

ABSTRAK

Pentingnya keamanan digital belum menjadi prioritas utama bagi individu, organisasi, maupun perusahaan, apabila permasalahan ini belum menimpa mereka secara langsung. Aliansi Jurnalis Independen (AJI) Indonesia—sebagai organisasi masyarakat sipil (OMS) yang menaungi kelompok jurnalis—kini menjadi sasaran menarik bagi pelaku serangan digital. Ancaman dan serangan digital terhadap OMS bidang jurnalisme mampu menghadirkan risiko serius terhadap integritas informasi, serta kebebasan pers dan berekspresi. Melalui FGD berseri yang dilakukan terhadap enam anggota AJI Kota, proses penelitian ditujukan untuk mengetahui kompetensi keamanan digital Aliansi Jurnalis Independen (AJI) Indonesia di enam kota, yaitu Yogyakarta, Bandung, Mataram, Ternate, Medan, dan Makassar—dalam mencegah risiko dan menangani persoalan keamanan digital yang menimpa organisasi. Penelitian ini didasarkan pada hasil modifikasi konsep kompetensi keamanan digital organisasi, yang berfokus pada dua dimensi utama, yaitu pencegahan dan penanganan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa (1) Prosedur terstruktur mengenai pencegahan dan penanganan belum dimiliki oleh seluruh AJI Kota; (2) AJI Kota telah menerapkan langkah sederhana yang sesuai dengan jenis ancaman atau serangan digital yang paling sering dialami oleh organisasi, yaitu pengambilalihan akun media sosial dan pengungkapan data yang berhubungan dengan organisasi; (3) Personel AJI Kota menyadari urgensi dari keamanan digital, didukung dengan keterlibatan secara berkala dalam pelatihan dan *training* terkait keamanan digital; (4) AJI Kota mampu mengukur kemampuan mereka secara internal, sehingga mengetahui kondisi yang tepat untuk melibatkan pihak ketiga, seperti AJI Indonesia, SAFEnet, dan lain-lain; (5) AJI Kota menyadari pentingnya keberadaan divisi khusus bagi keamanan digital, serta mempertimbangkan pembentukannya.

Kata kunci: Ancaman dan serangan digital, keamanan digital, kompetensi digital, mekanisme pencegahan, mekanisme penanganan, organisasi jurna

ABSTRACT

The importance of digital security has not yet become a top priority for individuals, organizations, or companies unless they face issues directly. The Indonesian Independent Journalists Alliance (AJI)—as a civil society organization (CSO) representing journalist groups—has now become an attractive target for digital attackers. Threats and digital attacks against CSOs in journalism pose serious risks to the integrity of information, as well as to press freedom and expression. Through a series of focus group discussions (FGDs) conducted with six members of AJI Kota, this research aims to assess the digital security competence of the Indonesian Independent Journalists Alliance (AJI) in six cities: Yogyakarta, Bandung, Mataram, Ternate, Medan, and Makassar—specifically in preventing and handling digital security issues affecting the organization. This study is based on modified concepts of organizational digital security competence, focusing on two main dimensions: prevention and handling. The findings indicate that (1) structured procedures for prevention and response have not been established across all AJI Kota; (2) AJI Kota has implemented simple measures corresponding to the types of threats or digital attacks most frequently experienced by the organization, namely social media account takeovers and the disclosure of data related to the organization; (3) AJI Kota personnel recognize the urgency of digital security, supported by regular participation in training and workshops related to digital security; (4) AJI Kota is capable of internally assessing their abilities, thereby determining the appropriate conditions for involving third parties, such as AJI Indonesia, SAFEnet, and others; and (5) AJI Kota acknowledges the importance of having a dedicated division for digital security and is considering its establishment.

Keywords: Digital threats and attacks, digital security, digital competence, prevention mechanisms, response mechanisms, journalists' organizations.