E-ISSN : 2962-9713
P-ISSN : 2963-928X

Implementation Of Protection For Persons With Disabilities Based On Human Security In Papua Province

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini membahas implementasi perlindungan terhadap penyandang disabilitas di Provinsi Papua berdasarkan pendekatan *Human Security*. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis sejauh mana prinsip-prinsip *Human Security* diterapkan dalam kebijakan perlindungan penyandang disabilitas, dampaknya terhadap peningkatan modal sosial penyandang disabilitas, serta tantangan yang dihadapi dalam implementasinya. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif dengan teknik pengumpulan data melalui studi dokumentasi, wawancara mendalam, dan observasi. Data dianalisis menggunakan model Miles dan Huberman melalui tahap reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Provinsi Papua telah mengadopsi kebijakan perlindungan penyandang disabilitas melalui Peraturan Daerah Provinsi Papua Nomor 5 Tahun 2013 tentang Perlindungan terhadap Penyandang Disabilitas sebagai tindak lanjut ratifikasi *United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities* (UNCRPD). Implementasi kebijakan tersebut telah mencerminkan beberapa dimensi *Human Security*, seperti keamanan ekonomi, keamanan personal, keamanan komunitas, dan keamanan politik. Kebijakan ini memberikan dampak positif terhadap peningkatan partisipasi sosial, akses pendidikan, peluang kerja, penguatan kelembagaan, serta pemberdayaan penyandang disabilitas. Namun demikian, implementasi kebijakan masih menghadapi berbagai tantangan, seperti keterbatasan infrastruktur ramah disabilitas, minimnya alokasi anggaran, rendahnya kesadaran masyarakat, lemahnya koordinasi antarinstansi, serta ketidaksesuaian antara regulasi nasional dengan kondisi sosial budaya Papua. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa diperlukan sinergi yang lebih kuat antara pemerintah, masyarakat, dan sektor swasta untuk mewujudkan perlindungan yang lebih inklusif, berkelanjutan, dan berorientasi pada keamanan manusia bagi penyandang disabilitas di Provinsi Papua.

Kata Kunci: *Human Security, penyandang disabilitas, modal sosial, kebijakan inklusif, Provinsi Papua.*

Abstract

This study examines the implementation of protection for persons with disabilities in Papua Province based on the Human Security approach. The research aims to analyze the extent to which Human Security principles have been applied in disability protection policies, the impact of these policies on increasing the social capital of persons with disabilities, and the challenges faced in their implementation. This study uses a descriptive qualitative method through documentation studies, in-depth interviews, and observation, with data analyzed using the Miles and Huberman model. The findings show that Papua Province has adopted disability protection policies through Regional Regulation No. 5 of 2013 concerning the Protection of Persons with Disabilities, as a follow-up to Indonesia's ratification of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD). The implementation of these policies reflects several dimensions of Human Security, including economic, personal, community, and political security. The policies have contributed positively to increasing social participation, educational access, employment opportunities, institutional strengthening, and the empowerment of persons with disabilities. However, major challenges remain, including limited disability-friendly infrastructure, insufficient budget allocation, low public awareness, weak inter-agency coordination, and the incompatibility between national regulations and Papua's socio-cultural conditions. The study concludes that a stronger synergy

E-ISSN : 2962-9713
P-ISSN : 2963-928X

between government, communities, and the private sector is necessary to create more inclusive, sustainable, and human-centered protection for persons with disabilities in Papua Province.

Keywords: *Human Security, Persons with Disabilities, Social Capital, Inclusive Policy, Papua Province.*

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INTRODUCTION

The protection of persons with disabilities has increasingly become a central theme in global human rights discourse, especially after the adoption of the *United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities* (UNCRPD) in 2006. The convention marks a paradigmatic shift from a charity-based and medical understanding of disability toward a rights-based and social model perspective, emphasizing equal participation, autonomy, dignity, and the removal of structural barriers that hinder full societal inclusion. Within this evolving framework, the concept of *human security*—as introduced by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) through its 1994 *Human Development Report*—offers an analytical lens that goes beyond traditional state-centric security to prioritize "freedom from fear," "freedom from want," and "freedom to live in dignity" for every individual, including marginalized and vulnerable groups. Combining these two frameworks creates a comprehensive foundation for assessing the implementation of disability-related policies, especially in regions such as Papua Province where development disparities and structural inequalities persist (Budiardjo & Liong, 2020).

Persons with disabilities are a group that frequently experiences inequality in various aspects of life. According to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2020, there are approximately 22.97 million persons with disabilities in Indonesia. In Papua, the number of persons with disabilities reached 51,000 in 2023. Unfortunately, they still face limitations in accessing public services, employment, and education.

In this context, the human security approach provides a more comprehensive understanding of protection for persons with disabilities. Human security emphasizes freedom from fear and freedom from want. Therefore, this research seeks to examine how the human security approach can be applied in the protection policy for persons with disabilities in Papua. The concept of human security provides a broader and more holistic view of how public policy should function to maintain the overall well-being of individuals. Human security covers more than just physical protection; it also includes protection against other aspects such as access to health, employment, education, and social rights.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), disability is an umbrella term covering impairments, activity limitations, and participation restrictions. Impairments refer to problems in body function or structure; activity limitations are difficulties experienced by an individual in executing tasks or actions; while participation restrictions refer to barriers to an individual's involvement in broader social life.

The United Nations (UN) has issued the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD), which serves as the main reference in forming inclusive policies that respect the rights of persons with disabilities. Indonesia, as a country

E-ISSN : 2962-9713
P-ISSN : 2963-928X

that ratified the UNCRPD in 2011, is expected to implement the principles of this convention in its existing policies.

Indonesia's ratification of UNCRPD through Law No. 19 of 2011 further strengthens the national commitment to ensuring the rights of persons with disabilities. At the subnational level, various regional governments have enacted specific regulations to protect and empower this group. However, while the legal framework is relatively strong, the effectiveness of implementation varies across regions due to diverse socio-political conditions, administrative capacities, and cultural perceptions of disability (Zaenuddin, 2018).

The implementation of disability-friendly policies has been carried out in several sectors, such as disability-friendly transportation services provided by the Jayapura City Transportation Agency. These services include improvements to transportation infrastructure, particularly several bus stops equipped with ramps for wheelchairs, and guide signs using Braille for the visually impaired.

Another service is the Biak Numfor Regency Population and Civil Registration Agency (Disdukcapil) providing special service rooms and facilities for persons with disabilities, such as wheelchairs, toilets, special service counters, recording rooms, evacuation routes, and special pathways. Besides government services, NGOs focusing on persons with disabilities have also emerged in Papua Province, such as the Indonesian Physical Disability Association (PDFI) Papua, the Indonesian Persons with Disabilities Association (PPDI) Papua Province, and the Jayapura Disability Community.

Based on the explanation above, the research problems can be formulated as follows:

1. Is the implementation of protection for Persons with Disabilities using Human Security principles in Papua Province ?
2. What is the impact of this protection on increasing the social capital of Persons with Disabilities in Papua Province ?
3. What challenges are faced in the implementation of this policy ?

METHOD

This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach with data collection techniques through documentation study, in-depth interviews, and observation. The qualitative approach was chosen because it allows for the collection of rich and in-depth data related to the experiences, perceptions, and challenges faced by persons with disabilities and other stakeholders. Data was analyzed using the Miles and Huberman analysis model, which includes data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. Triangulation technique was used to ensure data validity.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The UNCRPD as an Instrument of Human Security

The UNCRPD normatively affirms the rights of persons with disabilities and expands the framework of protection through the principle of Human Security. This Convention emphasizes that persons with disabilities are full subjects of law who are entitled to enjoy all human rights without discrimination. Thus, the UNCRPD functions not only as a Human Rights document but also as a normative instrument for implementing the principles of human security.

In measuring Human Security within a society, reference can be made to the Human Security handbook published by the UN, which contains the following indicators :

1. Economic Security is assessed through income and labor market stability, focusing on job security, protection of work, and the ability to reproduce work capacity;
2. Food Security is determined by consumption scores, food energy adequacy, and affordability, often linked to the poverty line;

E-ISSN : 2962-9713
P-ISSN : 2963-928X

3. Health Security relies on robust systems covering prevention, rapid detection, and response, all implemented according to international norms within a managed risk environment;
4. Environmental Security is gauged by the physical condition and quality of the environment, including land use and the protection of ecosystems and biodiversity;
5. Personal (Individual) Security encompasses fundamental freedoms: being free from fear and poverty, alongside the freedom of expression and the freedom to worship;
6. Community Security focuses on the quality of social structures through indicators like inclusivity, accountability, empowerment, transparency, justice, and the promotion of human rights, capacity building, resilience, and mutual trust; and
7. Political Security monitors the absence of threats to democratic life, specifically checking for political coercion, impunity, human rights violations, political violence, and corruption.

The UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) effectively operationalizes the seven dimensions of Human Security for persons with disabilities.

1. Economic Security is directly guaranteed by Article 28 (Adequate Standard of Living and Social Protection), ensuring income, job, and asset protection;
2. Health Security is addressed in Article 25, covering indicators like prevention, rapid response, and adherence to international health standards;
3. Environmental Security is linked to Article 9 (Accessibility), which ensures that the physical environment, land use, and overall quality support the full participation of persons with disabilities;
4. Personal (Individual) Security is the most extensively covered dimension, addressed by numerous articles (including Articles 5, 8, 10, 15, 16, 17, 21, and 22). These articles collectively ensure freedom from fear and poverty, guaranteeing the right to life, freedom of expression, and protection from torture, exploitation, and violence;
5. Community Security is supported by Articles 6, 7, 11, 19, 24, 26, 27, and 30, aiming to build inclusive and empowering societies. These articles focus on full participation in independent living, education, employment, and culture, while providing special protection during humanitarian emergencies (Article 11);
6. Political Security is affirmed through Article 29 (Political and Public Participation) and Article 12 (Equal Recognition before the Law), which seek to prevent political coercion and impunity, with international cooperation facilitated by Article 32; and
7. Notably, Food Security, while lacking a single specific article, is implicitly addressed through the comprehensive guarantee of an adequate standard of living under Article 28.

Implementing Human Security Principles in the Disability Context

The implementation of Human Security principles within the UNCRPD requires the integration of human rights values with inclusive national policies. Several countries have attempted to align their domestic regulations with this convention, although the actual implementation achievements vary greatly.

Some countries have demonstrated good practices in UNCRPD implementation, including :

1. Japan

Japan has developed The Basic Law for Persons with Disabilities, which strengthens social inclusion in the areas of education and employment and serves as a comprehensive legal framework to guarantee the rights and participation of persons with disabilities in all aspects of life. In this document, the Government has established the legal basis for inclusion,

E-ISSN : 2962-9713
P-ISSN : 2963-928X

guaranteed the fundamental rights of persons with disabilities, mandated the central and local governments to formulate action plans, required the involvement of persons with disabilities and the broader community, and ensured accessibility, public services, and reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities.

2. European Union

The European Union adopted the Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2021–2030, which explicitly integrates the UNCRPD into regional policy (European Commission, 2021). The EU has established a ten-year framework to create an inclusive and barrier-free Europe for approximately 87 million persons with disabilities across its member states. Broadly speaking, through this strategy, the EU guarantees universal accessibility, strengthens legal rights and cross-border mobility, promotes full participation in political, social, and economic life, provides community-based support for independent living, and acts as a global actor in championing the rights of persons with disabilities.

3. African Union

The African Union issued a document, The African Model Law on Disability, in 2019, which outlines steps to be taken for persons with disabilities, including: legal harmonization, guarantee of basic rights, provision of accessibility, establishment of specialized institutions, monitoring of implementation, and provision of adequate resources.

4. South Africa

South Africa incorporated disability issues into the White Paper on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 2016, which emphasizes the full participation of persons with disabilities in development (Republic of South Africa, 2016). Through the WPRPD, South Africa has taken steps including: establishing cross-sectoral inclusion policies, guaranteeing basic rights (education, health, employment, and social protection), promoting the political and social participation of persons with disabilities, and ensuring oversight and implementation through inter-institutional coordination.

5. Papua New Guinea

For persons with disabilities, Papua New Guinea utilizes a multi-level approach, namely :

At the primary level, the Government of Papua New Guinea carries out changes in attitude, awareness, and advocacy for persons with disabilities; At the secondary level, the Government of Papua New Guinea strengthens community services, planning, and programs; and At the tertiary level, the Government of Papua New Guinea implements legal reform, policy changes, and high-level government commitment.

Disability Protection Policy in Indonesia and Papua Province

Indonesia ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) through Law Number 19 of 2011. Furthermore, Law Number 8 of 2016 provides legal protection for persons with disabilities. The UNCRPD is an international and national Human Rights instrument aimed at the respect, fulfillment, and protection of the rights of Persons with Disabilities in Indonesia. The Convention's purpose is to promote, protect, and ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all persons with disabilities, and to promote respect for their inherent dignity. The UNCRPD establishes general obligations for every State Party, in addition to the specific obligations explicitly set forth, to realize the rights contained in the Convention through the adjustment of the legislation, laws, and administration of each State, including the modification of all discriminatory legislation, customs, and practices against persons with disabilities, and ensuring the participation of persons with disabilities in all aspects of life.

Papua Province is obligated to protect the rights of Persons with Disabilities as a follow-up to Indonesian Law No. 19 of 2011 and Law No. 8 of 2016. Therefore, the Papua

E-ISSN : 2962-9713
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Provincial Regulation Number 5 of 2013 concerning Protection for Persons with Disabilities in Papua Province was officially issued and enacted in Jayapura on July 8, 2013.

Human Security Principles in the Protection of Persons with Disabilities in Papua Province

The human security model emphasizes that the protection of persons with disabilities covers not only physical aspects but also social, economic, and psychosocial aspects. This concept includes seven dimensions of security:

1. Economy Security : Provision of inclusive employment opportunities for persons with disabilities.
   Persons with disabilities in Papua face persistent economic insecurity due to limited employment opportunities, low education levels, and structural discrimination in the labor market. Many rely on informal employment or subsistence activities, and poverty rates among disabled households remain significantly higher than the general population. Private sector employers in Papua rarely fulfill employment quotas mandated by national regulations. Meanwhile, the local government has not effectively implemented disability-inclusive recruitment mechanisms in the civil service.
2. Food Security : Access to adequate food needs.
   Food insecurity is prevalent in several districts of Papua, including Jayapura's peripheral areas. Persons with disabilities are disproportionately affected due to barriers in mobility, limited income, and reduced access to social safety nets. During periods of crisis—such as the COVID-19 pandemic—disabled populations experienced heightened vulnerability and unequal distribution of food aid.
3. Health Security : Guarantee of easily accessible health services.
   Health security represents one of the most critical dimensions. Papua has the lowest ratio of healthcare professionals to population in Indonesia. Persons with disabilities face additional obstacles, for example lack of accessible health facilities, absence of disability-trained health personnel, long-distance travel to clinics, and stigma from healthcare providers.
4. Environmental Security : Development of disability friendly infrastructure.
   Jayapura's geographic terrain contributes to environmental insecurity. Landslides, flooding, and inadequate sanitation disproportionately affect persons with disabilities, especially those with mobility impairments or chronic illnesses. Inaccessible evacuation routes and disaster shelters reflect the lack of disability-sensitive disaster management planning.
5. Personal Security : Protection from exploitation and discrimination.
   Persons with disabilities face higher risks of violence, neglect, exploitation, and domestic abuse. Social stigma reduces their ability to seek help or report abuse. Studies show that disabled individuals, especially women and children, are particularly vulnerable to sexual and emotional violence.
6. Community Security : Empowerment of persons with disabilities through communities.
   Social exclusion is a major challenge in Papua, where cultural norms and communal expectations shape social belonging. Persons with disabilities often experience alienation from tribal communities or church-based social organizations, leading to diminished access to social capital.

7. Political Security : Participation in decision making.
   Political participation among persons with disabilities remains weak. Voter accessibility, political representation, and participation in development planning forums (Musrenbang) are severely limited. Papua Province has not yet institutionalized disability-inclusive

E-ISSN : 2962-9713
P-ISSN : 2963-928X

governance practices, and no significant representation of persons with disabilities exists in local policymaking bodies.

Overall, the human security assessment reveals that the implementation of disability protection remains inadequate to address the multidimensional nature of vulnerability in Papua Province.

In Papua Provincial Regulation Number 5 of 2013, the seven dimensions of security are not fully included based on Human Security indicators, and can be elaborated as follows:

1. Economic Security : Articles 9 – 11 concerning Employment Opportunities.
2. Food Security : No articles regulating this in this Regulation.
3. Health Security : No articles regulating this in this Regulation.
4. Environmental Security : No articles regulating this in this Regulation.
5. Personal Security : Articles 5 – 6 concerning Equal Opportunities and Articles 12 – 13 concerning Social Life.
6. Community Security : Covered extensively across several chapters, including Education (Art. 7-8), Accessibility (Art. 14-18), Public Transportation (Art. 19), Special Signs (Art. 20-21, 38-39), Information/Special Services (Art. 22-23), Rehabilitation (Art. 24-34), Social Assistance/Welfare (Art. 35-37), and Empowerment (Art. 45).
7. Political Security : Articles 40 – 41 concerning Public Participation and Role.

Impact on the Increase of Social Capital for Persons with Disabilities in Papua Province

The human security-based protection model can increase the social capital of persons with disabilities in Papua Province through several key mechanisms. Human security in this context does not only focus on physical protection but also on social, economic, and political empowerment for persons with disabilities. Following are several ways this model can contribute to the increase of social capital for persons with disabilities in Papua, namely :

1. Increasing Social and Community Participation

Human security based protection provides greater opportunities for persons with disabilities to be involved in social networks and communities. Inclusive community-based programs will yield benefits, among others, such as :

a. Strengthen social solidarity between persons with disabilities and people in society;
b. Increase interaction and cooperation in groups based on inclusive; and
c. Help persons with disabilities build broader networks, strengthen social trust, and a sense of belonging in community.

The Papua Provincial Government did a lot of steps among the efforts to realize the increase in social and community participation of persons with disabilities, including :

a. The participation of persons with disabilities in the 2024 general election democratic festival, where the number of disability voters recorded in Papua Province amounted to 2,141 people, with the largest number of voters being in Biak Numfor Regency with 676 voters, Jayapura Regency with 381 voters, Jayapura City with 293 voters, Yapen Islands with 289 voters, Waropen with 180 voters, Sarmi with 113 people, Keerom with 98 people, and Supiori with 94 people.
b. The presence of a disability-friendly website, which was officially launched on October 22, 2024, by the Acting Governor of Papua, Mr. Ramses Limbong. The development of a disability-friendly website is a significant step in enhancing public services to be more inclusive, open, and easily accessible to all groups, including persons with disabilities.
c. In the field of sports, the Papua Provincial Government successfully hosted the XVI National Paralympic Week (Peparnas) in 2021 and became the Overall Champion. In addition, Papuan disabled athletes participated in the 2023 ASEAN Para Games in Cambodia, with athlete Hana Resti winning 3 gold and 1 silver medal, Marinus Melianus

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Yowei winning 2 gold, 3 silver, and 2 bronze medals, and Manaser Numberi winning 1 bronze medal. At the Asian level, Papuan athletes won medals in the 2022 Asian Para Games in Hangzhou, China, earning a total of 3 gold, 3 silver, and 3 bronze medals.

2. Accessibility to Education, Training, and Skills

Human security covering economic and educational aspects allows access to inclusive education, relevant skills training, and opportunities to contribute to society, thereby strengthening professional and social networks. With the increase in education and skills, persons with disabilities can strengthen their social capital through more active and equal interaction in community life.

In fulfilling the rights to education, training, and skills for persons with disabilities, the Papua Provincial Government has undertaken several important measures, among them being the following :

a. Through the Papua Provincial Education Agency, a total of 875 students with disabilities had the opportunity to receive education throughout 2021 to 2023, and 80% of them were autistic, 15% were deaf or hearing impaired, and 5% were visually impaired.
b. In the National Level Student Competency Contest (LKS) for Disabilities, the Papua Provincial Government sent 7 students from SLB Negeri 1 Jayapura as representatives, participating in 7 different competition events.
c. The government, through the Papua Provincial Education Agency, is committed to providing easy access to education and inclusive services for persons with disabilities by officially opening the Disability Service Unit (ULD) room located at the Papua Provincial Education Agency.

3. Economic Empowerment and Employment Opportunities

Economic security is a key element in the human security model. Persons with disabilities who have access to decent employment will gain benefits such as: financial independence, the opportunity to build business and professional networks, and a more active role in the economic and social life of the community. When persons with disabilities are economically empowered, they can be more active in community organizations and contribute to social development.

In this sector, the Papua Provincial Government has carried out several policy implementations, including the issuance of the Papua Provincial Regulation (Perdasi) Number 4 of 2013 concerning Employment Implementation, where the rights and roles of indigenous Papuan workers with disabilities are fulfilled in Article 29 – Article 31 of this Perdasi.

4. Protection from stigma and discrimination

Social capital will be difficult to develop if persons with disabilities still experience discrimination and social exclusion. The human security approach will have impacts such as: encouraging social awareness campaigns to change negative perceptions about disability, ensuring the existence of anti-discrimination policies that protect the rights of persons with disabilities, and facilitating their participation in the political, cultural, and public policy spheres. Through legal protection and awareness campaigns, persons with disabilities can be more accepted in society, which strengthens social relations and a sense of trust within their community.

The steps that have been taken by the Papua Provincial Government include the Special Education Division of the Papua Provincial Education, Library and Archives Agency providing reasonable accommodation in the field of education through the provision of budget support and/or funding assistance, the provision of facilities and infrastructure, the preparation and provision of educators and education personnel, and the provision of curriculum.

5. Strengthening institutions and social networks

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P-ISSN : 2963-928X

Protection based on human security enables the formation and strengthening of organizations and communities of persons with disabilities, which will provide benefits such as: strengthening social networks, both among persons with disabilities and with civil society organizations, facilitating more effective policy advocacy for their rights, and providing a space for persons with disabilities to share experiences, support each other, and collaborate on various social initiatives. These community-based organizations will become the main platform for building social capital, strengthening bonds between individuals, and encouraging more inclusive policies in Papua Province.

The steps taken by the Papua Provincial Government include fully supporting the sharia financial planning program for persons with disabilities in the framework of the 2024 International Day of Persons with Disabilities, and having established disability programs and budgets prepared by Bapperida of Papua Province.

Challenges in Policy Implementation

Despite the designed policies, their implementation in Papua Province still faces major challenges, as :

1. Lack of budget and infrastructure supporting persons with disabilities. Regional budgets do not reflect disability as a priority sector, resulting in underfunded programs. These administrative challenges lead to implementation gaps that directly affect the human security of persons with disabilities.
2. Low awareness and commitment from local government. Few government staff members are trained in disability-inclusive planning or service delivery. Training programs remain sporadic.
3. Minimal participation of persons with disabilities in policy formulation. This challenge is fundamentally rooted in structural barriers within the regional bureaucracy, including the absence of mandated formal mechanisms for consultation, inadequate budget allocation for participatory activities, and a persistent culture of tokenism rather than genuine partnership. The result is policy output that reflects institutional convenience over the needs of the target population.
4. Weak coordination among relevant agencies in supporting inclusivity programs. Disability issues cut across multiple sectors, yet no centralized coordinating body exists to oversee implementation. This leads to fragmented roles and inconsistent programs.
5. Incompatibility between national regulations and local needs in Papua. The existing national laws, while progressive, often fail to adequately address the unique socio-cultural context, geographical challenges, and local customary practices (*adat*) prevalent across Papua. For instance, regulations concerning job quotas or urban accessibility, which are designed primarily for densely populated, established cities, become practically infeasible in the region's vast and isolated rural areas, where the infrastructure is minimal and the social structure operates under different customary norms.

CONCLUSION

The protection of persons with disabilities in Papua has been sought through the human security approach, which emphasizes freedom from fear and want. The policy regulated in Papua Provincial Regulation No. 5 of 2013 has adopted this principle, aiming to ensure the rights of persons with disabilities are fulfilled in various aspects of life, including educations, jobs, and social services.

From a human security perspective, persons with disabilities in Papua Province continue to experience insecurities across key dimensions, including economic, health, environmental, personal, and political security. These insecurities are rooted not only in

E-ISSN : 2962-9713
P-ISSN : 2963-928X

individual impairments but also in structural inequalities, limited infrastructure, underfunded social services, and institutional fragmentation. The state's inability to ensure "freedom from want," "freedom from fear," and "freedom to live in dignity" (UNDP, 1994) indicates that the principles of human security are far from being realized.

The implementation of this policy has had a positive impact on increasing the social capital of persons with disabilities, especially in social and economic participation. However, various challenges remain, such as a lack of disability-friendly infrastructure, budget limitations, and low public awareness and inter-agency coordination. To overcome these obstacles, synergy is needed between the government, community, and private sector in creating more inclusive policies, as well as increasing social awareness campaigns to reduce stigma and discrimination. With these steps, the protection and empowerment of persons with disabilities in Papua is expected to be more effective and sustainable.

The journey toward disability inclusion in Jayapura City is a long-term endeavor requiring sustained political commitment, cultural transformation, and institutional strengthening. Human security offers a powerful framework to understand and address the multi dimensional vulnerabilities experienced by persons with disabilities.

While significant challenges remain, the findings of this study demonstrate that meaningful progress is achievable. With stronger governance, increased public awareness, and a holistic understanding of human security, Papua Province can build a more inclusive, dignified, and just future for persons with disabilities, where no individual is left behind.

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