

Cooperation the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in the Papua Region and the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) in Handling Drugs Smuggling at the RI (Skouw)-PNG Border (Vanimo)

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ABSTRACT

Indonesia's geographical location which supports and increasing crime against narcotics makes border areas very vulnerable to becoming locations for narcotics smuggling and abuse, therefore there is a need for cooperation between countries and international institutions in tackling drug abuse, trafficking and smuggling. UNODC is collaborating with the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) to reduce the level of narcotics abuse and even eradicate all attempts to smuggle illegal narcotics in the RI-PNG border area through a number of activity programs that have been proposed and mutually agreed upon. The method used in this research uses a qualitative approach. The approach chosen by the authors is also related to the issue or topic that will be discussed by the authors, where the data required requires written, verbal information. The results of this research are expected to provide an overview of cooperation that produces benefits for both parties (win-win solution), the benefits obtained by BNN as a special institution formed directly by the Indonesian government which is helped by the presence of UNODC because it makes it easier and maximizes work effectiveness BNN.

INTRODUCTION

As a developing country, Indonesia still has many limitations in solving problems, especially related to transnational crime in terms of narcotics. According to Mei (2014), regarding narcotics abuse in Indonesia, it is known that in 2012 the number of cases was 17,702 cases and covered 4.5 million people. This use mostly comes from the younger generation, like students and college students. Meanwhile in Papua Province in 2022, criminal and drug cases had increased drastically. This has increased compared to 2021, namely from 289 to 357 cases, with the number of suspects reaching 330 people in 2021, increasing to 365 in 2022 (Papua Police Reskim Sat, 2024)

The continued circulation of marijuana-type narcotics entering Jayapura City, Papua from Papua New Guinea (PNG), demands closer cooperation between relevant stakeholders such as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the National Narcotics Agency (BNN). The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime is an international organization that plays a role in handling international drug and crime issues. UNODC was founded in 1997 through a merger between the United Nations Drug Control Program and the International Crime Prevention Center, operating in all regions of the world through an extensive network of field offices.

UNODC has a mandate to assist UN member countries in tackling drug trafficking, crime and terrorism. The three main pillars of the UNODC work program are:

1. Field technical cooperation to increase the capacity of UN member countries in countering drug trafficking, cross-border crime and terrorism.
2. Research and analytical work to increase knowledge and understanding of cross-border drug and crime problems as well as the development of evidence-based policies and operational decisions.
3. Normative support to assist UN member states in ratifying and implementing relevant international agreements, developing domestic legislation on drugs, crime and terrorism.

Collaboration between the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) and UNODC determines strategic steps in an effort to reduce the number of drug trafficking in the RI-PNG border area. Therefore, direct action in the field is the answer for all of us to end drug trafficking in Jayapura City so that the next generation and the golden generation of Papua do not fall into it. Accordingly, eradicating drugs requires a joint commitment from all parties in synergy.

The urgency of this research lies in how to increase and strengthen law enforcement, synergistic cooperation, collaboration and interaction between countries and international organizations related to security monitoring in the border area between Indonesia and PNG. This research aims to examine the process and cooperation programs carried out by BNN and UNODC in tackling narcotics abuse on the RI-PNG border, as well as getting an overview of the implementation of the cooperation.

LITERATURE REVIEW

National Interest

National interest is an important element for a country because national interest is the goals to be achieved related to the needs of the nation/state or is something that is aspired to. Plano and Olton stated that national interest is the needs and desires of a sovereign state in dealing with other sovereign states externally. The realist view in international relations also provides a statement about the theory of national interest. Besides that, Viotti & Kauppi explain that the main actor in international politics is the state (main unit of analysis).

In addition, J. Morgenthau assumes that the theory of national interest is the behavior of a state in international relations to maintain the elements of "power" owned by the state so that it can continue to guarantee its sovereignty among other countries and, as a consequence, maintain the constellation of political power at the international level in balance. Why is this theory of national interest used, because national interest is Indonesia's ideal of carrying out cooperation and issuing policies both domestically and abroad.

Indonesia's national interest is to maintain the country's sovereignty from all kinds of threats, including those that threaten humans (human security). One factor that is a threat to humanity is drugs, not only a domestic strategic issue but also an international responsibility to handle it. In an effort to stem the issue of narcotics, the Indonesian government formed the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) which actively handles and eradicates various types of smuggling and illicit trafficking of narcotics into Indonesia, including border areas.

Concept of International Cooperation

K.J. Holsti stated that the concept of international cooperation is a form of view on how two or more interests, values or goals that produce something in the form of a meeting, are promoted and fulfilled by each party involved in it. Then this concept also contains views or hopes that the country wants to achieve, decided in a joint policy with other countries, assisted by other countries according to the goals, values, agreements, according to what is faced. In order to carry out international cooperation, according to Holsti, the country needs to pay attention to several factors, namely: first, Increasing economic welfare with minimal costs and production limitations incurred for various products needed by the community; second, Efficient use of costs and joint security threats; third, Minimizing losses from each action of one country which then has an impact on other countries.

Then cooperation has two essential components, namely: first, in cooperation the behavior of each state actor is greatly influenced by various interests that are owned and considered rational; second, international cooperation that occurs will produce benefits for each state actor that do not have to be the same but are reciprocal. Moreover, all countries including international institutions and organizations in the world are inseparable from cooperation activities. The cooperation that is established can be obtained from within or outside the country itself, including cooperation between state institutions nationally and internationally to handle the illicit trafficking of drugs and their

misuse which increases every year so that it becomes a special concern for the Indonesian government.

Previous Study

Related to the research topic, the author found a number of literature studies in the form of book reviews and previous journal reviews that will be grouped into four areas covering the background of BNN and UNODC, bilateral cooperation between Indonesia and other countries in eradicating narcotics, dynamics of previous cooperation between BNN and UNODC and Indonesian diplomacy with other countries related to eradicating narcotics cases.

Based on the writing "Indonesia in Facing Illicit Drug Abuse Challenges" by Irwanto, the issue of drug abuse in Indonesia is getting worse. According to data obtained from the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) over a period of seven years, the rate of arrests of individuals carrying out drug trafficking to Indonesia has increased almost tenfold. Moreover, Irwanto said that, through this information also shows that Indonesia is considered a market destination for international drug cartels. In addition, when viewed from the aspect of bilateral cooperation between Indonesia and other countries in eradicating narcotics, according to Wicaksono (2017) in his research journal entitled "Cooperation between the Indonesian and Dutch Governments in Preventing Narcotics Smuggling", related to the efforts of cooperation between Indonesia and the Netherlands in preventing narcotics smuggling, in its implementation it is considered less effective because there are still elements of interest from each party.

Related writings on BNN and UNODC Cooperation have also previously existed, namely Dyartha Nungraheni's research (2016) entitled "BNN and UNODC Cooperation Regarding Combating Illicit Drug Trafficking from Iran to Indonesia (2009-2013)", concluding that the cooperation can be said to be quite successful through programs formed by UNODC but the number of narcotics cases has not yet experienced a significant decline.

Based on previous studies, there has not been much research conducted by looking at the role of state and non-state actors in handling drugs, specifically in the RI-PNG border area. So by using the theory of national interest and the concept of international cooperation, this study examines the cooperation relationship between BNN and UNODC which is expected to have a positive impact on both parties who are equally concerned in the field of drugs. With the presence of UNODC as an international UN organization, it is hoped that it can help maximize BNN's performance in eradicating drug abuse in the RI-PNG border area.

METHODOLOGY

The method used in this research is qualitative research method. David William in the book Moleong states that qualitative research is the process of collecting data in a natural setting, using natural methods and carried out by a person or researcher naturally. Another definition according to Kirk and Miller, namely, qualitative research is a particular practice in the social sciences which

basically looks at human observations both in its area and in its terminology. So the qualitative research method is a depiction of observation results in scientific writing based on the results of data collection by a researcher.

Qualitative Research Methods are used to explain the importance of collaboration between the state (BNN) and international organizations (UNODC) in handling drug smuggling in the RI-PNG border area. Then analyse the agency's interests and describe the forms of cooperation. The technique used in collecting data is through library research by collecting secondary data through various mass and online media, journals, visiting official sites using the internet. Researchers will also conduct field observations and interviews with the Head of Papua Province BNN Office and an Intermediate Expert Narcotics Counsellor, so that the data obtained and processed is interpreted and described in the form of words and elaborated through data verification.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Collaboration between the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime UNODC (UNODC)

Drug trafficking is a global illicit trade involving the cultivation, manufacture, distribution and sale of substances subject to drug prohibition laws. UNODC continues to monitor and research the dynamics of the illicit drug market. Drug trafficking is an important part of this research. Nowadays, world consumption and confiscation of heroin (340 tons) is 430-450 tons into the global heroin market. From that, Myanmar and the Lao People's Democratic Republic produces around 50 tons of opium and around 380 tons of heroin and morphine had produced exclusively from Afghan opium (UNODC, 2020). The definition of Opium itself is self-congealing sap, obtained from the fruit of the Papaver Somniferum L plant with or without undergoing sufficient processing for packaging and transporting and not aware about the morphine dosage (Ministry of Health, 2014). Moreover, around 5 tons are consumed and confiscated in Afghanistan, as much as 375 tons are traded worldwide via routes to and through Afghanistan's neighboring countries (Miftahul, Steve & Muhammad, 2021).

In 2007 and 2008, cocaine was used by an estimated 16-17 million people worldwide, equal to the number of global opiate users. For the North American market, cocaine is usually transported from Colombia to Mexico or Central America by sea and land route to the United States and Canada. Cocaine is smuggled into Europe mostly by sea, often in container shipments. Colombia remains the main source of cocaine found in Europe, but direct shipments from Peru and the Plurinational State of Bolivia are much more common than in the United States market.

In 2008, global heroin seizures reached an all-time high of 73.7 metric tons. Most of the heroin was seized in the Near and Middle East and Southwest Asia 39% of the total global seizures, Southeast Europe 24% and Western and Central Europe 10%. Globally, heroin seizures increased during 2006-2008 in the Islamic Republic of Iran and Türkiye. In 2008, the two countries accounted for more than half of global heroin foreclosure and recorded, for three consecutive years, the highest and second highest in the world, respectively (UNODC).

Total global cocaine seizures have now followed a steady trend, amounting to 712 tonnes in 2007 and 711 tonnes in 2008 (BNN, 2018). Confiscations continue to be concentrated in America and Europe. However, the transition from 2007 to 2008 brought a geographic shift in seizures to cocaine source countries. In the Asian region, in Indonesia illegal misuse of dangerous drugs is also widespread.

According to Republic of Indonesia Law Number 35 of 2009 article 1 paragraph (1) Narcotics are a substance that can make anyone who consumes it lose consciousness and various bad effects can result from this drug because it contains synthetic or semi-synthetic plants which affect brain performance up to the disappearance of the pain felt but causing severe dependence, the types and various types and classes of these drugs have been attached to this law.

In order to improve the field of law that specifically regulates narcotics, and to show its seriousness in preventing and eradicating narcotics, the government established the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) which is a non-ministerial government institution domiciled under and responsible to the president in each province and district or city. BNN's task is to do the government's mandate in terms of prevention and control of the large number of illicit spreads of psychotropics, precursors and other addictive subjects except addictive subjects for tobacco and alcohol.

There are many regulations regarding prohibited substances but they are not yet optimal in reducing the problems that occur. Strict sanctions have also been imposed to decrease the drugs trafficking cases, but many people ignored it. The Law no. 35 of 2009 gives authority to the National Narcotics Agency to investigate dangerous substances cases. It is hoped that this regulation can provide appropriate sanctions for mutual justice, starting from sanctions against dealers and users.

The high circulation of illegal drugs cannot only be stopped by one or two people or institutions, there needs to be joint collaboration to enforce existing regulations so that they have authority in the law itself. The role of BNN needs to be supported by other institutions and community, so that the legal process in enforcing illegal drug abuse can be implemented. Therefore, BNN tries to work together with UNODC for the purpose of preventing and handling drug trafficking.

In order to overcome illegal drug smuggling in border areas, the government continues to seek cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). By having field offices and a wide network of member countries, UNODC operates globally, with the main mission of contributing to the achievement of security and justice for all people by making the world safer from drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism (UNODC, 2016). In relations, K.J. Holsti stated that cooperation is a perception about how two or more interests, values or goals that produce something in the form of a meeting are promoted and fulfilled by each party involved in it.

Cooperation has two essential components. First, in cooperation the behaviour of each state actor is greatly influenced by various goals of interest that are held and considered rational; secondly, the international cooperation that

occurs will produce mutual benefits for each state actor. All countries, including international institutions and organizations in the world, cannot be separated from cooperation activities. The cooperation that exists This can be obtained from within and outside the country itself, including partnership between national and international state institutions to deal with illicit drug trafficking and its abuse which increases every year. In addition, UNODC assists Indonesia with the creation of domestic anti-drug laws, the ratification and implementation of international legal agreements (UNODC, 2004). The operational funding in fighting drug trafficking, 90% of funding comes from voluntary contributions and government. (SKP Utami, 2023)

The partnership between Indonesia and UNODC are based on initiatives related to transnational crime, especially in the manufacture and sale or distribution of drugs. This is done because there are long-term socio-economic development goals, and human security is expected to improve with UNODC support to member countries as they work to strengthen security and rule of law (SKP Utami, 2023). A form of collaboration between UNODC and Indonesia is the formation of the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, or what is called the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (UNCTOC), which is the result of a modification of resolution 55/25 dated 15 November 2000.

There are three UNCTOC protocols that focus on the regulation and forms of transnational crime in bilateral, regional and global cooperation schemes, namely (1) The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and children, (2) The Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, and (3) The Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition" (UNODC, 2004). Indonesia signed this agreement in 2000 in Palermo, Italy. Furthermore, it was ratified in 2009 through Law Number 5 of 2009 concerning Ratification of the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (SKP Utami, 2023). Indonesia is taking advantage of wider international cooperation opportunities, including the ability to carry out inquiries, investigations and prosecutions of transnational crimes by ratifying these regulations.

BNN RI has taken seriousness in preventing the illicit trafficking of narcotics in Indonesia by collaborating with UNODC in initiating the Border Management National Consultation meeting to be held in November 2023 in Kupang. The meeting was held to address the challenge of the issue of illicit narcotics trafficking at the border. Most recently, in March 2024, the National Narcotics Agency of the Republic of Indonesia (BNN RI) held a meeting with the Prevention Treatment and Rehabilitation Section of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in Vienna, Austria. During the meeting, BNN and UNODC discussed Quality Assurance and Treatment Specific for ATS (Amphetamine Type Stimulants): ScaleUp: Scalable Interventions for the Treatment and Treatment of Stimulant Use Disorders. UNODC launched a new program, namely an increase in ATS Treatment, which can be tested in Indonesia, the aim is to increase the effectiveness of handling the problem of narcotics abuse

through this rehabilitation program. From this meeting, it is hoped that synergy will be created in implementing a more effective and sustainable rehabilitation program.

Apart from that, this meeting in 2024 will carry out BNN RI's mission to increase cooperation with UNODC which has been well established so far. UNODC said that the narcotics issue has a cross-border dimension, and offered regional and international perspectives to Indonesia to understand the dynamics of narcotics trafficking. With the global data collection and research carried out by UNODC regarding narcotics problems at the world level, Indonesia is also encouraged to join the information exchange network managed by UNODC. However, to be able to do this, Indonesia needs to provide complete arrest data regarding all types of narcotics in its territory. Apart from that, it is also necessary to build a narcotics database so that all law enforcement officers have the same access to relevant information. By establishing this collaboration, it is hoped that there will be an exchange of information, especially in terms of intelligence relating to the dynamics of narcotics that influence the illicit trafficking of narcotics in Indonesia. UNODC is committed to strengthening synergy with BNN RI through the visit of the Regional Manager for Asia Pacific to Jakarta.

UNODC also offers other forms of cooperation in the form of joint training which is expected to increase Indonesia's capacity in facing complex challenges related to narcotics and transnational crime. This meeting confirmed the commitment of both parties to increase cooperation in efforts to overcome transnational crime. It is hoped that concrete steps will be taken immediately to achieve the common goal of preventing and eradicating the abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics.

Drug Smuggling at the RI (Skouw) - PNG (Vanimo) Border

Nowadays, illegal business trade and drug smuggling are widely known as transnational crimes because they involve groups or networks that work in more than one country or cross borders. This crime has become an interesting and phenomenal issue in border areas in various countries throughout the world, including Indonesia. Seventy percent of Indonesia's territory is maritime with a coastline of 55,000 km. The position and size of Indonesia makes this country vulnerable to becoming a strategic target for smuggling criminals.

According to the Directorate General of Customs and Excise (DJBC), there are two modes of smuggling of Narcotics, Psychotropic Substances and Precursors (NPP) divided into six groups; Ship Crew (ABK), Carry-on Goods, False Concealment, Cargo/Container, Concealment in the Body, POS/Tip Service Company (PJT) (Hayyu, 2018). The increase in the number of smuggling cases using various modes continues to level up until 2018, based on DJBC data. This is proof of the critical situation at Indonesia's borders regarding the issue of drug smuggling.

Furthermore, State Border Posts (PLBN) in several areas are still in poor condition and situation. In the era of President Joko Widodo, PLBN became a development priority because it was a representative form of the nation. In 2015 President Joko Widodo stated that Indonesia had entered a "Drug Emergency"

situation (Jumasani, 2015). This statement is supported by Sandi (2016) who in his book says that Indonesia was initially used as a drug transit country, then became an exporter or producer country and this was realized by President Joko Widodo in the National Coordination Meeting regarding Overcome the Threat of Drugs in 2015. In addition, White Paper Indonesian Defence mentioned that drug trafficking and abuse is a real threat whose form handling must be made a priority (Ministry of Defence, 2015). This shows that the drug issue is a crucial issue that needs structured strategy. The National Border Post divides drug smuggling route into 2 routes: Route A, Route B and Route C. Route C is a fraudulent and illegal route that is often used by perpetrators of transnational crimes. There are at least 52 rat trail points (small routes created by foot traffic) that are still vulnerable and the lack of government attention (Prayudi, 2010). This really threatens Indonesia's border areas.

The border line between Indonesia and Papua New Guinea (PNG) is one of the border areas in Indonesia with drug smuggling points involving people who live in Papua and foreign nationals (PNG). Drug smuggling is part of transnational crime because it has characteristics contained in two aspects of transnational crime: (1) the perpetrator's activity violates existing regulations or applicable law; (2) criminal activities has crossed state border. This crime includes actions or behaviours that are contrary to human morals. Apart from that, transnational crime also has several types, such as: 1) human smuggling and human trafficking; 2) preventing and eradicating corruption; 3) eradicating trafficking & smuggling of narcotics and illegal drugs; 4) new and growing transnational crimes of illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing.

Cases of drug smuggling and trafficking from Papua New Guinea to Jayapura (Papua, Indonesia) generally use sea and land routes because of the geographical location of Papua Province which is close to the city of Vanimo. Then these illegal narcotics transactions are usually carried out through gangs or groups of citizens who are networked or have kinship relations in neighbouring countries, PNG. This facilitates the process of barter exchange between the borders of the two countries using speedboats. The number of distribution or drug cases in the form of marijuana and methamphetamine from 2016 to 2018 was a total of 99 cases, involving 15 PNG foreigners, 105 Indonesian citizens, 90 cases of marijuana and 9 cases of methamphetamine (Sat Reskrim Polda Provinsi Papua, 2018).

The circulation of illegal drugs in Papua Province, which is crossed by land routes and sea borders with neighbouring countries, is increasing every year, both in terms of the number of drugs smuggled and the Indonesian citizens and foreigners involved in it. When compared to cases of distribution, use and smuggling of illegal drugs in Indonesian territory, the number of cases in Papua is not large, but due to its position on the border with other countries, this is very important. Crime that crosses national borders can be a threat to the state and society. On April 12 2022, Jayapura City Police Chief at that time, Police Commissioner Gustav Urbinas, reported that he had confiscated 21 kg of marijuana from 5 PNG citizens by crossing the waters of Ciberi Beach to go to Enggros Village, Jayapura City using a long boat (Dhias, regional .kompas.com).



Figure 1. Police Commissioner Gustav Urbinas and team seized 21 kg of marijuana from 5 PNG citizens in 2022

Source: regional.kompas.com

Then in June 2023, TNI (Indonesian National Army) with night patrol team of Pamtas Task Force Main Command Post succeeded in thwarting drug smuggling (dried marijuana) at RI-PNG border. Two unidentified people carried 20 packages of dried marijuana with a total weight of 8,254 grams. It was smuggled out in the middle of the wilderness of the Skouw-Wutung Border, Muara Tami District, Jayapura City, Papua Province. It is known that the dried marijuana packaging was stored in two tires in a four-wheeled vehicle. This is based on information obtained from the people of Mosso Village regarding suspicious activity at the Skouw-Wutung border (Panji, Liputan6.com).



Figure 2. TNI and patrol team of the Pamtas Task Force Post arrested 20 packages of dried marijuana with a total weight of 8,254 grams at RI-PNG border

Source: Liputan6.com

The Role of BNN and UNODC in Handling Drug Smuggling on the RI (Skouw) - PNG (Vanimo) Border

The role of the Indonesian Government and UNODC is legal, namely Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics and Joint Regulations which were signed by representatives of the Indonesian government, among others; Ministry of Law and Human Rights, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Affairs, and the National Narcotics Agency (BNN). As a form of implementing the Cooperation,

UNODC supports the Indonesian Government to put into practice the idea of alternatives to imprisonment for narcotics users, assisting plans to conduct a national drug use survey in collecting, analysing and utilizing data for evidence-based prevention, treatment and reintegration of drug use. (UNODC, 2016a)

The partnership between UNODC and the Indonesian government is contained in administrative regulations and procedures without ignoring state sovereignty, territorial integrity, or interfering in domestic affairs. This cooperation is also regulated by the Indonesian legal system and UNODC (UNODC, 2016a). The policies and strategies designed in this collaboration aim to strengthen and expand prevention of abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics (drugs) through developing awareness, understanding and empowering the community. This strategy and policy helps and rehabilitates drug addicts, eradicates drug trafficking network syndicates, and improves BNN governance by building an organizational culture that supports good governance. This is also in line with the concept of national interest, which is Indonesia's ideal of cooperating and issuing policies both domestically and abroad. Indonesia's national interest is to protect the country's sovereignty from all types of threats, including those that threaten humans (human security). One of the factors that poses a threat to humanity is drugs, which are not only a domestic strategic issue but also an international responsibility to handle. In an effort to stem the issue of narcotics, the Indonesian government formed the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) which actively handles and eradicates various kinds of smuggling and illicit trafficking of narcotics into Indonesia, including border areas.

Apart from UNODC, there is the National Narcotics Agency which also plays an active role in the process of preventing and handling illegal drug smuggling in border areas. In carrying out its duties, the Papua Province BNN always coordinates with the Papua Regional Police and related agencies. BNN has made many achievements in handling illegal drug smuggling in the RI-PNG border zone.

In carrying out its duties, BNN is faced with various challenges. The number of drugs smuggled is not very large, but has a very significant impact on border crossing security. Moreover, limited numbers and skills of personnel at cross-border posts, inadequate facilities and infrastructure, many rat routes outside the PLBN area, as well as high levels of social inequality that encourage smuggling crimes at the border. These narcotics smuggling challenges are the result of identification carried out by the Indonesian BNN team together with UNODC after carrying out visits to various National Border Posts (PLBN). Each border area has different characteristics so officers must be able to adapt to the local wisdom of the local area.

The number of marijuana leaves distributed or smuggled from PNG to Papua is not as large as in other regions in Indonesia, such as Aceh and Kalimantan. However, it has a very high security impact, for example being sold as a means of payment/exchange for weapons procurement. It's not about the quantity but the quality of the impact, this makes drug trafficking in RI-PNG (Papua) a unique case (Head of BNN Papua Province, 2024).

Table 1. Drug Crimes in Papua Province 2021-2023

Jumlah Kasus Narkoba

NO	JENIS TINDA PIDANA	2021	2022	2023
1	KASUS NARKOTIKA	236 KAS	209 KAS	199 KAS
2	KASUS PSIKOTROPIS	1 KAS	3 KAS	3 KAS
3	KASUS SISA	32 KAS	27 KAS	28 KAS
GRAND TOTAL		269 KAS	240 KAS	230 KAS
GRAND CLEARANCE		124 KAS	100 KAS	107 KAS

Jumlah Tersangka

NO	TERTANGKA	2021	2022	2023
1	NARKOTIKA	278 Orng	331 Orng	326 Orng
2	PSIKOTROPIS	1 Orng	3 Orng	3 Orng
3	S. BAWA	61 Orng	28 Orng	24 Orng
JUMLAH		340 Orng	362 Orng	353 Orng

Source: Sat Reskrim Polda Papua

There are four things that can be done to address various challenges at the border, consist of encouraging intelligence exchange and meetings to discuss potential cases, increasing knowledge and capacity of the authorities, encouraging partnerships with all components and the community, and creating platforms or global tools for information and intelligence exchange. In this way, border control can be carried out more effectively.

Obstacles in Handling Drug Smuggling at the Skouw-Vanimo/RI-PNG Border

The Indonesian government has signed and ratified international legal instruments related to transnational organized crime (TOC) such as smuggling or drug/illegal drug trafficking. The government continues to increase the capacity of institutions to effectively prosecute and punish those found guilty of cross-border crimes. Various joint efforts have been made to increase the country's ability to combat the threats posed by transnational organized crime. To eradicate these crimes, special handling teams must be trained. This is important because crime at the border fluctuates, despite progress in border management.

Government and non-governmental institutions need maximum efforts to deal with threats from TOC, because Indonesia's geographic location covers 56,716 km of coastline and many islands are spread across three time zones (Indonesia UN, 2023). Specifically, in the RI-PNG border zone, there are many remote and difficult to control places which are very suitable for dealers and smugglers to use as entry and exit points. There is a need for supervision at large-scale locations which must be protected and supervised by the Indonesian Navy and other relevant law enforcement agencies (Indonesia UN, 2023).

The challenges faced in eradicating drug smuggling specifically at the RI-PNG border are influenced by the inefficiency of the security system at Indonesia's land and sea borders. There is still an understanding that ignores the position of the border by placing it as the country's backyard, and border areas are areas that have not been developed so that they are difficult to access and monitor by the central and regional governments. Apart from that, there are many roads or so-called "rat paths" which are very dangerous in Jayapura City, the border area of PNG and Indonesia. This is due to the limited number of

security guard posts along the border between the two countries which are still surrounded by large and uninhabited forests.

The type of drug in Jayapura (after crossing the state border) is a type of marijuana originating from the neighbouring country of PNG, which is obtained by using the sea route via speedboat which makes it easier for the perpetrators to sell it because it is very far from the monitoring of security forces. Locations that are prone to drug transactions are Hamadi, Dok IX, Dok VIII, Pasir VI, Kayu Pulo and Kampung Argapura Laut which is generally known as Kampung Vietnam. Transaction points via sea and land routes. Smugglers also use land routes which are often referred to as rat roads (footpaths) by passing through forests that have not been touched by humans and also inadequate security posts and lack of supervision by security forces, so that the goods manage to escape into Indonesia. The location point is in Keerom Regency, for example in the Mosso Village, Waris, Senggi district. This marijuana generally comes from several villages in Sandaun Province, namely Warapu village, Marobe Province, including Lae district and Vanimo city (Sinaga, 2019).

The pattern of drug distribution so far has been practiced through sending goods via Post or Packages and now there is a new pattern by providing layers of goods or objects to be inserted so that they are not easily detected by X-rays. Drug transactions between PNG people and local residents around the border are carried out by bartering, namely exchanging drugs for necessary goods such as basic necessities, money, vanilla and electronic equipment. Then there is a trend that has been going on for the last few years on the RI-PNG border, not only bartering money for drugs but also the practice of drug trafficking with motorbikes being sold to make money, as happened in Senggi, Keerom Regency. Head of the Jayapura Class I Immigration Office, Gatut Setiawan, hopes that an evaluation will be carried out to then move the location of security post to a more strategic and appropriate place. Because supervision in that area is no longer very effective. Besides that, the location of Integrated Maritime Crossing Border Post should be close to the Indonesia-PNG border. So, we can easily monitor border crossers entering from waters or sea areas." There is a need to build a crossing post behind the Hamadi fish market to monitor marine activity (Sinaga, 2019).

The transaction patterns and routes used by the smugglers and drug dealers mentioned above have become obstacles that have been faced by related parties in handling this type of cross-border crime. The security forces, in this case the police and the Indonesian National Army (TNI), have attempted to carry out patrols and arrests at several points and are also assisted by local communities in the border area. Then state institutions such as the National Narcotics Agency also take part in efforts to deal with drug smuggling, including facilitating the arrest and rehabilitation of drug users. Then international institutions were also involved, in this case the UNODC in Papua region. This institution also works together with BNN Papua to eradicate the spread of drugs in Papua.

However, there are obstacles such as: inadequate security facilities (security posts), smuggling routes which are quite difficult to pass because they are dense forests and steep roads. The synergy between related parties and

regional governments also needs to be improved. Because so far, just like the security forces, the police and TNI have worked alone in arresting drug smuggling perpetrators. Likewise, local governments are not sensitive enough or care about the rise of cross-border crime in this country. BNN and UNODC as examples of the role of national and international institutions are still trying to harmonize their duties and functions as part of actors in eradicating cross-border crime, specifically the smuggling of illegal drugs.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Indonesian government and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) have collaborated in eradicating illegal drugs smuggling and trafficking since the implementation of the United Nations (UN) Convention against Transnational Organized Crime or UNCTOC. The result of this convention was that Indonesia also signed the results of the modification of resolution 55/25 dated November 15 2000. The National Narcotics Agency (BNN), in this case representing the government, has collaborated with UNODC to handle the crossing of illegal drugs in the Indonesian border region (Skouw) and PNG (Vanimo). Many smuggling perpetrators have been arrested in recent years. Apart from that, these two bodies also discussed treatment and care which is expected to minimize the abuse of illegal drugs and also provide a rehabilitation period for narcotics users and addicts.

Drug smuggling in the RI (Skouw)-PNG (Vanimo) border area still continues to occur every year. Various parties have tried to handle it, such as: the police, TNI, Papua Province National Narcotics Agency and UNODC. However, geographical factors, limited facilities and infrastructure/infrastructure as well as inadequate collaboration between related parties are still obstacles in handling drug smuggling and distribution in border areas. Handling drug smuggling in the RI-PNG/Skouw-Vanimo border area needs to be carried out with solid cooperation between the relevant parties. The synergy of each component of the state, regional government, national, local and international organizations will be very influential in eradicating cross-border crime.

ADVANCED RESEARCH

Future research should focus on evaluating the long-term effectiveness and operational impact of the UNODC-BNN partnership in border drug enforcement, particularly by integrating geospatial analysis and predictive modeling to identify high-risk trafficking routes in the RI-PNG border zone. In-depth case studies comparing border enforcement strategies in other Southeast Asian or Pacific regions could offer valuable lessons and frameworks adaptable to Papua's context. Furthermore, research can expand into the socio-cultural dimension of drug smuggling, especially the role of local communities in facilitating or resisting illicit trade, and how community-based surveillance and awareness programs can be formalized within international cooperation frameworks. This direction would enhance the development of sustainable and community-oriented counter-narcotics strategies that are responsive to regional security dynamics.

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