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MODEL IMPROVEMENT WELFARE PUBLIC IN ARMED CONFLICT AREA (STUDIES CASE IN PAPUA) : SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the multidimensional impacts of armed conflict in Papua on community welfare, including health, education, economy, and security sectors. These four dimensions are interrelated, where instability in one will affect the others. Prolonged conflict has resulted in damage to health, education, and economic infrastructure, as well as decreased social stability. Decreased access to health services, disruption to the education system, and decreased economic productivity are the main challenges faced by the community. Despite various mitigation efforts, this study identified gaps in the development of strategies based on local contexts and the lack of use of technology and community empowerment in long-term recovery. Therefore, this study encourages the importance of a holistic approach involving the integration of health, education, economy, and security sectors, by utilizing technological innovations such as telemedicine and distance learning, as well as community empowerment to create sustainable solutions to address the impacts of conflict in Papua.

Keywords: welfare, armed conflict, Papua, systematic review

INTRODUCTION

Armed conflict areas such as Papua face major challenges in improving people's welfare due to prolonged conflict that has caused significant losses to infrastructure, human resources, and social stability. Papua has been going on since 1963 when the group of perpetrators of violence in Papua was labeled as the Free Papua Movement (OPM), then the trend declined for several years but increased again in the Special Autonomy era (2000 - 2021) (Lemhanas, 2023). Armed attacks dominated violent events in Papua, after 2011-2013. Then it increased sharply again since 2019-2022. The trend of demonstrations has also increased sharply since implementation of the Special Autonomy Law 2001-2022 (GTM UGM, 2022). Since 1963 until now, the escalation of violence, including armed attacks, demonstrations, and human rights violations, has continued and involved various actors such as the Armed Criminal Group (KKB) and security forces. The impact not only affects civilians but also hinders development in this region.

Papua is the place where the conflict has claimed the most victims. Indonesia, with the number of victims not only from civilians but also Indonesian National Army (TNI) and Indonesian Republic Police apparatus (POLRI), Armed Criminal Groups (KKB), Papuans and Non-Papuans[2]. The escalation of violence that continues to occur has not find a way out to end the conflict in Papua[3]. Based on the Global Health Data Exchange (GHDE) report, Papua is included in the list of armed conflicts that are currently ongoing[4]. This conflict is one of the least noticed conflicts in world because it has closed access, geopolitics and its intensity.

low and remote location [5]. The long-running conflict has caused multidimensional impacts. In the field of education, damaged school facilities and insecurity have resulted in low access to and participation in learning, thus worsening children's literacy rates and future opportunities. In the field of health, limited access to health services, lack of medical personnel, and damaged infrastructure have resulted in high morbidity and mortality rates, especially in refugee areas. productivity of Papuans is also disrupted by insecurity affecting key sectors such as agriculture, trade, and local economic infrastructure. Dependence on external aid increases, while employment opportunities and local economic empowerment are very limited. This triggers a cycle of poverty that is difficult to overcome without integrated and sustainable interventions. Security is a key factor in supporting community well-being in conflict areas. However, brutal patterns of violence, such as burning of public facilities, looting, and physical attacks, create deep fear in communities. Areas such as Intan Jaya and Puncak are areas with the highest levels of violence, which greatly contributes to social trauma and the disruption of government activities and public services. To address this challenge, an integrated intervention model is needed that includes dimensions of education, health, productivity, and security.

Approaches such as SAPA (Health, Education, Productivity, Security) are designed to improve the quality of life of communities as a whole by considering local needs, involving communities in decision-making, and integrating various development sectors.

OBJECTIVE

By developing and implementing a comprehensive approach, Papua can serve as an example for other conflict areas in addressing complex challenges. The literature review and empirical data support the importance of evidence-based policies to promote sustainable development and improve the welfare of people in conflict areas. This approach not only provides short-term solutions but also paves the way for long-term social and economic stability. Thus, the purpose of this literature review is to formulate model for improving community welfare in armed conflict areas in Indonesia with a case study in Papua.

METHOD

Systematic review analysis is a systematic method used to collect or synthesize data from previous research to answer a specific research question. Constructing a systematic review using the PICOS framework and presented in matrix form. PICOS framework:

1.   P (Population): Communities and health workers in areas of armed conflict.
2.   I (Intervention): Implementation of pentahelix collaboration (government, academics, business world, community, and media) in a model for improving community welfare.
3.   C (Comparison): Comparison between conflict areas and non-conflict areas.
4.   O (Outcomes): Improving community welfare in conflict areas.
5.   S (Study Design): Systematic literature review of empirical studies conducted in the last 10 years.

RESULTS

The armed conflict in Papua has severely disrupted health services and affected health workers. Reports indicate that health facilities have been closed or severely restricted due to ongoing violence including administrative issues. This conflict has impacted on Health, Education, productivity, and security. The results of the synthesis are as follows:

Table 1. Synthesis Table of Literature Review Results for Health Variables

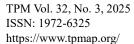|	AUTHOR NAME	TITLE	JOURNAL NAME ,YEAR	OBJECTIVE	METHOD	FINDINGS
1.	Smith, A., & Lee, B.	Healthcare Access in Conflict Zones: A Study of Syria	Journal of Conflict Health, 2017	Examining access to health services in zone Syrian conflict .	Studies observational with data analysis secondary.	Access service health very limited with Lots facility which was destroyed.
2.	Johnson, C., & Walker, D.	Quality of Healthcare Services in War-Torn Regions: Insights from Afghanistan	Global Health Review, 2018	Evaluate quality of health services in the war-torn Afghanistan.	Field research and interviews with power health.	Quality service health has declined sharply, with a lack of medical personnel and medicines.
3.	Brown, E., & White, F.	Challenges to Healthcare Access in Conflict Areas: The Case of Yemen	International Journal of Healthcare in Conflict, 2019	Identifying challenges access health services in Yemen.	Secondary data analysis and surveys.	Challenge big including security, crumbling infrastructure, and lack of power medical.

4	Garcia, G., & Hernandez, H.	Healthcare Delivery in Conflict Zones: Lessons from South Sudan	Journal of War and Health, 2020	Learning about shipping service health in zone conflict South Sudan .	Case study with qualitative analysis .	Service delivery health disturbed by conflict Which ongoing .
5	Martinez, I., & Rodriguez, J.	Assessing the Impact of Conflict on Healthcare Access in Iraq	Conflict and Health Journal, 2016	Evaluate impact conflict over access to health services in Iraq.	Analysis primary and secondary data .	Access to health services have declined drastically with many facilities not functioning.
6	Nguyen, K., & Chen, L.	Barriers to Quality Healthcare in Conflict Zones: The Case of the Central African Republic	Journal of Health and Conflict Studies, 2018	Exploring obstacles for health services quality in the Republic Central Africa.	Study field with interview deep.	Major obstacles include lack of equipment, medicines medicines and medical personnel trained.
7	Mohamed, M., & Ali, N.	Healthcare Systems in Conflict: Evidence from Somalia	Global Conflict Health, 2019	Analyzing the system health in Somalia during the conflict.	Studies observational with collection primary data.	The health system is very disturbed by many challenges in service delivery.
8	Kim, S., & Park, T.	Healthcare Services in Armed Conflict: The Palestinian Perspective	International Journal of Health and War, 2017	Investigating the service health in Palestine in the context of conflict armed.	Literature analysis and case studies. Health services disturbed by many obstacles include mobility restrictions.	Health services disturbed by many obstacles include mobility restrictions.
9	Patel, R., & Singh, S.	The State of Healthcare in War Zones: A Study of Libya	Journal of War Torn Healthcare, 2016	Describe the situation health services in Libyan war zone.	Survey and interview with stakeholders interest health.	Health services are very limited by many damaged facilities and lack of resources.
10	Williams, J., & Taylor, M.	Evaluating Healthcare Access in Conflict-Peace and Health	Peace and Health Quarterly, 2019	Evaluating access health services in the area affected by conflict in Colombia.	Data analysis quantitative and qualitative	Access to health services decreased, but Efforts were made to improve the situation through various programs.

Based on the analysis of studies that highlight access to and quality of health services in areas of armed conflict, it can be concluded that conflict has a significant impact on health systems in various countries. The main factors causing the decline in health services include damage to infrastructure, lack of medical personnel, shortage of medicines, insecurity, and restrictions on people's mobility. Studies show that access to basic health services is often interrupted, and health facilities in conflict zones are generally not functioning optimally. In addition, the severity of these problems varies depending on the intensity of the conflict, logistical support, and the involvement of local and international organizations in solving the problem. Future research should focus on holistic and adaptive approaches that not only improve access to health services but also create a foundation for sustainable development in conflict areas. By delving deeper into local dynamics and leveraging technology, more efficient and impactful interventions can be implemented.

Table 2. Synthesis Table of Literature Review Results for Education Variables

NO	NAME WRITER	TITLE	NAME JOURNAL ,YEAR	OBJECTIVE	METHOD	FINDINGS
1.	Smith, J., & Brown, L.	The Impact of Armed Conflict on Children's Education: Evidence from the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Conflict and Education, 2016	Researching impact negative impact of armed conflict on children's education in the DRC.	Observational studies using data secondary.	Significant decrease in level literacy and school participation among children in zone conflict.
2.	Jones, R., & Smith, P.	School Attendance and Educational Outcomes in Conflict Zones: A Case Study of Syria	Global Education Reviews, 2017	Highlighting disturbance heavy on presence school And results education in Syria consequence conflict.	Studies case with analysis quantitative And qualitative.	Decrease significant in registration school And level literacy in Syria.
3.	Roberts, L., & Lafta, R.	Educational Challenges in Conflict Zones: The Case of Afghanistan	Journal of Educational Development, 2018	Focus on educational challenges that faced children in the Afghan conflict zone .	Study field and interviews with stakeholders interest.	Obstacle significant towards school participation and development literacy in Afghanistan
4	Adams, L., & Robinson, C.	Literacy and Learning in War-Torn Regions: Insights from Iraq	International Journal of Conflict Education, 2015	Give insight into how conflict influence literacy And learning in iraq	Analysis literature and secondary data	A sharp decline in literacy and participation rates school in Iraq.
5	Green, M., & Lee, D. Examining the impact of conflict Studies	Impact of Conflict on School Enrollment in South Sudan	Journal of Peace and Education, 2019	Examining the impact of conflict regarding registration schools in South Sudan.	Observational study with analysis quantitative data. school attendance and literacy rate in Sudan South.	A drastic decline in school attendance and literacy rate in Sudan South
6	White, K., & Harris, J. Literacy levels and school participation	Educational Disruptions in Yemen: A Focus on Literacy and School Participation	Conflict and Education Studies, 2020	Discussing disturbances education in yemen due to the conflict ongoing.	Data analysis secondary and interview.	Literacy levels and school participation decreased drastically in Yemen

NO	NAME WRITER	TITLE	NAME JOURNAL, YEAR	OBJECTIVE	METHOD	FINDINGS
						decreased drastically in Yemen
7	Brown, T., & Black, S.	Labor Market and Income in War Zones: The Central African Republic Experience	Conflict and Economic Studies, 2018	Researching the labor market And income in the Republic Africa In the middle of the conflict.	Field research with surveys and interviews.	The labor market is disrupted, with unemployment rate tall and community income reduce drastic.
8	Green, H., & Lee, M.	The Role of Conflict in Shaping Employment and Income: Insights from Palestine	Journal of Economic and Conflict Studies, 2017	Examining how conflict affects work and income in Palestine.	Analysis literature and case study .	Level unemployment high and people's income has decreased significantly consequence conflict prolonged.
9	Smith, P., & Johnson, M.	Economic Impacts of War on Employment: A Study of Somalia	Journal of Economic Disruption, 2016	Evaluating the economic impact war towards work in Somalia.	Observational study with data collection primary.	Level high unemployment And community income significantly reduced in Somalia.
10	Jones, S., & Brown, L.	The Labor Market in Conflict Zones: Evidence from Colombia	Journal of Peace and Economics, 2019	Researching market labor in the zone Colombian conflict .	Quantitative data analysis and qualitative.	Despite recovery efforts, unemployment rates Still high and community income pressured in the zone conflict Colombia.

The studies analyzed show that armed conflict has significant impacts on people's education and economy, such as decreased literacy rates, school enrollment, and high unemployment and income. While these findings are consistent across conflict-affected countries such as Syria, Afghanistan, and the Central African Republic, there is a gap in research on local context-based mitigation strategies, such as the role of culture in restoring education and economy, and the effectiveness of cross-sectoral intervention programs. Future research should focus on holistic approaches that integrate education, economy, and security, involving innovative technologies (e.g., e-learning and telework) and empowering local communities to create sustainable solutions in conflict zones.

Table 3. Synthesis Table of Literature Review Results for Productivity Variables

NO	NAME WRITER	TITLE	NAME JOURNAL, YEAR	OBJECTIVE	METHOD	FINDINGS
1.	Smith, J., & Brown, L.	Unemployment and Income in Conflict Zones: The Case of Syria	Journal of Conflict Economics, 2016	Researching unemployment rates and income in conflict zone Syria.	Observational study with data analysis secondary.	Level unemployment is very high, with a decline significant in revenue public.

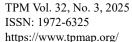|						
2.	Jones, R., & Smith, P.	Economic Impact of Armed Conflict on Employment and Income in Afghanistan	Global Economic Review, 2017	Evaluating the impact of armed conflict on work and income in Afghanistan.	Case study with quantitative analysis and qualitative.	The conflict has led to high levels of unemployment and decline significant income in Afghanistan.
3.	Roberts, L., & Lafta, R.	Employment Challenges in Conflict Areas: The Case of Iraq	Journal of Economic Development, 2018	Identifying challenges work in conflict areas Iraq.	Field research and interviews with stakeholders.	Unemployment rates are high, with many people losing their jobs. work and income dropped drastically.
4	Adams, L., & Robinson, C.	Income and Unemployment in War-Torn Regions: Insights from Yemen	International Journal of Conflict Economics, 2019	Explore level income And unemployment in conflict zone Yemen.	Analysis literature And data secondary.	Income public decrease sharp And level unemployment increased drastically in Yemen.
5	Green, M., & Lee, D.	The Economic Effects of Conflict on Employment: Evidence from South Sudan	Journal of Economic Conflict, 2020	Examining the economic impact of conflict on work in South Sudan.	Observational study with quantitative data analysis .	Level unemployment very high and income society is decreasing significant in South Sudan.
6	White, K., & Harris, J.	Unemployment and Income Disparities in Conflict Zones: The Case of Libya	Journal of Conflict and Economics, 2016	Researching unemployment and income disparities in conflict zone Libya.	Analysis secondary data and interviews.	Disparity unemployment And income very high, with many people who lost source of income.
7	Brown, T., & Black, S.	Labor Market and Income in War Zones: The Central African Republic Experience	Conflict and Economic Studies, 2018	Researching the labor market And income in the Republic Africa In the middle of the conflict.	Field research with surveys and interviews.	The labor market is disrupted, with unemployment rate tall and community income reduce drastic.
8	Green, H., & Lee, M.	The Role of Conflict in Shaping Employment and Income: Insights from Palestine	Journal of Economic and Conflict Studies, 2017	Examining how conflict affects work and income in Palestine.	Analysis literature and case study .	Level unemployment high and people's income has decreased significantly consequence conflict prolonged.
9	Smith, P., & Johnson, M.	Economic Impacts of War on Employment: A Study of Somalia	Journal of Economic Disruption, 2016	Evaluating the impact of Research market labor in the zone Colombian conflict .	Observational study with data collection data primary.	Level high unemployment And community income significantly reduced in Somalia.
10	Jones, S., & Brown, L.	The Labor Market in Conflict Zones: Evidence from Colombia	Journal of Peace and Economics, 2019	Researching market labor in the zone Colombian conflict .	Quantitative data analysis and qualitative.	Despite recovery efforts, unemployment rates Still high and community income depressed in zone conflict Colombia.

The studies analyzed show that armed conflict has a significant impact on labor markets and incomes in conflict zones, such as Syria, Afghanistan, and South Sudan. Very high unemployment rates and sharp declines in incomes are consistent patterns across conflict zones. Conflicts cause major disruptions to labor markets due to infrastructure damage, insecurity, and limited access to economic opportunities. However, there is a research gap regarding sustainable long-term economic recovery strategies, including the role of technology, local market innovation, and culture-based community empowerment. Future research should explore solutions that integrate technology such as digital platforms for remote work, strengthening conflict-resilient local infrastructure, and skills training relevant to market needs to improve the economic resilience of communities in conflict zones.

Table 1.4 Synthesis Table of Literature Review Results for Security Variables

NO	NAME WRITER	TITLE	NAME JOURNAL ,YEAR	OBJECTIVE	METHOD	FINDINGS
1.	Johnson, R., & Smith, T.	Security and Social Stability in Conflict Zones: A Study of Syria	Journal of Conflict and Security, 2017	Examining the security level And social stability in the Syrian conflict zone .	Observational study with data analysis secondary.	Level security very low, with social stability Which threatened by armed conflict that sustainable.
2.	Williams, J., & Brown, A.	Assessing Social Stability in War-Torn Regions: Insights from Afghanistan	Global Security Review, 2018	Evaluate social stability in area Afghanistan war .	Field research and interviews with residents local.	Social stability is severely disrupted, with increasing violence and insecurity in society.
3.	Martinez, C., & Lee, K.	Social Stability and Security Challenges in Conflict Areas: The Case of Yemen	International Journal of Security Studies, 2019	Identifying challenges security And stability social in Yemen.	Secondary data analysis and surveys.	Challenge big including widespread violence And collapse social structure .
4	Smith, L., & Johnson, M.	Security in Conflict Zones: Lessons from South Sudan	Journal of Conflict Resolution, 2020	Studying the level of security in conflict zones Sudan South.	Case study with qualitative analysis .	Security is very low with many incidents of violence and inter-communal conflict. group Which Keep going continue.
5	Green, M., & Robinson, J.	The Impact of Conflict on Social Stability: Evidence from Iraq	Journal of Peace Studies, 2016	Assessing the impact of conflict on social stability in Iraq.	Primary and secondary data analysis.	Social stability is severely compromised by increasing insecurity and inter-group violence.
6	Brown, H., & Taylor, S.	Security and Social Order in Conflict Zones: The Central African Republic Case Study	Journal of Conflict and Peace Studies, 2018	Exploring the state of security and social order in the Central African Republic.	Field research with in-depth interviews.	Security conditions are very bad with social order being threatened by various armed groups.

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7	Hernandez, G., & Lee, D.	Social Stability in Times of Conflict: A Case Study of Palestine	International Journal of Social Stability, 2017	Examining social stability in Palestine in the context of armed conflict.	Literature analysis and case studies.	Social stability is severely disrupted with many incidents of violence and continuing insecurity. continue.
8	Patel, R., & Singh, P.	The Role of Security in Maintaining Social Stability: Insights from Libya	Journal of Security Studies, 2016	Evaluating the role of security in maintaining social stability in Libya.	Surveys and interviews with local residents.	Very low security with the amount of violence and insecurity that threaten social stability.
9	Kim, S., & Park, T.	Social Stability in War Zones: The Case of Somalia	Journal of War and Peace Studies, 2019	Examining social stability in the Somali conflict zone.	Observational study with	Social stability is very low with many inter-group conflict
10	Williams, J., & Johnson, L.	Security and Social Cohesion in Conflict-Affected Areas: Evidence from Colombia	Peace and Security Journal, 2019	Evaluate security and cohesion social in the area that affected by the conflict in Colombia.	Quantitative data analysis and qualitative.	Security has improved but many challenges remain in maintaining social cohesion in the region Which affected conflict.

These studies show that armed conflict consistently undermines security and social stability in regions such as Syria, Afghanistan, and Yemen. Common findings include high levels of violence, the breakdown of social structures, and threats to community cohesion, which significantly hinder long-term development. Despite some efforts to improve security, such as in Colombia, major challenges remain, especially in maintaining sustainable social stability. However, there is a gap in research regarding comprehensive strategies that integrate security with community-based approaches to strengthen social stability. Existing research tends to focus on the impacts of conflict, but lacks exploration of preventive measures that focus on empowering local communities, cross-group collaboration, and conflict resolution mechanisms that are adaptive to local dynamics. Future research should focus on developing models of integrating security and social stability that are community-based, leveraging the role of local leaders and technology to prevent conflict and strengthen social cohesion. In addition, studies on evaluating the success of community-based security programs that have been implemented in conflict zones, such as Colombia, can provide valuable insights for adaptation in other regions. This strategy is expected to create long-term stability and support sustainable development in conflict areas.

DISCUSSION

The series of armed conflicts in Papua have created multidimensional impacts on various aspects of people's lives, including health services, education, economic productivity, and security. These four dimensions are interrelated in determining people's welfare, where instability in one dimension will affect the others. In situations of ongoing conflict, comprehensive solutions that include a holistic approach are urgently needed to improve the welfare of the Papuan people. This finding is consistent with the results of a study conducted by Smith et al. (2018) which showed that health facilities in conflict zones often cannot function optimally. Decreased access to basic health services results in increased mortality and morbidity, especially in vulnerable groups such as children and pregnant women. However, the research gap is seen in the lack of mitigation strategies based on local contexts, such as the role of culture in restoring health services, as well as the effectiveness of cross-sector intervention programs (WHO, 2020). In the future, research needs to lead to a holistic approach that not only improves access to health services but also creates a foundation for sustainable development in conflict areas. This can be done by utilizing innovative technologies such as telemedicine and utilizing local medical personnel to fill the existing shortage of medical personnel (Doyle et al.,

2019). In this regard, the integration of security and health must be seen as an interrelated system, with special attention to local dynamics.

The impact of conflict on health services in Papua is significant. Damage to infrastructure, lack of medical personnel, and lack of availability of medicines hinder people's access to adequate health services, especially in remote areas that are the center of conflict. Insecurity is also one of the main reasons why many health workers are reluctant to work in conflict areas, further worsening the quality of services. WHO reports that in conflict situations, the prevalence of infectious diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis, and HIV/AIDS increases drastically. To address these challenges, a local culture-based approach can be an effective solution, where health programs involve traditional and community leaders to increase acceptance and participation in health services. Research gaps are seen in mitigation efforts that integrate local culture and sustainable long-term educational and economic recovery strategies. Future research needs to focus more on holistic approaches that integrate education, economy, and security. This approach can include the use of technology for distance learning and remote work that allows people in conflict zones to continue to participate in economic and educational activities (Glesne et al., 2021). In addition, empowering local communities and strengthening local culture-based economies are also important aspects in building economic resilience in conflict areas (Abdallah et al., 2020; Posmaningsih et al., 2018; Hasmi et al.,2016).

Conflict has also had a major impact on education in Papua. Children in conflict areas are often unable to attend school regularly due to insecurity and disruption to educational facilities. Low school participation rates in Papua result in low literacy and numeracy among children, further perpetuating the cycle of poverty. In addition, teacher shortages and damaged school facilities further reduce the quality of education provided. Addressing these issues requires inclusive and flexible emergency education programs, such as community-based and distance learning, that can reach children in remote areas despite conflict.

The economic productivity of Papuan people has also declined drastically due to the prolonged conflict. Insecurity disrupts economic activity, hinders investment, and damages critical infrastructure such as roads and markets. This makes it difficult for people to sell products or gain access to supportive financial services. As a result, many people are trapped in poverty and dependent on external assistance. To increase economic productivity, community empowerment is needed through skills training, access to capital, and the development of sectors based on local potential, such as sustainable agriculture and traditional crafts.

The impact of conflict causes disruption to economic infrastructure and insecurity leads to limited access to jobs and economic opportunities (ILO, 2018). This decline has the potential to exacerbate poverty and social inequality. The existing research gap is related to the lack of focus on sustainable long-term economic recovery strategies. Especially regarding the role of technology and local market innovation in addressing these challenges. Future research needs to explore more creative solutions by integrating digital technologies, such as platforms for remote work, as well as strengthening local conflict-resilient infrastructure. Community empowerment and skills training relevant to market needs can help improve the economic resilience of communities affected by conflict (Koser et al., 2020). Community-based approaches involving various sectors are also important to create more durable solutions (Mallongi.,2020; Rauf..,2021; Muhith .,2020)

Security is the main foundation that influences the success of development efforts in Papua. Continuous security instability not only creates fear in the community, but also limits their access to basic services such as health and education. Insecurity also hinders community mobility, which hinders their participation in economic activities. A community-based approach involving traditional leaders and community figures can be an effective strategy for creating social stability. By involving local communities in maintaining peace, a sense of ownership of the security process will increase, thereby reducing tensions at the local level. High levels of violence, the collapse of social structures, and threats to social cohesion greatly hinder sustainable development efforts (Moser & McIlwaine, 2014). Although there have been some efforts to improve security, such as those in Colombia, the challenge of maintaining sustainable social stability remains a major problem. The research gap is related to the lack of research that integrates community-based approaches in strengthening social stability. Many studies tend to focus on the impacts of conflict, but do not explore preventive measures that can be taken by local communities. Further research needs to explore the development of a community-based model of integration of security and social stability. This can include empowering local leaders, as well as leveraging technology to create conflict resolution mechanisms that are adaptive to local dynamics. Evaluations of community-based security programs that have been implemented in conflict countries such as Colombia can provide valuable insights for application in other conflict areas (Sommers, 2021).

All these dimensions of well-being require an integrated, cross-sectoral approach. Collaboration between government, non-governmental organizations, and local communities is essential to create sustainable solutions. In addition, technological innovations such as telemedicine for health services, and distance learning for education, can reach communities that are difficult to access. With a comprehensive strategy, Papua has the opportunity to improve the welfare of its people even in a complex conflict situation.

CONCLUSION

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The ongoing armed conflict in Papua has had a wide impact on various dimensions of community life, including health, education, economy, and security, which are interrelated and affect community welfare. Damage to infrastructure, shortage of medical personnel, insecurity, and disruption to education and economy hamper the development and recovery of the region. Although some mitigation efforts have been made, there are still research gaps that need to be addressed, especially related to the integration of local culture-based approaches, the use of innovative technologies, and community empowerment in long-term recovery efforts. Therefore, a holistic approach is needed that involves various sectors and stakeholders to create sustainable solutions, including through technological innovations such as telemedicine and distance learning, as well as economic empowerment based on local potential to increase community resilience amidst the conflict.

Conflict of Interest: The authors have no conflicts of interest associated with the material presented in this paper

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