

The Papua Monitor: Q1/2026



January 2026 Update: Human Rights and Conflict Developments in West Papua¹, Indonesia -
Covering Events from 1 January to 31 March 2026 (1st Quarter 2026)

Violations	2025 Q2	2025 Q3	2025 Q4	2026 Q1
Torture	5 victims in 4 cases	8 victims in 5 cases	13 victims in four cases	31 victims in 15 cases
Freedom of expression	More than a dozen in 3 cases	27 victims in 5 cases	15 victims in 4 cases	More than 7 victims in 4 cases
Killings	16 victims in 9 cases	7 victims in 7 cases	21 victims in 7 cases	9 victims in 4 cases
Disappearances	8 victims in 1 case	-	3 victims in 2 cases	-
Intimidation	More than a dozen victims in 5 cases	More than a hundred victims in 6 cases	More than a dozen victims in 2 cases	More than a dozen victims in 5 cases
Criminalisation	More than 17 victims in 4 cases	3 victims in 3 cases	1 victim in 1 case	3 victims in 2 cases
Ill-treatment	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 a dozen victims in two 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 in 5 cases	14 victims in 3 cases	More than 6 victims in 3 cases
All other violations (health, labour, food environment, information, housing, fair trial, sexual assault)	2 and dozens more victims in 6 cases	8 and dozens more victims in 7 cases	3 and hundreds more victims in 3 cases	3 and thousands of victims in 2 cases
TOTAL	106 and dozens more victims in 33 cases	118 and hundreds more victims in 38 cases	101 and several hundreds more victims in 30 cases	158 and thousands more victims in 39 cases

Table 1: Violation and victim data per quarter. A "+" symbol following a number indicates a certain count (the number given) plus an additional, less precise count (e.g., dozens, several). Each column is an independent set, reflecting the possibility of multiple violations per victim or case. Totals represent unique counts per column, not aggregate sums.

¹ The term West Papua, also sometimes referred to as Papua, Tanah Papua (Land of Papua) or Western New Guinea refers to the western half of the New Guinea islands and is recognized by the United Nations as part of Indonesia since 1969. It is comprised of the Indonesian administrative provinces Papua Province, Papua Barat Province, Papua Tengah Province, Papua Pegunungan Province, Papua Selatan Province, and Papua Barat Daya Province. The unresolved [conflict about the political status of West Papua](#) continues to cause violence and violations of human rights and indigenous people's rights.

Summary

Human rights

The human rights situation between January and March 2026 remains dire. The reporting period was characterised by a significant rise in documented cases of arbitrary detention and torture. There are two major patterns in this trend. First, HRM observed a significant rise in arbitrary detentions in conflict zones, particularly in the Dekai District of Yahukimo Regency. [Yahukimo has already become the top hotspot of armed violence](#), with 35 armed clashes and ten such incidents between January and March 2026. Security forces targeted indigenous Papuans, mostly young adults, including females and minors. Most of them were released the following day without being charged. Intensified patrols and raids further contribute to this trend, with security forces applying interrogation methods that violate Indonesian criminal procedure and human rights law.

Second, a significant number of these arbitrary detentions were reportedly accompanied by torture. Officials used coercive and violent measures to extract information about the West Papua National Liberation Army (TPNPB) or to force confessions from detainees. These developments took place alongside [ongoing military operations in the regencies Intan Jaya and Puncak](#), reportedly involving battle drones, mortars and air strikes in civilian populated areas across the central highlands. As a result, the number of internally displaced persons continues to rise (see section on Conflict below).

Indigenous communities are more than ever at risk of losing their land as a result of ruthless economic development projects and the expansion of security force infrastructure in West Papua. In the South Papua Province, [the Strategic National Project \(PSN\) for the development of more than 2 million hectares of sugar cane and rice is rapidly being implemented](#) by the military, while legal efforts and protests by customary landowners are ongoing. Since late 2024, a growing body of evidence has documented serious procedural violations, the dismantling of indigenous land rights, incidents of [violence against community members who resist](#), and the systematic exclusion of affected communities from decision-making processes.

In the Biak Numfor Regency of Papua Province, [state agencies have launched a systematic land-grabbing campaign](#) across the regencies of Biak Numfor, Supiori, and Waropen. In the Impewer area of East Biak District, a major land dispute has erupted over plans to construct the headquarters for Infantry Battalion TP 858/MSB. The [Warbon Indigenous Community of Saukoby Village in North Biak faces a separate but related threat from the planned construction of a national spaceport](#) by the National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN).

Various incidents during the reporting period illustrate the shortcomings in Indonesia's legal system. Many [court decisions in West Papua often appear to be politically motivated rather than being based on criminal procedure, evidence and facts at court](#). Moreover, high impunity for state agents has caused the loss of trust in the law enforcement system among many Indonesians. This trust is even lower in the Papuan Provinces, as a recent incident illustrates. [On 2 February 2026, Second Brigadier Fernando Alexander Aufa, one of the convicted officers involved in the killing of Tobis Silak in August 2024, was seen walking freely in Wamena](#). The incident raised serious concerns that Officer Aufa may have been released despite a five-year imprisonment sentence. Despite constant setbacks, NGOs pursued efforts to push for an accountability

process for cases of human rights violations through lobby meetings with political stakeholders such as the [Regional Representative Council](#) in Jakarta in February 2026.

[Various documented cases between January and March 2026 highlight the systemic failures in the healthcare system in West Papua.](#) Issues of concern reportedly include the misuse of public health infrastructure, the absence of basic services in geographically isolated communities, the prioritisation of administrative procedures over emergency care, and the compounding impact of armed conflict on health services. In this regard, [Southwest Papua Senator Paul Finsen Mayor interrupted a Regional Representatives Council \(DPD\) plenary meeting in Jakarta on 14 January 2026](#) to deliver a pointed message from the Papuan people. [Senator Mayor spoke out against the Indonesian government's plans to establish new territorial development battalions in West Papua](#), emphasising that basic services rather than military infrastructure should be the priority for the special autonomous region.

Conflict

There is no sign of de-escalation in sight. The Indonesian government kept deploying additional military personnel to remote areas across West Papua, fueling armed conflict and triggering more internal displacements. An unknown number of indigenous Papuans were internally displaced due to [armed conflict incidents and subsequent raids in the Boven Digoel Regency in February 2026](#).

The military operations in the central highlands reportedly involved the use of battle drones, mortars and air raids in civilian populated areas, [violating principles of distinction between combatants and non-combatants](#). Recurring armed violence and heavy military presence have resulted in the cessation of daily activities and paralysation of health and education services across conflict-affected regencies. Such patterns cause fear among local communities and encourage the civilian population to flee to safer areas. As of 27 March 2026, armed conflict and military operations in West Papua have resulted in the [internal displacement of more than 107,039 civilians across multiple regencies](#).

In response to escalating militarisation, civil society groups across West Papua have mobilised in peaceful protests, demanding an end to military operations and the withdrawal of non-organic troops. Between late October and early November 2025, [demonstrations had already taken place in Nabire, Enarotali, Sugapa, and Jayapura](#). Further protests against the rising militarisation in West Papua occurred in the regencies Pegunungan Bintang, [Intan Jaya and Yahukimo in January 2026](#). Another protest took place in the Nabire Regency in February 2026. While civil society groups, church leaders, and human rights organisations are united in calling for an immediate halt to military operations, demilitarisation, and meaningful engagement in a peaceful dialogue, the central government shows no signs of refraining from a security-based approach in West Papua.

HRM documented 34 armed attacks and clashes throughout the first quarter of 2026, a smaller number than that of the fourth quarter of 2025, counting 41 clashes. The majority of armed hostilities during the reporting period occurred in Yahukimo, with 10 armed clashes and attacks, followed by the Puncak Regency with 6 armed clashes. Armed hostilities were also documented from the regencies of Intan Jaya, Nabire, Puncak, and Mimika. Isolated incidents of armed violence occurred in the regencies Tambrau, Maybrat, Paniai, Nduga, Boven Digoel, Tolikara, and Dogiyai.

HRM counted 13 civilians killed and 4 injured by the TPNPB. Meanwhile, 5 civilians were killed, and 4 were wounded by security force members during armed clashes or counter-insurgency operations. Concerning the combatants, 9 security force members were killed, and 2 were injured during this period. In contrast, the TPNPB reportedly lost 5 combatants, with 4 guerrilla fighters being injured during armed clashes.

Comprehensive data on armed conflict violence in West Papua is available in the [HRM Annual Report 2025](#), published in March 2026.

Political developments

On 2 January 2026, Indonesia enacted its new Criminal Code (KUHP) and Criminal Procedure Code (KUHAP), [prompting a coalition of civil society organisations to declare an “Indonesian legal emergency.”](#) The new law has drawn sharp criticism from legal experts, human rights defenders, and historians. Among the most troubling provisions in the new KUHP are restrictions on freedom of expression and assembly. The code also increases the maximum punishment for treason from life imprisonment to the death penalty. Perhaps most alarming, Article 622 explicitly repeals key provisions of Law Number 26/2000 on Human Rights Courts, effectively eliminating criminal accountability for gross human rights violations.

On 13 and 14 January 2026, Indonesian Vice President Gibran Rakabuming Raka visited West Papua to review development projects, beginning in Biak Numfor before travelling to Wamena, where he played in a friendly football match, met with regional leaders and community figures, and engaged with local coffee farmers and creative economy practitioners. His planned second-day visit to Yahukimo Regency was cancelled following intelligence assessments that identified armed group movements in the area. The TPNPB had fired shots at an aircraft in the region and issued a threat to kill the VP if he travelled to Yahukimo.

On 6 February 2026, President Prabowo and Australian PM Anthony Albanese signed a [bilateral defence treaty](#), first announced in Nov 2025, signalling deepening security cooperation. The [Prime Minister announced several new initiatives](#) to further enhance the bilateral security relationship, including supporting the development of joint defence training facilities in Indonesia, establishing a new embedded position for a senior Indonesian military officer in the Australian Defence Force, and building ties between future military leaders through the expansion of the Junior Leaders' Forum Military Education Exchange. On 12 March 2026, Defence Minister Sjafrie Sjamsoeddin announced plans, alongside Australia, to pursue separate trilateral security arrangements with Japan and Papua New Guinea.

In February 2026, [the Indonesian government and Freeport-McMoRan \(FCX\) signed a Memorandum of Understanding \(MoU\)](#) to extend the mining permit for the Grasberg complex in the Mimika Regency, Central Papua Province, beyond 2041. The agreement secured a 12% additional stake for Indonesia by 2041 and includes a ~\$20 billion investment to sustain long-term operations.

International developments

On 20 February 2026, various [Special Rapporteurs of the UN Human Rights Council issued a formal communication](#) to the Indonesian Government concerning the draft Presidential Regulation (“Regulation”) on the Duties of the Indonesian National Army in Combating Terrorist Acts. The UN experts represent the

view that the manner in which the Regulation would expand the role of the military in countering terrorism in peacetime would bring serious risks to human rights, the rule of law, and Indonesian civil society.

[Christian Solidarity International \(CSI\) called on the Indonesian government to grant international observers access to West Papua](#), warning that ongoing military operations in the region are driving a mounting humanitarian crisis. [Speaking in an oral statement at the UN Human Rights Council in Geneva](#) on 25 March 2026, CSI expressed concerns over the increasing number of indigenous Papuans who have been internally displaced by the armed conflict. According to CSI, [the military operations are closely linked to large-scale resource extraction projects involving nickel, gold, and industrial plantations](#). CSI is calling on the government to facilitate a visit by the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and to extend invitations to relevant UN special procedures.

CSI's statement echoed calls made at a [UN Human Rights Council side event on 4 March 2026, hosted by the World Council of Churches \(WCC\)](#), which was also attended by a representative of the Indonesian government. The [WCC urged the Indonesian government to "extend invitations to the Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council"](#) and to facilitate a visit by the High Commissioner for Human Rights."

A new documentary, *Pesta Babi (Pig Feast)*, premiered at the West Papua Forum in Auckland on 7 March 2026. [The documentary highlights the devastating impact of Indonesian development projects on indigenous Papuan communities](#).

Cases

Unlawful killings and enforced disappearances



[At least six Papuan civilians killed and two injured by bullets during alleged retaliatory security force operation in Dogiyai](#)

Between 31 March and 1 April 2026, joint Indonesian security forces (TNI–Polri) allegedly carried out indiscriminate shootings against civilians in the districts Kamu and East Kamu, Dogiyai Regency, Central Papua Province. The operations were conducted in response to the killing of a police officer. At least six indigenous Papuans were reportedly killed, while at least two others sustained gunshot injuries

[Papuan man shot dead during security operation in Tembagapura, Mimika regency](#)

On 2 March 2026, members of the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) shot dead Mr Eanus Mom, a civilian gold miner, during a security operation conducted near Mile 69 in the PT Freeport Indonesia mining concession area, Tembagapura District, Mimika Regency, Central Papua Province.



[Security forces allegedly shot dead prison fugitive in Kaimana Regency](#)

On 4 February 2026, military and correctional facility officers reportedly shot dead Mr Zet Tare, 32, an escaped detainee from Kaimana Correctional Facility, during an arrest

operation near the Pertamina area in Kaimana Town, Kaimana Regency, Papua Barat province.

[Indigenous Papuans allegedly shot dead during military operation in Intan Jaya](#)

On the night of 2 February 2026, personnel of the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) reportedly shot and killed Mr Pit Nayagau during a raid conducted on the outskirts of Dogatalipa Road, along the Dogabu River, located in the Sugapa District, Intan Jaya Regency, Central Papua Province.



Torture & ill-treatment



[Military personnel allegedly torture Papuan man following armed clash in Sory Village, Maybrat Regency](#)

On 23 March 2026, military personnel allegedly tortured Mr Yusup Sorry, 32, during detention following an armed clash between the West Papua National Liberation Army (TPNPB) and the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI).

[Arbitrary detention, ill-treatment and internal displacement during security force operation in Tambrauw Regency](#)

Between 16 and 19 March 2026, joint Indonesian military and police forces conducted security operations in the districts Fef and Bamus Bama, Tambrauw Regency, South West Papua Province. Security force personnel reportedly detained at least 12 villagers without warrants.



[Indonesian Air Force personnel torture indigenous Papuan in Merauke Regency](#)

On 13 March 2026, 30 Indonesian Air Force (TNI AURI) personnel collectively tortured Mr Bernadus Eusebius Ndawe, a member of the Kimam indigenous tribe, near the Indonesian Air Force barracks complex (Rajawali/AURI complex) in Merauke Regency, South Papua Province.

[Police officer attacked woman with knife in Sorong: Victim sustained eight stab wounds](#)

On 6 March 2026, a Police officer attacked 24-year-old Mrs Ardhalina Lanuhu multiple times at the Jaya Permai housing complex, East Sorong District, Sorong City, Papua Barat province.



[Indonesian security forces shoot and injure three indigenous Papuans in Dogiyai Regency](#)

Joint members of the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) and Dogiyai District Police (Polres Dogiyai) reportedly injured three indigenous Papuans in Moanemani town and Pogito Village, Kamu District, Dogiyai Regency, Central Papua Province.

[Police officers fire rubber bullets at villagers following protest in Kaugapu Village, Mimika Regency](#)

On 25 March 2026, Police Mobile Brigade (Brimob) members reportedly used excessive force against civilians during a community protest in Kaugapu Village, East Mimika District, Mimika Regency, Central Papua Province, resulting in seven residents sustaining gunshot wounds from rubber bullets.



[Military members torture Papuan labourer at PSN site in Ilwayab District, Merauke](#)

On 10 February 2026, members of the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) reportedly tortured Mr Kristo Gonus Okui Kaize, an indigenous Papuan of the Malind Maklew tribe at the National Strategic Project (PSN) site in Wanam, Ilwayab District, Merauke Regency, South Papua Province.

[TNI personnel beat Papuan student during interrogation in Dekai, Yahukimo](#)

On 24 January 2026, Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) tortured and intimidated 20-year-old Nonis Bahabol in the Tomon 2 area of Dekai Town, Yahukimo Regency.



[Alleged rape of Papuan woman by Indonesian military personnel in Beoga, Puncak Regency](#)

On 13 January 2026, twelve members of the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) allegedly tortured and repeatedly raped a 48-year-old Papuan woman in the Beoga District, Puncak Regency, Central Papua Province.



[Police officers accused of arbitrary arrest and torture in Dekai, Yahukimo Regency, Papua](#)

On 9 December 2025, at approximately 10:00 pm, Mr Natan Matuan and Mr Selis Pahabol were arbitrarily arrested in Jalur 3 settlement, Dekai District, Yahukimo Regency, Papua Pegunungan province.

[Six Papuans arbitrarily detained and tortured during military detention in Dekai](#)

On 9 January 2026, Indonesian military personnel arbitrarily detained six Indigenous Papuans in Dekai District, Yahukimo Regency, Highland Papua Province. At least three of them were subjected to torture during interrogation.



Arbitrary detention, intimidation, and criminalisation

[Plain-clothes officers arbitrarily detain minor in Yahukimo Regency](#)

On 29 March 2026, plain-cloth police officers arbitrarily detained 14-year-old Yerikson Nabyal in the town of Dekai, Yahukimo Regency, Highlands Papua Province.



[Arbitrary detention of three Papuan youth at Sentani Airport, Jayapura Regency](#)

On 28 March 2026, undercover police officers allegedly detained Mr Kenias Payage, 25, Mr Atera Payage, 20, and Mr Nerry Heluka, 21, without showing a warrant. They were intercepted at the Sentani Airport, Jayapura Regency, Papua Province.

[Police officers allegedly intimidate activists following peaceful fundraising in Nabire](#)

On 28 March 2026, officers of the Nabire Police Intelligence and Criminal Investigation Units intercepted a group of activists associated with the West Papua National Committee (KNPB) following a peaceful fundraising activity at Karang Tumaritis Market in Nabire Town.



[Military members arbitrarily detain and torture two KNPB activists in Dekai, Yahukimo](#)

On 23 March 2026, Marine Corps (TNI AL) members arbitrarily detained Yuni Suhun, 23, and Mr Eliaton Wetapo, 31, at the marines' post in the Kokamo Village, Dekai District, Yahukimo Regency, Highlands Papua Province.

[Arbitrary detention of seven pupils in Sinak, Puncak Regency](#)

On 22 March 2026 at approximately 5:00 pm, military members and Marine Corps personnel reportedly detained seven Papuan civilians, primarily pupils, in the Sinak District, Puncak Regency, Central Papua province.

[Police officers arrest two Papuan gold panners without warrant in Yahukimo](#)

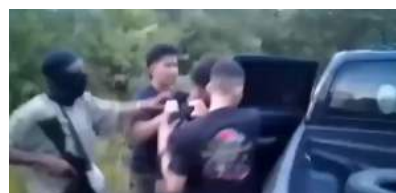
Members of a Marine Unit and the “Damai Cartens” task force arbitrarily detained Mr Yominus Sekenil, 35, and Mr Eliaton Wetapo, 31, near the Nami River gold panning site in Dekai District, Yahukimo Regency, Papua Highlands Province, on 22 March 2026.

[Arbitrary detention of student in Nami village, Seradala District](#)

On 17 March 2026 at approximately 10:00 am, joint security forces belonging to the Damai Cartenz Task Force arbitrarily detained 21-year-old Neri Balingga, a student at Cenderawasih University, on the Yahukimo–Pengunungan Bintang connecting road in the Nami village, Seradala District, Yahukimo Regency, Papua Highlands Province.

[Arbitrary detention and alleged torture of minor and escaped prisoner in Yahukimo Regency](#)

On 16 March 2026, sixteen-year-old Rio Keroman and Mr Ferly Wesapla, 23, were arbitrarily detained and subsequently tortured by Indonesian security personnel at the District Police station in Dekai (Polres Yahukimo).



[Arbitrary detention and ill-treatment of five Papuans at Old Sentani Market in Jayapura Regency](#)

On 12 March 2026, Indonesian security forces arbitrarily apprehended Mr Oksal Kobak, 28, Mr Yos Payage, 36, Mr Simion Payage, 29, Mr Menase Heluka, and Mr Oser Kobak at the Old Sentani Market in Jayapura Regency, Papua Province.



[Joint security forces arbitrarily detain five indigenous Papuans in various locations across Nabire](#)

On 11 March 2026, joint security personnel of the Damai Cartenz Task Force arbitrarily detained five indigenous Papuans in multiple locations in Nabire City and Wanggar District, Nabire Regency, Central Papua province.

[Military members detain gold panner without warrant in Dekai, Yahukimo](#)

On 10 March 2026, Members of the Indonesian Marine Corps arbitrarily detained an indigenous gold panner, Mr Anton Payage, at the Marine Corps post on Seradala Road near the Nami River gold panning site.



[Arbitrary detention of two Papuan youth during raid in Duram District, Yahukimo Regency](#)

On 2 March 2026, at approximately 11:00 pm, joint security force personnel conducted a search operation in the Telkomsel housing complex in Duram District, Yahukimo Regency, Highlands Papua province

[Series of arbitrary detentions in Dekai continues: Security forces alleged of detaining dozens of Papuan youth without warrant, including minors](#)

Between 21 and 23 February 2026, joint forces of the Cartenz Peace Operation Task Force conducted a series of arbitrary arrests against dozens of civilians, including minors and students, in the Kali Biru area, Seradala Road (Kilo 4), and at the old KPU/Bawaslu office on Sohosa Road.



[Ongoing series of arrests amidst deteriorating armed conflict in Dekai: Four Papuan girls arbitrarily detained, including three minors](#)

On 18 February 2026, members of the Cartenz Peace Operation Task Force (Papua Regional Police Mobile Brigade) and the Habema Operation Task Force (Indonesian National Armed Forces–Marines) arbitrarily detained four Papuan girls at Kilometre 5, Dekai City, Yahukimo Regency, Papua Pegunungan Province.

[Alleged arbitrary detention of civilians by Indonesian military forces in Sugapa District, Intan Jaya](#)

On 18 February 2026, members of the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) reportedly detained twelve Papuans, consisting of civil servants and other civilians, in the Holomama area, Sugapa District, Intan Jaya Regency, Papua Tengah province.





Arbitrary detention of two Papuan youth in Dekai, Yahukimo Regency: One is still a minor

On 14 February 2026, a joint team of Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) and Yahukimo District Police (Polres Yahukimo) officers arbitrarily detained seventeen-year-old Elipianus Esema and Atios Sobolim, 18, in the town of Dekai, Yahukimo Regency, Papua Highlands.

Series of unlawful arrests in Dekai continues: Navy officers arbitrarily detain two activists in Yahukimo Regency

On 31 January 2026, personnel of the Indonesian Navy Marine Corps stationed at the Km 6 guard post arbitrarily detained two activists, Mr Alokni Keroman and Mr Oroni Gombo, in Dekai Town, Yahukimo Regency, Papua Highlands Province.



Arbitrary arrest and use of excessive force against Catholic activists in Merauke

On 25 January 2026, Indonesian police officers arbitrarily detained eleven members of Suara Kaum Awam Katolik Regio Papua (Voice of Catholic People of Papua) while they were staging a peaceful silent protest in front of St Francis Xavier Cathedral, located in the City of Merauke, South Papua province

Alleged destruction of property and intimidation of a Papuan Pastor amid escalating security operations in Dekai, Yahukimo Regency

Between 12 December 2025 and February 2026, a series of incidents of alleged shooting, vandalism, robbery, intimidation and continued harassment were reported at the home of Rev. Victor Kobak in Jalan Gunung, Dekai District, Yahukimo Regency, Papua Pegunungan province.



Unlawful military detention of three Indigenous Papuans in Agandugume District, Puncak Regency

On 16 January 2026, military members arbitrarily detained Mr Kataw Kulua, Mr Yaikunus Murib, and Mr Lois Murib near the BNPB Logistics Warehouse, Agandugume District, Puncak Regency, Central Papua Province.

Shrinking democratic space: Police detain environmental activist outside Divine Mercy Church in Merauke

On 7 December 2025, at approximately 10:40 am, police officers forcibly detained indigenous environmental and land-rights defender, Mr Stenly Dambujai, outside the Divine Mercy (Kerahaman Ilahi) Church in Mangga Dua, Kelapa Lima Village, Merauke Regency, South Papua province.





[Arbitrary detention and coercion of five indigenous Papuans by military personnel in Puncak Regency](#)

Indonesian military (TNI) personnel arbitrarily detained five indigenous Papuans after returning from Sunday worship at a church in Jampul Village, West Beoga District, Puncak Regency, on 4 January 2026

Freedom of expression, and freedom of peaceful assembly and association

[Police fail to protect Papuan students during TRIKORA Commemoration in Makassar City, South Sulawesi](#)



On 19 December 2025, Papuan students in Makassar City, South Sulawesi Province, peacefully commemorate the 1961 TRIKORA Military Operation. The protesters dispersed after being attacked by nationalist mass organisations and facing repressive police response.

[Drone attack on the office of Papuan movement organisation KNPB in Jayapura](#)

The headquarters of the Papuan movement organisation West Papua National Committee (KNPB) in Jayapura, Papua Province, were attacked by a drone in the early hours of 16 March 2026



Other violations

[The right to health in West Papua - Systemic barriers to adequate healthcare](#)



Over three months spanning January to March 2026, multiple incidents across the Papua Provinces have raised serious concerns about the state of healthcare access for indigenous Papuans, not only in remote communities but also in urban areas.

About Human Rights Monitor

The Human Rights Monitor (HRM) is an independent, international non-profit project promoting human rights through documentation and advocacy. HRM is based in the European Union and active since 2022. We are achieving our 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.

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