

Hans Uri Yuweni Group (Commander of the National Liberation Army/Free Papua Movement, Markas Victoria).	North Coast region of Papua (Memberamo, Yapen, and around Wembi)	Hans Uri Yuweni Orelek Jikwanak Rumkorem Amos Sorandayan Makabori Marthen Luther Prawa (until 1992)
Mathias Wenda Group (Commander of the National Liberation Army/Free Papua Movement, Pemulih Keadilan) West Papua Army WPRA/WPA/ULMWP	This group is actively conducting security disturbance activities in the Republic of Indonesia-Papua New Guinea border region and Jayawijaya regency	Mathias Wenda Benny Wenda Demianus Yogi (Paniai) Purom Wenda
Tabuni Goliath Group (Supreme Commander of the National Liberation Army/Free Papua Movement, mountainous region) TPNPB	Puncak Jaya, Puncak, Timika, and Paniai regions (FGD at the XVII/Cenderawasih Regional Military Command, 2018)	Tabuni Goliath (2012-present) Lekagak Telenggen Militer Murib Undius Kogoya Egianus Kogoya Prai

https://understandingconflict.sgp1.digitaloceanspaces.com/dashboard/IPAC-Report-91-Managing-Conflict-in-Papua-Suggestions-for-a-New-President_06-02-2024.pdf.pdf

Table 1. Key TPNPB military commands.

No	Regions	Leaders	Status
<i>Highlands</i>			
1	Puncak Jaya	Goliath Tabuni	Active
2	Puncak	Lekagak Telenggen & Militer Murib	Active
3	Lanny Jaya	Endem Wanimbo & Purom Wenda	Active
4	Nduga	Egianus Kogoya	Active
5	Yahukimo	Elkius Kobak	Active
6	Mimika	Jhoni Beanal	Active
7	Intan Jaya	Sabinus Waker	Active
8	Paniai	Damianus Yogi & Matius Gobai	Active
9	Pegunungan Bintang	Lamek Taplo	Active
10	Bintang Timur-Pegunungan Bintang	Ananias Mimin	Active
11	Derek Nawipa	Nabire	Active
<i>Borders</i>			
12	Keerom	Lambert Peukikir & Elias Jikwa	Inactive
13	Skouw	Abubakar Wenda	Inactive
14	Merauke	Benardus Mawen	Inactive
<i>Lowlands</i>			
15	Sorong Raya	Denny Mos	Active
16	Membramo Raya	Cosmos Makabori	Inactive
17	Teluk Cendrawasih, Jayapura	Amos Sorandyana	Inactive
18	Yapen Waropen	Fernando Warobai	Active

Source: Indonesian Military and the TPNPB, 2021.⁵⁰



https://www.academia.edu/17091076/Current_Status_of_Papuan_Pro_Independence_Movement

1965 July 28 Formation of OPM. Attack on Arafai in Manokwari

1965 August 4 Indonesia launches Operation Sadar - the first Indonesian military counter-insurgency operation

1965 August 12 A battalion of the Indonesian army parachute commando regiment is flown to Biak from Jakarta in response to Papuan unrest

In Sorong in 1967, the OPM attacked and killed fourteen Indonesian soldiers

1966–1967: aerial bombing of the Arfak Mountains.

January–March 1967: aerial bombing of Ayamaru and Teminabuan areas

1968:

1968 January 21 Raid by 'separatists' on Makwu post, West Irian

1968 February 02 Raid on Sausapor, near Sorong, by 'separatists'

In February 1968, guerrilla units attacked two

ABRI posts in Makbon and Sausapor of Sorong district; those districts were now fully controlled by the OPM

1969:

1969 January (mid) Rebellion on Bird's Head erupts again under the leadership of Frits Awom Karel Gobai, the District Commissioner of the Paniai district, proclaimed a Free

West Papua in February 1969

1969 April 27 Muju tribesmen attack an army camp near Merauke killing three Indonesian soldier. Insurgency crushed

1969 July 01 Renewed rebellion in Western Central Highlands involving Ekari tribesmen Opni Yoku's guerrilla units attacked the ABRI post in Erambu and seized weapons

1971:

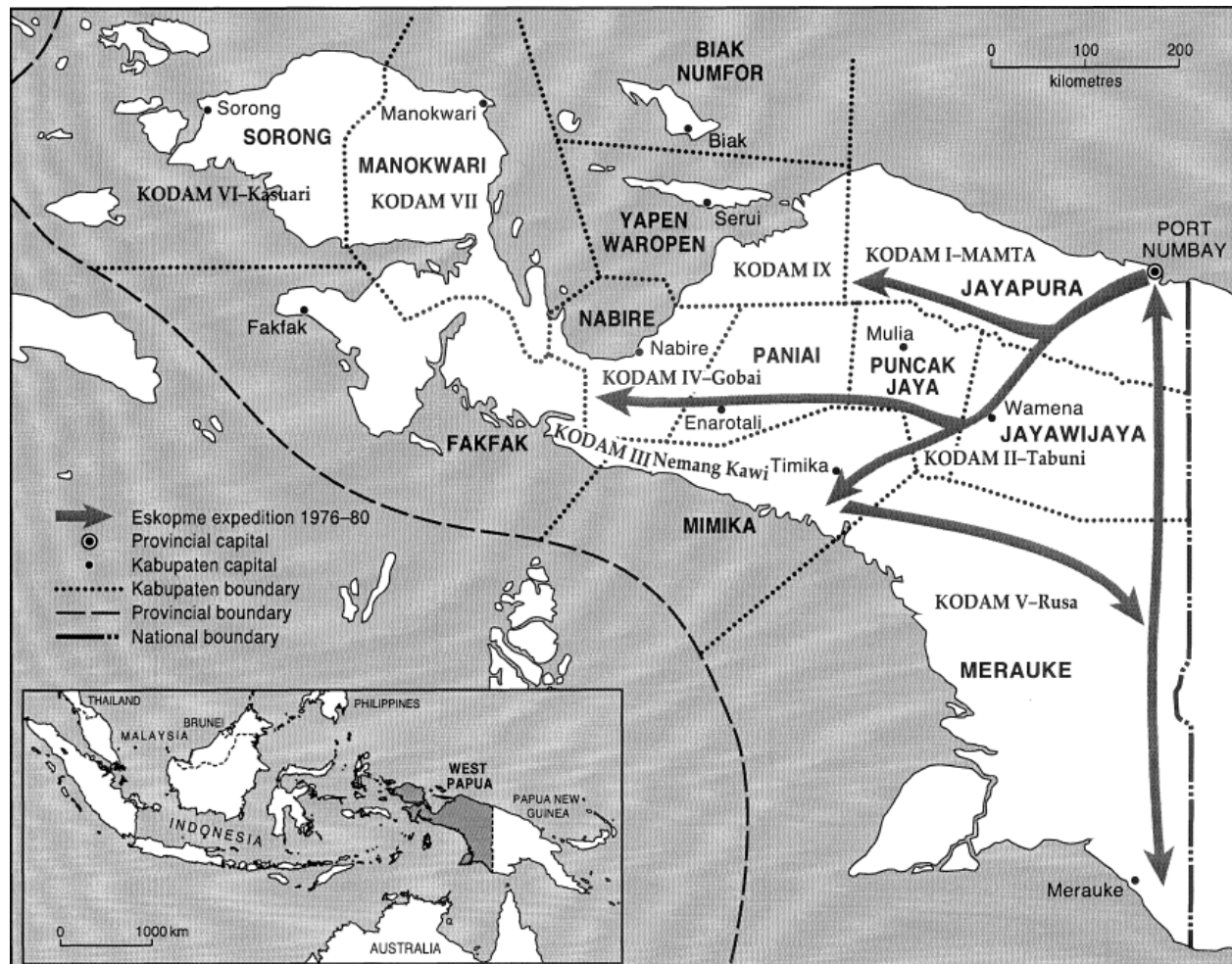
1971 July 01 Republic of West Papua proclaimed by Seth Rumkorem at Markas Victoria. A constitution and programme were drafted and adopted

In an incident at Abe Hill in 1975, Moses Wenda, one of the frontline troops of the OPM's operational units, was killed by ABRI in a morning attack

1976:

1976 Jayapura operation

Dewan Pembela Keadilan (PEMKA) or the Council for Restoration of Justice (CRJ) was established on 26 December 1976 in Ubrud Sub-district



1977:

21 March 1977, the headquarters of KODAM II Tabuni, Magambilis was inaugurated by Bonifasius Niwilingme; later, on 4 April 1977, a new base was also established in Tiom. Niwilingme returned there and established a new base in Eragai on 5 April 1977

1977 April 07 OPM units attack military posts in Baliem

1977 May (early) Indonesian bombing of villages near Tembagapura

Hermanus Kogoya, who attacked Mapenduma on 2 May 1977

1977 June 18 Attack on a police post at Akimuga

Soon Akimuga regained control

The Freeport mining area was attacked on 22 June 1977

1977 July Freeport's pipe blown up

1977 July 23 OPM attack on Freeport installation, causing US\$1 million in damage. In response, Indonesian forces bombed Timika, Nabu and other villages.

The leading OPM faction here was first established by Hadeus Yogi, an ethnic Mee, in Eduda,

near the district capital, Enarotali, in the late 1970s and command has stayed in the family ever Since

In an extension of the counter-insurgency measures, 752 Battalion of the Indonesian army, based in Nabire, attacked the OPM bases in those areas, particularly in Jila sub-district

ESKOPME team arrived in Merauke region on 23 August 1977 and then proceeded to the border region one week later

1978:

Papenai's Paniai headquarters established in Ekamonala

In the MAMTA region, the military campaign was intensified under the leadership of Marthen Tabu. One of the key campaigns involved taking hostages in Aurina, Kampung Tua on 16 May 1978

8 March 1980: Arrived in Merauke

Osborne refers to an August 1980 Indonesian military assessment of the OPM, which lists the following:

- a group led by Derey and Bemey (previously led by Tabu) operating in the Arso-Waris area
- Rumkorem's group near Wutung

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- a group led by Tomy Gerardus also operating in the Arso-Waris area
- a group led by Lukas Too operating around Ubrub

1981:

1981 October 28 7 ABRI troops killed in Wamena

1981-1982 Bombing in Enarotali

1982 June Bombing in Manokwari reported by the Nuigini News

1984:

How extensive is the OPM's influence and control of West Papua?

Let's look at it from the point of view of the territory liberated by the OPM, and territory under our influence. To start with, the district of Jayapura, which we call Mamta province, is 95% under our influence or actually liberated. In the area around Jayapura itself, 60% is under our influence. In Biak and Japen-Waropen, the situation is much the same as in Jayapura, and in the district of Manokwari, only the towns of Ransiki and Manokwari are controlled by Indonesian forces; the rest of the territory is under our influence. In Sorong district, the enemy controls the town of Sorong and the islands of Gag and Waigeo, but the rest of it is under our influence. In Enarotali, only Freeport is controlled by Indonesian forces: virtually 100% of this territory is under our influence, and this is also the situation in Wamena and Merauke. In the district of Fak-Fak, only Fak-Fak and Kaimana are under Indonesian control.

The guerrilla base in the north was moved from the border area to the interior in 1980. It is easier to keep contact with the whole of W. Papua from this position. The Indonesians don't yet know about the location of our new base. They still think it is near the border: indeed, Prai's group is still carrying out operations near the border, and also to the south inside West Papuan territory. We feel the benefit of this because it draws the Indonesian forces away to the border area, making it easier for us to start putting into practice our new strategy of switching from defensive-offensive to offensive-defensive tactics.

1984 March (late) or April (early) Indonesian paratroops dropped into Irian Jaya border areas; fighting between Yuruf and Amgotoro

1984 October OPM troops kill 25 ABRI troops at a base near the mouth of the Tami River

1984 base established near Kwirok:

1985:

1985 May 08-10 200 Papua New Guinea soldiers and a police squad force the West Sepik OPM camp to move

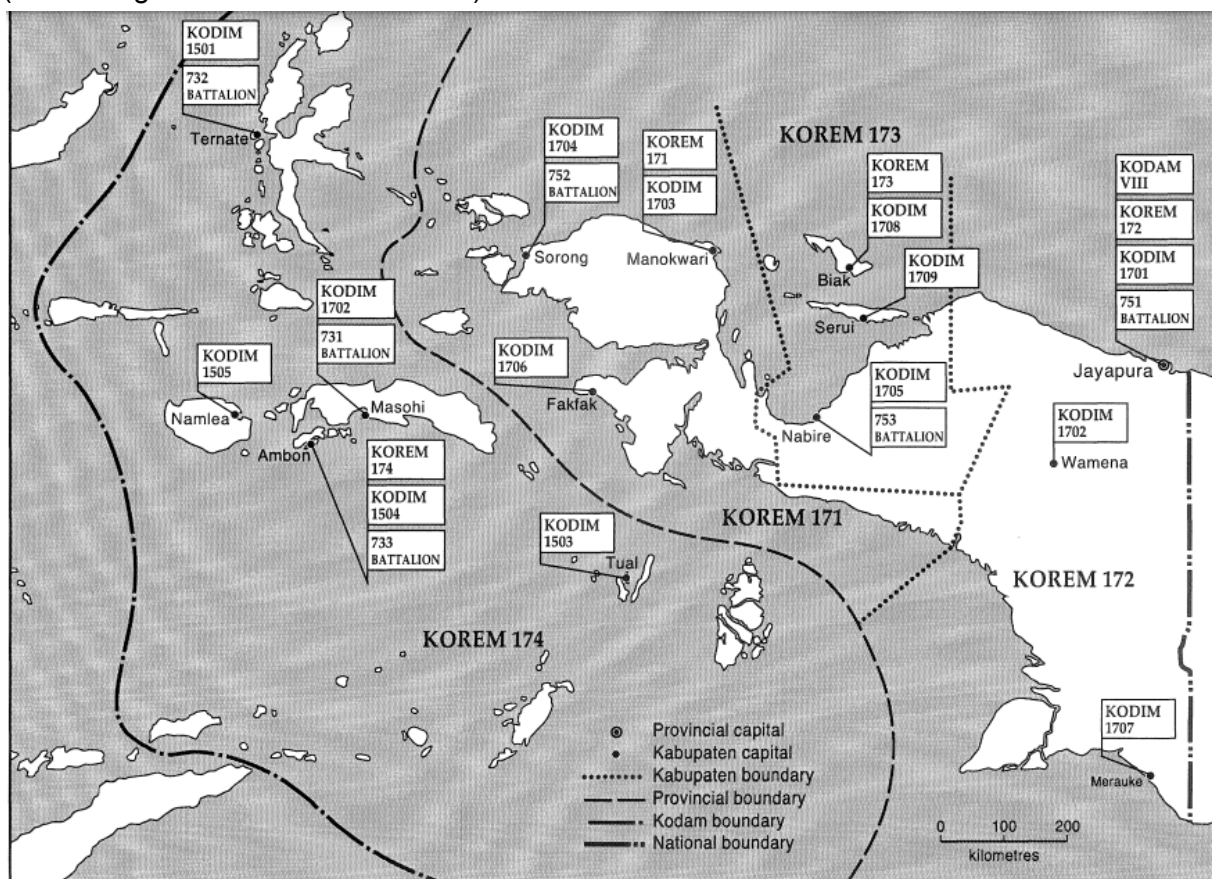
1985 November 17 An Indonesian survey team was attacked by OPM rebels in the Fly river bulge area; an OPM man with bullet wounds flown to Port Moresby the following week

1986 March 31 OPM (forces kidnap 4 Indonesians and a Melanesian from Urungue

1986 April 10 OPM capture 13 workers (2 Filipinos and 11 Indonesians) working on the border road near Arso and Senge and destroy roadmaking equipment.

Kelly Kwalik captured hikers

30 July 1986: An OPM statement was circulated announcing a restructure of OPM command, with Charles Lawrence Doga as military chief; Martin Prawa as deputy and commander of Biak; Mosek Merani (Serui); Timo Katnbu (Sorong); Mathias Wendra (Tanamerah) and Yang Seri (Border region - renamed 'Hollandia')



Source: O'Hare, Martin (1989). *The Indonesian Military in Irian Jaya*, ANU, Canberra, p.29

1992:

May 1992: Marthen Luther Prawar (VH) shot dead

July 1995: Indonesian officials state that members of the OPM are engaging in extortion and robbery in Irian Jaya. The residents of the village of Hoya were reported to be victims of the rebels activities

1996:

1996: 8 January 1996: OPM militants led by Kelly Kwalik held 26 members of the Lorentz Expedition hostage in Mapenduma This triggered the Mapenduma hostage crisis (two hostages died) and the 1996 Timika shooting incident on 15 April (14–16 died)

15 May 1996: Mapenduma hostage crisis ends with the raid on OPM base in Geselama, Mimika, by Kopassus

1998: In July 1998, the OPM raised their independence flag at the Kota Biak water tower on the island of Biak

1999: Lastly, Bernard Mawen's group in the Merauke region resumed its guerrilla activities in Muting village, taking 109 Indonesians as hostage of war in March 1999

2000:

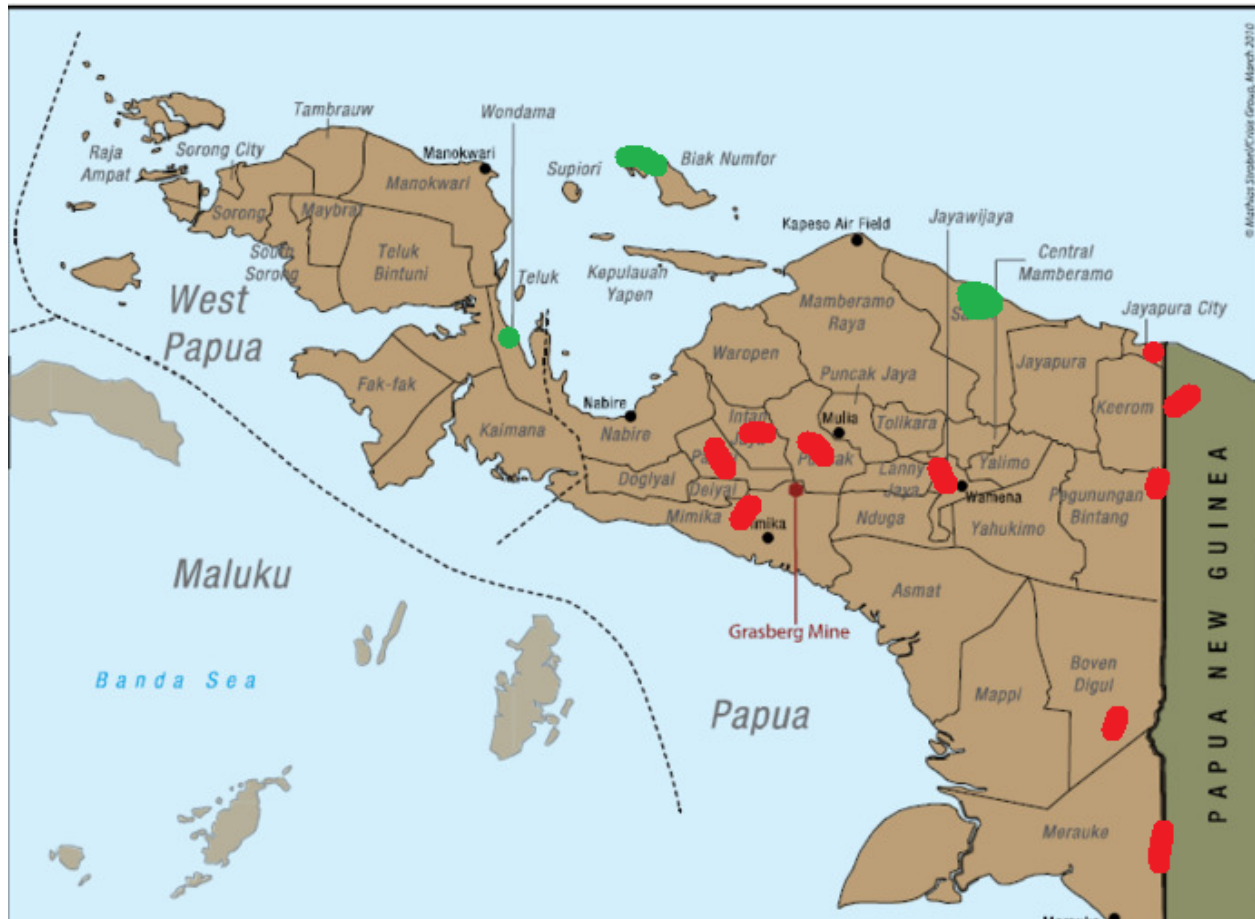
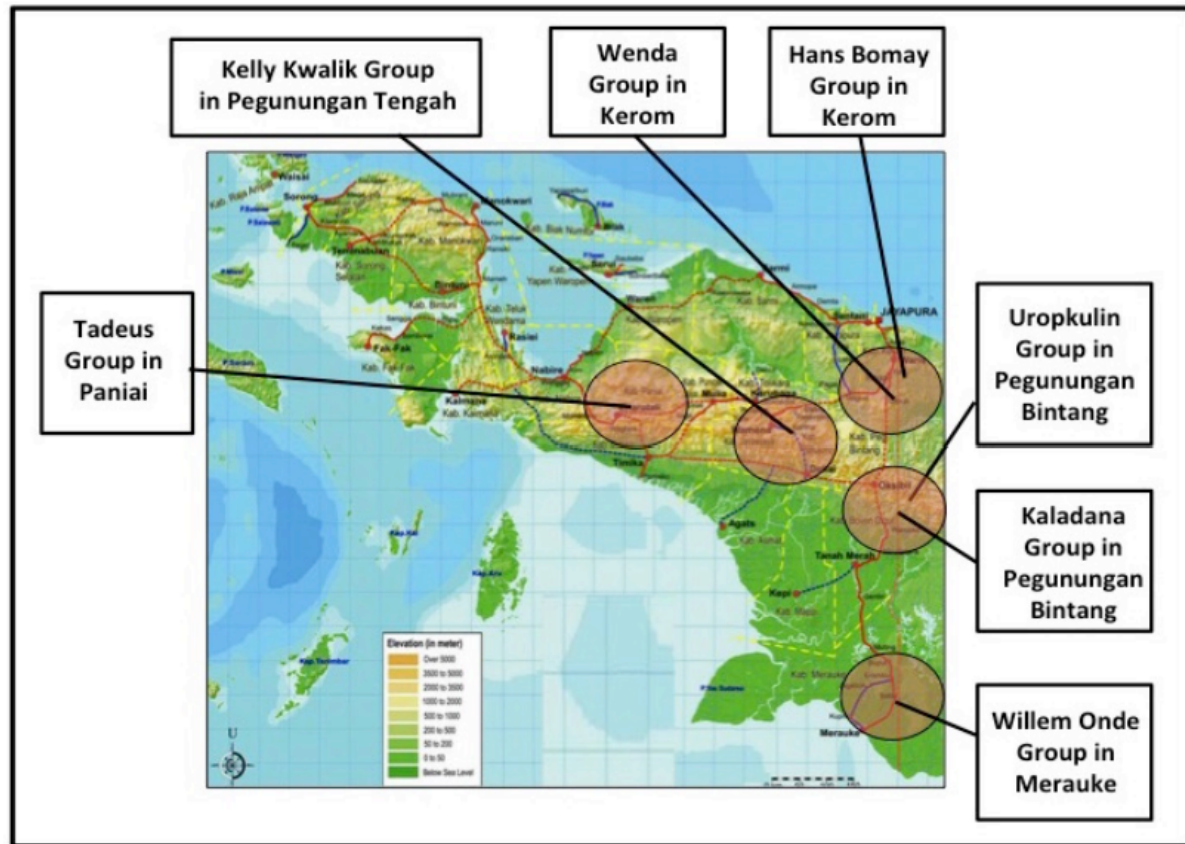


Figure 8. OPM Armed Insurgent Groups in the 1970s to the 2000s



Source: Raweyai, Mengapa Papua Ingin Merdeka [Why Papuans want to be independent], 125–28.

2001:

Papua Barat province, despite being home to the first OPM armed action in July 1965—has seen very little separatist violence since Soeharto fell. The last major incident took place in Wasi—or, in what is now Teluk Wondama district, south of Manokwari, in 2001.

These incidents are significant because Keerom had been relatively quiet since the 1990s when an aggressive counterinsurgency campaign forced rebel leaders, along with many civilians, to flee to Papua New Guinea.³

2001 September 28 Titus Murib's OPM unit of between 200-500 members takes control of Ilaga

2001 October 04 Ilaga reported to be completely under TNI control.

2001 October 10 TNI troops occupy OPM camp in village of Meruai, Bonggo subdistrict.

2001 October 16 TNI troops capture 7 OPM (Pegemis Kogoya, Isak Naweia, Ones Waker, Yolinus Alom, Samuel Nawipa, Edi Kogoya, Tobias Magal) and 2 guns from a campsite of Kelly Kwalik's OPM unit in the Kali Kopi area, Timika.

2003:

4 April 2003 – 2003 Wamena incident: Following a raid on an Indonesian military armory which killed 2 soldiers, around 7,000 civilians were forcefully relocated and around 50 die

5 November 2003: OPM faction leader Yustinus Murib was killed along with 9 other OPM members near Yalengga in a raid by 60 TNI personnel.

2004:

Goliat arrived in Puncak Jaya

2006:

Wenda's appointment as supreme commander of Pemka

9 February: Karel Gustav Uduas surrendered in Betaf

20 April: OPM led by Leonardus Kombakay surrendered themselves to TNI Task Force 512 Mindiptanah in Binggam Village, Boven Digul Regency, Papua

2009:

May 2009: Kapeso airport occupation

16 December: Kelly Kwalik killed

2010: Puron Wenda broke from Goliat with Enden Wanimbo and formed base in Kuyawage

2011:



Figure 3: Slide 28, *Anatomy of Papuan Separatists*



December: TNI and Brimob had entered Eduda and surrounding hamlets

2012:

May: Goliat elected as supreme commander

November: Puron attack on the Pirime district police station

2013: On 30 April 2013, police in Aimas, south of

Sorong city, arrested a man named Isak Kalaibin, who they said was the TPN/OPM commander for the area and was planning a ceremony to raise the Morning Star lag the next day

2014:

In July 2014, police shot dead Rudi Oeri, the man who claimed to be the OPM commander for Yapen and Mamberamo, who may have controlled roughly 30 men

December 2014: ULMWP established

A scholar writing in 2015 identified only two armed factions of the OPM that posed a security threat: the Goliat

- Goliat Tabuni, based in Tingginambut, Puncak Jaya district, is probably the strongest with the most extensive territorial coverage. To varying degrees, other commanders based in neighbouring Puncak, Paniai and Mimika operate under his direction.
- Puron Wenda is a commander based in neighbouring Lanny Jaya who broke away from Goliat around 2010, hoping to make his name by launching more attacks. In May 2015, declaring a “total revolutionary war”, his men claimed to have brought Goliat and others under his command, but there is no evidence to support this.³
- Richard Hans Yoweni, based in Papua New Guinea but with influence along the northern coast, is involved in almost no violence. He is titular head of the West Papua National Coalition for Liberation, a Vanuatu-based lobby group, whose supporters recognise him as the OPM’s overall leader. He replaced Mathias Wenda in that role in 2008.

Tabuni faction in Puncak Jaya and the Purom Wenda faction in Lanny Jaya

2017:

5 October: Sabinus Waker and Hendrik Wamang group blocked two villages near Freeport
November 2017, the TNI conducted a joint operation with the Indonesian National Police (Polisi Republik Indonesia, Polri) to retake the villages

2018:

On 19 April 2018, the Indonesian Military Forces regained Aroanop and Jagamin villages in Tembagapura district (Mimika regency, Papua province). They clashed with the TPNPB

1 December 2018: At least 19 workers constructing a bridge at Trans Papua projects were killed by an armed group linked to the West Papua Liberation Organization (Kogoya)

2019:

June 2019: West Papua Army formed

A TPNPB group led by Lamek Alipky

Taplo announced the discovery of a military helicopter that had crashed in Oksop distrik, in June 2019

Lekagak Telenggen circumvented multiple military checkpoints to move hundreds of fighters between Puncak and Intan Jaya

25 October 2019, his group killed three

motorcycle taxi drivers (tukang ojek) in Intan Jaya, which marked the first reported TPNPB attack

There

In December 2019, an armed group under Orelek Jikwanak launched a cross-border attack across the Papua New Guinea border, killing one soldier and wounding another.

2020:

On 29 March 2020, an armed clash broke out in Serambakon district, Pegunungan Bintang regency, Papua province, between TPNPB and the Indonesian military. They exchanged gunfire. The rebels fled and the military took over their base camp in the district.

Telenggen also made an unprecedented incursion to the Freeport office complex in Tembagapura in March 2020

In May 2020, he sent some of his men to Paniai to raid a security post as 'payback' for the weapons he lost in Tembagapura

In June 2020, TPNPB groups under Sabinus Waker and Undius Kogoya attacked military and police forces in Intan

Jaya's capital, as well as in Sugapa distrik and Hitadipa distrik

Kodap IV Sorong Raya was formed sometime in 2020 in Maybrat.

2021:

On 27 March 2021, the Indonesian military and police forces claimed to have taken over a TPNPB headquarters in Paro village (Mapenduma district, Nduga Regency, Papua province)

In April 2021, TNI claimed to have cleared rebel forces from Beoga

distrik in Puncak, a traditional OPM stronghold.²⁰ But just over two weeks later, a one-star Army general, Brig. Gen. I Gusti Putu Dany, head of intelligence in Papua province (Kepala Badan Intelijen Negara Daerah, KABINDA), was ambushed and killed by the TPNPB in Beoga during an inspection tour

In May 2021, several Papuans raided a

military post in Kali Brasa, killing two soldiers and stealing two SS-1 automatic rifles

early June 2021, the Lekagak Telenggen group occupied the Ilaga airport, the central transportation hub in Puncak for several days, and damaged communication facilities. Following this extraordinary show of force, the TPNPB also occupied several other distrik, including Duagi, Makki, Mayuberi, Gome, Muara and Beoga. In July 2021, the joint TNI-Polri task force claimed they were able to reoccupy these areas

August 2021: Demianus Yogi, the head of the TPNPB's command in Paniai, was appointed as supreme commander of the West Papua Army

13 September 2021, Taplo's unit launched multiple attacks in Kiwirok, with one group involved in shootouts with TNI forces and another that set fire to government facilities and expelled dozens of medical workers

October 2021: Kiwirok bombings

In December 2021, some

50 TPNPB fighters attacked the distrik military post (Koramil) in Suru-Suru

2022:

2 March: Telkomsel BTS tower shooting

23 March: Kaimana faction of Goliat established

On 26 March 2022, the Egianus Kogoya group attacked a marine post in Kenyam, killing two soldiers and injuring eight

Alex Ruyaweri Yessi surrendered in Yajapura
several Kodap commanders

from Intan Jaya and Mimika switched their allegiance to the WPA in 2022

Kodap Deiyai claimed responsibility for killing a
migrant in Wagete in June 2022

16 July: Nogolait shooting

In August 2022,

the TPNPB replaced them, establishing new Kodap in Paniai, Deiyai and Dogiyai.⁴¹ Undius Kogoya was appointed as the new Kodap VIII Intan Jaya commander.

December 2022: Pegunungan

Bintang base established

2023:

January: 2023 Oksibil attacks

In January 2023, Undius Kogoya arrested several men who entered his territory in Titigi subdistrict, Paniai carrying firearms. He seized their weapons and gave them a stern warning that he would kill any WPA members if they entered Intan Jaya without prior notification from the TPNPB.

7 February: Nduga hostage crisis

On 16 February 2023, the Indonesian police and military forces claimed to have regained control of Paro airport in Paro district

In late February 2023, Egianus Kogoya fled to Lanny Jaya, which borders Nduga, to seek protection from Purom Wenda, the commander of TPNPB Kodap “Kuyawage

2024-03-30: On 30 March 2024, the Indonesian military forces deployed aerial attacks in Paro village

On 15 April, the

TPNPB ambushed a 36-member joint Kopassus-Kostrad unit in Mugi subdistrict, resulting in its almost complete annihilation

20 April 2023: Undius’s men ambushed a

group of WPA fighters, led by Joni “Botak” Beanal from Kodap Mimika who entered Intan Jaya, and killed four of them

In July 2023, Demianus Yogi received information that the new TPNPB commands were gathering in Paniai and decided to intercept them. The first attack took place in Obano subdistrict on 9 July 2023. Two TPNPB members were killed. On 28 July, another clash occurred in Wegebino subdistrict, where Yogi’s brother and chief of staff, Otto Jemi Yogi,

ambushed TPNPB members from Deiyai

In Sorong in 1967, the OPM attacked and killed fourteen Indonesian soldiers. In February 1968, guerrilla units attacked two ABRI posts in Makbon and Sausapor of Sorong district; those districts were now fully controlled by the OPM

Military and police

posts in Enarotali, Monemani, Epouto, Wagete and Mapia and also airstrips were attacked

Under the leadership of the indigenous Me people, Karel Gobai, the District Commissioner of the Paniai district, proclaimed a Free West Papua in February 1969

In Moanemani a large number of people took part in the resistance and attacked the Patrol Post of Komopa, resulting in 11 soldiers being killed and dozens of others seriously wounded. The surviving troops were forced to retreat.

In an incident at Abe Hill in 1975, Moses Wenda, one of the frontline troops of the OPM's operational units, was killed by ABRI in a morning attack

Dewan Pembela Keadilan (PEMKA) or the Council for Restoration of Justice (CRJ) was established on 26 December 1976 in Ubrud Sub-district in opposition to Markas Victoria When

PEMKA was established, Markas Victoria was abandoned.⁴⁴ Following the split with Rumkorem on 13 March 1976, Prai moved out with two thirds of the freedom fighters, and established a new organisational structure and propaganda machinery at Mamikli in the south.

In the MAMTA region, the military campaign was intensified under the leadership of Marthen Tabu. One of the key campaigns involved taking hostages in Aurina, Kampung Tua on 16 May 1978

ESKOPME long

march, which lasted from 7 April 1976 to 1980, in KODAM II, III and V of the TEPENAL

dated 13 December

1976, the chairman ordered Bonny Niwilingame to lead fifteen guerrillas in a new expedition into the heart of West Papua and then to his own homeland, Amungsa in the southern highlands. These sixteen people were

designated as follows: seven to the Baliem valley, three to the Mimika (Fakfak) region, two to Paniai and four to the Merauke region.⁶

On 21 February 1976/7 Baliem valley

21 March 1977, the headquarters of KODAM

II Tabuni, Magambilis was inaugurated by Bonifasius Niwilingame; later, on 4 April 1977, a new base was also established in Tiom.

On 22 January 1977 the assistant commander of

KODAM III of the TEPENAL, Kwalik, with Daniel Kogoya, Anis Weyap and Karel Uropkut left the headquarters in the south, in the direction of Akimuga district

The result that was reported on March Kwi yawagi, Niwilingame ordered Daniel Kogoya to Mapenduma. Kogoya was advised not to engage in any guerrilla activities, but this order was later undermined by Hermanus Kogoya, who attacked Mapenduma on 2 May 1977, and the leadership was forced to suspend all activities in the subdistrict

Niwilingame returned there and established a new base in Eragai on 5 April 1977

Boas Wanimbo, further attacks took place in Kobakma, Kelila, Makki, Tiom, Angguruk, Wamena, Pyramid, Wasilima, Kimbin, Wurik, Karubaga and Usilimo in Kurulu subdistrict, and in Bokondini, Abusa, Ampena, Lima, Simona, Wolo and Angguruk in Kurima subdistrict. All of these events occurred between 7 April 1977 and 17 April 1978 in Jayawijaya district. They

The presence of OPM commanders in the Fakfak and Paniai regions

attracted the masses, leading to the establishment of a new training base the MAKODAM III, Nemang Kawi where basic military training was

conducted. More 5,000 Amungme, Nduga, Damal, Moni, Ekagi, Sempan, Nakai and Asmat people participated this program.⁶⁸

Propaganda offices were established in these two districts and the guerrilla campaign intensified. In 1976/77, police and military posts in Haga, Jila, Akimuga and Tembagapura were systematically attacked.

attacked police and military posts as well as the government office in Akimuga on 18 June 1977. The OPM killed 44 Indonesian soldiers, took hostages including the head of the subdistrict, and seized many arms. Soon Akimuga regained control

the ESKOPME

team arrived in Merauke region on 23 August 1977 and then proceeded to the border region one week later

At the end of August 1977, another air strike took place in

Akimuga district, reportedly killing a considerable number of civilians and destroying their property.⁶

The presence of the OPM in the Mimika (Fakfak) region was heartily welcomed by the Amungme people

Under the leadership of Niwilingame, Commander of KODAM III, Nemang Kawi, 112 guerrillas started a long march from Jila, Fakfak region on 13 January 1980 to Jayapura via Merauke.

109 remaining guerrillas arrived in the Merauke region on 22 March 1980/ The team arrived in MAKODAM V, Merauke on 8 March and two weeks later it met up with Niwilingame and his troops, who had arrived in the region on 22 March