

STRATEGIC RESPONSES TO ASYMMETRIC THREATS: A Study of COIN, CT, and CI Tactics in Papua

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ABSTRACT

This study assesses the effectiveness of counterinsurgency (COIN), counterterrorism (CT), and counterinsurgency (CI) tactics in addressing asymmetric threats in Papua. Utilizing qualitative research methods, secondary data from existing literature, case studies, and expert opinions were synthesized. The research aimed to understand the challenges faced by security forces in implementing strategic responses and propose recommendations to enhance effectiveness. Findings revealed the mixed effectiveness of current tactics, hindered by terrain complexity, logistical constraints, resource limitations, and coordination issues. The study recommends a comprehensive approach, integrating community engagement, development assistance, interagency cooperation, and conflict resolution initiatives.

Keywords: *asymmetric threats, counterinsurgency, counterterrorism, Papua, security forces.*

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini menilai efektivitas taktik counterinsurgency (COIN), counterterrorism (CT), dan counterinsurgency (CI) dalam mengatasi ancaman asimetris di Papua. Dengan menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif, data sekunder dari literatur yang ada, studi kasus, dan pendapat para ahli disintesis. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memahami tantangan yang dihadapi oleh aparat keamanan dalam menerapkan respons strategis dan mengusulkan rekomendasi untuk meningkatkan efektivitas. Temuan menunjukkan efektivitas taktik yang ada saat ini, terhambat oleh kompleksitas medan, kendala logistik, keterbatasan sumber daya, dan masalah koordinasi. Studi ini merekomendasikan pendekatan komprehensif, yang mengintegrasikan keterlibatan masyarakat, bantuan pembangunan, kerja sama antarlembaga, dan inisiatif resolusi konflik.

Kata Kunci: *Ancaman Asimetris, Aparat Keamanan, Kontraterorisme, Papua, Pemberantasan Pemberontakan*

INTRODUCTION

Asymmetric warfare, like Papua, where conflicts often involve characterized by disparities in insurgent movements and terrorist military power and tactics between activities, understanding and developing opposing factions, presents unique effective strategic responses are

challenges to states worldwide. In regions

imperative. This research explores the current state of research concerning strategic responses to asymmetric threats, with a focus on counterinsurgency (COIN), counterterrorism (CT), and counterinsurgency (CI) tactics in Papua.

Recent research has shed light on various aspects of asymmetric warfare and the strategies employed to combat such threats in Papua. Scholars have examined the historical, socio-political, and cultural dimensions of the conflict, providing valuable insights into its root causes and complexities (Halkis, 2020). Additionally, studies have analyzed the tactics utilized by insurgent groups and terrorist organizations operating in the region, highlighting the evolving nature of asymmetric threats (Prameswari & Husna, 2022).

A significant portion of the research focuses on evaluating the effectiveness of COIN, CT, and CI tactics in addressing asymmetric threats in Papua. Scholars have explored the challenges faced by security forces in implementing these strategies, including issues related to intelligence gathering, community engagement, and coordination among different agencies (Wangge & Webb-Gannon, 2020). Furthermore, studies have examined the impact of external factors such as international interventions and

regional dynamics on the success or failure of strategic responses (Fincher, 2010).

Recent developments in technology and warfare have prompted scholars to explore innovative approaches to counter asymmetric threats in Papua. Research has highlighted the potential of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), artificial intelligence (AI), and cyber warfare in enhancing the capabilities of security forces and disrupting insurgent networks (Peckham & Sinha, 2019). Moreover, studies have emphasized the importance of integrating traditional COIN, CT, and CI tactics with newer methods to create comprehensive and adaptive strategies (Christawan et al., 2023).

Despite significant advancements in research, several challenges remain in addressing asymmetric threats in Papua. Scholars have identified the need for greater collaboration between government agencies, civil society organizations, and local communities to effectively implement strategic responses (Eka et al., 2022). Moreover, there is a growing recognition of the importance of addressing underlying grievances and socio-economic disparities to achieve long-term stability in the region (Widjojo et al., 2010).

In conclusion, research on strategic responses to asymmetric threats in Papua has made significant strides in recent years. Scholars have provided valuable insights into the complexities of the conflict and proposed innovative approaches to address them. However, challenges persist, and further research is needed to develop

comprehensive and sustainable solutions. By building on existing knowledge and fostering collaboration, policymakers and practitioners can better navigate the complexities of asymmetric warfare and contribute to peace and stability in Papua.

Asymmetric threats, characterized by disparities in military power and tactics between opposing factions, pose significant challenges to states worldwide. In regions like Papua, where conflicts often involve insurgent movements and terrorist activities, understanding and developing effective strategic responses are crucial. This discussion examines the state of the problem, research objectives, and research questions in the study of strategic responses to asymmetric threats in Papua, focusing on counterinsurgency (COIN), counterterrorism (CT), and counterinsurgency (CI) tactics.

State of the Problem

The conflict in Papua is complex, involving various armed groups, ethnic tensions, and socio-political grievances. Insurgent movements and terrorist organizations operate in remote and densely forested areas, making them difficult to track and combat (Samudro et al., 2022). The Indonesian government's efforts to address the situation have been met with challenges, including

allegations of human rights abuses and the lack of sustainable peace initiatives (Sarjito, 2023b). Asymmetric threats persist, threatening the stability and security of the region and hindering socio-economic development.

The research aims to evaluate the effectiveness of COIN, CT, and CI tactics in addressing asymmetric threats in Papua, identify challenges faced by security forces in implementing strategic responses, and propose recommendations for improving strategic responses and mitigating such threats.

Research Questions

How effective are current COIN, CT, and CI tactics in countering asymmetric threats in Papua? This research question aims to assess the efficacy of existing counterinsurgency (COIN), counterterrorism (CT), and counterinsurgency (CI) tactics in addressing asymmetric threats in Papua. It involves examining specific strategies employed by security forces, such as military operations, intelligence gathering, and community engagement, to determine their impact on mitigating asymmetric threats. By evaluating the outcomes and consequences of these tactics, researchers can provide insights into their effectiveness in countering insurgent movements and terrorist activities in Papua.

What are the primary challenges and limitations encountered by security forces in implementing strategic responses to asymmetric threats in Papua? This research question seeks to identify the obstacles and constraints faced by security forces when

implementing strategic responses to asymmetric threats in Papua. It involves analyzing terrain complexity, logistical constraints, resource limitations, and coordination issues among agencies involved in counterinsurgency and counterterrorism efforts. By understanding these challenges, researchers can provide recommendations to address them and enhance the effectiveness of strategic responses in Papua.

What strategies can be recommended to improve the effectiveness of counterinsurgency, counterterrorism, and counterinsurgency tactics in addressing asymmetric threats in Papua? This research question aims to propose actionable strategies to improve the effectiveness of counterinsurgency, counterterrorism, and counterinsurgency tactics in addressing asymmetric threats in Papua. It involves synthesizing findings from existing literature, case studies, and expert opinions to develop innovative and context-specific recommendations. These strategies may include enhancing intelligence capabilities, strengthening community resilience, fostering interagency cooperation, and addressing underlying socio-political grievances. By offering practical solutions, researchers can contribute to the development of more robust and sustainable

approaches to counter asymmetric threats in Papua.

These research questions provide a comprehensive framework for investigating strategic responses to asymmetric threats in Papua, encompassing effectiveness assessment, challenge identification, and strategy formulation. The study of strategic responses to asymmetric threats in Papua is essential for understanding the complexities of the conflict and developing effective solutions. By examining the state of the problem, setting clear research objectives, and formulating relevant research questions, scholars and policymakers can contribute to efforts aimed at promoting peace, stability, and security in the region.

LIBRARY STUDY

The theories that could be applied to analyze each research question are:

How effective are current COIN, CT, and CI tactics in countering asymmetric threats in Papua?

Theory: Counterinsurgency Doctrine. Counterinsurgency doctrine provides a framework for analyzing the effectiveness of COIN, CT, and CI tactics in addressing asymmetric threats. This theory emphasizes the importance of winning hearts and minds, protecting the population, and building legitimacy to undermine insurgent support. By assessing the extent to which current tactics align with these principles and contribute to stability and security in Papua, researchers can evaluate their effectiveness in

countering asymmetric threats (Kilcullen, 2010).

What are the primary challenges and limitations encountered by security forces in implementing strategic responses to asymmetric threats in Papua?

Theory: Security Sector Reform (SSR). The Security Sector Reform theory focuses on analyzing the challenges and limitations encountered by security forces in implementing strategic responses to asymmetric threats. This theory emphasizes the importance of professionalization, accountability, and coordination within the security sector to effectively address security challenges. By applying SSR theory, researchers can identify factors such as corruption, human rights abuses, and institutional weaknesses that hinder the implementation of strategic responses in Papua (Paris, 2004).

What strategies can be recommended to improve the effectiveness of counterinsurgency, counterterrorism, and counterinsurgency tactics in addressing asymmetric threats in Papua?

Theory: A Comprehensive Approach to Security. The Comprehensive Approach to Security Theory advocates for integrating military, political, economic, and social strategies to address security challenges

comprehensively. This theory emphasizes the importance of multi-dimensional responses that address underlying grievances and promote long-term stability. By applying this approach, researchers can recommend strategies such as community engagement, development assistance, and conflict resolution initiatives to improve the effectiveness of COIN, CT, and CI tactics in Papua (Bryden & Caparini, 2006).

These theories provide analytical frameworks for examining the effectiveness of tactics, identifying challenges, and formulating recommendations to address asymmetric threats in Papua. By applying these theories, researchers can gain deeper insights into the dynamics of asymmetric warfare and contribute to the development of more effective strategic responses.

METHOD

Qualitative research methods, particularly those utilizing secondary data, provide valuable insights into complex phenomena such as strategic responses to asymmetric threats in regions like Papua. This research explores the application of qualitative research methods according to Creswell for studying counterinsurgency (COIN), counterterrorism (CT), and counterinsurgency (CI) tactics in Papua.

Secondary data analysis involves collecting and analyzing existing data sources, such as scholarly articles, reports, and case studies, to answer research questions. In studying strategic responses to asymmetric threats in Papua, researchers

can leverage secondary data to gain insights into historical contexts, policy documents, and expert opinions (Creswell, 2014).

The first step in utilizing secondary data involves identifying relevant sources related to COIN, CT, and CI tactics in Papua. This may include academic journals, government reports, NGO publications, and media sources. Researchers must critically evaluate the reliability, validity, and relevance of each source to ensure the quality of the data (Creswell, 2014).

Creswell outlines several approaches to analyzing qualitative data, including thematic analysis, content analysis, and narrative analysis. Researchers can apply these methods to analyze secondary data by identifying recurring themes, patterns, and trends related to strategic responses to asymmetric threats in Papua. This process involves coding, categorizing, and interpreting the data to generate meaningful insights (Creswell, 2014).

Utilizing secondary data offers several advantages, including cost-effectiveness, accessibility, and the ability to analyze large datasets. However, researchers must consider potential limitations, such as data quality, availability, and bias. Additionally, secondary data analysis may lack the depth and richness of primary data collection

methods such as interviews and focus groups (Creswell, 2014).

In conclusion, qualitative research methods utilizing secondary data offer valuable opportunities for studying strategic responses to asymmetric threats in Papua. By critically analyzing existing sources, researchers can gain insights into the effectiveness, challenges, and recommendations related to COIN, CT, and CI tactics. While secondary data analysis has its strengths and limitations, it serves as a valuable tool for informing policy, practice, and further research in this complex field.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Assessing the Effectiveness of Counterinsurgency, Counterterrorism, and Counterinsurgency Tactics in Addressing Asymmetric Threats in Papua

The conflict in Papua is characterized by asymmetric threats posed by insurgent movements and terrorist activities. In response, security forces employ various tactics, including counterinsurgency (COIN), counterterrorism (CT), and counterinsurgency (CI) strategies, to mitigate these threats and restore stability. This discussion aims to evaluate the effectiveness of current COIN, CT, and CI tactics in countering asymmetric threats in Papua, drawing upon the framework provided by the Counterinsurgency Doctrine Theory.

Counterinsurgency Doctrine:

The counterinsurgency doctrine, as conceptualized by Kilcullen (2010), underscores the significance of winning hearts and minds, protecting the population, and building legitimacy to counter insurgent movements. This discussion explores the relevance of counterinsurgency doctrine in the context of Papua, emphasizing its applicability in assessing the efficacy of security force tactics. By aligning strategies with these principles, security forces can address the underlying causes of insurgency and terrorism, ultimately fostering stability and security in the region.

Counterinsurgency doctrine emphasizes the importance of engaging with local populations and addressing their grievances to undermine support for insurgents (Kilcullen, 2010). It recognizes that military force alone is insufficient and that winning over the population through effective governance and development initiatives is crucial for long-term success. This framework prioritizes protecting civilians, respecting human rights, and fostering trust between security forces and communities (Maiangwa & Kondu, 2019).

In Papua, where conflict stems from deep-seated grievances and socio-political tensions, the principles of counterinsurgency doctrine hold particular relevance. Security forces must prioritize

protecting civilians and minimizing collateral damage to avoid alienating the local population. Moreover, efforts to address underlying grievances, such as land rights disputes and economic marginalization, are essential for building trust and legitimacy (Campbell, 2016).

By aligning tactics with the principles of counterinsurgency doctrine, security forces can evaluate their effectiveness in addressing the root causes of conflict in Papua. Military operations must be conducted with precision and restraint, focusing on targeted strikes against insurgents while minimizing harm to civilians (Pikner, 2019). Additionally, initiatives aimed at promoting development, improving governance, and fostering reconciliation can contribute to winning over hearts and minds (Biderman & Munro, 2018).

In conclusion, counterinsurgency doctrine offers a valuable framework for addressing conflict in Papua. By prioritizing the protection of civilians, addressing grievances, and building trust, security forces can effectively undermine support for insurgents and promote stability in the region. Moving forward, adherence to the principles of counterinsurgency doctrine should guide strategic responses to conflict in Papua, ultimately fostering peace and security.

Effectiveness of Current Tactics:

In Papua, security forces employ various tactics, including military operations, intelligence gathering, and community engagement, to counter asymmetric threats posed by insurgent and

terrorist groups. This discussion evaluates the effectiveness of these tactics and explores the challenges that hinder their success in addressing conflict and instability in the region.

Military operations play a significant role in disrupting insurgent and terrorist activities in Papua. However, these operations often result in civilian casualties and contribute to the alienation of the local population. While they may yield temporary tactical successes, their long-term impact on stability and security in the region is questionable (Blades, 2020). Military operations must prioritize the protection of civilians and adhere to principles of winning hearts and minds to be truly effective in countering asymmetric threats (Afriandi, 2015).

Intelligence gathering is crucial for identifying and neutralizing asymmetric threats in Papua. However, challenges such as limited resources, terrain complexity, and distrust among the local population hinder the effectiveness of intelligence efforts (Lele, 2023). Without accurate and timely intelligence, security forces may struggle to anticipate and respond to insurgent and terrorist activities effectively, leaving civilian populations vulnerable to attacks.

Building trust and cooperation with the local population

is essential for countering asymmetric threats in Papua. Community engagement initiatives aim to address socio-economic grievances and reduce support for insurgent groups. However, these efforts face resistance from entrenched power structures and competing interests (Thamrin & Perдини, 2022). Without meaningful engagement with local communities, security forces may struggle to gain valuable insights and cooperation, limiting their effectiveness in countering asymmetric threats.

In conclusion, the effectiveness of current tactics in addressing asymmetric threats in Papua is mixed. While military operations may disrupt enemy networks temporarily, they also risk alienating the local population and perpetuating conflict. Intelligence gathering efforts are hindered by challenges such as limited resources and a lack of community trust, limiting their ability to preempt threats effectively. Community engagement initiatives hold promise but face obstacles in implementation and coordination. Moving forward, a comprehensive and multi-dimensional approach that prioritizes the protection of civilians and fosters trust and cooperation with local communities is essential for achieving lasting peace and stability in Papua.

2. Understanding the Challenges Faced by Security Forces in Implementing Strategic Responses to Asymmetric Threats in Papua

Security forces in Papua face numerous challenges in implementing strategic responses to asymmetric threats

posed by insurgent movements and terrorist activities. By utilizing the Security Sector Reform (SSR) theory's framework, this discussion seeks to identify the main challenges and restrictions faced by security forces in Papua. By analyzing factors such as terrain complexity, logistical constraints, resource limitations, and coordination issues, researchers can provide recommendations to enhance the effectiveness of strategic responses in Papua.

Security Sector Reform (SSR):

The Security Sector Reform Theory emphasizes the importance of professionalization, accountability, and coordination within the security sector to effectively address security challenges (Paris, 2004). This framework provides a lens through which to assess the challenges faced by security forces in Papua and identify areas for improvement.

In Papua, addressing security challenges requires comprehensive reform within the security sector. The Security Sector Reform (SSR) theory emphasizes the importance of professionalization, accountability, and coordination among security forces. This discussion examines the relevance of SSR in the context of Papua, identifying challenges faced by security forces and proposing strategies for improvement.

Professionalization entails enhancing the skills, training, and capabilities of security forces to effectively address security threats. In Papua, security forces may lack adequate training and resources to handle complex asymmetric threats. Investing in professional development programs, advanced training, and modern equipment can enhance their capacity to respond to evolving security challenges (Sendi, 2015).

Accountability is essential for ensuring transparency, integrity, and respect for human rights within the security sector. In Papua, allegations of human rights abuses and corruption undermine public trust and legitimacy in the security forces. Implementing mechanisms for accountability, such as independent oversight bodies and grievance mechanisms, can help address misconduct and restore public confidence in security institutions (Sarjito, 2023a).

Effective coordination among security forces, government agencies, and civil society organizations is crucial for addressing security challenges in Papua. However, coordination gaps and turf wars among security agencies may hinder collaborative efforts. Establishing joint task forces, interagency cooperation mechanisms, and information-sharing platforms can improve coordination and enhance the effectiveness of security operations (Khantasuwana & Maluleem, 2018).

Despite the importance of SSR principles, challenges persist in implementing reforms in Papua.

Resistance from vested interests, a lack of political will, and resource constraints may impede progress. To overcome these challenges, policymakers must prioritize SSR as a cornerstone of security sector reform efforts. This includes allocating adequate resources, strengthening legislative frameworks, and fostering political commitment to reform initiatives (Rosa Mendes, 2015).

In conclusion, the Security Sector Reform theory offers valuable insights for addressing security challenges in Papua. By prioritizing professionalization, accountability, and coordination within the security sector, policymakers can enhance the effectiveness and legitimacy of security forces. Moving forward, concerted efforts to implement SSR principles are essential for promoting peace, stability, and respect for human rights in Papua.

Primary Challenges and Limitations:

Terrain Complexity: Papua's rugged and densely forested terrain presents significant challenges for security forces, limiting mobility and hindering access to remote areas where insurgent groups operate. The difficult terrain makes it challenging to conduct patrols, gather intelligence, and respond to threats effectively (Syailendra, 2016).

Logistical Constraints: Security forces in Papua face

logistical challenges, including limited infrastructure, transportation, and communication networks. These constraints impede the timely deployment of personnel and resources to areas affected by asymmetric threats, hampering the effectiveness of strategic responses (Sovacool et al., 2011).

Resource Limitations: Limited funding and resources constrain the capabilities of security forces in Papua. Budgetary constraints may result in inadequate training, equipment shortages, and insufficient support for counterinsurgency and counterterrorism operations, undermining their effectiveness in addressing asymmetric threats (Ismanto, 2019).

Coordination Issues: Coordination among different agencies involved in counterinsurgency and counterterrorism efforts is essential for success. However, bureaucratic hurdles, inter-agency rivalries, and a lack of communication and information-sharing mechanisms impede effective coordination, leading to fragmented responses and duplication of efforts (Banim et al., 2017).

In the context of Papua, security forces confront a multitude of challenges and limitations in their efforts to counter asymmetric threats posed by insurgent and terrorist groups (Gunaratna & Schnabel, 2015). This discussion examines the primary challenges and limitations faced by security forces in Papua, focusing on terrain complexity, logistical constraints, resource limitations, and coordination issues. By understanding these challenges,

stakeholders can develop strategies to overcome them and enhance the effectiveness of counterinsurgency and counterterrorism efforts (Maharani et al., 2023).

Terrain Complexity:

Papua's rugged and densely forested terrain poses significant challenges for security forces. The difficult terrain limits mobility and hinders access to remote areas where insurgent groups operate. Conducting patrols, gathering intelligence, and responding to threats become arduous tasks in such environments (SHAFAK NURFI, 2023). Moreover, the terrain provides natural cover for insurgents, making it challenging for security forces to detect and neutralize them effectively.

Logistical Constraints:

Security forces in Papua face logistical challenges, including limited infrastructure, transportation, and communication networks. These constraints impede the timely deployment of personnel and resources to areas affected by asymmetric threats. Inadequate infrastructure makes it difficult to establish and maintain operational bases, hindering the effectiveness of strategic responses (Christawan et al., 2023). Moreover, poor communication networks hamper coordination and information-sharing among security forces, exacerbating operational challenges.

Resource Limitations:

Limited funding and resources constrain the capabilities of security forces in Papua. Budgetary constraints may result in inadequate training, equipment shortages, and insufficient support for counterinsurgency and counterterrorism operations. As a result, security forces may struggle to maintain operational readiness and effectively respond to asymmetric threats (Counterterrorism, 2019). Additionally, a lack of resources makes it difficult to address underlying socioeconomic grievances, which insurgent groups frequently use to gain support.

Coordination Issues:

Effective coordination among different agencies involved in counterinsurgency and counterterrorism efforts is essential for success. However, bureaucratic hurdles, inter-agency rivalries, and a lack of communication and information-sharing mechanisms impede effective coordination. Fragmented responses and duplication of efforts undermine the overall effectiveness of counterinsurgency and counterterrorism operations in Papua (Warner, 2000).

In conclusion, addressing the primary challenges and limitations faced by security forces in Papua is essential for enhancing the effectiveness of counterinsurgency and counterterrorism efforts. Strategies to overcome terrain complexity, logistical constraints, resource limitations, and coordination issues should be prioritized. By investing in infrastructure, improving logistical

capabilities, allocating sufficient resources, and fostering inter-agency cooperation, stakeholders can mitigate these challenges and improve security outcomes in Papua.

Recommendations for Improvement:

Enhancing Infrastructure: Investing in infrastructure development, such as roads, airstrips, and telecommunications networks, can improve mobility and logistical support for security forces in Papua, enabling more effective responses to asymmetric threats (Bhattacharyay, 2010).

Capacity Building: Providing training and capacity-building programs for security forces, including intelligence gathering, counterinsurgency tactics, and community engagement, can enhance their capabilities and effectiveness in addressing asymmetric threats (Sarjito, 2024).

Promoting Inter-Agency Cooperation: Establishing mechanisms for inter-agency coordination and information-sharing can facilitate more cohesive and integrated responses to asymmetric threats. Promoting a culture of collaboration and cooperation among security forces, government agencies, and local communities is essential for success (Effendi & Yusuf, 2023).

Ensuring Accountability: Implementing measures to promote

accountability and transparency within the security sector can help address issues such as corruption, human rights abuses, and institutional weaknesses. Holding security forces accountable for their actions and ensuring respect for human rights are crucial for building trust and legitimacy in Papua (Ruhyanto, 2021).

3. Enhancing the Effectiveness of Counterinsurgency, Counterterrorism, and Counterinsurgency Tactics in Addressing Asymmetric Threats in Papua

Addressing asymmetric threats in Papua requires innovative and context-specific strategies that integrate military, political, economic, and social approaches. By utilizing the Comprehensive Approach to Security theory's framework, this discussion seeks to suggest practical measures to increase the efficacy of counterinsurgency, counterterrorism, and counterinsurgency (CI) tactics in Papua. By synthesizing findings from existing literature, case studies, and expert opinions, researchers can contribute to the development of more robust and sustainable approaches to counter asymmetric threats in Papua.

Comprehensive Approach to Security Theory:

The Comprehensive Approach to Security theory advocates for integrating various dimensions, including military, political, economic, and social strategies, to address security challenges comprehensively (Bryden & Caparini, 2006). This framework emphasizes the importance of multi-dimensional responses

that address underlying grievances and promote long-term stability. By applying this approach, researchers can recommend strategies that go beyond traditional COIN, CT, and CI tactics to address the root causes of asymmetric threats in Papua.

In Papua, addressing asymmetric threats posed by insurgent and terrorist groups requires a comprehensive approach to security. The Comprehensive Approach to Security theory advocates for integrating various dimensions, including military, political, economic, and social strategies, to address security challenges comprehensively (Setiawan & Sa'diyah, 2022). This discussion explores the relevance of adopting a comprehensive approach to security in the context of Papua and outlines strategies to address the root causes of asymmetric threats.

The Comprehensive Approach to Security Theory emphasizes the interconnectedness of security challenges and the importance of addressing underlying grievances to achieve long-term stability. Rather than relying solely on military force, this approach advocates for multi-dimensional responses that encompass political, economic, and social dimensions (Bryden & Caparini, 2006). By addressing the root causes of conflict, such as socio-economic disparities and political grievances,

comprehensive security strategies aim to prevent the emergence and escalation of asymmetric threats.

In Papua, adopting a comprehensive approach to security is essential for addressing the complex dynamics of conflict and instability. Traditional counterinsurgency (COIN), counterterrorism (CT), and counterinsurgency (CI) tactics may yield limited results if not complemented by efforts to address underlying grievances and promote inclusive development (Hermann III, 2014). Strategies such as community engagement, socio-economic development, and conflict resolution initiatives can help build trust, reduce support for insurgent groups, and foster long-term stability (Huwae, 2022).

In conclusion, adopting a comprehensive approach to security is essential for addressing asymmetric threats in Papua effectively. By integrating military, political, economic, and social strategies, stakeholders can address the root causes of conflict and promote long-term stability in the region. Moving forward, concerted efforts to implement multi-dimensional security strategies and prioritize coordination and collaboration among various actors are essential for achieving lasting peace and security in Papua.

Recommended Strategies:

Community Engagement: Building trust and cooperation with the local population is essential for countering asymmetric threats. Community engagement initiatives, such as dialogue

sessions, development projects, and outreach programs, can help address underlying socio-economic grievances and reduce support for insurgent groups. By involving local communities in decision-making processes and addressing their needs, security forces can gain valuable allies in the fight against asymmetric threats (Yulia Indrawati, 2018).

Development Assistance: Addressing socio-economic disparities and improving living conditions in conflict-affected areas can undermine the appeal of insurgent movements and terrorist organizations. Development assistance programs, including infrastructure projects, job creation initiatives, and education programs, can provide alternatives to violence and extremism. By investing in long-term development, security forces can address the root causes of conflict and promote sustainable peace and stability in Papua (Morel, 2019).

Interagency Cooperation: Enhancing coordination and cooperation among different government agencies, including security forces, law enforcement agencies, and development organizations, is crucial for effective counterinsurgency and counterterrorism efforts. Establishing joint task forces, information-sharing mechanisms, and coordination platforms can

facilitate more cohesive and integrated responses to asymmetric threats. By pooling resources and expertise, security forces can maximize their impact and effectiveness in Papua (Byman, 2006).

Conflict Resolution Initiatives: Addressing underlying grievances and resolving conflicts through dialogue and negotiation can contribute to long-term peace and stability in Papua. Conflict resolution initiatives, including peace talks, reconciliation processes, and mediation efforts, can help address historical grievances and promote social cohesion. By engaging with all stakeholders and addressing their concerns, security forces can create an enabling environment for peacebuilding and conflict resolution (Connolly & Mincieli, 2022).

To implement a comprehensive approach to security in Papua, stakeholders must prioritize coordination and collaboration among various actors, including security forces, government agencies, civil society organizations, and local communities. Interagency cooperation mechanisms, joint task forces, and information-sharing platforms can facilitate coordination and ensure the effective implementation of multi-dimensional strategies (Sulaiman et al., 2023). Additionally, efforts to address governance issues, promote human rights, and enhance socio-economic opportunities can help address underlying grievances and build resilience against asymmetric threats.

CONCLUSION

The effectiveness of current COIN, CT, and CI tactics in countering asymmetric threats in Papua is contingent upon their alignment with the principles of the Counterinsurgency Doctrine. While military operations, intelligence gathering, and community engagement are essential components of strategic responses, their effectiveness depends on their ability to protect the population, win hearts and minds, and build legitimacy. Moving forward, security forces in Papua must prioritize tactics that prioritize the well-being and support of the local population to achieve long-term stability and security in the region.

The primary challenges and limitations encountered by security forces in implementing strategic responses to asymmetric threats in Papua are multifaceted and complex. By addressing issues such as terrain complexity, logistical constraints, resource limitations, and coordination issues, policymakers and practitioners can enhance the effectiveness of strategic responses and contribute to peace and stability in the region.

Enhancing the effectiveness of counterinsurgency, counterterrorism, and counterinsurgency tactics in addressing asymmetric threats in Papua requires a comprehensive and multi-dimensional approach. By

integrating community engagement, development assistance, interagency cooperation, and conflict resolution initiatives, security forces can address the root causes of conflict and promote long-term peace and stability in the region.

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