Rumkeny	M	27/11/2022	Demo, Flag raising	Article 106 Criminal Code	29/11/2023	2 year 10 month	Lapas Kelas I Makassar	Imprisoned
27	Natanael Suparto	F	27/11/2022	Demo, Flag raising	Article 106 Criminal Code	29/11/2023	2 year 10 month	Lapas Kelas I Makassar	Imprisoned
28	Ottow Gesler Suparto	M	27/11/2022	Demo, Flag raising	Article 106 Criminal Code	29/11/2023	2 year 10 month	Lapas Kelas I Makassar	Imprisoned
29	Alex Bless	M	27/11/2022	Demo, Flag raising	Article 106 jo. Article 55 (1) Criminal Code	12/10/2023**	4 years	Lapas Kelas I Makassar	Imprisoned
30	Yance Kambuaya	M	27/11/2022	Demo, Flag raising	Article 106 jo. Article 55 (1) Criminal Code	12/10/2023**	4 years	Lapas Kelas I Makassar	Imprisoned
31	Salmun Nauseni	M	27/11/2022	Demo, Flag raising	Article 106 Criminal Code	29/11/2023	2 years	Lapas Kelas I Makassar	Imprisoned

32	Karolina Suparto	F	27/11/2022	Demo, Flag raising	Article 106 Criminal Code	29/11/2023	2 years	Lapas Kelas I Makassar	Imprisoned
33	Hilikia Isir	M	27/11/2022	Demo, Flag raising	Article 106 Criminal Code	29/11/2023	4 year	Lapas Kelas I Makassar	Imprisoned
34	Daud Isoga	M	27/11/2022	Demo, Flag raising	Article 106 Criminal Code	29/11/2023	2 years	Lapas Kelas I Makassar	Imprisoned
35	Isaskar Isir	M	27/11/2022	Demo, Flag raising	Article 106 Criminal Code	29/11/2023	2 years	Lapas Kelas I Makassar	Imprisoned
36	Ruth Isir	F	27/11/2022	Demo, Flag raising	Article 106 Criminal Code	29/11/2023	2 years	Lapas Kelas I Makassar	Imprisoned
37	Arinus Husage	M	18/01/2023	Accused of collaborating with armed groups, Firearm and/or Ammo Possession	Article 1 (1) Emergency Law jo. Article 55 (1) Criminal Code	01/08/2023	7 years	Lapas Kelas IIB Merauke	Imprisoned
38	Yannarius Pigi ai alias Yan	M	18/01/2023	Firearm and/or Ammo Possession	Article 1 (1) Emergency Law	31/05/2023	1 year 5 months	Lapas Kelas IIB Nabire	To be revisited
39	Mekinus Kandeng	M	18/01/2023	Accused of collaborating with armed groups, Firearm and/or Ammo Possession	Article 1 (1) Emergency Law jo. Article 55 (1) Criminal Code	01/08/2023	6 years	Lapas Kelas IIB Merauke	Imprisoned
40	Tekius Wenda	M	03/02/2023	Firearm and/or Ammo Possession, Accused of collaborating with armed groups	Article 1 (1) Emergency Law jo. Article 55 (1) Criminal Code	23/10/2023	2 years 6 months	Lapas Kelas IIB Wamena	Imprisoned
41	Piper Murib alias Yakinus Murib	M	07/02/2023	Accused of collaborating with armed groups, Firearm and/or Ammo Possession	Article 1 (1) Emergency Law jo. Article 55 (1) Criminal Code	23/10/2023	3 years 6 months	Lapas Kelas IIB Wamena	Imprisoned
42	Salam Telengen alias Uras Telengen	M	07/02/2023	Accused of collaborating with armed groups, Firearm and/or Ammo Possession	Article 1 (1) Emergency Law jo. Article 55 (1) Criminal Code	23/10/2023	3 years 6 months	Lapas Kelas IIB Wamena	Imprisoned
43	Dinius Kogoya	M	07/02/2023	Accused of collaborating with armed groups, Firearm and/or Ammo Possession	Article 1 (1) Emergency Law jo. Article 56 (1) Criminal Code	23/10/2023	2 years 6 months	Lapas Kelas IIB Wamena	Imprisoned
44	Heldin	M	11/02/2023	Firearm and/or Ammo Possession	Article 1 (1) Emergency Law	22/06/2023	2 years	To be revisited	Imprisoned
45	Rudolf Bell alias Feri Kare	M	16/02/2023	Firearm and/or Ammo Possession	Article 1 (1) Emergency Law	20/06/2023	8 years	To be revisited	Imprisoned
46	Edison Giban (Edi Giban)	M	12/03/2023	Accused of collaborating with armed groups, Accused of violent crime	Article 479f (a) Criminal Code jo. Article 55 (1) Criminal Code Article 170 (1) Criminal Code	12/09/2023	3 years 6 months	Lapas Kelas IIB Wamena	Imprisoned
47	Yonce Lokbere	M	05/04/2023	Accused of collaborating with armed groups, Firearm and/or Ammo Possession, Attacking Officers on Duty	Article 1 (1) Emergency Law jo. Article 55 (1) Criminal Code	31/10/2023	3 years 8 months	Lapas Kelas IIB Wamena	Imprisoned

48	Yamison Murib	M	05/04/2023	Accused of collaborating with armed groups, Affiliation with independence groups	Article 338 jo. Article 55 (1) Criminal Code	07/11/2023**	10 years	Lapas Kelas IIB Nabire	Imprisoned
49	Yeminus Murib	M	14/04/2023	Firearm and/or Ammo Possession, Accused of collaborating with armed groups	Article 1 (1) Emergency Law jo. Article 55 (1) Criminal Code	29/10/2023	3 years 10 months	Lapas Kelas IIB Wamena	Imprisoned
50	Lani Kobak (LK)	M	11/08/2023	Accused of collaborating with armed groups, Accused of violent crime	Article 340 jo. Article 53 jo. Article 55 (1) Criminal Code	30/11/2023	5 years	Lapas Kelas IIB Wamena	Imprisoned
51	Musianus Mijeje	M	01/05/2023	Accused of collaborating with armed groups	Article 1 (1) Emergency Law jo. Article 56 (1) Criminal Code	23/01/2024**	2 years	Lapas Kelas IIB Wamena	Imprisoned
52	Edison Sobolim	M	04/05/2023	Accused of collaborating with armed groups, Accused of committing murder	Article 340 jo. Article 55 (1) Criminal Code	15/01/2024**	16 years	Lapas Kelas IIB Wamena	Imprisoned
53	Jen Sobolim	M	04/05/2023	Accused of collaborating with armed groups, Accused of committing murder	Article 340 jo. Article 55 (1) Criminal Code	15/01/2024**	16 years	Lapas Kelas IIB Wamena	Imprisoned
54	Nindo Mohi	M	04/05/2023	Accused of collaborating with armed groups, Accused of committing murder	Article 340 jo. Article 55 (1) Criminal Code	15/01/2024**	16 years	Lapas Kelas IIB Wamena	Imprisoned

Note:

*) As of 30 June 2024. Any developments will be updated on the Papuans Behind Bars website or in subsequent reports.

**) High Court verdict.

***) Supreme Court verdict.





Papuans Behind Bars aims to provide accurate and transparent data, published in English and Indonesian, to facilitate direct support for prisoners and promote wider debate and campaigning in support of free expression in West Papua.

Papuans Behind Bars is a collective effort initiated by Papuan civil society groups working together as the Civil Society Coalition to Uphold Law and Human Rights in Papua. It is a grass roots initiative and represents a broad collaboration between lawyers, human rights groups, adat groups, activists, journalists and individuals in West Papua, as well as Jakarta-based NGOs and international solidarity groups.

Questions, comments and corrections are welcomed, and you can write to us at

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