

Armed Conflict in Papua and Its Impact on Civilians from 2023 to 2025

Frans Tory Damara Pradipta¹, Hosea Alfandi Irawan², Subri Rahmadani³

^{1,2} Program Studi Ilmu Politik, Universitas Bangka Belitung, Indonesia

³ Program Studi Sosiologi, Universitas Bangka Belitung, Indonesia

Correspondence: franstory24@gmail.com

Article Info

Article history:

Received Aug 1st, 2026

Revised Aug 5th, 2026

Accepted Aug 25th, 2026

Keyword:

Armed Conflict; Civilian; Human Rights; Human Security; Papua.

ABSTRACT

This study examines the development of armed conflict in Papua and its impact on civilian communities from 2023 to 2025. The study focuses on the development of armed conflict incidents, civilian casualties, and the broader implications of violence for human rights and civilian protection. A qualitative descriptive approach was employed using secondary data from academic literature, human rights reports, and relevant institutional documents. Human Rights Monitor data indicate that armed conflict incidents increased from 110 in 2023 to 135 in 2024 and 141 in 2025. Civilian fatalities reached 63 in 2023, declined to 44 in 2024, and increased to 73 in 2025, while civilian injuries reached 57, 37, and 48 respectively. The findings indicate that armed conflict continues to create significant risks for civilian security, social stability, and human rights. The study argues that civilian protection requires an integrated approach combining security measures, human rights protection, accountability, recognition of indigenous peoples' rights, political dialogue, and community participation.



© 2026 The Authors. Published by Punggawa Legacy Center. This is an open access article under the CC BY license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>)

INTRODUCTION

Armed conflict in Papua remains one of Indonesia's most complex socio-political issues. The conflict involves interactions among the Indonesian state, armed groups, local communities, and other social actors whose interests and positions have developed through a long historical process. Papua's conflict cannot be reduced to an issue of security because its dynamics are also connected to political history, inequality, identity, indigenous peoples' rights, governance, and demands for recognition and justice (Chauvel, 2021). The continuation of armed violence demonstrates that the conflict has dimensions that extend beyond military confrontation and require attention to the social and political conditions experienced by communities in conflict-affected areas (Hendrik & Sonya, 2024). The situation has become particularly important during the 2023–2025 period, when armed violence continued to affect civilian communities and generate concerns regarding security, human rights, and the capacity of the state to provide protection. The position of civilians is central to understanding the consequences of armed conflict in Papua. Civilian communities are not merely groups living in areas affected by violence but are also social actors who experience direct and indirect consequences of conflict. Research on West Papua indicates that violence and insecurity have encouraged civilians to develop different strategies for protecting themselves and maintaining everyday life under conditions of uncertainty (Arfiansyah, 2026). From a human security perspective, armed violence creates threats to individual safety and community well-being, particularly when civilians face restrictions on mobility, disruption of social activities, and uncertainty regarding their physical security (Prameswari & Husna, 2021). These conditions make civilian protection an important issue in assessing the development of armed conflict in Papua.

The consequences of conflict cannot be measured only through the number of people killed or injured. Armed violence can affect social relations, displacement, access to education and health services, economic activities, mobility, and the general sense of security within affected communities.

The protection of civilians is therefore an essential component of the legal and humanitarian response to non-international armed conflict (Yudawan, 2022). The human rights dimension is also significant because violence against civilians raises questions regarding accountability, law enforcement, and the responsibility of state institutions to protect fundamental rights (Saadah, 2022). Research on human rights violations in Papua further demonstrates that conflict management remains closely connected to debates concerning the legitimacy and proportionality of state responses (Sarjito, 2024). The social dimension of the Papua conflict is closely connected to indigenous identity and the recognition of indigenous peoples' rights. The recognition of indigenous peoples involves more than formal legal status because it concerns relationships between communities, state institutions, customary territories, and natural resources (Pradipta, 2026). The continuing debate concerning the Indigenous Peoples Bill illustrates the tension between the recognition of indigenous rights and state interests in regulating customary territories and social resources (Pradipta et al., 2026). These issues are particularly relevant in Papua because indigenous identity, political recognition, and relations between local communities and state institutions are interconnected with broader questions of justice and political legitimacy (Soetjipto, 2022). The relationship between conflict and indigenous rights therefore provides an important perspective for understanding why civilian protection cannot be separated from broader social and political conditions.

Previous research has approached the Papua conflict from different disciplinary perspectives. From a historical and political perspective, Papua has been examined as a regional conflict with deep political roots and a long history of tension between the Indonesian state and Papuan political movements (Chauvel, 2021). Other research has examined the role of racism and discrimination in shaping political narratives and strengthening the West Papuan decolonisation movement (Webb-Gannon, 2023). These findings demonstrate that political identity and perceptions of injustice can influence how conflict is interpreted by different actors. Research on social change among Papuan communities has also shown that government efforts to address the conflict have produced consequences for social relations and community life (Masri, 2024). Such studies provide an important foundation for examining the relationship between armed violence and the social conditions of civilians. The human rights dimension has received considerable attention in previous research. Studies of law enforcement in Papua have highlighted challenges in addressing conflict and human rights violations while maintaining legal accountability (Iqbal et al., 2024). Research concerning government responses to the Free Papua movement has similarly examined conflict management through a human rights perspective and emphasised the importance of balancing security interests with the protection of civilian rights (Rifandhana et al., 2024). The role of independent human rights mechanisms has also been discussed in relation to efforts to establish legitimacy and improve the monitoring of human rights conditions in Papua (Latuputty, 2020). These studies indicate that state responses constitute an important part of the conflict itself because policies of security, law enforcement, and negotiation influence the conditions experienced by civilian communities.

Government policy is another important element in understanding the contemporary development of the Papua conflict. Special autonomy has been used as a political instrument to respond to Papua's political and socio-economic problems and to establish a particular relationship between the central government and Papua (Silitonga, 2025). At the same time, the effectiveness and legitimacy of government policies remain subjects of debate, particularly when political and security approaches are implemented in areas affected by armed violence. The relationship between state authority and local communities also involves questions of recognition, participation, and the protection of indigenous rights (Pradipta, 2026). This indicates that conflict resolution requires attention not only to the immediate reduction of violence but also to the institutional and social conditions that shape relations between the state and communities. The development of information and communication technology has introduced another dimension to contemporary political conflict. Digital platforms provide spaces for political actors and communities to construct identities, disseminate narratives, and mobilise support outside conventional political institutions. Research on the political representation of the Republic of South Maluku demonstrates how social media can be used to construct political identity and communicate political narratives through digital content (Pradipta et al., 2026). Other research shows that digital platforms can become spaces for extra-parliamentary political advocacy and the mobilisation of political identities (Pradipta et al., 2026). In Papua, digital communication is relevant because the representation of conflict can influence public perceptions regarding violence, political actors, human

rights, and the position of civilians. Research on journalism in Papua also demonstrates the importance of press freedom and media interpretation in a conflict-prone region (Nahria et al., 2025).

Although previous studies have contributed substantially to understanding the Papua conflict, several analytical gaps remain. Existing literature has generally concentrated on the historical roots of the conflict, political identity, human rights violations, indigenous rights, government policy, or security approaches. Research that specifically connects the development of armed violence during 2023–2025 with its consequences for civilian communities remains relatively limited. This period is important because examining conflict within a defined three-year timeframe makes it possible to identify changes in the intensity and character of violence as well as the responses developed by state and non-state actors. A temporal focus also allows civilian impacts to be examined alongside broader political and security developments rather than treating civilian experiences as isolated consequences. This study therefore examines armed conflict in Papua and its impact on civilians from 2023 to 2025. The study aims to analyse the development of armed conflict during the period, identify its consequences for civilian communities, and examine the forms of civilian protection and government responses that emerged during the conflict. The analysis approaches armed conflict as a socio-political phenomenon involving relationships among violence, human rights, state authority, indigenous communities, and social conditions. This perspective allows the study to examine civilian experiences as an important indicator of the broader consequences of conflict.

The originality of this research lies in its focus on the 2023–2025 period and its emphasis on civilians as the central unit of analysis. Rather than examining the Papua conflict solely through the perspective of armed groups, government policy, or historical political disputes, this study connects patterns of armed violence with civilian security and human rights protection. The research also brings together political, sociological, and human rights perspectives to examine how conflict affects communities and how state responses shape civilian conditions. This approach complements previous studies that have examined particular dimensions of the Papua conflict, including political identity, indigenous rights, human security, and government policy (Pradipta et al., 2026). The contribution of this research is both academic and practical. Academically, the study contributes to the literature on armed conflict, human rights, and social dynamics by providing a contemporary examination of the relationship between violence and civilian life in Papua. It also strengthens interdisciplinary discussion by connecting political conflict with social and human rights dimensions. Practically, the findings may provide relevant information for understanding the challenges of civilian protection and the consequences of conflict-management policies. By focusing on the 2023–2025 period, the study is expected to provide a clearer picture of contemporary conflict dynamics and contribute to future discussions on civilian protection, human rights, and conflict resolution in Papua.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study employs a qualitative descriptive approach to examine armed conflict in Papua and its impact on civilians from 2023 to 2025. The research uses secondary data from academic journal articles, official institutional reports, and relevant publications on armed conflict, civilian protection, human rights, and government responses. The study uses approximately 20 academic and institutional sources published between 2020 and 2026, with most references published within the last five years. The sources include peer-reviewed journal articles and publications from Komnas HAM, Polri, relevant government institutions, and international organisations. The selected literature discusses armed conflict, civilian casualties, human rights violations, indigenous peoples' rights, security policies, and state responses in Papua.

Data were collected through documentation and literature review. Sources were selected based on relevance, credibility, publication period, and the availability of information related to the 2023–2025 conflict period. The collected data were grouped into conflict incidents, civilian casualties, displacement, human rights issues, geographical distribution, and government responses. Data analysis was conducted using qualitative content analysis. Data from 2023, 2024, and 2025 were organised separately to identify developments and patterns in armed conflict and its effects on civilian communities. Source triangulation was applied by comparing information from government institutions, human rights organisations, and academic publications. Differences in reported figures were assessed based on the reporting period, definition of victims, data collection methods, and credibility of each source. The findings were interpreted within the socio-political and human rights

context of Papua. This approach allows the study to examine armed conflict not only through the number of incidents and casualties but also through its implications for civilian security, human rights protection, and state–society relations.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Development of Armed Conflict in Papua from 2023 to 2025

The development of armed conflict in Papua during 2023–2025 indicates that violence remained a persistent security and social problem. The conflict involved armed attacks, shootings, killings, intimidation, and other forms of violence involving armed groups and security forces. These incidents occurred in several areas of Papua and affected both civilians and state personnel. The continuation of violence throughout the three-year period demonstrates that the conflict has not been resolved through existing security and political approaches. The conflict during this period can be understood through three interconnected dimensions: the occurrence of armed violence, the involvement of conflict actors, and the consequences experienced by local communities. The relationship among these dimensions can be described through the following conceptual map:

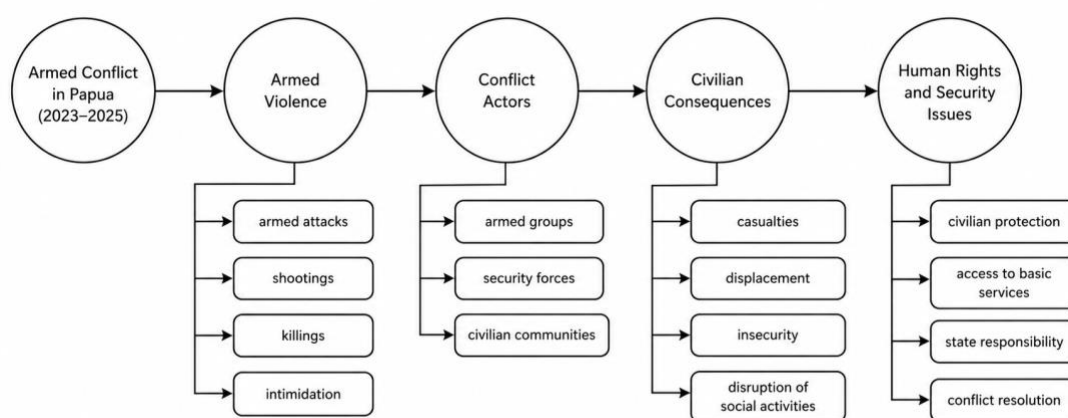


Figure 1. Conceptual Map of Armed Conflict Development and Its Impact on Civilians in Papua, 2023–2025

The three-year period is important because it provides a basis for observing the continuity of violence rather than treating individual incidents as isolated events. Previous research has identified Papua as a long-standing regional conflict shaped by historical and political factors (Chauvel, 2021). The persistence of violence also demonstrates the difficulty of separating security problems from broader political and social grievances within Papua (Hendrik & Sonya, 2024). The development of armed conflict also needs to be viewed in relation to the security conditions experienced by civilians. Violence in West Papua has encouraged civilian communities to develop strategies for protection in response to insecurity and the threat of violence (Arfiansyah, 2026). This condition indicates that the effects of conflict are not limited to direct victims of attacks but extend to communities living within or near conflict-affected areas.

The conflict also has a human rights dimension. The protection of civilians becomes particularly important when armed violence occurs in situations characterised as non-international armed conflict because civilians remain entitled to protection under international humanitarian law (Yudawan, 2022). Reports and studies concerning Papua have also highlighted concerns regarding human rights violations and the accountability of state responses to conflict-related violence (Saadah, 2022). The development of conflict during 2023–2025 therefore illustrates a continuing interaction between armed violence, security policies, and civilian vulnerability. Rather than viewing the conflict solely as a confrontation between armed groups and the state, the findings place civilian communities within the centre of the conflict dynamics. This perspective is important because the continuation of violence affects the social environment in which civilians live and influences their perceptions of safety, rights, and relations with state institutions.

2. The Impact of Armed Conflict on Civilian Communities

The impact of armed conflict in Papua during 2023–2025 can be observed through the number of civilian deaths and injuries recorded during the period. Data from Human Rights Monitor (HRM) show that armed conflict remained persistent and affected civilian communities throughout the three-year period. HRM recorded 110 armed attacks or incidents in 2023, increasing to 135 in 2024 and 141 in 2025 (Human Rights Monitor, 2025).

Table 1. Armed Conflict and Civilian Casualties in Papua, 2023–2025

Indicator	2023	2024	2025
Armed attacks/incidents	110	135	141
Civilians killed	63	44	73
Civilians injured	57	37	48
Killed by security forces	23	21	31
Killed by TPNPB	40	23	42
Injured by security forces	23	21	27
Injured by TPNPB	34	16	21

Source: Human Rights Monitor, Annual Report 2025.

The data show that the number of armed conflict incidents increased consistently during the research period. There were 110 incidents in 2023, followed by 135 incidents in 2024 and 141 incidents in 2025. This represents an increase of 31 incidents between 2023 and 2025. The increase indicates that armed violence remained persistent despite various government efforts to manage the conflict.

The pattern of civilian casualties, however, was not directly proportional to the number of incidents. Civilian deaths decreased from 63 in 2023 to 44 in 2024, before increasing substantially to 73 in 2025. Civilian injuries followed a similar pattern, declining from 57 in 2023 to 37 in 2024 and increasing to 48 in 2025 (Human Rights Monitor, 2025). The increase in civilian deaths in 2025 indicates a more severe consequence of armed violence for civilian communities compared with the previous year. The data also provide information regarding the actors associated with civilian casualties. In 2023, HRM recorded 23 civilian deaths associated with security forces and 40 associated with TPNPB. In 2024, the figures were 21 and 23 respectively, while in 2025 they increased to 31 and 42. A similar pattern can be observed among injured civilians. These figures indicate that civilian communities were exposed to violence involving different conflict actors rather than being affected by a single source of violence (Human Rights Monitor, 2025).

The consequences of armed conflict extend beyond physical casualties. Communities living in conflict-affected areas may experience restrictions on mobility, disruption of education and health services, loss of livelihoods, and displacement. Previous research shows that armed violence in Papua has influenced civilian strategies for protection and has created conditions of insecurity within affected communities (Arfiansyah, 2026). From a human security perspective, these conditions demonstrate that the effects of conflict involve not only physical safety but also the continuity of everyday social life (Prameswari & Husna, 2021). Civilian protection is also closely related to human rights. Civilians affected by armed conflict retain their fundamental rights regardless of their political position or relationship with conflict actors. The protection of civilians is particularly important in situations characterised as non-international armed conflict because the effects of violence can directly threaten the right to life and physical security (Yudawan, 2022). Previous studies concerning Papua have also identified human rights violations as an important dimension of the conflict and have raised concerns regarding accountability and state responses to violence (Saadah, 2022).

The impact of conflict is particularly significant for indigenous communities because social life in Papua is closely connected to customary territories, community institutions, and cultural identity. Disruption caused by violence can therefore affect collective life in addition to individual security. Recognition of indigenous peoples' rights requires attention to the relationship between communities, territory, and state institutions (Pradipta, 2026). The broader debate concerning indigenous peoples' recognition in Indonesia also demonstrates the continuing tension between state authority and the protection of indigenous rights (Pradipta et al., 2026).

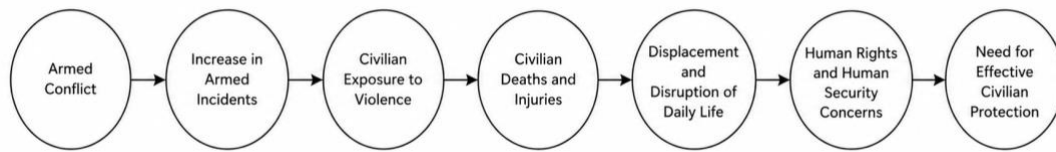


Figure 2. Conceptual Map of the Impact of Armed Conflict on Civilian Communities in Papua, 2023–2025

The data demonstrate that civilian communities occupy a central position in the consequences of armed conflict in Papua. The increase in armed incidents and the substantial rise in civilian deaths in 2025 indicate that the conflict continues to create serious risks for civilian security. The findings also show that assessing the impact of conflict requires more than measuring the number of armed incidents because the consequences are closely connected to human rights, social conditions, and the ability of communities to maintain their everyday lives.

3. Strengthening Civilian Protection and Conflict Resolution in Papua

The findings indicate that armed conflict in Papua during 2023–2025 requires a conflict-management approach that places civilian protection as a central concern. The increase in armed conflict incidents from 110 in 2023 to 141 in 2025, accompanied by an increase in civilian deaths from 44 in 2024 to 73 in 2025, demonstrates that existing responses have not fully reduced the risks faced by civilian communities (Human Rights Monitor, 2025). Strengthening civilian protection requires the implementation of security policies that remain consistent with human rights principles. Security operations need to distinguish between armed actors and civilian populations, particularly in areas where communities live alongside conflict actors. The protection of civilians is an essential principle in situations of non-international armed conflict and requires respect for the right to life, physical security, and basic humanitarian protection (Yudawan, 2022).

Conflict resolution also needs to address the political and social dimensions of the Papua conflict. The persistence of violence is influenced by historical grievances, political tensions, and relations between state institutions and Papuan communities (Chauvel, 2021). A conflict-management strategy that focuses only on security measures may reduce particular incidents but does not necessarily address the underlying factors that contribute to continued violence. Recognition and protection of indigenous peoples' rights should also become part of efforts to strengthen conflict resolution. Indigenous communities have collective relationships with customary territories, cultural identity, and community institutions. The recognition of these rights is closely connected to questions of political authority and the relationship between the state and indigenous communities (Soetjipto, 2022). Recent studies on the politics of indigenous peoples' rights recognition in Indonesia also demonstrate the importance of legal and political mechanisms in strengthening the position of indigenous communities (Pradipta, 2026). Accountability is another important element in strengthening civilian protection. Documentation of human rights violations, transparent investigation, and appropriate legal processes are necessary to prevent violence from becoming repeated or normalised. Independent human rights monitoring can contribute to identifying violations and strengthening mechanisms of accountability in conflict-affected areas (Latuputty, 2020). This is particularly relevant in Papua because different institutions may produce different figures and assessments concerning conflict-related casualties.

The findings therefore strengthen the argument that civilian protection cannot be separated from broader conflict-resolution efforts. The government needs to combine security and law-enforcement measures with human rights protection, political dialogue, recognition of indigenous rights, and community participation. Such an approach provides a more comprehensive framework for reducing civilian vulnerability and addressing the conditions that allow armed conflict to persist. From a political science and sociology perspective, the Papua conflict demonstrates the relationship between state authority, social structures, collective identity, and civilian security. Armed violence affects not only the immediate safety of individuals but also trust between communities and state institutions. Strengthening civilian protection consequently requires policies that are responsive to local social conditions and provide meaningful space for affected communities to participate in conflict-resolution

processes. The three-year period examined in this study shows that civilian protection remains a significant challenge. The decline in civilian deaths during 2024 was not sustained in 2025, when the number increased substantially (Human Rights Monitor, 2025). This pattern reinforces the need for sustained rather than temporary conflict-management policies. The main contribution of this study lies in connecting the development of armed conflict with its consequences for civilians and the need to strengthen protection through security, human rights, and political approaches.

CONCLUSION

The armed conflict in Papua during 2023–2025 demonstrates the continued vulnerability of civilian communities to armed violence and insecurity. Human Rights Monitor recorded 110 armed conflict incidents in 2023, 135 in 2024, and 141 in 2025, with civilian deaths reaching 63, 44, and 73 respectively. These figures indicate that the conflict continued to produce significant consequences for civilian security and human rights. The impact of the conflict extends beyond deaths and injuries, affecting social stability, mobility, livelihoods, and the fulfilment of basic rights, particularly among indigenous communities. The findings show that civilian protection cannot rely solely on security and law-enforcement measures but requires an integrated approach involving human rights protection, accountability, recognition of indigenous peoples' rights, political dialogue, and community participation. Such an approach is important for reducing civilian vulnerability and supporting sustainable conflict resolution in Papua.

REFERENCES

- Adiprasetyo, J., & Taqiyya, A. (2023). Blurring context and one-sided: Kompas.com in framing the West Papua crisis. *Kajian Jurnalisme*, 7(1), 27–39. <https://doi.org/10.24198/jkj.v7i1.46688>
- Arfiansyah, A. (2026). Violence and civilian strategy for protection in West Papua, Indonesia. *Journal of Peacebuilding & Development*, 21(1), 70–84. <https://doi.org/10.1177/15423166251357724>
- Blacklock Karim, D. (2012). Whose development? The need for conflict-sensitive development in Papua, Indonesia. *Journal of Peacebuilding & Development*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15423166.2012.719407>
- Chauvel, R. (2021). West Papua: Indonesia's last regional conflict. *Small Wars & Insurgencies*, 32(6), 913–944. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09592318.2021.1990491>
- Hendrik, R., & Sonya, E. R. (2024). Analisis konflik dan masalah sosial di Papua: Upaya penyelesaian dengan menelusuri akar konflik dan masalah. *Jurnal Humaya: Jurnal Hukum, Humaniora, Masyarakat, dan Budaya*, 4(1), 32–46. <https://doi.org/10.33830/humaya.v4i1.5309>
- Human Rights Monitor. (2024). *Human rights and conflict in West Papua: Annual report 2023*. <https://humanrightsmonitor.org/reports/hrm-annual-report-human-rights-and-conflict-in-west-papua-2023/>
- Human Rights Monitor. (2025). *Human rights and conflict in West Papua: Annual report 2024*. <https://humanrightsmonitor.org/reports/annual-report-2024-human-rights-and-conflict-in-west-papua/>
- Human Rights Monitor. (2026). *Human rights and conflict in West Papua: Annual report 2025*. <https://humanrightsmonitor.org/reports/annual-report-2025-human-rights-and-conflict-in-west-papua/>
- Iqbal, A. L., Akmal, A. R., Hilmy, M. E. H., & Deni, F. (2024). Penegakan hukum dalam penanganan konflik pelanggaran hak asasi manusia di Papua. *Jurnal Kajian Islam Modern*, 11(1). <https://garuda.kemdiktisaintek.go.id/documents/detail/4256294>
- Latuputty, M. (2020). In search of a solution: An independent human rights team and its legitimacy in (West) Papua, Indonesia. *Journal of Human Rights and Peace Studies*, 6(1), 1–27. <https://so03.tci-thaijo.org/index.php/HRPS/article/view/242272>
- Masri, I. S. (2024). Perubahan sosial pada masyarakat Papua selama penyelesaian konflik Papua oleh pemerintah Indonesia. *Journal of Law and Social Transformation*, 2(1), 23–31. <https://doi.org/10.62527/jlast.2.1.11>
- Nahria, N., Siahaan, C., & Nurfauziah, I. (2025). Journalists' interpretation of press freedom in Papua as a conflict-prone region. *Kajian Jurnalisme*, 9(1), 47–58. <https://doi.org/10.24198/jkj.v9i1.63590>
- Philpott, S. (2018). This stillness, this lack of incident: Making conflict visible in West Papua. *Critical*

- Asian Studies*, 50(2), 259–277. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14672715.2018.1445537>
- Pradipta, F. T. D. (2025a). Analisis budaya politik Minangkabau dalam film Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijck. *Lectura: Jurnal Komunikasi*, 2(1), 1–13. <https://doi.org/10.19166/lectura.v2i1.9996>
- Pradipta, F. T. D. (2025b). Nagari dan desa dalam otonomi desa: Sebuah perspektif komparatif. *Jurnal Terapan Pemerintahan Minangkabau*, 5(2), 113–124. <https://doi.org/10.33701/jtpm.v5i2.5527>
- Pradipta, F. T. D. (2026a). The legal politics of indigenous peoples' rights recognition following Constitutional Court Decision Number 35/PUU-X/2012 from a human rights perspective. *Punggawa Law Review*, 1(3), 1–9. <https://punggawajournal.com/plr/article/view/33>
- Pradipta, F. T. D. (2026b). Politik hukum tata kelola pertambangan timah dalam perspektif pembangunan berkelanjutan di Provinsi Kepulauan Bangka Belitung. *Jurnal Sutasoma*, 4(2), 31–42. <https://ejournal.universitastaban.ac.id/index.php/jurnalsutasoma/article/view/455>
- Pradipta, F. T. D., & Hidayat, N. (2025). Partai politik dan pembangunan daerah: Studi dinamika elektoral di Sumatera Barat pasca Reformasi. *Jurnal Pembangunan Nagari*, 10(2), 122–137. <https://doi.org/10.30559/jpn.v10i2.707>
- Pradipta, F. T. D., Aliyah, A., Ramadhan, G., & Vikriadi, K. (2026a). Representasi identitas politik Republik Maluku Selatan (RMS) dalam konten Instagram: Analisis semiotika komunikasi digital. *Medium: Jurnal Ilmiah Fakultas Ilmu Komunikasi*, 14(1), 80–95. <https://doi.org/10.25299/medium.v14i1.27550>
- Pradipta, F. T. D., Aliyah, A., Ramadhan, G., Vikriadi, K., & Ansyari, I. (2026b). Politik ekstraparlementer digital dan ketahanan nasional: Media sosial sebagai instrumen advokasi Republik Maluku Selatan (RMS). *JISIP UNJA (Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Ilmu Politik Universitas Jambi)*, 10(1), 74–88. <https://doi.org/10.22437/jisipunja.v10i1.53951>
- Pradipta, F. T. D., Aliyah, A., Sofiyanty, S., Ramadhan, G., & Harahap, R. O. (2026c). Social cohesion and political participation among Malay and Chinese ethnic communities in Sungailiat District, Bangka Regency. *Panrita Journal of Civic Education*, 1(1), 1–11. <https://journal.liacore.org/index.php/panrita/article/view/411>
- Pradipta, F. T. D., Risqilah, A. I. U., Natasya, D., Ansyari, I., & Saputra, A. (2026). Dialektika politik hukum dalam pembentukan RUU Masyarakat Adat di Indonesia antara rekognisi dan kepentingan negara. *Indonesian Journal of Innovation Multidisipliner Research*, 4(2), 2273–2287. <https://doi.org/10.69693/ijim.v4i2.724>
- Pradipta, F. T. D., Sofiyanty, S., Aliyah, A., Aperianti, L., & Zulkarnain, A. A. (2026). Pengaruh strategi mobilisasi politik terhadap partisipasi pemilih pada Pilkada Ulang Kota Pangkalpinang Tahun 2025. *Indonesian Journal of Innovation Multidisipliner Research*, 4(2), 5383–5397. <https://doi.org/10.69693/ijim.v4i2.1075>
- Prameswari, S. S., & Husna, N. A. (2021). Insurgency, counterinsurgency and human security: A case study of armed violence in Papua during the COVID-19 pandemic. *Jurnal Hubungan Internasional*, 11(1). <https://doi.org/10.18196/jhi.v11i1.12558>
- Rifandhana, R. F., Wahyono, B. A., Suardi, S., Prasetyo, I., Tengor, G. M., & Rayrego, Y. (2024). Government and conflict handling of Free Papua Organizations in human rights approach. *JED (Jurnal Etika Demokrasi)*, 9(2). <https://doi.org/10.26618/jed.v9i2.14854>
- Saadah, A. A. (2022). Extra-judicial killings in Papua, Indonesia: Reflections on violation and state authoritarianism toward Papuans. *PCD Journal*, 10(2). <https://doi.org/10.22146/pcd.v10i2.5131>
- Sarjito, A. (2024). Human rights violations: The entry point for international troops into Papua. *Society*, 12(1), 111–128. <https://doi.org/10.33019/society.v12i1.665>
- Scott, C., & Tebay, N. (2005). The West Papua conflict and its consequences for the Island of New Guinea: Root causes and the campaign for Papua, land of peace. *The Round Table*, 94(382), 599–612. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00358530500331826>
- Silitonga, D. F. (2025). The dynamics of special autonomy as the Indonesian government's negotiation approach in responding to the Papua conflict. *Jurnal Ilmiah Muqoddimah: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial, Politik, dan Humaniora*, 9(2), 899–908. <https://doi.org/10.31604/jim.v9i2.2025.899-908>
- Soetjipto, A. W. (2022). Journey to justice: The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in the context of West Papua. *Journal of ASEAN Studies*, 10(1). <https://doi.org/10.21512/jas.v10i1.8491>
- Webb-Gannon, C. (2023). #Papuanlivesmatter: How a narrative of racism has elevated West Papua's decolonisation movement. *The International Journal of Human Rights*, 27(6), 1050–1073.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/13642987.2022.2057959>

Webb-Gannon, C., Westaway, M., Swift, J., Wright, N., & Adams, R. (2021). What can Australia do to prevent human rights abuses in West Papua? *The Asia-Pacific Journal: Japan Focus*, 19(10), Article 5601. <https://apjjf.org/2021/10/westpapua>

Yudawan, N. (2022). Perlindungan warga sipil (Papua) terkait non-international armed conflict dalam perspektif hukum humaniter internasional. *Dinamika: Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Hukum*, 28(5), 3796–3816.