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the People of Japan



Being Self-Aware in the Midst of a Pandemic

COMPILATION OF THE NOMINEES AND
WINNERS' OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH
(OSH) JOURNALISTIC WORKS COMPETITION



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OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH (OSH)
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OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH (OSH)
JOURNALISTIC WORKS COMPETITION

PRINT/ONLINE CATEGORY WORKS:

Bimo Aria Fundrika, Fransiskus Wisnu Wardhana Dany, Ayu
Prawitasari, Dian Muhtadiah Hamna, Hasya Nindita, Nyoman Ary
Wahyudi, Muhamad Taslim Dalma, Iwan Arifianto, Ajo Darisman dan
Nurul Nur Azizah, Dhana Kencana dan Tim

PHOTO CATEGORY WORKS:

Simon Dodit Yogo Pitoyo, Prima Mulia, Aji Hendro, Arie Basuki, Anis
Efizudin, Aristono Edi Kiswantoro, Dery Ridwansah, Ferganata Indra
Riatmoko, Maman Sukirman, Oky Lukmansyah

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FIRST WINNER::

From Anxiety to Suicidal Intent: A Portrait of Tech Workers Squeezed by the Pandemic
Bimo Aria Fundrika - Suara.com

SECOND WINNER:

TransJakarta Drivers, Same Wheels Different Fates
Fransiskus Wisnu Wardhana Dany - Harian Kompas

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FIRST WINNER:

Disinfectant Spraying

Aji Hendro - Godepok

SECOND WINNER:

Working with Strict Health Protocol

Arie Basuki - Merdeka.com

Foreword

Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI)

Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) often comes at the lower list of the priority issues workers and policy makers have in their various discussions. It is less popularly debated issue than those of worker wages that are regarded as still well below a good standard. However, the health and safety of workers becomes a relevant issue especially when workers are faced with the never-ending COVID-19 pandemic. In fact, the new variant Omicron have infected more than 5 million people by the end of February 2022 or the third year of the pandemic.

The pandemic has also changed the work pattern for workers, where work were usually done on site and now more online work with longer working hours. This consequently causes the mental health of the workers more susceptible. A number of workers reported to having easily anxious, angry, and decreased morale.

In addition, the data from the Online Information System for the Protection of Women and Children (SIMFONI PPA) also indicates that 7,818 cases of violence against women have occurred during January-October 2021. Of those, 156 occurred in the workplace. This means that workplace is still not yet a safe place for female workers during the pandemic.

These prevail in the society. They occur in all sectors, affecting workers in digital to construction enterprises. Unfortunately, regulatory framework for OSH related issues, the Law Number 1 of 1970 concerning Occupational Safety, is quite old. The government then complemented it with ministerial and presidential regulations respectively in 2018 and 2019.

Nevertheless, a culture of OSH in work patterns has not materialized in Indonesia.

In this regard, AJI Indonesia in collaboration with the International Labour Organization (ILO) organized a media competition and awards for the criteria of reporting and photojournalism related to OSH issues. This activity is open to journalists who work in various media platforms as well as freelance journalists throughout Indonesia under the theme: "Occupational Safety and Health during the COVID-19 Pandemic".

It is expected that these awards could motivate journalists in the country to produce journalistic works entailing comprehensive OSH issues. So that, OSH issue may become a topic for discussion in the communities, and possibly provide input for policy makers regarding OSH.

The book in your hands is a compilation of the works of journalists who were nominated for 10 print or online and 10 photojournalism categories. The themes range from mental health, implementation of health protocols during a pandemic, to the safety of women workers.

Journalistic work taking the form of this book is intended to expose new knowledge for the communities and can be treated as inputs for the government in making policies. We would like to thank the ILO for the excellent cooperation and hoping that similar cooperation may continue to improve in the future.

Sasmito

General Chairperson of AJI Indonesia

Foreword

International Labour Organization (ILO)

The COVID-19 pandemic has left a significant impact on the Indonesian labor market. As the government struggles to suppress the spread of the virus by limiting economic, social and mobility activities, and deals with a public health crisis that has developed further into an economic and social crisis and that results in an impact on increased unemployment and widening inequality. According to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), 29 million people of working age have been affected by COVID-19 by August 2020, adding to the pool of around seven million job seekers who face significant difficulties in finding work.

Along with efforts to address the health and economic emergency which is due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the ILO and its tripartite constituents have supported various COVID-19 response programs aimed at improving occupational safety and health (OSH) as an essential component of decent work – which is also a prerequisite for opening, continuing and expanding a business. Having the current understanding and based on experience of the impact of COVID-19 on the world of work, this clearly emphasizes the importance of improving OSH in Indonesia in order to protect workers and ensure the continuity of economic and social activities.

Fostering and promoting a culture of OSH prevention is the basis for improving OSH performance in the long term – but it needs mainstreaming and to be inclusive in all sectors. OSH principles and practices most likely only cover workers in formal workplaces which are disproportionate to the number of workers working in the informal sector and other developing employment sectors, such as the service industry, arts, entertainment, media

and digital platform-based work both on a micro, small and medium-scale enterprises (MSMEs).

Regarding OSH, awareness is still a challenge and it is often not a priority. This must change and there needs to be quick action with a comprehensive approach accordingly.

The media, having the ability to reach the wider community to inform, interpret and educate and guide, serves a key role in promoting a culture of safety and health. Thousands of news coverage of key COVID-19-related themes help people better understand about virus risk management, taking prevention and mitigation measures – that helps meet the needs as individuals and the public and the life they live.

Through a media competition organized by AJI Indonesia and the ILO's Enhancing COVID-19 Prevention at and through the Workplace project – a project funded by the Government of Japan, we have collected more than 120 articles and 91 photo stories with special themes on OSH and COVID-19 which has been published in the mass media from January 2021 to January 2022.

This collection of journalistic works is a form of our appreciation for the dedication of the journalists who are tasked with covering quality news on issues related to OSH in the midst of the pandemic.

Michiko Miyamoto

ILO Country Director for Indonesia and Timor-Leste

Foreword

Jury for Print/Online Category

OSH: Not Only to be Aware of Work Risks

Every day the food and snacks of many Indonesians have to include deep fried foods — and we never thought about the risks exposed to the workers on oil palm plantations, the people who provide us with the main ingredient in the cooking oil market. We only get infuriated when finding all of sudden the oil price is not cheap enough.

On the other hand, since the COVID-19 outbreak, we demand a smooth internet connection for work, study and entertainment as well as transactions; without thinking of information technology workers who have a heart attack every time their phone rings, making some of them have tried to commit suicide.

And when President Jokowi calls for vaccination targets across the country that has to be achieved, it is not even in anyone's imagination that some health workers have to cling to each other and cry as their boats being hit by high tidal waves on their quest to reach the islands outermost.

Many have applauded for a range of government assistance to the poor, unemployed and small businesses — despite the difficulty some have faced in order to extend them. For example, a trans woman is difficult to get an ID card, being abandoned from their families. Without clear access to assistance and guarantees of daily ends meet, plus the stigma and anxiety, it is difficult for someone to even think about their health and safety.

Above is an illustration from only a small sample of the 124

works that were admitted by the panel of judges for the work competition on “Occupational Safety and Health during the COVID-19 Pandemic” organized by the ILO and AJI.

Many were excellent writings, but in the end, we have to only focus on the theme of the competition. Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) is crucial contribution to the ability of the world’s citizens to live with COVID-19, which is still unknown when it will end.

Meanwhile, the pandemic has clearly exposed the gap between theory and reality. For example, for decades, OSH has been more visible and improved in the formal sector, but we know most Indonesians work in the informal sector with lacks of documentation, regulation and therefore less coverage of protection. Sexual harassment is generally still considered a mere bad luck for women workers, not an occupational risk that must be prevented and overcome.

During the pandemic, a wave of layoffs has spurred more freelancers, even in sectors that are supposed to be formal. It is the journalist’s eyes that can help depict from what they have explored and observed, to make us better understand daily situation of the millions who are still neglected.

This is where the role of the press comes, to be specifically frank, the journalists, are those who have successfully made the real story of different groups of people revealed, should also be able to expect assistance and protection without exception.

This book can only contain 10 of the best works, including the two winners’ entitled “From Anxiety to Suicidal intent: Portraits of Technology Workers Stuck in a Pandemic” and “TransJakarta Driver, Same Wheels Different Fate”.

Our hope is that all of this work can provoke a deeper understanding and empathy from fellow press, the public and decision makers, towards some issues that are often forgotten in the discussion, namely “OSH”. Even if the conditions that enable

the implementation of OSH in a comprehensive and consistent manner often determine life and death, especially during a pandemic, but more frequent than not OSH is only a jargon found on banners and blame on the workers that their awareness and understanding of this is “still lacking”.

Finally, the organizing committee and jury would like congratulate the winners, Bimo Aria Fundrika from Suara.com, Fransiskus Wisnu Wardhana Dany from Kompas Daily and all the nominated winners and their editors. May your work be an inspiration to other fellow journalists, decision makers at the local and workplace levels to public policy makers, as well as the general public.

Jury Team for Print/Online Category :

Ati Nurbaiti, AJI Indonesia

Heru Margianto, Kompas.com

Abdul Hakim, ILO

Foreword

Jury for Photography Category

Work is the Essence of Life

The photo competition held by the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI) within the framework of Occupational Safety and Health in 2022, on one hand seemed to complement the different photo competitions on COVID-19 pandemic. However, this photo contest actually has a broader scope provided the main topic is issues related to occupation and employment, not just about the pandemic.

And in a work environment, something very important, that is safety. It is undeniable that there are many risks posed in any job. Meanwhile, during this pandemic, safety from contracting the Covid virus is quite prominent. So it is inevitable, COVID-19 “flavor” is very strong in almost all the photos submitted to the committee.

The jury generally will not select photos of a work environment where they do not wear mask in any occupational situation. Nevertheless, there are exceptions for photographs that are taken remotely, for example, high-voltage cable installation workers. Whether or not the photo showing of them wearing masks is not relevant for this kind of job, the facial details of the workers are not well recognized since the photos were taken from a considerable distance.

In some respects, photos showing similar scenes found in other various photo competitions on COVID-19, generally do not

convince the judges to select them for the next round, to give a fresh idea in this particular contest. In reality, scenes can be just “ordinary” but they can always look extraordinary and fresh depending on the momentum and way of taking that contributing to a new fresh feel to a scene.

An example is the scene of picking up the deceased bodies of COVID-19 victims. In many previous publications and photo competitions, this scene has appeared a lot. In this ILO/AJI photo competition, scenes of picking up bodies still appear, hinting the impression of the severity of this pandemic period.

Occupational safety and health conditions can be found in the photos of the pick-up of the bodies of COVID-19 victims, clothes worn by the pick-up team, the quiet atmosphere at the location, and also sightings of residents peeking out of their windows.

The toughest challenge in this photo contest is requirement that nominated photos must be the ones ever published. While in a publication, the best photo is not always published because a publication always has to be in line with aim of a news, which shall converge the aim of the reporting and the accompanying photos.

Finally, the ILO/AJI photo competition really helps the community understand various conditions of occupational safety and health in general. It would be good in the future, this similar competition will also open for the general public so that campaigns about everything in work can be more popular.

Jury Team for Photo Category :

Arbain Rambey, Jurnalís Foto

Adek Berry, AFP

Yuka Ujita, ILO

CATEGORY
PRINT/ONLINE



Bimo Aria Fundrika

Suara.com

Currently working as a journalist/editor for Suara.com. As a journalist, Bimo has a focus and interest in issues of gender, women, minority groups, and mental health. During his time as a journalist, Bimo has won a number of awards and also Fellowships, including the Child Friendly Journalist Award from the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, as well as the recipient of the Health And Nutrition Journalist Academy Fellowship.

Participating in this competition again made me realize that there are still many companies and employers who do not have concern and take sides with the issue of Occupational Health and Safety (OSH) and the state has not been present to enforce the rules related to OSH that have been made.

From Anxiety to Suicidal Intent: A Portrait of Tech Workers Squeezed by the Pandemic

Bimo Aria Fundrika (Suara.com)

The clock on Ara's laptop screen showed 22.00 PM. The man who works at a technology company still hasn't moved away from his laptop. From 09.00 am Ara has been responding to complaints and a series of questions from users of the technology service in the place he works.

"If there is a problem with the application, we just have to deal with it right away, does not matter if this happens late in the night. It doesn't matter if the problem also happened the night before," said Ara.

Ara's work in the technology industry for the past five years is notorious for time consuming. The fast-paced technology character requires Ara to run in a marathon with a series of complaints that come in an endless succession.

"It doesn't care about our condition as individuals," said Ara.

Since the government declared the status of the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia, Ara's company has asked all employees to work from home. Ara who lives in a room rent of 3 x 3 meters is forced to only spend his days in front of a laptop. Working hour is no longer the terminology. The boundaries between rest

and work hours are blurred. He spends all his time on working and working. No social life.

"This condition makes me forget about me myself. The job has made me not know myself," said Ara.

Occasionally, it is not uncommon for him to just curl up in the corner of his room-rent. Her tears spilled. He cries.

"I've tried to commit suicide many times."

He kept a penknife under his pillow. The series of events that took him for therapy to a psychiatrist. During the therapy process, the psychiatrist gave him two types of drugs which he had to take for two weeks. Ara's condition has not changed much. So the psychiatrist advised him to take time off and go on vacation.

Ara then decided to fly to the Island of the Gods and leave all his work in South Tangerang. There he spent time going to the beach watching the waves crash and feel the breeze. His mental condition has improved after the holidays.

Until that day when his cell phone ringing. A notification appears from the WhatsApp application. He felt his blood on his body running up through his head. He was worried and scared. Ara is worried if the message on his cellphone is an order to work.

"I said to myself please stop ringing. I knew it's not a job thing, but it is always in my mind that every time I hear the notification that means a work," said Ara.

The situation continued to repeat itself in the following days. It's been countless times he threw his phone when having incoming notification.

A similar situation Ino who worked as a Data Scientist at a financial technology company in the South Jakarta area experienced. Ino's heart always beats faster every time a notification sound comes out from his cellphone. His breath hitched and constricted. His

stomach acid suddenly rose every time his cell phone rang.

Another time, Ino also felt nauseous every time he looked at his laptop. He was anxious at the thought of the pile of work he had to complete. Since the head of the division in his office changed, work continued to flow incessantly. The accumulated workload makes Ino unable to focus on which work to finish first.

“Today you talk about this, tomorrow you talk about that, so which one do you want to focus on, some people might say this as agile, but being agile does not have to mean like this, you must know your priorities,” said Ino.

This made Ino finally decide to go to a mental health professional. He was later diagnosed with psychosomatic or physical symptoms suspected to be caused or exacerbated by psychological or mental factors, such as stress, depression, fear or anxiety.

Fatigue Stuck in a Pandemic

The Counseling Service Manager of the Pulih Foundation, Danika Nurkalista, said that there were more complaints about work-related anxiety and fatigue, known as burnout, during the pandemic.

“Working from home gives a different level of stress and burnout is likely to be the effect. The time at home is blurry, the division of tasks is blurry,” said Danika.

Danika explained that although working from home cuts transportation time and costs, it also brings its own consequences. The pandemic situation, continued Danika, has made many people seem able to do many things and attend more than one online meeting at the same time.

“So there is no reflective rest time for workers because there is no pause between one job and another, so it’s a never ending checklist,” said Danika.

Early 2020, the Media and Creative Industries Workers Union for Democracy (SINDIKASI) conducted a survey of 84 respondents who are employed in media and creative industries, including the technology sector. The survey entitled 'Are We Having Work-Life Balance' tries to explore the link between working conditions and their impact on mental health. Working hours, workload, and deadlines are the keywords that most likely emerge when talking about worker problems.

One of the findings of the survey shows 40.5 percent of respondents working more than 8 hours a day. This finding is in line with research conducted by the Indonesian Creative Economy Agency (BEKRAF) along with the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) in 2016 which stated that more than a third (31.98 percent) of Indonesian creative industry workers overworked, working more than 48 hours per week.

In fact, the maximum working hours regulated by Law Number 13 of 2003 concerning Manpower is eight hours a day or forty hours a week.

Meanwhile, another finding from the survey is that 52.4 percent of respondents have experienced a work accident or work-related illness, both physically and mentally. The survey also revealed that stress, fatigue, anxiety, and lack of rest were some of the most common effects the workers experienced.

Sanity At Your Own Expense

SINDIKASI also found 92.2 percent admitted that their employers had never provided subsidies to pay for the treatment of mental disorders. It is the case with Ara and Ino.

To conduct counseling sessions with professionals, Ino had to spend hundreds of thousands of rupiahs per session. Ino's company does have private insurance, but the insurance can't cover mental health problems. So Ino had to bear the entire cost of counseling out of his pocket.

Meanwhile, Ara actually spends even more. He needs to spend up to around Rp. 2 million for counseling sessions and treatment for approximately two weeks. Ino and Ara's companies do not provide counseling facilities for their workers. It confirmed by SINDIKASI's findings that show 88.1 percent of respondents were not provided with psychological counseling in their workplace.

In fact, post-traumatic stress disorder, mental disorders and behavioral disorders that are related to a direct relationship between exposure to risk factors that arise due to work activities have also been recognized as occupational diseases in Presidential Regulation Number 7 of 2019 concerning Occupational Diseases.

In addition, companies and employers also have an obligation to measure and control psychological factors as mandated by the Minister of Manpower Regulation Number 8 of 2018 on Occupational Health and Safety. They are required to carry out controls, some of which are through fitness programs for the workforce and also provide counseling for workers.

Poor Inspection

However, in practice, inspection for making sure if companies or employers are in compliance with the mandate of the regulation is still very minimal. This was also confirmed by Dr. Olin Aditama, staff of the Inspectorate Office and Occupational Safety and Health at the Ministry of Manpower. He said that in principle his ministry provides inspection and advisory function. If a company or employer found not develop any measure or control, continued Olin, they will be receiving one and two labor inspection notes and will be subject to administrative sanctions.

However, inspection related to labor violations, including those related to OSH is still very lacking. This is partly due to the shortage in the number of labor inspectors.

According to data from the Ministry of Manpower by the fourth quarter of 2020, there were 1,686 labor inspectors in Indonesia. While total number of companies until 2021 based on the Online

Employer's Employment Mandatory (WLKP) are 343,000 employing 9.4 million in total. This means that every one of the labor inspector must inspect around 203 companies.

The short number of inspectors was also highlighted by the General Chairperson of SINDIKASI Nuraini. She said that so far the limited number of labor inspectors has always been a justification from the government. Apart from that, Nuraini 'Nura' said that the OSH perspective from the company and also the government still focuses more on physical health.

Recognizing Mental Health in the OSH Law

Therefore, Nura continued, since it was first established in 2017, SINDIKASI has become a one of the unions that continues to advocate for mental health issues as part of decent work. Nura said that the characteristics of workers in the media and creative industries, including technology, are quite different from workers in manufacturing. So it has its unique vulnerabilities.

"As non-material workers, we produce more knowledge, information and also communication, in term of OSH, issues we experience are not just physical health related to production equipment or the condition of hands being cut off or hit by production equipment," said Nura.

"Rather, we are more often exposed to mental health issues such as stress to depression from work pressure."

Nura revealed that when SINDIKASI was established, the issue of mental health and psychological factors had not been included and regulated in the OSH related Manpower Minister's Regulation. This condition made SINDIKASI one of the pioneers in advocating for mental health issues. One way was by conducting a study and writing a position paper entitled "Hard Work At the Expense of Sanity" and holding audiences with a number of policy makers such as the Ministry of Manpower, Bekraf and also BPJS Employment.

“We want to urge the government to regulate mental health as OSH. We don’t only discuss the importance of mental health in the OSH framework, but we want workers to get decent work so they can have a work-life balance,” said Nura.

Workers face much higher risks in the midst of the pandemic and even worse when the Job Creation Law, which Nura considers significantly weakening the situation of workers, was passed.

“The greater risks will require a stronger protection. The relevant OSH provisions are in the Minister’s Regulation but this is just an advisory in nature. It should be included in the legislation, to make OSH not just an advisory,” said Nura.

“In a multi-fold higher risk, we cannot just fend for ourselves. We need to organize, as this is most reasonable way to strengthen our stand.”

Editor’s Note: Life is often very difficult and stressful, but death is never the answer. If you or someone you know is going through a difficult time and suicidal feeling, please contact a mental health doctor at the nearest health center or hospital.

You can also contact the NGO Never Suicide via email, janganbunuhdiri@yahoo.com and telephone at 021 9696 9293. Also, Halo Kemkes (Hello MoH) hotline number at 1500-567 which can be contacted for 24-hour health information service.

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The original article can be read [here](#)





Fransiskus Wisnu Wardhana Dany
Harian Kompas

Kompas Daily Journalist since 2019. He is currently a member of the Regional Desk focuses on reporting on urban issues of Greater Jakarta.

The topic for the competition on Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) in the COVID-19 Pandemic Period is very interesting and opens the door of OSH reality in various fields, including occupation as a reporter or journalist.

TransJakarta Drivers, Same Wheels Different Fates

Fransiskus Wisnu Wardhana Dany (Harian Kompas)



TransJakarta buses are waiting in line to start passenger transportation operations at the TransJakarta Harmoni bus stop, Central Jakarta, Monday (6/12/2021). Queue time ranges from 5 minutes to 20 minutes. KOMPAS/STEFANUS ATO

Bus drivers equally bear a great responsibility in its various limitations. They all must ensure the safety of millions of TransJakarta passengers but hired with different work contracts.

M (50) devoured a plate of rice with egg at a warteg in the Central Jakarta area, Sunday (5/12/2021) afternoon. He then took a sip of coffee while occasionally smoking a cigarette. The eye bags of the

TransJakarta driver on the Rawa Buaya route, West Jakarta were black looking. His face looked sluggish.

"It is risky to be TransJakarta drivers. For example, I start at noon and finish the operation at 22.00 PM. Then that I had to queue for refueling. Often I have to queue up until 01.00 AM. I break down sometimes," said the man from Semarang, Central Java, who has been a driver for the past year.

M said that not all TransJakarta drivers are in ideal state when driving. Hours of sleep are limited provided that the assignment is not limited to only serving passengers.

For instance, after the refueling completes, the bus must be driven back to the pool. This often made him only arrive at the house he rents at 03.00 AM and only to leave again at 05.00 supposed he has to work morning shift.

He said, the operator assigns two drivers for each bus unit. They usually take turns working. One driver is on duty from 05.00 AM to 13.00 PM. Then the second driver is on duty from 13.00 PM to 21.30 or 22.00 PM. Every driver has a target of driving at least 100 kilometers every day.

"There are two work shifts. But the work schedule is irregular. For instance, today I work the afternoon, tomorrow it could work the morning shift. My hours of sleep jumps (not regular)," he said.

M is a casual daily worker hired by one of the operators working with TransJakarta. This means that he is paid based on the hours worked. So far, the average monthly salary is IDR 3 million. This income is exclusive of food allowance of IDR 50,000 a day.

"We don't have any other allowances, only salary and food allowance. The insurance that I get is only for work accident," he said he had to owe Rp 20,000 to the warteg owner for a plate of egg rice, a glass of black coffee and a cigarette.

Of the total IDR 3 million salary, M spends IDR 800,000 to pay the rent in the Gelora area, Central Jakarta. He will also send IDR 1 million to his family in the village because he works Jakarta on his own, while his wife and children remain in the village.

Uncertainty

M is now working with uncertainty. He keeps thinking about the rumors that drivers holding non Jakarta ID will be terminated. "I feel this stress very much. If you have any job vacancy, please help me. My position is threatened, my ID card is still outside Jakarta," he said.

The issue that is widely talked about among workers at PT TransJakarta and bus operators is indeed troubling. However, no official source who can confirm this. To this extent, there two types of bus drivers. Those who are employed directly under PT TransJakarta and those employed by operator company that has a contract with PT TransJakarta.

Despite certain standards should apply to both PT TransJakarta and operators' drivers, these standards are not always applied adequately, especially for drivers who work under operator companies.

The feeling of uncertainty as experienced by M afflicted many other drivers as well. Muskim, for example, who on Monday afternoon was sitting with other fellow drivers beside TransJakarta buses parked at the entrance to Blok M Terminal, South Jakarta. There, they were queuing for their operational schedule which could take from 5 to 20 minutes.

Drivers for Blok M to Cipedak route works Monday to Friday in two shifts, alternately morning and afternoon. In a day the operation is 4-5 hours for a route of 40 kilometers.

"Monthly is not certain. According to the kilometers. The amount does not refer to the RMW (regional minimum wage)," he said with a sigh. Jakarta's RMW in 2021 is IDR 4.4 million.

Muskim said drivers seemed to be working according to the contract between the operator and TransJakarta. One bus is handled by two drivers according to shifts and the length of the route varies.

“There is a driver who can go 40 kilometers round trip. Another driver will only make 15 kilometers round trip. So it’s not the same for every bus,” he said.

Despite the uncertainty, the middle-aged man was grateful to be able to extend his driving certificate from the National Professional Certification Agency (BNSP). The extension was carried out after the successive accidents of TransJakarta buses in Cililitan, East Jakarta and Senayan, Central Jakarta.

He will also undergo a thorough medical examination at Pasar Rebo Hospital, East Jakarta. An examination that he had not had since becoming a driver three years ago.

Ideal Job

At noon on the same day at the TransJakarta Harmoni Bus Stop, Central Jakarta, Yayank (35) queued patiently on the TransJakarta line at the Harmoni Bus Stop. The man from Garut, West Java smiled as he shared that working as a driver for one of TransJakarta’s partners was really exciting.

Their working hours are regular, namely eight hours of work every day. Of those eight hours, they do not have to work non-stop because they are given one or two hours of rest. They get days off every one month with at least four days. At certain times, the accrued number of days off can even be up to one week.

“The best work is in TransJakarta. There is no actual work target. We only have to comply with operational standards,” said the TransJakarta driver for the Harmoni-Lebak Bulus route.

One of the operational standards referred to by Yayank is that every month they must drive a bus at least 20-24 working days or 20-24 letters of responsibility (SPJ). If he fulfills 20-24 SPJ, his income will reach IDR 5 million per month.

“On average, I have 20 SPJ days, because I have to share with colleagues. There are many drivers, so if some of our colleagues’ SPJ days have not reached 20, we will help them,” said the man who lives in Halim Perdanakusuma, East Jakarta.

In addition to flexible working hours, Yayank said that the bus company where he works also provides dorms. Yayank already has his own house, but he currently chooses to live in the dorms in the Ciputat area, East Jakarta. The dorms are located at the same place with the bus pool. He only returns to his house on holidays.

The dorms are are very helpful for the driver on duty or who work morning shift. Even though some drivers’ houses are in Jakarta, they are allowed by the company to stay at the dorms so that they have enough sleep before operating the fleet in the morning.

Yayank has been working for a bus company partnered with TransJakarta for almost a year. Before working for the TransJakarta partner company, Yayank used to work as a driver for two years under a direct contract with PT TransJakarta. However, his work contract had to end after management reduced the number of employees due to the pandemic.

During the two-year contract with PT TransJakarta, their skills are updated almost every time. Every time there a new vehicle arrives, they always get training.

Currently, even after Yayank joined one of TransJakarta’s partner bus operators, they still often receive this training. However, it is no longer as regular as when he was with PT TransJakarta. In partner companies, they usually get training from external parties, one of which is the police and brand licence holder-agent.

Public Spotlight

Behind the ups and downs of working as drivers, TransJakarta is right now in the public spotlight. Over the past week there have been three consecutive accidents involving TransJakarta buses. Based on the data from PT TransJakarta, from January through October 2021, there were 504 accidents.

Transportation observer Djoko Setijawarno said the recent TransJakarta accident incidents are seen as the result of poor TransJakarta management. Learning from the train public transport operator, PT KAI, said Djoko, TransJakarta, which serves millions of passengers, must form and have a safety division.

“We know that in the past PT KAI (railway state owned company) trains often had accidents. It happened due to bad management. After going through management improvements, now accidents on trains are the lowest,” said Djoko, (Kompas, 6/12/2021).

President Director of TransJakarta, Mochammad Yana Aditya, said that his party immediately took precautionary measures to prevent accidents from recurring while waiting for the results of the police investigation.

In the past month, there has been a thorough medical examination of the drivers by the Jakarta Provincial Health Service and clinics, training by the TransJakarta master drivers and Jakarta Provincial Police as well as fleet inspections in collaboration with the agent from brand licence holder.

TransJakarta partner operators are also required to check all buses, the physical and mental health of drivers, and improve driving procedures. On the other hand, TransJakarta cooperates with the National Transportation Safety Committee (KNKT) to improve safety aspects such as evaluating road and traffic conditions, driver and driving conditions, fleets including care and maintenance as well as improving occupational safety and health management systems.

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The original article can be read [here](#)





Ayu Prawitasari

Solopos.com

The author is a journalist from Solopos Media Group. Not only writing news, now she is also busy writing essays and short stories in various media. Most of her writings are about women. She hopes that women can get a decent living space as humans, just like men. So, when did it materialize?

Regarding this book project, the author would like to thank you. This project gave her the opportunity to write a new article regarding the large number of female workers, but in terms of job security, it is really minimal because there is no proper regulation. I hope the government fixes it soon.

The author can be contacted on IG @ayuprawitasari or send an email at setjangkirsendja@gmail.com

Women Works with No Protection

Ayu Prawitasari (Solopos.com)



Sexual harrassment (freepik).

Her gaze was often never quite straight ahead. Especially when she was walking alone. Even when many people are around, the woman is still not calm.

When no one was around, the woman keeps turned her left and right, cautiously looking at her surroundings. But often all she

sees are just walls and empty classrooms. The Covid-19 pandemic has made school buildings, more often than not, deserted. The woman then assured herself that there was no imminent danger and nothing to worry about. Everything will just be fine.

She always felt like someone is watching her steps even when she is talking, chatting with the other teachers. The woman feels that she is being watched.

That feeling of being watched over arising from her day one she set foot in the school. It was when she was accepted to work as a teacher at a Junior High School (SMP) in Karanganyar, Central Java.

“Anxiety such as feeling of being watched and disgust is mixed into one,” was to describe the feelings the woman who asked to be called Ani has.

An unpleasant incident in the past occurred at the beginning of her teacher career continues to stick in her memory. The incident is intertwined with different new events that are equally unpleasant to this day. It all happened at workplace, at school.

“This uneasy situation started with a holiday trip outside the city together with other teachers. The photos taken during the time were then shared in WhatsApp groups. A senior teacher sent me a candid photo with a caption saying ‘just put on Papuan wears and set up a camp. I’ll come over right away’,” he said last week.

Not enough with the surprise, Ani admitted that she was even more shocked when he again sent another photos of women in sexy clothes. She was up set but didn’t know what to do. Silence and try to ignore is a choice even if she knew it’s not the best one. But She feels this is a safer choice.

Mental health

"All I could do was put on a displeased face and tell the senior teacher that I didn't like his behavior. I couldn't do more than that. I also couldn't do anything when my colleagues experience the same thing. Shockingly, my students also experienced receiving photos of scantily clad women. Besides often sending sexy photos, he also often verbally abuses women. Patriarchy does really exist. Women are never safe, even in an institution called a school," said this masters' degree graduate with a major interest in Gender Studies.

When schools don't provide safety guarantees for female workers, then what happens to a male dominated workplace?

A female security guard who works in Solo, Central Java, said her condition had become much more difficult. As a female security guard, she is a minority group in the company where she works.

The majority of security guards at the company where she works are male, to be exact, six women and a total of 200 men. Male dominated workplace may cause the work culture to be very masculine. This culture encourages men to talk more and make decisions in terms of job division to evaluation.

"Sexual harassment continues to occur at the company where I work without any firm resolution. I experienced it too," She said.

The form of harassment she experienced was verbal abuse, such as mentioning body parts such as verbally saying sexy breasts or buttocks to literally pinching the ass.

Quoting Sri Kurnianingsih's writing titled Harassment against Women in the Workplace which was published in the December 2003 edition of the UMGM Psychology Bulletin, based on the behavioral category, sexual harassment is sexual advances, be it subtle or harsh, open, and physically or verbally, but is not welcome by the target.

The nature of this sexual harassment goes in the same direction as sexist and obscene comments about the target's clothing or

body. Other forms are suggestive gaze on body parts, touching them, pinching them, tickling, kissing and the like.

"I always feel scared and uncomfortable. Actually, I told the perpetrator that I didn't like his behavior but he was never deterred. One time I threatened to report his behavior to my superiors, only then did he look scared. He didn't touch me anymore even though the verbal [harassment] remains," the woman said.

This condition made the woman feels uneasy. Physically she is not in trouble but she admits that her mental health is disturbed.

"Frankly I don't want to meet him [the perpetrator]. But yes you can't, inevitably. However, what I'm more afraid of is the rolling (rotation) system in our company. So the pair of security guards on duty at our place keeps rotating. Now, I'm afraid if one day I will have to be paired with him," She said.

Annual Notes

The constant restlessness made the woman ventured to tell her fellow female security guards. Only then did she find out that her female colleague experienced the same thing. They both then asked another female security guard. The result was the same, everyone experiences it. The women security guards finally reported what they experienced to their superiors.

"There is no punishment from our superiors. One of the considerations is that the man has a family. So our superiors can only feel sorry for us. The most viable decision is to schedule a task that keeps the man away from the female security guards.

This decision relieved us a bit, even though when we were at the office, we have to meet him again," said the women, who is currently continuing his education at a university.

This is the irony of a female security guard whose job is to protect others. However, they themselves do not receive proper

protection from the company or from the regulations.

Citing the annual notes of National Commission for Women 2021, sexual violence in the work environment is often the subject of conversation and discussion in various communities.

However, the cases are officially under-reported.

Based on a report Komnas Perempuan received, as many as 91 supervisors at work were perpetrators of sexual violence in the workplace, where in the previous year there were only 55 cases. This condition shows that the work environment is not a safe place. There needs to be rules regarding the prevention and handling of sexual violence in the work environment.

In the workplace, men have more power because society shapes it that way. If the boss is a man, he has two powers as a boss and as a man. Sexual harassment occurs when men abuse the power they have.

National Commission for Women sees the need for regulations regarding the prevention and handling of sexual violence in the work environment, including the implementation of the Circular Letter of the Minister of Manpower and Transmigration Number SE.03/MEN/IV/2011 concerning Guidelines for the Prevention of Sexual Harassment in the Workplace.

Meanwhile, the Director of the Solo Spek-HAM Foundation, Rahayu Purwaningsih, explained that the patriarchal culture and the absence of adequate regulations made women's workplaces a dangerous place. Millions of women work unprotected in these places.

A number of regulations governing Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) do not specifically address the protection of women from potential sexual harassment to sexual violence, e.g. rape. Law Number 13 of 2003 concerning Manpower, Law Number 1 of 1970 concerning Occupational Health, Law Number 23 of 1992 concerning Health and Ministerial Regulation Number 5 of 1996 concerning Occupational Health and Safety Management

Systems.

In Law Number 13 of 2003, Articles 76 to 84 which regulate about women, for example, regulate more technical matters regarding workers' rights in the world of work, starting from working hours, women's rights during menstruation, pregnancy, safety of women working at night and the like. Article 76 which regulates the company's obligation to maintain decency and security for working women is still very general. Other regulations regulate more about work accidents in the manufacturing sphere.

"The government has not seen sexual harassment and violence as an occupational accident. This point of view is clearly detrimental to women who work in a patriarchal environment. Spek-HAM continues to receive complaints about this. But the ridiculous thing is that there is absolutely no data at the Manpower Office.

We try to check at the city up to provincial manpower offices, there is absolutely no data on women who have experienced sexual harassment and violence," said Rahayu.

The absence of regulations in favor of women, continued Ayu, as she is familiarly called, has made cases of harassment and violence a thing of the past. In contrast to physical accidents that are covered by the BPJS Employment Accident Insurance Program (JKK), sexual violence is not.

"The central doesn't regulate it, so there's no funding. Even for medicolegal report (*visum et repertum*) we have to ask the local government (to pay)," she added.

When it is difficult to obtain the right to a medicolegal and physical recovery, mental recovery is almost impossible. In this condition, women workers rely more on NGO roles.

The Manager of the Human Rights-Based Violence Prevention and Handling Division, Fitri Haryani, gave an example of one of the cases she handled.

“We have just handled a case of sexual violence in the workplace.

This is the case between the leadership and staff. So this staff was repeatedly forcibly kissed and groped by her supervisor. The sad thing is, with a legal process that takes up to two years, the punishment for the perpetrator is only four months sentence or a substitute of IDR 100 million. The victim is currently in shock and literally cannot work. The true thing is that the recovery of this victim was never a matter, not at all,” Fitri said.

It is time, Ayu continued, for the central government to ratify the International Labor Organization (ILO) Convention 190 and Recommendation 206 on the Elimination of Violence and Harassment in the World of Work.

“A number of regulations regarding OSH must adjust accordingly so that cases of sexual harassment and violence in the workplace can be resolved through employment channels as well,” he said.

Thus, women workers get proper protection when working.

The absence of safety for women is also a serious problem during a pandemic. Ayu viewed, over the years, more and more women leave home for work, in factories and in offices. So the number of working women continues to grow.

Now the women are in double danger. The first one is from the corona virus and secondly, from sexual harassment and violence that continues to occur but is also increasingly difficult to control and report. This is because the pandemic also poses a threat of layoffs and difficulty of finding a job.

“So until when women have to work in danger?”

Referring to data from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), the number of women formal workers in Indonesia is indeed increasing. In 2021, 36.20 percent of women work in the formal scope of work, an increase compared to 2020, which was only 34.65 percent. The increase can also be seen from the number

of professional workers, 48.76 percent in 2020 compared to 2019 which was only 47.46 percent. In Central Java, the number of women who become professionals even reaches 50.20 percent.

This number increased rapidly when compared to 2021 or a year before the Manpower Act was passed, which was only 45.22 percent.

The share of income from female workers also shows an increasing trend. In 2020 the figure reached 37.26 percent. While in 2019 it was 37.10 percent. This shows the significant role of women in economic activities.

“Many women are still working during the pandemic to meet their needs. The increase should be balanced with regulations that favor the issue of gender equality. Ratification of ILO Convention No. 190. Trade unions, especially the Women’s Division, must start voicing this issue as it includes aspects of occupational safety and health. It’s time for us to move not only to fight for the lactation room or menstrual leave but also to the phenomenon that many women workers face about sexual harassment and violence,” said Ayu.

Meanwhile, when OSH is realized, according to Abdul Hakim, one of the speakers representing the ILO in the Webinar on Media Coverage and News Literacy on OSH in the Time of Pandemic, at the end of the day it will lead to increased productivity and economic growth. This effort is also in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) or the Sustainable Development Goals, especially the Goal 3, good health and wellbeing and the Goal 8, decent growth and economic growth.

“Also the Goal 5 gender equality,” continued Ayu. According to Ayu, it’s time for women to claim a safe and healthy workspace for sustainable development.

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The original article can be read [here](#)





Dian Muhtadiah Hamna

Pijarnews.com

Dian Muhtadiah Hamna, born in Yogyakarta. Daily activity as a lecturer at the Communication Studies Study Program, Muhammadiyah University of Makassar. Yayan, she is familiarly called began to enter the world of journalism since 2005. She became a broadcaster at Radio Kota Perak in Yogyakarta, then joined Fajar Makassar Daily (Jawa Pos Group) as a journalist to editor for a decade. Then, in 2017 as editor and Chief Editor at www.pijarnews.com, an online media in Parepare City, South Sulawesi. In early 2022, Yayan joined Deutch Welle Indonesia, a foreign news agency based in Germany as a freelance writer. Yayan is also listed as a student of the Doctoral Program in Communication Studies at Hasanuddin University. She only has one hobby: clipping newspaper news.

Not Wearing OSH Gear, Boldly Carrying Out Duties for Achieving Vaccination Target

Dian Muhtadiah Hamna (Pijarnews.com)



Liukang Kalmas vaccination officer, Pangkep Regency on a boat bound for Dewakkang Island, Pangkajene Islands Regency, South Sulawesi sitting side by side while on duty some time ago.

The story of the COVID-19 Vaccination Team struggling to reach the outer islands in Pangkep Regency.

It is not easy to achieve vaccination targets in the outer islands of Pangkajene Islands (Pangkep) Regency, South Sulawesi. The vaccinator teams of the Pangkep District Health Office often risk their lives on the wooden boat they are traveling on board with especially when the boat is tossed about in the ocean due to strong waves.

In the mid December 2021, the weather was cloudy at the time. However, the enthusiasm of the vaccination team members of the Liukang Kalmas Health Center combing the outer islands for the task is like the roar that roars the waves. On the wooden boat they sat close side by side. Armed with backpacks and cloth jackets attached to their bodies, the 11 members of the vaccination team braved the strong winds. Among the health workers, sitting a toddler on her mother's lap. He is about 2 years old.

There is no life vest as the first safety clothing for all passengers, while this sea voyage is not a short trip. Several islands must be visited in order to achieve the vaccination target according to their area of assignment with 9 islands, 1 township and 4 villages. That afternoon, the group was about to head to Dewakkang Lompo Island with a travel time of approximately 10 hours from the pier in Pangkep Regency.

The faces of the health workers who are wrapped in masks have an immeasurable sense of uncertainty. Sometimes the ship collides with rocks so that for a moment it is unable to move, making the adrenaline of the nurses increasingly surging. What can you do, humanitarian duty must still be fulfilled.

"When strong winds came we couldn't do anything. Afraid? Certainly. Only dhikr (reciting to remember God) and istigfar (asking forgiveness to God) we can do. One time, the boat engine stopped due to big waves even if it was not raining that day. We thought death was near. On board, we were tossed around. We were watching the crew of the ship. If the crew members looked panic, we feel panic too," said St Kurnia, Head of the Liukang Kalmas Health Center, Liukang Kalmas District, Pangkep Regency, to [Pijarnews.com](https://www.pijarnews.com).

This 55-year-old woman is head of one of the vaccination teams. She crossed the island with other 9 health workers and a doctor to vaccinate the islanders. Kurnia continued, if the stressful conditions arise, all members of the vaccination team cry and clung to each other. They are often not knowing whom to ask for help. The cellular telephone network in the archipelago is very

poor. No signals.

“The rest just surrender to God. I have the belief that death can come wherever. It could be on land or at sea,” she said while her eyes looked afar.

Kurnia admitted, efforts to vaccinate the island’s residents were not without challenges. In addition to the difficulty of persuading islanders to be willing to get vaccinated, she sometimes is constrained by the operational costs of getting to the vaccination site.

“In 2021, we did not have a budget for chartering boats, even though the vaccine target must thrive. What we can do is coordinate with the village chiefs and collaborate with them. Including, in three villages, Marasende, Kanyorannya and Desa Dewakkang. We asked them to provide pick up service. Thank God some of them agreed,” he added.

The vaccination target they have to achieve until the end of December 2021 is 9,000 of the people living on islands in Pangkep Regency. Kurnia said that the vaccination target on Dewakkang Lompo Island was reached 81 percent after the group of the vaccination team went there 6 times. The repeated travels takes up a long time, 2 times a month due to limited ship fleet.

“It makes me tired. Another challenge, when we arrived at the location, we only stayed in a pustu (supporting health center) facility, an area of 6x12 square meters. Sleeping only on a mat. We stayed there up to two weeks until the ship arrives,” said Kurnia.

He also said that so far there has been no special allowance provided from the local government for the vaccination team who have struggled to reach these outer islands.

Muhammad Akbar, another vaccinator in the team, said that getting to the location for COVID-19 vaccination target achievement was not always easy. He can only hope that the local government will pay attention to the welfare of the vaccination

team members.

"I just hope that this year I can be appointed as THL (Daily Worker) with a salary. It would be even better if I could be appointed as a civil servant," he said.

Muhammad Akbar's status so far is only a non-waged THL at the Pangkep District Health Office.

Pangkep District has an area of 12,362.73 square kilometers with a land of 898.29 square kilometers and a sea of 11,464.44 square kilometers. Pangkep consists of 13 land sub-districts and 4 sub-districts on islands. These 4 sub-districts have 115 islands, 73 are inhabited and 42 uninhabited.

The Significance of OSH in Sea Travel

Before going on a sea voyage, Occupational Health and Safety (OSH) for everyone is an aspect that must be fulfilled. Unfortunately, there are still many who do not understand the fulfillment of the OSH aspect. Whereas OSH is important as an effort to reduce the probability of work accidents and diseases caused by negligence in work productivity.

Hasanuddin University OSH expert, M Furqaan Naiem said, there are several important items related to OSH that ship users must know before making sea crossings. For example, the ship's loading capacity may not exceed the required rules. Sufficient fuel for return trip and the availability of fuel stock in case of an emergency and the availability of buoys that ideally exceed the number of passengers.

"If the number of buoys is less than the number of people on the ship, it is dangerous. It is better to prepare more. Then the position of the passengers on the ship must be balanced. You do not want to have a ship heavy more on the right or on the left. It must be balanced. Nor should anyone sit near the ship's engine while smoking," said the Doctor of Public Health from Curtin University of Technology, Perth, Australia.

The lecturer at the Public Health Faculty of Hasanuddin University continued that even if there were passengers who had to sit near the ship's engine, he had to use ear protection, especially if the crossing took more than 15 hours.

"It is very important for the local Health Office to provide this OSH training to vaccination officers before being deployed to the field. These health workers still have to be aware of the risks of sea travel. Don't ignore it," said the man who was born in Padang Panjang, April 4, 1958.

Furqaan, who took a Master's Degree in OSH at Curtin University of Technology Perth, Australia, assessed that there are still a number of Health Offices in the regions that do not optimize their OSH training programs. In fact, ideally in Health Offices they can establish a unit that specifically handles OSH.

"When we talk about the risk of sea travel, this is related to two agencies, the Health and the Transportation Offices. OSH affairs have not been firmly implemented. The Transportation Offices need to always intensely check the sea-worthiness of these vessels to operate," he said.

Furqaan assessed that these two agencies have not included in their Annual Budget Plan (RAT) OSH operations for marine vehicle users so that the trainings they have are not optimized.

"There are so many issues related to OSH at sea. Not to mention the need for a sea ambulance to transport islanders in case of an emergency. In developed countries, helicopter ambulances have even been prepared," he explained.

Furqaan admitted, the risk of sea travel is quite high, especially to reach the outermost islands where the communication network also often has problems.

"This is also concerning. Communication tools do not work because there are no towers on the outer islands. After all, even if there is a sea ambulance, again it is a telecommunications problem, how to call this sea ambulance. This is the complicated

issue of our health system. On paper, it may have it but it is not in sync with the conditions on the ground,” he said.

Contacted separately, the Head of the Pangkep District Health Office, Herlina stated that the vaccinator teams had actually been provided with OSH training before being deployed to the field..

“Actually, we have provided OSH training for them which was held directly by the Provincial Health Office. So this team of vaccinators are trained people,” she explained.

Regarding the difficult terrain, for Herlina, it is a risk of job assignment since they have to reach the vaccination target regardless of the location. “That’s their job. The risk applies to all health care teams, whether on land, mountains or even at sea,” she said.

Regarding the allowances questioned by the vaccination team, Herlina acknowledged that the local Health Office has not been able to provide additional benefits for some of their status are now ASN (civil servant).

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Graduated from Communication Studies UGM in 2020, currently working as a reporter for the megapolitan desk at Kompas.tv. Previously, she was a contributing writer for Tirto.id and was the Chief Editor for the independent music media WarningMagz.

Working for this competition is certainly fun and full of new experiences both in writing and meeting new people in the field.

Between Deaths and Prayers in the Life of the COVID-19 Grave Diggers

Hasya Nindita (Kompas.tv)



The atmosphere of the Covid-19 funeral at the Bambu Apus Public Cemetery, Thursday (27/1/22). (Source: Kompas.tv/HASYA NINDITA)

Together with 17 colleagues, Husen (46) lay on loose soil not far from the two graves they had just dug at the Bambu Apus Public Cemetery, East Jakarta, that night, mid-July 2021. Their bodies looked listless after real struggle of working hard burrying

dozens of bodies. On the mound, they tried to rest for a while before Adi, the cemetery administration officer whose full name was Yosaphat Adhyaksa, shouted at the grave diggers.

“We’ve got two more bodies!”

The Bambu Apus Cemetery’s operating hours have actually ended at 16.00 PM. But the surging pandemic situation made them continue working for services. The two bodies mentioned earlier were the last two bodies that night.

Such a situation is actually not unfamiliar to Husen. He still remembers very well that throughout June-August 2021, Bambu Apus Cemetery was overwhelmed with receiving the bodies of COVID-19. Dozens of ambulances with sirens yelling at each other lined up the recently-cast path along the graveyards to the cemetery gates. Each family will wait within safe distance.

Meanwhile, Husen and his friends rushed to move from one grave to another to help break up the queue of ambulances that had been snaking their way.

Due to a shortage of gravediggers, a number of funeral workers from Pondok Ranggon Cemetery (another public cemetery) were brought in as reinforcements. “We were a total of 18 diggers here and were not fully qualified at that time, and every day had to dig at least 40 graves. Finally, there came diggers from Pondok Ranggon Cemetery to help us,” said Adi at Bambu Apus Cemetery, Thursday (27/1/22).

The reinforcements were in fact not enough because bodies after bodies kept coming. The Bambu Apus Cemetery finally brought in a tactical vehicle to help make excavations faster, i.e., an excavator.

Adi said, when there was a surge in COVID-19 cases due to the Delta variant of the corona virus, Bambu Apus Cemetery received as many as 40-50 bodies every day. In just two months,

the land area of approximately one hectare which can at least accommodate up to 2,000 bodies has been fully occupied.

Adi said the total area of Bambu Apus Cemetery is five hectares. However, the ready to use area for burial is only about two hectares while the rest is still being prepared. Of the two hectares, as many as seven burial blocks are designated for COVID-19 bodies. While the other three are for regular burial.

“Total of our COVID-19 (tombs) is around 1,900 to 2,000. We have seven blocks for Covid-19 burials. The others are for the regular ones and they are not mixed, because COVID-19 body uses a coffin and it requires a bigger space,” Adi said.

Citing data from the corona.jakarta.go.id page, as of January 29, 2022, as many as 32,002 bodies were buried under the COVID-19 standard procedure in Jakarta. While the national death toll has reached 144,000 deaths since COVID-19 outbreak. The peak occurred in the period from June to August 2021. In one day, the death toll from COVID-19 in Indonesia reached 2,000.

While the highest occurred on July 27, 2021. That day there were 2,069 people who died.

Overwhelmed Orders and Risks

Grave diggers at that time were overwhelmed with orders. Not only were working hours increased and rest time is almost nil, the risk of work is clearly no longer invisible. Those who previously only had a t-shirt and boots on when they went down to the grave, now have to ensure their own safety and security with a number of protective gear and procedures.

Unfortunately, when they risk their necks for the risky work they did, back home, in the area where the grave diggers live, they are treated like public enemies, subject to constant investigation and their neighbors avoid them. This is a social risk in addition to risking their lives at work.

Husen understands this attitude and accepts the fact.

“Not only that you are being shunned by the community, even your own relatives will not consider you,” he said with a laugh. Husen’s daily ritual every time he comes home from work is just like things below.

His wife would not allow him to go straight into the house. He was asked to first cleanse outside the house with a bucket of water that had been prepared. Funeral clothes must also be left in the yard. After everything was finished, then Husen could finally entered the house, his own house.

Contacted separately, the Head of the COVID-19 Task Force for the Indonesian Doctors’ Association (IDI) Zubairi Djoerban explained, Covid-19 cemetery workers are required to apply the regular Covid-19 procedures or protocol completely with personal protective equipment.

“The principle is this, when people die, of course the virus will not die immediately,” said Zubairi when contacted by telephone, Friday (29/1/22).

A number of tools must be applied by gravediggers with the Covid-19 protocol are personal protective equipment (PPE), headgear, N95 or KN 95 masks, face shields or goggles, shoes and gloves. Prof Zubairi added, there are body parts that need attention because they are prone to transmission, such as the eyes, nose, throat, teeth, gums and lungs.

Regarding the level of exposure, Zubairi explained that there are three types of risk exposure levels when making contact with COVID-19 corpses. The first is low risk which includes activities with minimum contact with the body such as processions at funeral homes as well as funeral or cremation workers.

Then there are medium risks which include bathing activities to manual handling of corpses so that there is a probability of coming into contact with fluids from the body of the corpse.

Finally, high risks include activities involving autopsies or invasive procedures including embalming that may result in direct interaction with bodily fluids.

Cemetery workers are in the category of low risk in terms of direct contact with the corpse. However, if funeral attendants do not wear full protective equipment, the risk of exposure may increase.

“Of course (high risk), it should not happen (lack of protection),” said Zubairi.

Regarding the equipment needed for the burial with the COVID-19 protocol, the Head of the Bambu Apus Cemetery Implementing Unit (Kasatpel) Koko ensured that the protective gear stock was safe and satisfactory.

“Very safe (availability in quantity). So all health protocols are carried out strictly and thank God none of our workers has been affected by COVID-19,” said Koko when contacted by telephone, Friday (1/29/22).

Husen also agreed with the readiness of the tools. Not only distributed from the Jakarta Provincial Government, Husen said, Bambu Apus Cemetery also received from many donors personal protective equipment ranging from PPE, gloves, masks, to vitamins and also food.

Not only the abundant equipment, Adi emphasized that the bodies of the COVID-19 victims who will be buried at the Bambu Apus Cemetery were received in a coffin that was already covered with tight and closed plastic wrap.

“Fortunately from the hospital, the coffin was already lined with thick plastic. We do not accept unless they were in wrapping.

From the arrival of the ambulance, our security department will check whether there were in wrapping. If not, they would be asked to wrap them first,” explained Adi.

Even though the stock of equipment is now fulfilled, Adi could not deny that at the times cemetery workers only wore raincoats as personal protection when the PPE stock ran out and the new stock had not arrived. According to him, the only problem is the delivery of goods, which takes several days, so in an emergency, service personnel only wear raincoats.

“It was (wearing raincoats), in the early days of COVID-19, it was quite difficult maybe because the demand was high, some wore raincoats not for long. Immediately after that, the local government supplied with the complete PPEs,” said Adi.

Although the equipment has been fulfilled, Zubairi agreed that cemetery workers need to be checked periodically with PCR or antigen tests. Unfortunately, this facility is not provided by the local government.

According to the Head of the East Jakarta City Parks and Forests Sub-Department, Christian Tamora, the PCR or antigen test is only carried out if there are indications of certain symptoms in the workers. Meanwhile, for health insurance, cemetery workers rely on BPJS Health.

“Our grave digging workers are covered by BPJS. Swabs are applied once potentially indicated,” Christian said when contacted, Friday (29/1/22).

Husen is grateful that there are no grave diggers at the Bambu Apus Cemetery who have contracted Covid-19. However, based on the information he received, there were at least five to six gravediggers at the Pondok Ronggon Cemetery who had been exposed to COVID-19.

'We're Ready'

Now the conditions at the Bambu Apus Cemetery and a number of other Covid-19 cemeteries are under control. The times of crisis during the last second wave have passed. Husen hopes that he will not have to repeat the conditions like last June-August 2021. "Well, hopefully it's over and no more COVID-19 sister, hopefully there won't be another spike in bodies just like the days before," said Husen.

Indeed, from September 2021 to January 2022, Adi said, Bambu Apus Cemetery only received one to five bodies of Covid-19. However, if there is a spike with the worst scenario of risk, Adi said, his side he said is always ready to serve.

The issue of readiness is not just lip service for Husen. He recalled how in previous years, when the Covid-19 pandemic had not hit the world. That time, when the afternoon broke and he had been home already, Husen and his wife used to sit and exchange stories about how the day went. But things are no longer the same. Maybe it will never be the same again.

One day, he forgot the exact date, the Bambu Apus Cemetery received 59 COVID-19 bodies within 24 hours. Husen, who previously served at Pondok Kelapa Cemetery since 1990, admitted that this figure was the highest number of bodies he had buried in one single day.

So after the last body for the day arrived, Husen and his friends would prepare three to five new graves for the next morning before heading home at around 23.00 WIB. At 06.30 AM the next day, they returned ready to face with deaths.

"Once I just came home 30 minutes before 12 at night. We usually prepare two to three graves for the next morning. Just so that when the next day comes and new bodies come in, we are fully ready," Husen said.

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The original article can be read [here](#)





Nyoman Ary Wahyudi
Bisnis Indonesia

I'm a business economics journalist of the pandemic batch, I haven't achieved much. Recently, I have been passionate about writing reports on trade and the conglomeration relations that underlie it. In my spare time, I often spare it for reading philosophy, literature and science books. The Occupational Safety and Health Competition in a Pandemic Period is a lesson to write about workers who are often forgotten by the public. Learned a lot from this competition to make real news.

The Irony of the Palm Oil Industry, Full of Money but Lack of Security for

Nyoman Ary Wahyudi (Bisnis Indonesia)



Workers harvesting oil palm in Rangkasbitung Timur Village, Lebak, Banten, Tuesday (22/9 - 2020). ANTARA FOTO / Muhammad Bagus Khoirunas

The frenzy of soaring palm oil prices recently has not been enjoyed by workers working on plantations. Instead of becoming rich, they are still trapped in the mode of casual employment who are provided with minimal safety and employment security.

Murliana's anger overflowed when the management of PT BMP Hartono Plantations Indonesia (HPI Agro) canceled her severance pay of IDR 41.5 million. Murliana has gone through nine mediations since her termination from the palm oil

plantation owned by Djarum Group in the middle of last year.

The rate of the severance pay was calculated by the Office of Investment, One Stop Service and Manpower Office in Landak District, West Kalimantan, after identifying Murliana's tenure of five years and eight months with the oil palm plantation company. However, the company had once reported that Murliana's tenure was only two years.

According to Murliana, the subsidiary of the Djarum Group is reluctant to pay severance pay because her work status was casual daily employment or casual workers. This work status is often found in most of the oil palm plantation estates that stretch from Sumatra to Kalimantan. Recently, this work model has been used by companies to recruit workers for relatively low cost and investment in Occupational Safety and Health (OSH).

"The rate of severance pay has been agreed, I came to the mediation and the HRD rejected all of sudden, I didn't have a dime, I was emotional. Their excuse was because I am a casual daily worker," said Murliana after mediation last week.

Even Murliana, who is also a member of the Indonesian Prosperous Labor Union Confederation (KSBSI) Landak, reported that the company had also terminated the employment of 100 other workers. The reason they said was because the number of existing workers exceeds the production capacity.

"We have more than 100 workers laid off without a letter (notice), without rights (to compensation). In fact, some of them have been working there since 2009 when the company was founded. The reason was because most casual daily workers don't have contracts," she said.

This unequal employment relationship can also be found in the absence of OSH facilities for casual daily laborers in the company's oil palm plantations. Usually work accidents that often occur in oil palm plantations include eye contact with palm reeds which can cause blindness, slashing egrek (bamboo pole with blade

on top) or tools for cutting palm fruit from trees, animal bites such as wasps and snakes stings, road accidents in the process of transporting oil palm fruit where roads often muddy and workers fall into pits if the area around the plantation were used to be illegal gold mine.

The Employment Social Security Administration (BPJS) noted that work accidents continue to increase every year. In 2017, the number of work accidents was recorded at 123,040 cases. That number increased in 2018 to 173,415. In 2019, work accidents were recorded at 182,835 and increased to 221,740 in 2020.

Work accidents that occur are still dominated by work accidents in the work area (72.6 percent) followed by traffic accidents (20.12 percent) and work accidents outside the work area 7.25 percent.

The absence of OSH facilities is also exacerbated by the lack of social security for casual daily workers in a number of palm oil estate companies. In fact, the casual daily workers have to work mutually to be able to buy medicine for their colleagues who fall ill or provide OSH facilities independently.

“If we have a work accident, we pick them up together with other colleagues, buy medicine or bring them for treatment, personal protective equipment is still limited when I was still working,” she said.

The management of oil palm plantations in Indonesia is dominated by private plantations. As of the end of 2020, the area of privately managed palm oil plantations reached 8,285,370 hectares (55.76 percent), those managed by small-holders were 6,003,764 hectares (40.4 percent) and those managed by the state were 569,166 hectares (3.83 percent).

The area of the private plantation area increased by 343,035 Ha (4.31 percent) compared to 2019, while the oil palm plantation area increased by 106,989 Ha (1.81 percent). It's just that the land area of the state's plantations has shrunk by 48,335 hectares (7.82 percent).

To this extent oil palm plantations have recently absorbed a relatively large number of workers in a number of areas. By the end of 2020, there were 4,427,273 workers working in private and state oil palm plantations. Meanwhile, farmers who manage smallholder oil palm plantations are 2,566,066. Compared to 2019, there was an addition of 147,350 workers (3.44 percent) in private oil palm plantations and smallholders have added 56,852 new workers (2.26 percent).

Of the total 4,427,273 workers in private and state oil palm plantations, only about 29.54 percent are enrolled in the employment social security program. There are not many casual daily workers registered with the social security program when compared to permanent employees in plantations.

The casual daily workers usually work in the fields for maintenance, fertilization, spraying insecticides, and loose fruits pickers. Most of them are in contact with pesticides that have the potential to affect the reproductive health of female workers.

Minimal Protection

The lack of access to OSH and social security facilities also the case with a number of companies located in oil palm plantation centers in Riau Province. A casual daily worker in the harvesting sector of PT Perdana Inti Palm Perkasa 2, Sudirman, said that the company's workers' rights have not yet been fulfilled.

For example, Sudirman said, the company had not provided personal protective equipment (PPE) and work protective equipment (APK) to workers working on plantations. Meanwhile, Sudirman said, accidents often happen to workers who work in this sector.

“There are also colleagues become blind because of not getting the protection, there is no PPE at all, nothing is provided by the company, when the palm oil tree is already high, we should be provided with goggles or helmets,” said Sudirman.

Sudirman has been working for PT Perdana Inti Sawit Perkasa 2 since 2017. Until earlier this year, he said he remains a casual daily worker or no good news of his appointment as a permanent worker yet.

He said that it was difficult for him to access information related to contracts and work targets set by the company. Consequently, he said, the income earned by workers was not optimal or below the minimum wage. He indicated that the company was deliberately increasing its work target with a closed system so that workers’ incomes could be suppressed.

“The earnings for work every month are never transparently calculated because here they use a system which we don’t know about the system as it is never communicated,” he said.

The general chairman of the Indonesian Plantation Labor Union (Serbundo) Herwin Nasution has a negative view of the ways the oil palm plantation companies keep recruiting workers with the status of casual daily workers. According to Herwin, the company did this maneuver to maximize their income at the expense of workers’ safety.

“They don’t get their entitled rights provided by Manpower Act, workers have to buy their own PPE and APK. When an accident happens because they are not registered with BPJS, they end up paying for it themselves, even if they die, they would not get anything,” said Herwin.

Thus, Herwin emphasized that the casual daily laborers on oil palm plantations do not have a bright future. Further, companies tend to extend the employment period of the casual daily workers without any certainty of appointment as permanent employees.

According to Herwin, the Ministry of Manpower failed to pay attention to the issue of the safety and welfare of workers in oil palm plantations. He recognizes that the remote location of plantations is often an obstacle for the government to carry out inspection. On the other hand, casual daily workers are already isolated in the plantation area.

“They are isolated, eventually enslaved and exploitation occurs continuously. When asked how about the lives they live? Yes, it is not decent, even modern slavery is taking place,” he said.

Responding to the report, Head of the Public Relations Bureau of the Ministry of Manpower (MoM) Chairul Fadhly Harahap said his ministry would follow up on labor issues that are still ongoing in oil palm plantations.

Chairul emphasized that his ministry is focusing on increasing company compliance with the safety and welfare of workers in accordance with the mandate of the Manpower Act.

“The Ministry of Manpower has special attention to ensure the fulfillment of the rights of workers and their welfare, including the existing casual daily workers,” said Chairul.

The Ministry of Manpower, Chairul said, continues to encourage companies to comply with labor norms, including the fulfillment of OSH which is carried out through guidance and inspections in the field.

“BPJS is also a priority for the Ministry of Manpower to be given to every worker or laborer in oil palm plantations, which are quite a lot and have various characteristics of working relationships,” he said.

On the other hand, the Head of the Employment Division of the Indonesian Palm Oil Association (GAPKI) Sumarjono Saragih admitted that the relatively remote location of oil palm plantations tends to make it difficult to monitor the implementation of OSH and social security effectively.

Nevertheless, Sumarjono ensured that his association would continue to encourage palm oil companies to invest more intensively in the field of OSH and the welfare of workers in plantations. With this investment, Sumarjono said the company can reduce accident costs while increasing the company's productivity.

"We continue to build this perspective as part of the investment. When a company builds a plantation, it must have calculated its investment for OSH management as part of the business process," said Sumarjono.

In fact, he said that investment in the OSH management aspect has increased significantly every year. As of the beginning of this year, 50 percent of the 708 member companies of GAPKI have met the standards of the Indonesia Sustainable Palm Oil System (ISPO).

Thus, he said, problems related to job protection and social security for casual daily workers should not occur to companies that are members of GAPKI. In fact, he pointed out that the polemic lies in the supply chain of small-holders who also invite workers to assist them in the plantations.

"From our analysis, there is a shortage in the supply chain of small-holders, small-holders hire a lot of workers. They must also be encouraged so that the workers employed in their plantations receive protection," he said.

Similarly, General Chairperson of the Indonesian Employers' Association (APINDO) Hariyadi B. Sukamdani assessed that it is difficult to inspect the implementation of OSH management e.g. to reach small companies in remote areas.

"There is no way we can know, there are many supplies in the chain. If they are the plasma in a relatively non-corporate plantation, it's hard for us to talk about it," said Hariyadi.

However, Hariyadi did not deny that a number of companies

did not follow the mandate to protect their workers in the oil palm plantations. Thus, he asked the government to intensify inspection of the implementation of OSH and social security in oil palm plantation areas in the future.

On the other hand, he admits that investment in OSH management aspects in oil palm plantations is still relatively low. The amounts of OSH investment for oil palm plantations are still far behind other industries such as manufacturing and processing of oil and gas.

“In plantations it is not too risky, manufacturing is risky if we talk about occupational risks. OSH standards do depend on the work sector,” he said.

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Muhamad Taslim Dalma

Zonasultra.com

Muhammad Taslim Dalma. The man born in Muna completed his Masters in Indonesian Language and Literature Education at Halu Oleo University in 2018. He started exploring the world of journalism in 2014 as a journalist in the Media Sultra newspaper. From 2015 until now he has been working for the online media ZonaSultra.com with his current position as managing editor. The man who is familiarly called “Icon” has received various journalism competition awards and coverage fellowships.

The competitions he has won are the 5th winner of the 2019 Anugerah Indonesia Peace Journalism Competition, the 3rd winner of the 2021 Children of the Nation Creativity Competition (KPAB), and the 1st winner of the 2021 Healthy Living Community Movement Competition (Germas). Coverage fellowship that he received was Covering Environmental Issues 2015. Science and Food 2019, Journalism Overseeing Transparency and Accountability in Handling the Covid-19 Pandemic, Protection of Children and Women during the Covid-19 Pandemic, National Social Security during the Covid-19 Pandemic, Academy of Journalism Against Corruption (AJLK) 2020, as well as the Journalism and Trauma 2021.

Currently, Icon is active as a member of the Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI) Kendari and a member of the Society of Indonesian Science Journalists (SISJ). His journalistic work has been published in the books “The Story Behind the Pandemic”, and “The Long Way Towards Prosperity”. In 2022, he was declared to have passed the Intermediate Level Journalist Competency Test (UKW) organized by the Press Institute of Dr. Soetomo (LPDS).

I am happy to be able to participate in this competition. When initially planning the coverage of “Occupational Safety and Health (K3) during the Covid-19 Pandemic” I had a bit of a hard time deciding on a topic because this issue is rarely brought up by the media. Then it occurred to me that fishing is one of the high-risk jobs that has a major role in providing fish for all levels of society, not least during the pandemic. I met some artisanal fishermen who are really ignorant of the occupational safety and health aspects. After completing the coverage, I conclude that it is important issues like this continue to be made into the news, so that they can attract the attention of various relevant parties.

High Risk Jobs, Importance of Health and Safety Aspects for Fishers in Southeast Sulawesi

Muhamad Taslim Dalma (Zonasultra.com)



The Motor Fishing Boat (KMN) Bunga Kacang after unloading at the Kendari Samudera Fishery Port (PPS), Tuesday (11/1/2022). (Muhamad Taslim Dalma/ZONASULTRA.COM)

The sun shone brightly on the morning of January 11, 2022, illuminating the activities of fishermen at the Kendari Samudera Fishery Port (PPS), Southeast Sulawesi. Fishing boats were moored at the pier.

Each vessel is unloading its catch after days on the high seas, one of which is the KMN Bunga Kacang Vessel of 28 gross tons (GT). The crew members (Crew) seemed deft in sorting the fish like the skipjack, flying fish, and tuna that they just unloaded from the hold.

About two tons of the catch was the result of the hard work of the Captain Abdul Aziz (36) along with 20 crew members. They spent 7 days on the high seas from the Samudera Fishery Port (PPS) to Kendari-Banda Sea route. Sailing the ocean, facing bad weather is considered normal.

During the two years of using the vessel, Aziz and his crew aged 18 to 50 have always been safe. They had never been in a sea accident. One of the keys is complete safety equipment ranging from anchor parachutes, canoes, life jackets, first aid kits (P3K), fire extinguishers, single side band radio (SSB) to global positioning system (GPS).

For Aziz, the use of these tools is very important so that all members are safe on a journey full of risks. For example, someone is injured due to being hit by a fishing rod, so the first aid kit is always a mainstay.



Photo collage when Abdul Aziz shows safety equipment at KMN Bunga Kacang.

“The parachute is the most basic. If the waves are five meter-high and the weather is bad, we can’t travel, so we just plug in the parachute, so the boat is rocking well. We can also relax even though there are waves crashing us,” said Aziz while showing the safety equipment on their boat.

For health problems they usually experience are sea sickness due to colds, fever and headaches. Things like this are overcome with drugs that are in the first aid kit, one of which is paratusin.

In addition, they also have supplies in the form of rice and vegetables that are sufficient to stock up at sea. The supplies are estimated for 10 days including stoves and gas cylinders. If it’s not enough, usually Aziz receives help from other boats and vice versa, other fishers may also ask for their help if they run out supplies.

Solidarity with fellow fishers is also useful in the event of an accident or a problem with the ship. Through communication tools, nearby ships can help each other. Likewise, if there is bad weather, information will be disseminated by fishers to fellow fishers via SSB radio.

According to Aziz, regarding the Covid-19 pandemic, their work is not so affected. Fishers, 70 percent of their time is spent at sea, so they rarely interact with the public. But he stressed the importance of vaccination. Now he and all his members have been vaccinated with two complete doses.

All the equipment on the ship used by Aziz was provided by Intan (36) and her husband the owners of the ship. Safety equipment, insurance for crew members and other equipment must be ready to be able to obtain a sailing permit from the Kendari PPS Port Harbormaster.

“Shipowners must readily prepare funds, we need to complete what is required. The ship will not be granted clearance if not complete,” said Intan, who temporarily recorded the fish caught

from the ship.

Based on 2021 data, the total number of fishers in PPS Kendari Port is 5,640 with 378 vessels sized 10 to 30 GT and more. Just like Aziz, other fishermen in PPS Kendari Port are also safe at sea. In the last 5 years, PPS Kendari Port has recorded zero marine accidents.

These fishermen are also able to work optimally. Their catch exceeds the target fish catch. During 2021, the catch of PPS Kendari Port reached 16,653 tons, higher than the target of 15,500 tons.

PPS Kendari Port Public Relations Arifin said that sailing safety and security standards were strictly applied when fishers arrange clearance (SPB) for allowing fishing vessels to sail. The Kendari PPS harbourmaster always inspects the ship's sea-worthiness before issuing the SPB (clearance).

"There are always no marine work accidents whose SPB is issued here. There were fishers who died at sea due to congenital diseases such as heart disease," said Arifin in his office, Tuesday (11/1/2022).

In addition, the port Harbourmaster also ensures that the crew get insurance whose premium is paid by the ship owner. This is to anticipate in the event of a work accident and as an effort to protect fishermen.

Meanwhile, vessels that do not need to have a sailing permit (clearance) are those below 10 GT which are usually owned by artisanal fishermen. These boats often experience sea accidents.

Based on the 2021 accident data, the Kendari Search and Rescue Office handled 49 shipwrecks. Several accidents were experienced by fishers using long boats.

From this data, there are five disasters of fishers missing due to

ship accidents during 2021, in the waters of Batu Atas Island, South Buton and in Lasalimu Waters, Buton in January; in Maohi Village Waters, North Buton in March; in the waters of Padamarang Island, Kolaka in April; in Bahari Waters, South Buton in May and in Batu Atas, South Buton in October.

Fishers Protection

Based on data from the Department of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (DKP) of Southeast Sulawesi (Sultra) Province, total number of fishers in Southeast Sulawesi in 2021 is 76,035. They consist of fishers without boats (NTP) 1,390, fishers with boats without motors 14,176, fishers using motorized boats 27,099 and fishers with outboard motors 33,370.

For the protection of these fishers, the government is pushing for fishers special insurance as a guarantee of safety and security at work. Since 2016, the central government has provided assistance by paying insurance premiums for the first year, after which fishers must pay the premiums themselves after.

However, the subsidy quota is limited every year. Only a handful of fishers get access to it. In addition, many fishers do not want to continue paying their insurance premiums so that when an accident occurs at sea, they cannot claim insurance benefits.

“Some have received insurance benefits. So actually some people have seen the benefits, but the problem is the awareness among the fishers. After the government pays the premium, the community does not continue it,” explained the Head of Capture Fisheries Division of the Southeast Sulawesi DKP, Yenni Buraera in her office, Friday (14/1/2022).

The Provincial Government of Southeast Sulawesi provide fishing gear assistance for fishers. This kind of assistance is usually tailored to respond requests from fishing groups who propose assistance through proposals.

The assistance includes distribution of fishing rods, FADs, nets,

bait and traps to fishers. Regarding occupational health and safety equipment, no one has proposed for it. Likewise, during awareness raising, what the Division often does is campaigning about the importance of insurance for fishers.

One fisher in Bungkutoko Village, Kendari City who did not receive government assistance for insurance premium payments was Arifin (41). However, he pays the insurance premiums himself.

He is an angler fisherman who has been operating in Hari Island waters, South Konawe for the past 5 years. The distance between his house and the water is only about 15 kilometers. With his boat, he sometimes leaves in the afternoon and returns the next afternoon or leaves in the morning and returns the next morning.

In a month, he could go out to sea six to seven times on his own. He had never had a marine accident, but he is interested in joining BPJS Employment insurance after receiving information from the government. He understands the importance of social security because the work he does pose a high risk of work accidents.

“Since last year (2021) I have been paying regularly, monthly I have to pay IDR 38,000. So in case we have an accident or get into an accident onshore, we are covered. Anyway, if we were to seek treatment in Jakarta, he said, they will pay the cost,” said Arifin at his home, Tuesday (25/1/2022).

He is also happy to take insurance because the premium he pays includes old age insurance (JHT) which functions like savings. Only one thing he complains about, he has to go back and forth to pay premiums every month while he has other activities to do.

Regarding the occupational health and safety equipment on his boat, Arifin admitted he was reluctant to buy it with his personal money. The safety equipment he currently has, such as two life vests, he got them when he received boat assistance from the government.



A fishermen, Arifin shows the life jacket on board his boat.

“Previously, we used to only rely on jerry cans for buoys. There are no fishers here who want to buy their own life jackets. Why do we want to buy something like that, better just buy fuel,” said Arifin, who seemed happy to hold his life vest.

He and a number of other fishers in Bungkutoko have participated in awareness raising from the government about the importance of using single side band (SSB) radio as a means of communication and safety. This radio is useful in areas not covered by cellular networks.

However, the exposure was not accompanied with distribution of SSB radio equipment so that no local fishers used it yet. Arifin and other fishers currently only rely on mobile phones for communication tools with problems losing their cellular network and running out of battery power.

Problems and Solutions for Fishers

Fisheries Management Researcher from Halu Oleo University (UHO), Ahmad Mustafa explained that the incidence of missing fishers was indeed the most common and could be more than

the data provided by the Search and Rescue Office. Unlike ships that have a sailing permit, small ships are more free and not inspected so they ignore safety standards.



Ahmad Mustafa

The issue of safety standards, he continued, is also related to fishers' awareness where fishers are reluctant to spend money. Instead of buying safety equipment, they prefer to use makeshift tools, such as jerry cans of water and fuel to be used as buoys.

The head of the UHO Fishing Technology Laboratory gave an example of tuna fishing (tuna anglers) from the Buton Islands, which have fishing areas all the way to Flores. They sail individually by boat (size 1 to 2 GT) without adequate safety standards.

"This tuna doesn't exist in the shallow sea, it must be in the deep sea. So if these fishers get drown because of the big waves, they would be carried away by the current, especially if the safety equipment is not complete and the fishing area is far away," said Ahmad in his office, Monday (24/1/2022).

Accidents that also often occur in tug-line fishers are injuries to their hands or other body parts and falling into the sea due to

tug of war with large tuna fish. In this kind of conditions, he continued, standard health and safety equipment is needed, but fishers don't have it.

In research and service activities in the regions as an academic, Ahmad also often received information about the prevalence of fishers using fish bombs. This is done by fishers who catch reef fish. This method not only potentially harms the fishers but also damages coral reefs.

When an accident occurs, the fact that fish bombs are used is hidden by the fisher's families because such practices are illegal. Ahmad said, only if the victim was severely injured and he would be taken to the hospital while keeping the cause of the injuries a secret.

"The reason they use bombs is clear because there is no easier way than that. They know that it is prohibited, so if someone dies, it will be kept secret by their families and not disclosed," said Ahmad, who holds a Masters in Fisheries Resource Utilization from Hasanuddin University.

Another activity that is also dangerous is the use of tire pump compressors among fishers for diving. The prohibition of compressors for fishing has been regulated in Law (UU) Number 45 of 2009 on Amendments to Law Number 21 of 2004 concerning Fisheries.

Ahmad observes that the use of this compressor is mostly in rural areas where supervision is not strict. Besides the compressor being used for illegal fishing (catching illegally like using drugs) it is also dangerous for health. The air from the compressor does not have a filter so the smoke from the chimney of the boat engine is also sucked in by the compressor.

"Our fishers who use this compressor also don't know that their bodies need adjustment when diving at high pressure and getting out of high pressure, so health problems arise due to inappropriate diving," said Ahmad.

Another thing is that sometimes fishers do not pay attention to a healthy lifestyle and lack of health facilities in remote areas.

Ahmad explained that working at night for fishers are physically demanding and are prone to various health problems, in contrast to other types of work that regularly move during the day.

Ahmad said that the current problem for fishers is climate change, resulting in extreme weather with unusual waves. This makes fishing jobs even more risky.

“They are used to natural conditions, so when they get extraordinary events due to climate change, they are not prepared and easily become victims. One of the effects of climate change is the high number of accidents at sea,” said Ahmad.

Regarding the Covid-19 pandemic, Ahmad assessed that it was not very influential in terms of the health and safety aspects of fishers in Southeast Sulawesi. The effect is precisely on the fishers’ economic sector on export commodities.

“For example, in Tiworo (West Muna District), where people catch crabs, there may be no obstacles. But when he goes to sell, customers limit the purchase, making the price fall, affecting fishers’ income,” he said.

Of the various problems that exist, Ahmad put forward several solutions that can be done. According to him, the government can provide counseling on occupational health and safety for fishers for the fact that many cases involve missing of fishers.

In addition to the Office of Fisheries, other agencies can also help fishers. For example, the government can recommend that certain companies’ corporate social responsibility (CSR) be used to assist fishers in terms of their occupational health and safety.

Ahmad also mentioned the importance of establishing special bases for fishers throughout the region. Because the direction of fisheries resource management is that fishermen must be based

at fish landing sites or bases.

The concept of this base can be made like a port in general by providing the infrastructure needed for fishers so that fishers are interested in coming. He said, indeed at this time there were already several bases for fishermen, but because they were not supported by adequate supporting facilities and infrastructure, they were abandoned or deserted.

“So that everything about fishers can be arranged from there (base) including information about markets, catches, weather and others. That is in other country, it’s like that, all fishers who go to sea every day are recorded, even where they go to sea, what they catch and what fishing gear they use,” said Ahmad.

Ahmad also emphasized the importance of social security for fishers because of the high risk of work. Reflecting on countries that have developed fisheries management, social security is something that is common.

But of course, said Ahmad, in Indonesia there are still many obstacles. Fishers’ awareness of the need for social security is still low due to lack of understanding and is still seen as a source of expenditure.

“Fishers are only happy with direct assistance without having to return. Likewise, insurance institutions are still reluctant to look at fishers’ insurance,” said Ahmad.

So Ahmad continued, what was gained from previous experience from the fishers insurance program should be evaluated for improvements to both the system and the institution without having to stop them.

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I'm Iwan, a journalist from the local media, Tribun Jateng. Supports the Criminal Desk and Grass Root. Every day involved in crime news and events such as traffic accidents, fires, and others. However, on the sidelines of the coverage, he was interested in raising social issues including the importance of implementing K3 for workers. In addition, he also focuses on reporting on gender equality, sexual violence and others.

My impression is that participating in the Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) competition during the COVID-19 Pandemic, certainly adds more insight related to OSH issues. Because, in this competition we have to do more in-depth research related to OSH and see in the field how far it has been implemented.

Hopefully the journalists will continue to raise the issue of OSH not only through competition.

Ardian's Story Breast Cancer Patients Experience the Benefits of OSH Application during the Kariadi Hospital Semarang Fire

Iwan Arifianto (Tribunjateng.com)



Dr. RSUP employees, Kariadi Semarang while conducting routine fire safety training including how to extinguish fires, evacuation of patients, documents, and others, in Semarang City, Thursday (27/1/2022).

A woman with breast cancer, Ardian, that evening was queuing at the cancer light therapy room at the Kasuari building, Dr Kariadi Hospital, Semarang, Central Java.

While waiting in the line, she took the time to pray Maghrib (early evening pray) in the prayer room of the building. After that she was back in the line.

Not long after, at around 18.30, the fire alarm sounded loudly. She was suddenly shocked. Not only her but several other cancer patients in the building also experienced the same thing.

"I saw the MRI room not far from where I was queuing out a puff of white smoke," explained the resident from Kudus to Tribunjateng.com.

When she checked herself accompanied by a colleague named Rahma, she panicked.

For a split second she was not knowing what to do, the condition was not much different from some of the patients nearby.

In the midst of the confusion, a number of hospital officials told her to leave the building immediately while asking her to remain calm.

"There was a male officer wearing a blue helmet that said 'Patient Coordination', she asked us the hospital patients to leave the building quietly," he explained.

She, along with a dozen other patients, left the building. Throughout her observation, hospital staff were seen milling about.

They moved quickly, especially when evacuating chemotherapy patients in the building.

It looks like dozens of chemotherapy patients were evacuated with difficulty by officers.

"Yes, I feel sorry for the chemotherapy patients who were evacuated quickly by the officers with the IV tube still attached to the body," he said.

In another corner, she saw nurses and a number of security guards trying to extinguish the fire with a fire extinguisher and hydrant tubes.

Several other officers were seen carrying hospital equipment such as computers and documents.

The evacuation process and efforts to extinguish the fire became increasingly tense because outside the building there was heavy rain accompanied by strong winds.

"After that I moved away from the building, not long after the fire got bigger, followed by many fire trucks and dozens of ambulances to evacuate patients to other buildings," she said.

After firefighters struggled to put out the fire for about an hour, the fire was finally extinguished.

She admits that, when the incident was shrouded in fear. The hospital staff's quick movement in handling the fire made her feel calmer.

According to her, the implementation of Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) in the hospital has been going well. Ardian admitted that after the incident she did not experience any trauma.

"I've been in therapy there five times. From this incident, I learned that the hospital already has a good OSH SOP when dealing with unexpected events such as fires. They have moved tactically, organized, calmly and the alarms and equipment in the building are functioning well even if they are not able to handle the fire to the extent," she said.

The fire incident told by Ardian the cancer patient occurred when the Kasuari building of Dr. Kariadi caught fire at the end of last year, Thursday (12/30/2021) at around 18.30.

The building is in the front of the north side of the hospital which is directly opposite side of the Polrestabes Semarang (Police

Headquarters).

The fire occurred due to an electrical short circuit in the electrical outlet connected to the Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) device.

This was confirmed by the Head of the Central Java Regional Police Forensic and Lab Division, Superintendent Slamet Iswanto after investigating the scene, Friday (12/31/2021).

The President Director of Dr Kariadi Hospital Semarang, drg. Faricah Hanum claimed that the hospital had acted quickly by evacuating patients, important documents and essential equipment.

In addition, she said, the communication channel was running well and was carried out quickly and the evacuation route also functioned properly.

"The fire management system is running well and we are also moving quickly, of course, with the support of the Semarang Fire Department and Polrestabes," she explained.

This is also shown by the handling of fires that were able to prevent the widespread and can be localized in the MRI room only.

In addition, as many as 50 Omnology patients at the Kasuari installation were able to be evacuated quickly.

Dozens of patients were transferred to the Garuda installation.

"Extinguishers, alarms, hydrants all functioned well. Officers also move quickly according to their respective duties," she explained.

Meanwhile, a member of the OSH Sub-Committee of Kariadi Hospital Semarang, Titis Nuruttaqi Bintarosyana, emphasized that the fire incident in the Kasuari building was proof for the hospital that it had implemented a better Occupational Safety

and Health (OSH) system.

Prior to the fire incident in the building, Dr Kariadi General Hospital had previously had fires, but only on a small scale that the employees had been able to handle.

"It's been a long time and it's rare, for example, we once handled a small fire such as from the garbage in a hospital environment that caught fire during dry season," she said Thursday (27/1/2022).

From that incident, she saw the implementation of OSH has been carried out by employees in the building starting from the process of extinguishing fires, evacuation officers and others.

It's just that it was quite challenging on the ground where a lot of equipment and electrical systems hampered in the room where fire source started from.

As a result, employees who work in the fire department had difficulty to put out the fire by using fire extinguishers.

Despite using four fire extinguishers and spraying hydrants, the fire could not be extinguished, so they asked help from the Semarang City Fire Department.

"Although standard operating procedures did function well, nevertheless, we evaluated the incident," he said.

The evaluation carried out and suggested that employees must be aware of the importance of equipment such as a safe electrical system and vice versa.

"In the past, our OSH only patrolled to see its safety and security. After that incident we promoted a new work program in the form of a fire safety patrol," she said.

She explained that the program focuses more on the potential dangers of fire in the work unit.

Each work unit that carries out a safe assessment will later be validated.

“We are taking better care of the facilities and infrastructure, so that when equipment such as cables are worn, they must be replaced immediately,” she said.

In addition, her side regularly conducts OSH training. The OSH training at Dr Kariadi Hospital is organized intensively in their respective buildings.

The government-owned hospital has 15 buildings and 19 installation rooms.

Each building has its own training schedule with each training involving 70 percent of the participating employees are from the building.

The remaining 30 percent are representatives of their respective installations.

“So, for example, training in the Garuda building, 70 percent of the training participants are employees of the Garuda building.

The rest are representatives from officers in the installation room,” she said.

Training is carried out at least three times a year. One training organized internally, and the other trainings are conducted with the Fire and Police Departments and other parties.

“All hospital employees must be educated regarding OSH. They must also have OSH certificates including fire prevention which must be renewed once a year,” she explained.

In providing OHS training, she said two materials need to be prepared, i.e., the handling and management of toxic hazardous materials (D3) and fire prevention.

For D3 it includes how to manage, store, handle spills and use.

"There are a lot of hazardous materials here, such as radioactive, cytostatic drugs that need special handling," he said.

Meanwhile, fire prevention is divided into several sub-tasks, such as the task of the person who saw the fire for the first time, the evacuation officer, and how to handle the fire. In this case, it emphasizes how to use fire extinguisher and evacuate victims.

"Four things that we emphasize to employees for fire prevention," she said.

In addition, the hospital is also equipped with a system of active and passive means of protection.

Active protection means that every building has hydrants, indoor and outdoor. There are also alarms, detectors, fire extinguishers of various types and others.

Then the record board is updated every shift change.

On the board each shift must identify in writing who is in charge of, including evacuation, contacting the relevant unit and extinguishing the fire.

"Passive protection includes emergency stairs, evacuation routes, and others," she explained.

She admitted that the enthusiasm of hospital employees in implementing OSH is fairly good, especially since the OSH certificate became a mandatory requirement for credentials or promotions.

The hospital also guarantees OSH for all employees as evidenced by a letter of commitment.

"The hospital director and board of directors several times went directly to the field joining safety patrols to ensure the implementation of OSH in the hospital," she added.

She admitted, obstacles in providing OSH education to all employees arose during the Covid-19 pandemic because there were restrictions on gathering activities.

Her side was unable to carry out simulation activities for the last two years so that the provision of OSH was not optimal. The activity began to be re-invigorated earlier this year, of course, by complying with health protocols.

“To work around this, so that OSH education continues, the way is by providing education in small briefings during employee shifts,” she said.

On the other hand, her side considers that the OSH program is an investment for hospitals. The OSH culture that grows well in hospitals is the key to the ecosystem in the world of work.

“Hospital employees are part of the investment as it has long-term benefits. A good OSH culture will certainly reduce work accidents and will increase work productivity,” she said.

Apply OSH Culture

ILO Project Manager for Enhancing COVID-19 Prevention at and through the Workplace, Abdul Hakim said, OSH is no longer a separate item from the work system.

OSH is an inclusive part of human culture and can contribute to improving the quality of health and well-being.

The existence of OSH does not stand alone. He said, many people think that OSH is separate thing and as if OSH existed only in big factories such as garments, manufacturing, steel industries and others.

“OSH does not only exist in large industries but must exist in all sectors,” he explained in “Media Discussion: Media Coverage and News Literacy About OSH in time of the Pandemic “ which was accessed through the ILO TV YouTube channel, Monday (31/1/2022).

He explained that OSH importantly must be carried out by all sectors because work-related deaths account for between 5 and 7 percent of global deaths.

The ILO report states, 7,500 workers die every day due to unsafe and healthy working conditions.

Specifically, 6,500 workers died due to occupational diseases, the remaining were due to work accidents.

"The reality at the world level is that there are many diseases in the world of work such as respiratory disease, cancer and so on. It turns out that diseases that leads to occupational deaths occur in almost every country," explained Hakim.

He explained that the number of occupational deaths due to diseases would be even greater if the OSH culture does not start from now on. For this reason, the first thing to do is to develop an OSH culture.

"Meanwhile, the development of OSH culture cannot be built without implementing OSH," he explained.

It can be started by recognizing the hazards and risks and their management system. Then there are ways to manage hazards ranging from hazard elimination, hazard substitution, control control to the provision of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

"In addition, you must know that cleanliness, tidiness, discipline are part of the introduction of OSH culture," he explained.

He continued, the introduction and application of OSH is the first step to building an OSH culture. The second step is to do OSH in good ways. After that, good habits have been deeply infused in both behavior and mindset that will bring out the OSH character.

"If we only know it and don't implement it, the OSH culture will still be far from what we want, which will result in high accidents and occupational diseases," he said.

He explained that the OSH system will grow if there are several things, including a high commitment from top management to a culture of prevention, including through adequate allocation of resources. Equally important is the participation of workers who play a critical role in recognizing and identifying hazards contributing to a well-informed and context-specific risk assessment.

“Then make a plan for effective preventive measures and implement prevention and mitigation measures,” he explained.

He added that the government certainly plays the most important role in conducting effective and efficient OSH supervision through coaching, inspection, testing and investigation. To make OSH culture grow, it is necessary to encourage a strong desire to work and do business more safely, healthily and productively and make it a national issue. Next, include the OSH issues in all levels of education.

“Finally, more activities or concrete actions are needed to make OSH culture a reality for all workers around the world,” he explained.

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The original article can be read [here](#)





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Nurul Nur Azizah
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Ajo Darisman, Every day he works as a journalist in Jakarta. Every day arose and immersed in the coverage of the business economy. Studying at the Division of Gender, Children, and Marginal Groups of the Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI) Jakarta and discussing with Journalists Warkop Gintung.

Nurul Nur Azizah, now editor of Konde.co and Coordinator of AJI Jakarta's Gender, Children and Marginal Group Division. Work with the Coalition to Stop Violence and Harassment in the World of Work to encourage the government to immediately ratify ILO C190 and Recommendation No. 206 on the Elimination of Violence and Harassment in the World of Work.

Our article, entitled Casual Labour: Conditions of Women and the Poor in Jakarta in the Midst of the Pandemic, attempts to photograph the conditions of workers and laborers who are the most vulnerable groups in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic. The waves of layoffs, struggle to survive, not reached by various government policies and assistance, all of these were experienced by most of the non-formal workers.

They are often missed out and not caught on camera and journalists' writings. The Occupational Safety and Health Journalism Competition during the Covid-19 Pandemic, organized by the Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI) Indonesia in collaboration with the International Labor Organization (ILO), could be one attempt to photograph them.

Odd Job: Conditions of Women and the Poor in Jakarta in the Midst of the Pandemic

Ajo Darisman dan Nurul Nur Azizah (Konde.co)



Becoming a pepper salesperson, an online motorcycle taxi driver spontaneously, selling rice and looking for worms and sell them, is the picture of the conditions of the poor people of Jakarta today. This odd job is done so for new source of income in the midst of the pandemic.

It's been almost half a year Rino (28) has been doing odd jobs at a traditional market. He had put aside the fear of contracting COVID-19 for a long time.

In his mind, it is far more frightening to imagine that his 1.5 year old baby will be deprived of nutrition. The imagination of imminent threat of the virus always haunts him if he cannot provide enough nutritious food for his child.

This resident of Pancoran Mas, Depok, West Java, previously worked as a waiter or restaurant waiter at a five-star hotel in Jakarta. He and about 80 of his colleagues experienced layoffs (dismissals) a month after the corona virus spread in Indonesia.

Getting a small amount of severance pay that the company gave in the form of shopping vouchers worth IDR 1.2 million a month for several months. This money was certainly not enough to support his and his family daily needs

The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic has forced him to leave the magnificent building with air conditioning and is now wandering around in the scorching heat of the traditional market.

His life in the market began with trading in Bangka pepper. He got this job thanks to information from neighbors and Rino is active in the neighborhood Karang Taruna (Youth Association).

It is not an easy matter to start this new job, especially since trading has never been in his life dictionary. Plus the risk of being exposed to the virus as you have to meet many people every day.

The desire to meet his child's milk needs makes Rino try to learn the new job. After several months of trying to trade, he decided to take up the offer to become a white pepper salesman.

"Now I take whatever, any trade, including selling white pepper. I have a 1.5 year old baby. It's good for milk, pampers (diapers)," said Rino about the reason he ventured out of the house.

His new profession makes Rino do more time-consuming and energy-consuming jobs. If previously he only stayed in one market, now he has to go in and out of the market. And every

day I have to go back and forth from Depok to Tanjung Priok to work as a pepper salesman after finish selling at the market

When compared to his struggles now with the results obtained while working as a waiter, it is really not worth it. Rino said that when he was still working at the hotel, not only that the working condition is better, he also received a steady income. Every 10 days he received salaries and in total he made at least IDR 4.2 million monthly.

Meanwhile, working as a white pepper salesman, the maximum monthly income is IDR 4 million. Unfortunately that this is not always the case and inclusive of additional expenses including transportation and meals.

"From Depok to Tanjung Priok it costs IDR 40,000 a day by motorbike because I have to go to the markets. After that, my salary was deducted by IDR 250,000 for motorcycle inventory.

Payments of liabilities with shops. Monthly deduction of IDR 300,000. Every month things are not always certain, many discounts in sales, lost or what, the advance cash for our motorbike repair borne by us the 40 percent," complained Rino.

The income he admits is far from sufficient to meet his daily needs. The remaining net salary that he pocketed was prioritized for meeting the needs of the baby and paying the house rent.

Meanwhile, to cover daily needs, he opened an additional business at home by selling ice and coffee. In addition to the greater risk of being exposed to the virus, he also has to deal with difficult jobs, especially when interacting and collecting money from the customers who often are tougher than your superiors.

Working as a salesperson, Rino also experienced a bad luck and had an accident. Fatigue made him run into other person. The incident forced him to pay compensation of IDR 5 million. His office was only willing to cover half of the total amount.

Not so much different is the life lived by Nisah (28). This

woman from Tangerang also lost her job just as President Jokowi announced the Emergency PPKM (mobility control) policy. Nisah's work contract as a beauty salon worker was no longer extended since shopping malls are not allowed to open throughout the entire emergency period as per regulation applies.

Unfortunately, her husband who worked as a driver in the tourism sector also experienced the same misfortune. Now the ark of the household that they had not been built not so long ago would be much heavier. Both of them stay in the room rented with their remaining savings.

Her husband Nisa said, exploring ideas and finally worked to look for worms for decorative fish feed. He makes IDR 50,000 a day for survival. Meanwhile Nisah is offering her beauty service to homes even if she less likely to get customer in the midst of the pandemic.

They have no other choice. Returning to hometown in Tangerang is impossible since their parents died already. There is no home to return.

"No, we don't have any house. Both of my parents already passed away. Siblings are already married and live with their parents in law. Thanks god that my husband is willing to do anything. Now he is looking for worms, and I try to offer beauty services to homes," uttered Nisah.

Since the Corona outbreak, Nisah has several times furloughed.

One time she did not have income for 3 consecutive months, affected by wage cuts and once was only receiving IDR 46,000 a day. Yet, the work was not every day, but on shift.

Muliawati's burden is no less heavy. This woman who works as a domestic worker or DW has to live side by side in a rented plot with her mother who was exposed to COVID-19. In the two bedroom house with only one bathroom, she lives with her two children and husband.

"There are five of us with my husband and two children. Affected much when one of us was exposed to COVID-19. A recommendation suggested use of separate room and bathroom, but this is rather difficult. This is a bit difficult for domestic workers who live in a tenement house with only one bathroom," said Muliawati at the press conference "Voices of Marginal Groups Squeezed in the Pandemic" held by the Alliance to Stop Violence in the World of Work, July 18, 2021.

His side business which was to sell grilled rice was forced to cease. She is afraid that she will spread the virus to her neighbors. Meanwhile, on the other hand, spending must be more to meet the needs of multivitamins, hand sanitizers and fruit intake for the mother, who at that time had COVID-19.

Mulia is not the only domestic worker who finds life increasingly difficult. This woman who is a member of the Jala PRT community revealed that at least 97 percent of domestic workers live in rented tenement houses in the country's capital.

Meanwhile, the Trade Union Right Center (TURC) revealed data that 96 percent of homeworkers also experienced a decrease in income, they were laid off during the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic.

This decrease in income sometimes went well below half of their usual income they would take home daily in the past. Those who made IDR 1 million to IDR 1.5 million and now only IDR 500,000 to IDR 1 million monthly. This means that some only bring home less than IDR 20,000 a day.

Approximately about 5 million domestic workers (PRT) in Indonesia are the backbone of the family. They have to take care of their health and make sure their family's economy doesn't stop.

In approximately 10 months of the COVID-19 period, domestic workers were laid off from their places of work. Some domestic

workers then sell food to make a living. Some reduced their family's food rations and other domestic workers decided to return to hometown because they could no longer afford rent and food for living.

An internal JALA PRT survey conducted during the Covid-19 pandemic from April to August 2020 on 539 domestic workers stated that as many as 151 domestic workers were on furlough with wage cuts of up to 50 percent, 164 domestic workers who had been working full time were laid off without severance pay and 120 domestic workers who have part-time work have lost some jobs. This means that almost all of the domestic workers surveyed have lost or halved their income during the Covid-19 period.

If the Provincial Minimum Wage in Jakarta in 2020 is around IDR 4 million, the salary of domestic workers in Jakarta and its vicinity is only around IDR 800,000 to IDR 1 million on average. This amount is clearly not sufficient for paying contributions of both the National Health Security (JKN) and Jamsostek (Employment Social Security).

Another story coming from Adit (27), a socks seller in the Citayam area, Depok, who repeatedly decided to confront the Satpol PP (district police) officers. During Emergency PPKM (mobility control), the shops were not allowed to open.

Adit admitted that for the first week he was obedient and didn't really sell anything. But in the second week he ventured to open his shop even though it should have ended in a fuss and tough discussion with the officers.

"Only have IDR 150,000 left. Had I followed the rules to close it all the time, no one would take care of my life. It is more horrible being in hunger than have to confront the Satpol, Bro," said Adit. Disobedient, open the shop, and slowly I got something to eat even if finally it could not last long.

Not Reached by Social Assistance

The government has repeatedly echoed the various social assistance or stimulus provided during the Covid-19 handling policy. This is intended as a social safety net for directly affected groups such as the people above.

Unfortunately, Nisah, Rino, domestic workers and Adit, none of them have ever been reached by social assistance for all kinds of different reasons.

The lack of certainty about work, domestic workers are also always marginalized from protection policies and programs, including social protection. They cannot access health social security as recipients of contribution assistance or are registered as participants in the employment insurance at BPJS Employment because they are not identified as workers. Meanwhile, paying social security contributions is also not possible considering that so far the wages of domestic workers are only around 20-30 percent of the provincial minimum wage (PMW).

This situation is even more worrisome during the pandemic because domestic workers are excluded from the social safety net policy and do not receive sustainable subsidies. Of the 539 domestic workers, 73 percent work in Greater Jakarta but with ID cards from other areas. All those with other ID cards cannot get sustainable subsidies in any form, including direct cash assistance (cash transfer). Of those who work with DKI Jakarta ID cards, only 22 people received social assistance with a random system and one 4 people in an RT (neighborhood cluster).

Nisha tried her luck to access Pre-Employment Card many times. She assumed that she always failed the access may be because she used her parent's Family Card. There is possibility that the Card may be invalid since their death.

"Still cannot manage to get a Family Card because I have to go to Tangerang, Banten for this, while it is still a red zone," explained Nisah.

Likewise, Rino admitted that he had never received any assistance program to date. Meanwhile, Adit, who was overly pessimistic before any attempts, he feels that his ID card from other areas had prevented him from expecting social assistance.

The assistance could at least ease their suffering a little in the midst of the uncertainty of tomorrow's life. Nisah for instance, wondering if she could get at least Rp. 300,000 in social assistance, she will try to use it for a month in the most economical way she can. The first thing that came to her mind was rice. For side dishes, she said she would not think that much.

"For one month it should be sufficient, just buy rice, eggs, instant noodles. We still have no dependents. But not for rent. The rent costs IDR 650,000 a month."

Out there, there are many other "Nisahs" who can only imagine what social assistance could be used for.

From the homeworkers group, for example, TURC researcher Indri Mahadiraka said that at least 40 percent of the respondents from the homeworkers circle stated that until now social assistance have not reached them at all.

"There are different reasons. Do not know the information on how to get it, not on the list. There are also those who have submitted but did not get access, there are also those who are considered not to meet the criteria or they are not included in the priority list," said Indri.

BPJS Watch Advocacy Coordinator Timboel Siregar regrets that many people do not get access to assistance to health facilities only because of these technical problems. In fact, he said, administrative requirements such as having to be recorded in BPJS Employment cannot be used as the benchmark or it should be more relaxed.

"The BST (cash transfer) program must also target affected workers so that their purchasing power can be maintained. The

government must ensure that the workers who will be assisted are really the affected workers, no longer using membership data in BPJS Employment. The fact is that there are still many workers who have not been registered with BPJS Employment but experiencing the impact of this pandemic,” he said.

“The requirement to show ID cards or family cards in the vaccine process will certainly make it difficult for scavengers and families of carts who still don’t have ID cards or family cards were left at hometown. Likewise, there are still some people, such as workers on plantations, who do not yet have an ID card. Such vulnerable groups should not have to show ID cards or family cards as a requirement for vaccination. They can still be recorded and photographed as evidence of data collection that they have been vaccinated,” continued the labor observer.

This condition proves that the poor in Jakarta are working in tight conditions, as precarious workers who are not recognized as workers by the government and the conditions even get worse off during the pandemic.

Publication date November 1, 2021

The original article can be read [here](#)





Dhana Kencana dan Tim
IDNTimes.com

I'm Dhana Kencana, IDN Times journalist. I have worked as a journalist for more than 10 years. While I'm focused on daily editorials, some of my coverage focuses are on environmental issues, science, energy, and business economics. I have received a number of awards and grants, as well as fellowships. Such as the Subroto Awards, PFI Anugerah, Pulitzer Center, and Visual Climate.

The impression and message of this competition is quite challenging for journalism, to present complex themes and issues regarding mental health, which still need and continue to be promoted to the public.

Mental Health: Vital and Fatal Made Oblivious During the COVID-19 Pandemic

Dhana Kencana dan tim (IDNTimes.com)

Watch out! Women and millennials are most vulnerable to it. Mental health is often neglected in the process of handling COVID-19, be it exposed or not. More and more people are affected. Providers for these services are still limited, especially since it has not become a government priority.

Alin still experiences coughing and gasping for breath even though she has been tested negative for COVID-19 1.5 months ago. Yes, the 37-year-old woman is a survivor of the corona virus after previously struggling against the ferocity of the corona virus for 35 days since infected on February 7, 2021.

The symptoms are similar to someone who has been exposed to COVID-19, the body aches and fevers sometimes she feels this again and even worse. These include hypertension, which she had never had before and a change in her menstrual cycle, which is now only once every two months.

"The condition of the body is indeed getting better. It's just that after being exposed to COVID-19, it feels like I'm often tired and blood sugar and blood pressure are still high. Even if she's doing many activities from home with strict protocols. Another complaint is that the sensation of cold chest and pounding feels like stomach acid is rising," said the owner's full name

Aning Karindra to IDN Times when contacted by telephone on Saturday (3/7/2021).

Mental Disorders Affect Physical Health

From the results of the examination of general practitioners, neurologists, pulmonary doctors and internal medicine doctors, Alin was diagnosed to suffer from Long COVID-19 which is often considered a symptom or complaints after the corona virus phase is over. Apparently it didn't stop there, the mother of two's mental health was also disturbed by feelings of anxiety and panic over the current state of the COVID-19 pandemic.

"Really, the effects of COVID-19 have reduced my quality of life. Moreover, I am a person who is very paranoid and easily anxious. People who have seen it and have never experienced it will say you are just exaggerating or lazy. In fact, the symptoms are real. I feel them," said the woman, who works as a journalist in Semarang City, Central Java.

The same thing happened to Ilham, a survivor from Palembang, South Sumatra. Sometimes he is stressed and overthinking about the stigmatization and treatment of COVID-19 survivors who are always considered a disgrace to society.

"Once they were cornered by their peers and some by neighbors in the neighborhood where they lived. Some were still afraid and kept a little distance. It took a long time to get back to normal (physically and mentally) as before," said the man who is familiarly called Lam.

High Corona Virus Cases Trigger People to be Paranoid

Excessive anxiety that leads to paranoia as experienced by Alin and Lam is often found by Probawatie Tjondronegoro. She works every day at the Psychologist Clinic of the Santo Elisabeth Hospital, Semarang, said that it was not an easy matter to provide mental therapy for COVID-19 patients. Be it from businessmen, state civil servants (ASN) or housewives.

The high number of COVID-19 cases in the city of Semarang has recently become the cause of the increasing number of people who are paranoid. There are no less than 2-3 patients per day even 10 people every week who have to undergo mental therapy due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

“At first one came and said s/he was restless because the situation was getting more and more uncertain so that his/her emotions became difficult to control. On average, the persons I handled their emotions were unstable. It took extra detail and patience considering that patients often shut themselves off and seemed embarrassed for having had contracted the corona virus. I would give you a special prescription to calm yourself down so you don’t panic easily in dealing with situations in your neighborhood,” said a 54-year-old woman who is now opening a psychic therapy consultation online and by phone to the IDN Times, Saturday (3/7/2021).

The peer presence is needed for survivors who have not yet finished fighting the effects of COVID-19. The Covid Survivor Indonesia (CSI) self-help community presence feels like a spring water for those who have anxiety with complaints and symptoms of Long COVID-19. The survivors share via social media such as Facebook Group, Instagram, and Telegram, so they don’t feel alone.

The benefits of CSI as a means of education and advocacy for the community, especially the survivors of the corona virus, were felt by Alin. Their membership now reaches more than 2,400 survivors.

“We want to accommodate the complaints of survivors, especially from those who experience Long COVID-19. Because this is a new phenomenon and I don’t want anyone to feel alone when experiencing complaints or symptoms after recovering from this corona virus. Further, it is also related to the stigmatization

problem they experience,” said CSI founder Juno Simorangkir. Government Less Serious in Handling Mental Health

Handling overall health, both physically and mentally for COVID-19 patients, should be the main thing. Mental health disorders can increase the risk of illnesses and lead to death. Unfortunately, mental health issues have not become a priority in Indonesia despite the high number of cases.

For example, the Provincial Governments (Pemprov) of West Java (Jabar) and North Sumatra (North Sumatra) have not made this issue a serious concern.

“This condition (mental health disorder) is serious. Many health workers are stressed out, depressed and probably worse now. We really need support and I suggest that the TPKJM (Community Mental Health Implementing Team) in West Java be activated again. Everyone focus is on the health of COVID-19 physically but not mentally. If you are mentally disturbed, your immunity will decrease and you are easily exposed,” said the Psychiatrist at Melinda 2 Hospital in Bandung, Teddy Hidayat.

The psychologist who is also the Director of the Psychology Bureau of Minauli Consulting, Irna Minauli, sees that the efforts of the local government (Pemda) in North Sumatra are still not serious enough to deal with mental health problems for people who are both exposed to COVID-19 or not.

Unlike West Java and North Sumatra, the local government in East Kalimantan (Kaltim) is aware of its inability to provide adequate mental health services. Together with the Indonesian Psychologist Association (Himpesi) Balikpapan, online mental health counseling services for the general public are open every day and free of charge. Starting at 08.00-21.00 Eastern Indonesia Time via telephone line 119 extension 8.

“Users can benefit from counseling services with local psychologists. Those with mental health problems are invited to build hope and raise fighting spirit because they have to be

strong to fight and provide support to the environment as well. We often invite them to take the positive side of what they have experienced and then do psychoeducation for self-acceptance," said Chairman of the Balikpapan Himpsi Dwita Salverry.

Women and Millennials Vulnerable to Mental Health Disorders

Women in a survey on mental health through an online self-examination conducted by the Association of Indonesian Mental Health Specialists (PDSKJI) as of August 2020 are the group most vulnerable to mental health disorders in the country. The figure reached 71 percent of the total of 4,010 self-checked users. The rest are men.

PDSKJI said there are four factors that affect a person's mental health disruption due to the COVID-19 pandemic, namely isolation and social distancing, economic pressure, stress and depression as well as stigmatization and discrimination.

The types of mental health disorders that are most often experienced are trauma, anxiety, depression and wanting to die.

Most surprisingly, those who thought about dying or wanted to injure themselves in any way were mostly 18-29 years old.

The most common symptoms of anxiety are experienced by PDSKJI self-check users. Most of them are worried that something bad will happen, worry too much, get angry easily and find it difficult to relax.

Then followed by symptoms of depression such as sleep disturbances, lack of confidence, fatigue, lack of energy and loss of interest. In addition, the symptoms of psychological post-traumatic stress due to experiencing or witnessing unpleasant events related to the corona virus are also experienced by many self-examiners. Some of them feel distant and separated from others and feel constantly alert, careful and cautious.

In the past month, the number of people in Tabanan Bali experiencing mental health problems has increased along with the increase in COVID-19 cases. Most of them are worried not of being infected with the corona virus but the impact of hoax news about COVID-19 and vaccinations. Their age range is 40-60 years.

“Currently (in Bali) in a month there are about 15 new cases of anxiety disorders or an increase of about 10-20 percent from the time before the pandemic. In both government and private hospitals. They have embedded anxiety in themselves, plus they often read hoax news and eventually worsened their condition,” said the Psychiatrist at Tabanan Hospital, dr. I Gusti Ngurah Bagus Mahayasa when contacted, Friday (2/7/2021).

Mental and Physical Health Play a Major Role

Mental Health Specialist (Psychiatrist) in Balikpapan, East Kalimantan (Kaltim) dr Drajat Wicaksono said that mental health is basically as important as physical health, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Lately, many people are worried or have excessive fear, such as fear of contracting to acute depression after being tested positive for the corona virus. Excessive worry can lead to reckless actions. Drajat admitted that although there were not many, there were some COVID-19 patients or their families treated by the doctor in charge of the service (DPJP) deliberately asking PDSKJI, either psychologists or psychiatrists, to assist in their mental health recovery process. In addition to psychotherapy, if needed they can get medication (medicamentosa).

Apart from that, PDSKJI provides a hotline service that can be contacted by the general public who need assistance on mental health disorders from mild to severe.

“The issue of COVID-19 seems to have an impact on the wider community, regardless exposure. It has a very large impact

on mental health. We have also heard that there are patients who escaped (run away) and even jump (fell) from where the place they were being treated,” said Drajat, who is also the administrator at the Indonesian Doctors Association (IDI) Balikpapan, East Kalimantan.

He did not forget to suggest that those who have been declared depressed, in addition to antidepressant therapy, can follow psychotherapy and strengthen stress resistance. You do this by exercising, not panicking and not allowed to read news about COVID-19, let alone hoaxes or fake news.

The COVID-19 Pandemic Triggers Infidelity

Mental health problems are growing, no longer just around issue of the corona virus. The impact is increasingly widespread and intersects with human life as social beings.

“The complaints that come to me on average are like many don’t have jobs. It makes them dizzy, anxious, and easily upset. Plus, they never get to what they expected,” said Psychologist at the Mental Hospital (RSJ) of Lampung Province, Retno Riani.

Another problem that arises is that many parents are worried about their children’s mental health because of the lack of interaction with their neighborhood at home and school. This is the impact of the distance learning policy (PJJ), not others.

“Children are less sociable and more focused on their gadgets, the more so they access things that they shouldn’t see, since smartphones offer access to the freedom,” she added.

Mental health also shakes the personal relationship of married couples. Not a few cases or complaints to her about infidelity during the COVID-19 pandemic. The high intensity of personal contact and lack of communication triggers an affair.

“Much time on smartphones and access the social media leading to meeting in person. This is because of the boredom of the couples due to WFH (Work From Home). In the current situation, every couple should be more prepared and closer to their family.

Everything that starts with anxiety will have bad consequences in the future. Each individual can immediately consult a health service provider, especially when they have started to feel indications of mental disorders,” said the psychologist at UIN Raden Intan Lampung.

Be a Friend is Important in Mental Health Treatment

Volunteers for Families of COVID-19 Patients at the Indrapura Field Hospital (RSLI) take on a role by assisting patients to recover physically and mentally. The main and first problem that the volunteers deal with is the patient’s psychology.

The shocks they experienced were quite heavy due to various factors.

The volunteers became friends for the patients as a place to share stories, vent and complain.

“The team of doctors at RSLI hospital do have psychiatric specialists. But one doctor will be overwhelmed when treating hundreds of COVID-19 patients. Moreover, what they need is not only treatment but also assistance. Someone was talking to the tree, then we approached him, it turned out that his wife died,” said the Head of the Volunteer Assistance for the Family of COVID-19 Patients at the RSLI Hospital, Radian Jadid.

The shocks experienced by patients are generally caused by three things. The first is the fear of social problems. Most of them are afraid of COVID-19 patient stigmatization. In fact, not a few people still think that the corona virus can be contagious even if it has been cured.

The second is the economic problem of the patients who are the backbone of the family. If they were hospitalized, they would think the family would have no income. Radian and his team of 27 volunteers also try to help from the economic side of the

patient by connecting donors who can provide assistance.

Lastly, volunteers try to advocate and educate companies that do not want to accept and even fire patients who were exposed to COVID-19.

The assistance provided by the volunteers did not stop at the maintenance tent. When a patient has “graduated” and becomes an “alumni” of the RSLI Hospital, the volunteers are still loyal to accompany them until self-isolation is over. During those times, the volunteers explained to the community that the patient in question had recovered from COVID-19 because he had completed the quarantine period and was asymptomatic.

“We are also making a recovery certificate so that the people in the neighborhood believe it. if the results of the PCR (Polymerase Chain Reaction) swab are still positive, virus flakes would be detected. But the CT (Cycle Threshold) value is already very high and according to the Ministry Health should be as cured,” said Radian.

BPJS Health Covers Mental Health Disorders

The Health Social Security Administration (BPJS) through the JKN-KIS program provides protection to people who experience mental health disorders. Launching their official website, those who are entangled in mental disorders may visit the lowest level health facilities, e.g. the puskesmas (public health center) or local clinics.

If the case of mental health disorder experience, it cannot be treated at the lowest level health facility, the doctor will provide a referral to a general hospital or mental hospital which has mental competence and has collaborated with BPJS Health.

The JKN-KIS program is also okay for mental health disorders and applicable in all mental hospitals in Indonesia. They can be visited even in conditions during the implementation of

Emergency PPKM (mobility control). In general, medical services needed by people with mental disorders such as schizophrenia can be served at health facilities in collaboration with BPJS Health.

Health services provided are not limited to schizophrenia, but also other mental health problems such as personality disorders, impulse control, bipolar disorder and even depression. BPJS Health also guarantees psychotherapy and mental health diagnostic test procedures.

Publication date July 5, 2021

The original article can be read [here](#)



PHOTO CATEGORY



Simon Dodit Yogo Pitoyo
SUARA MERDEKA

I support this kind of competition. To add enthusiasm in improving the quality and quantity of journalistic works.

SUTET Power Grid Cable Connection

Simon Dodit Yogo Pitoyo (SUARA MERDEKA)



Workers at an extra high voltage overhead line (SUTET) tower connect the PLN transmission cable power grid in Candirejo, West Ungaran, Semarang, Central Java, Thursday (18/2/2021). SUTET 500 Kilovolts supply electricity from a number of power plants across Java-Bali.

Publication date February 19, 2021

The original article can be read [here](#)





Prima Mulia

Agence France-Presse (AFP)

I am a photo contributor for a French news agency with a scope of work in the Greater Bandung and West Java areas. In addition to national issues, international events involving figures from foreign countries or sports are also the must for coverage, including regional issues related to the environment, human rights, law, and politics. Currently, from 2020 to 2022, the pandemic is an issue that continues to be monitored and covered.

The existence of a journalistic competition with the theme of workers and work safety during the pandemic, I think this is another opportunity (in the form of a photo exhibition or book) to give a clear picture of how field workers during the pandemic struggle every day with the risk of being potentially and highly exposed to COVID-19. This book can further voice the struggles of those who are on the front line, but are often ridiculed with irrelevant accusations, such as the bearers of COVID-19 coffins.

A Moment of Body Stretching

Prima Mulia (AFP)



Cemetery workers with PPEs were exhausted and stretched their bodies during the 24-hour burial of the COVID-19 corpse at the COVID-19 special cemetery in Cikadut, Bandung, West Java, Tuesday (15/6/2021). During June-July 2021, Indonesia experienced the peak of transmission and death of the 2nd wave of COVID-19, the Delta variant.

Publication date 15 June 2021

The original article can be read [here](#)





Aji Hendro
GoDepok

Reporter or events coverage in Depok City and its surroundings, related to the journalism award competition it is considered extraordinary and is wished to be carried out every year, and supports the publication of books from the AJI and ILO Journalism award competitions.

Disinfectant Spraying

Aji Hendro (GoDepok)



Depok City Fire and Rescue Service officers, wearing full PPE, sprayed disinfectant using a fogger machine at a shopping center on Jalan Margonda on Saturday (22/8/2020).

Publication date January 23, 2022

The original article can be read [here](#)





Arie Basuki
MERDEKA.com

Currently working as a photographer at Merdeka.com

Working with Strict Health Protocol

Arie Basuki (MERDEKA.com)



Workers maintain vegetable crops on vertical farming in a warehouse owned by Sentra Farm, Cimanggis, Depok, West Java, Tuesday (18/01/2022).

Publication date January 18, 2022

The original article can be read [here](#)





Anis Efizudin
ANTARA FOTO

I am a photojournalist at LKBN Antara since 2006 working in the former Kedu Residency which now includes Districts of Temanggung, Magelang, Wonosobo, Purworejo and Kebumen. In addition to being active as a photojournalist, I also often participate in photojournalism training in various government agencies, schools and community organizations. I love covering arts and culture, education, the environment and the world of children. I have also received various achievements and awards in the field of photography.

And I appreciate and really support AJI's journalistic competition program in the field of employment as a means of fighting for workers' rights as well as a form of concern for the media for workers life.

Mount Sumbing BTS Maintenance

Anis Efizudin (ANTARA FOTO)



Technicians perform maintenance on Base Transceiver Station (BTS) equipment in the Nepal van Java tourist area on the slopes of Mount Sumbing in Village Marongan, Sukomakmur, Kajoran, Magelang, Central Java, Monday (7/6/2021). To support the government's program to restore tourism and the regional economy during the COVID-19 pandemic, the quality of the cellular network must be maintained.

Publication date June 7, 2021

The original article can be read [here](#)





Aristono Edi Kiswanto
PONTIANAK POST

I have enjoyed reading anything since I was a child. Then, through reading, I became fond of writing and is now working as a journalist at the Pontianak Post. Feel like a challenge and rarely stressed, as my motto for life; “Not a question of what will be, but what will be will be “.

This competition is very good because it can open a wide perspective on OSH in the pandemic time, corporate and labor relations and the phenomenon of instant digitalization in all fields.

Self-Alert in the Midst of the Pandemic with Mandatory Health Protocol

Aristono Edi Kiswanto (PONTIANAK POST)



Female workers wear masks at the Hok Tong Rubber Factory, Pontianak, West Kalimantan, Friday (30/4/2021) to sort pieces of natural rubber. Safety equipment such as earplugs must be worn for those who work in the machine area.

Publication date January 4, 2022

The original article can be read [here](#)





Dery Ridwansah
JAWAPOS.com

Became a photojournalist since 2014. Won 1st Winner in the Photo Rally Competition “Explore Tangerang City”. The impression for this competition will continue to advance in the following years so that journalistic works will continue to be created that inform the public.

Jakarta International Stadium Construction Workers

Dery Ridwansah (JAWAPOS.com)



Activities of workers in the construction of the Jakarta International Stadium (JIS) building in Jakarta, Wednesday (7/4/2021). The Ministry of Manpower said that the number of work accidents continues to decline every year. Based on data from the OSH Directorate of the Ministry of Manpower, there were 155,327 cases of work accident in 2019 and 153,055 cases in 2020.

Publication date September 5, 2021

The original article can be read [here](#)





Ferganata Indra Riatmoko
KOMPAS

I joined Kompas Daily in 2007 as a Photojournalist and served in Jakarta and Bandung. In mid-2008, I started working as a photojournalist for the Yogyakarta area to date. In addition to covering various regions on various events and expeditions both on land and in water, several times he was also assigned to cover several foreign countries.

The awards that he won include the Silver medal at the WAN-IFRA Asia level. This competition encourages me to create even better works that are beneficial to society.

Welding Competency Test

Ferganata Indra Riatmoko (KOMPAS)



Competency test participants use face and eye protection when welding iron at the competency test site of the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, Karangmalang, Sleman, Yogyakarta, Thursday (17/6/2021). Shields must be used by welding technicians to protect the eyes from excessive light exposure when welding. The Manpower and Transmigration Office of Yogyakarta held a welding competency test for participants of the vocational training center (BLK) training program. Certificate of competence as evidence of the credibility of competitiveness in the world of work.

Publication date July 16, 2021

The original article can be read [here](#)





Maman Sukirman
SINDONEWS.com

I am Maman Sukirman working at Koran Sindo Makassar as a photographer since 2007 to date. The “Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Competition during the COVID-19 Pandemic” is very encouraging for me as a photojournalist to keep working in the midst of the pandemic.

Fixing Electrical Facilities in Mamuju, PLN employees Prioritize Safety

Maman Sukirman (SINDONEWS.com)



PLN workers repair the electricity grid in Mamuju Regency, West Sulawesi, Sunday (17/1/2021). Electrical facilities in this area were damaged after being rocked by an earthquake of 6.2 on the Richter Scale. The workers do not only use protective equipment such as helmets but also masks to prevent COVID-19 infection. The pandemic is known to have an impact on the labor market and the business world. The ILO predicts the number of workers and families affected by the pandemic will remain high through the first half of 2022.

Publication date November 15, 2021

The original article can be read [here](#)





Oky Lukmansyah
ANTARA FOTO

Photographer of Antara Photojournalist for Tegal, Slawi, Brebes and Pemalang areas. Has won several national photo competitions and was a jury for photo competitions in several events.

This competition is very supportive of the safety and health of workers in Indonesia, hopefully from this competition the safety and health of workers will really receive attention.

Broom Production for Export

Okky Lukmansyah (ANTARA FOTO)



A few workers wearing masks finishing sorghum brooms making in Martoloyo, Tegal, Central Java, Tuesday (9/3/2021). Brooms made from wheat flour (sorghum) and bamboo sticks are exported to Japan, China, and Taiwan, priced at IDR 20,000 to IDR 80,000 per unit depending on the shape and size.

Publication date March 9, 2021

The article can be read [here](#)



About the Enhancing COVID-19 Prevention at and through Workplaces Project

The majority of workers and their family members rely on income from work for their livelihoods and welfare. Reducing infection risks at workplaces to the best we can is of crucial importance. With the funding support of the Government of Japan, the project aims to enhance COVID-19 prevention measures and occupational safety and health at and through workplaces.

The project will assess COVID-19 transmission risks at 1,500 workplaces and provide advice to mitigate the risks. It also strengthens the capacities of stakeholders to respond to today's COVID-19 pandemic and future public health crises and to address other OSH challenges.

This project is implemented in the framework of the ILO's flagship Safety + Health for All Programme that focuses on 4 strategic areas: building knowledge, strengthening national capacities, creating conducive national frameworks, and promoting demand for safe and healthy workplaces.

In partnership with

