

## Indonesian Female Peacekeepers in The United Nations Peacekeeping Mission

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Article Info	Abstract
<p><b>Keyword:</b> <i>Female peacekeepers; Gender; United Nations; Peacekeeping, Indonesia.</i></p>	<p><i>Peacekeeping has grown to include a broader humanitarian approach; female personnel have become part of the peacekeeping family. The UN has called for more deployment of female peacekeepers to enhance the overall “holistic” approach to current UN peacekeeping operations. More skilled and trained female peacekeepers can only be an asset to future peacekeeping operations. In October 2000, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace, and Security. The resolution was hailed as a landmark resolution in that for the first time, the Security Council recognized the contribution women make during and post-conflict. Since the adoption of Resolution 1325, attention to gender perspectives within the international peace agenda has firmly been placed within the broader peace and security framework. This article explains the development of Indonesian female peacekeepers contribution in the period of 2009-20016 and argues why Indonesia needs to support and to consider deploying more female peacekeepers in UN peacekeeping operations.</i></p>
<hr/> <p><b>Corresponding Author:</b> lfhutabarat@gmail.com</p>	<p>Pemeliharaan perdamaian telah berkembang untuk mencakup pendekatan kemanusiaan yang lebih luas, personil wanita telah menjadi bagian keluarga penjaga perdamaian. PBB telah meminta pengerahan pasukan penjaga perdamaian perempuan untuk meningkatkan keseluruhan pendekatan “holistik” terhadap operasi penjaga perdamaian PBB saat ini. Pasukan penjaga perdamaian perempuan yang lebih terampil dan terlatih hanya bisa menjadi aset operasi penjaga perdamaian di masa depan. Pada bulan Oktober 2000, Dewan Keamanan PBB mengadopsi</p>

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Resolusi 1325 tentang Perempuan, Perdamaian, dan Keamanan. Resolusi tersebut dipuji sebagai resolusi penting untuk pertama kalinya, Dewan Keamanan mengakui kontribusi perempuan selama dan pasca konflik. Sejak diadopsinya Resolusi 1325, perhatian terhadap perspektif gender dalam agenda perdamaian internasional telah ditetapkan dalam kerangka perdamaian dan keamanan yang lebih luas. Artikel ini menjelaskan perkembangan kontribusi penjaga perdamaian wanita Indonesia pada periode 2009-2016 dan berpendapat mengapa Indonesia perlu mendukung dan mempertimbangkan untuk menggunakan lebih banyak penjaga perdamaian perempuan dalam operasi pemeliharaan perdamaian PBB.

## Introduction

On March 8<sup>th</sup>, 2017 it was commemorated as International Women's Day and this year the United Nations focuses on the theme "Women in the Changing World of Work: Planet 50-50 by 2030."

In this context, it is very interesting to understand further how the role of the role of female peacekeepers in the mission to preserve peace in UN. UN peacekeeping operation has evolved to include a broader humanitarian approach (UN, 2008; 2003), women have improved their role in UN peacekeeping operation. Improving the role of women in UN

peacekeeping activities can be seen briefly in Figure 1.

Women's deployment in all areas (police, military and civilian) has had a positive impact on UN peacekeeping operations, both in terms of supporting women's role in "building peace" and "protecting women's rights."

In all peacekeeping areas, female peacekeepers have proven they can perform the same role, the same standards and under the same difficult conditions, such as their male counterparts. In this context, the UN has an "operational imperative" in recruiting and maintaining the presence of female peacekeepers in

various UN peacekeeping missions to date.

For statistical comparison, in 1993, women constituted 1% of “uniformed personnel.” However, after 10 years later in 2014, of nearly 125,000 UN peacekeepers, women accounted for 3% of military personnel and 10% of police personnel in the UN peacekeeping mission.

The UN has so far encouraged and recommended deployment of female personnel in “uniformed functions”, in view of the responsibility of deploying female personnel in the military and police aspects determined by UN member states. The UN also through the UN Police Division has launched “the Global Effort” to recruit more female police officers into the National Police and UN police operations worldwide.<sup>1</sup>

To fight for “gender parity” among UN staff is also one of the priorities of the UN Secretary-General. In 2012 at UN Headquarters,

there were 48% female staff and 52% male staff, with the highest disparities in mid and senior levels. In UN peacekeeping operations and special political missions, statistics show that only 29% of women are international staff and 17% of national staff.

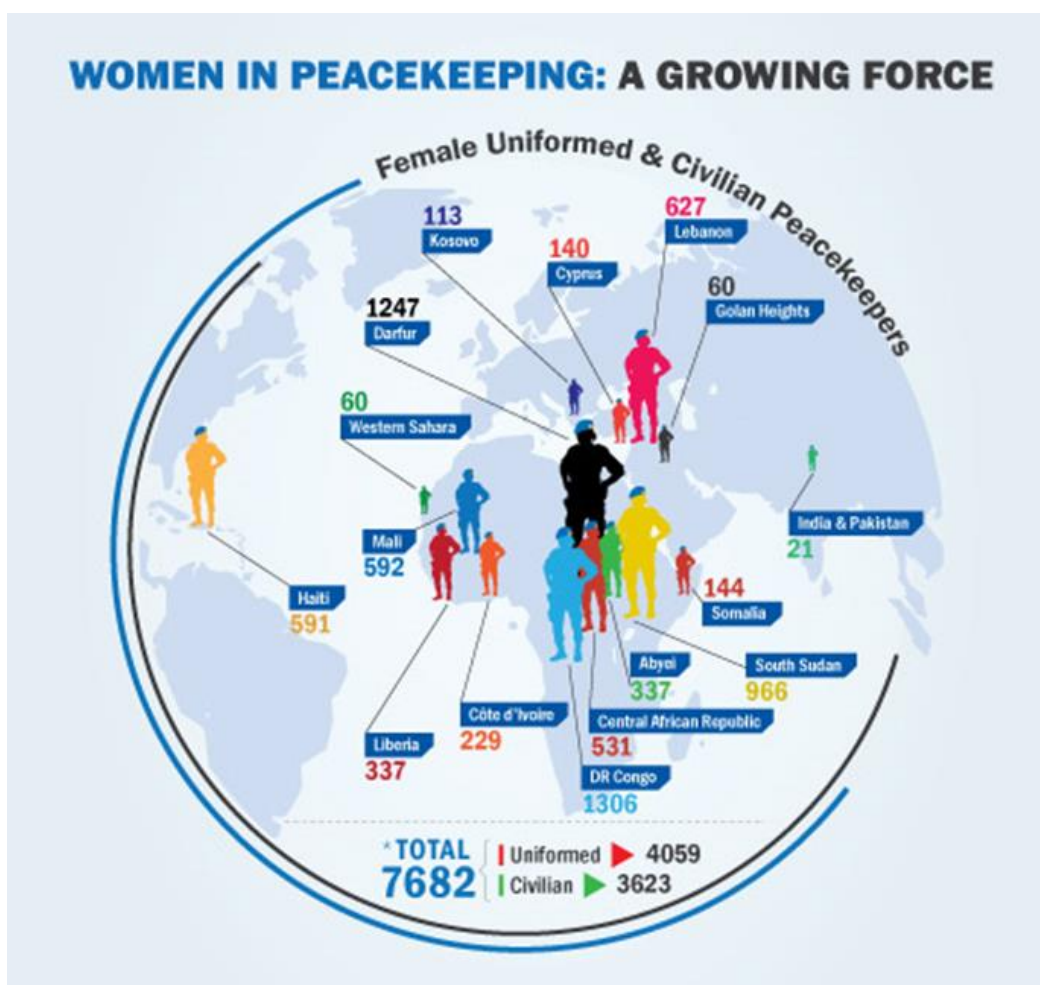
These statistics have generally not changed much in recent years. In 2013, the Department of Field Support, Peacekeeping Operations, and Political Affairs undertook a “Bridging the Civilian Gap in Peace Operation” project to better understand barriers to recruit, retain and encourage female staff in the United Nations preservation mission.

The report has been published and its recommendations developed to be implemented from 2014 to the present. With a civilian field staff representing 53% of all UN Secretariat staff, the increasing number of civilian women in peace operations will help towards increasing the number of female staff assigned to the UN in general.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> “Women in peacekeeping”, <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/issues/women/womeninpk.shtml>, that has been downloaded on 27<sup>th</sup> June 2017.

<sup>2</sup> UN DPKO Policy: “*For its part, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) continues to respond to the call in all Women, Peace and Security mandates to increase the numbers of women in*”



**Figure 1. Female Infographics in UN Peacekeeping Mission (Source: UN, peacekeeping women, downloaded on June 27th, 2017).**

In addition, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) also continues to encourage the increasing number of female personnel in UN peacekeeping missions. However, it ultimately depends on UN state members as contributors to military and police forces to increase the number of

female personnel in peacekeeping military or not.

**Gender and Peacekeeping**

Women and men perceive conflict differently which mean they will also perceive peace differently peace. Understanding and integrating these differences - or better known as gender perspectives - into all aspects

*peacekeeping by advocating for the deployment of more women. However, the ultimate responsibility for getting more*

*women into the military peacekeeping lies with the individual countries that contributing troops and police”.*

of UN peacekeeping operations, is crucial to the success of UN peacekeeping efforts.

The Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) has several attempts to ensure that gender issues are of particular concern. One of the most important is the policy of gender mainstreaming. This will ensure that gender perspectives will be integrated into all elements of UN policy in all sectors (Security Sector Reform, Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration, Police, Military, and Elections) from initial planning to evaluation.

DPKO also analyzes effects of peacekeeping for the lives of men and women in post-conflict situations. In the context of ensuring that gender issues are mainstreamed in UN peacekeeping operations, DPKO has issued a “Policy on Gender Equality in Peacekeeping Operations (UN, 2010).”

The blueprint for gender policy and peacekeeping from the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) is based on Security Council Resolution 1325

(UN, 2009) which is the first UNSC Resolution to discuss the impact of armed conflict on women. The resolution emphasizes the importance of “women's equal and full participation” as an active agent in conflict prevention and resolution, peace-building and peacekeeping. The resolution calls on State Members to ensure equal participation for women and full involvement in all efforts to maintain and promote peace and security, and urge all actors to increase women's participation and integrate gender perspectives in all areas of peacebuilding.

As a follow up to UNSC 1325 Resolution, the UN Security Council also adopted Resolution 1889 (UN, 2009) which calls for further strengthening of women's participation in the peace process and the development of indicators to measure the progress of Resolution 1325.

Understanding the impact of sexual violence in the conflict on maintaining peace and security, the UN Security Council also adopted Resolution 1820 ((UN, 2009) which explicitly connects sexual violence as

a “tactic of war” with the issue of “women peace and security.” The UN Security Council resolution 1820 reinforces Resolution 1325 and states that sexual violence in conflict is a war crime and requests that groups facing armed conflict immediately take appropriate steps to protect the civilian population from sexual violence, including training troops and enforcing discipline efforts.

Furthermore, in Resolution 1888 (UN, 2009), as a follow-up to Resolution 1820, mandated that peacekeeping missions protect women and children from sexual violence during armed conflict, and asked the Secretary-General to appoint a special representative on sexual violence during the armed conflict the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict). This 1960 resolution has been adopted and will be the basis of the agenda for “women, peace and security agenda on sexual violence.” Figure 2 shows how some roles of UN female peacekeepers in UN peacekeeping missions.

The Peacekeeping Mission undergoes an evolution that includes

a broader humanitarian approach, increasing female personnel being part of the peacekeeping mission family. The United Nations has called for more female peacekeepers deployment to strengthen the overall “holistic” approach to current UN peacekeeping operations. Many things must be fulfilled in integrating more female peacekeepers into UN missions. More trained female peacekeepers will become assets for the future of peacekeeping operations.

### **Significance of UN Female Peacekeepers**

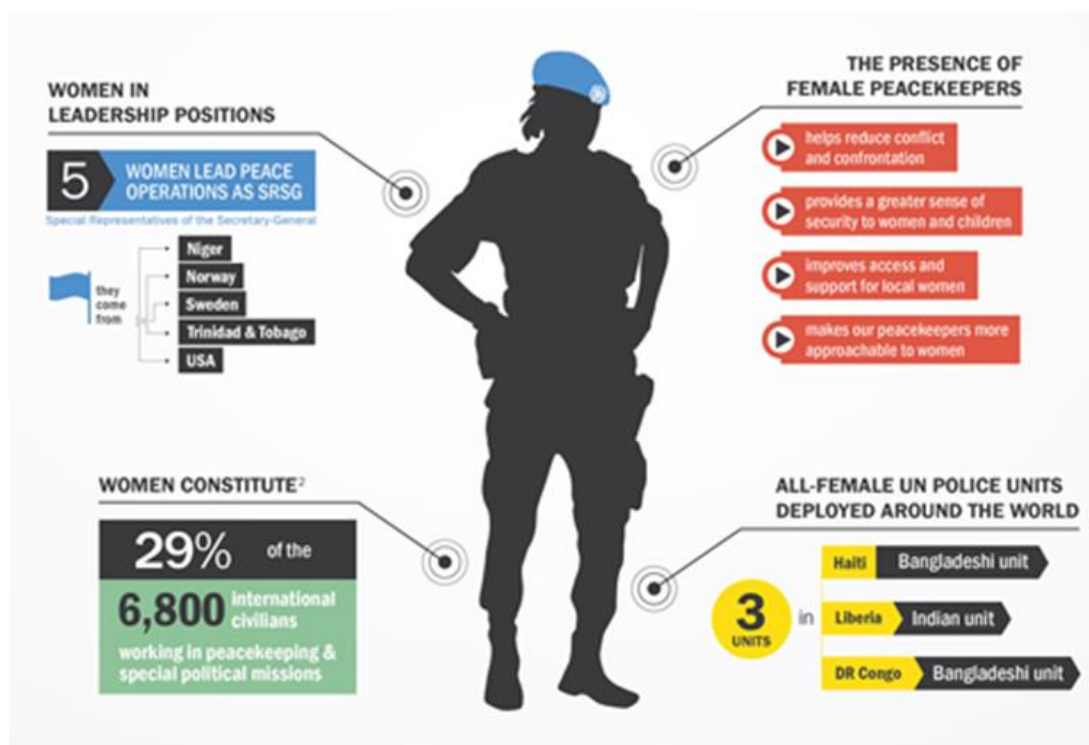
Female peacekeepers act as role models in the local environment, inspiring women and girls in a male-dominated society to encourage their rights and participation in the peace process. Increased recruitment of women as UN peacekeepers in various UN peacekeeping missions is important for:

- a. Empower women in the host community;
- b. Addressing the special needs of female ex-combatants during the demobilization and reintegration process into civilian life;

- c. Assist peacekeeping forces be reachable to women in the community;
- d. Conducting interviews to survivors of gender-based violence;
- e. Mentoring female cadets at military and police academies;
- f. Interacting with women in communities where women are prohibited from communicating with men.

In addition to the various things above, the presence of female peacekeepers can also: Help reduce conflict and confrontation;

- a. Improve access and support for local women;
- b. Become role models for women in society;
- c. Provides greater security for the locals, including women and children;
- d. Extend expertise in a peacekeeping mission.



**Figure 2. UN Female Peacekeepers on a Mission to Preserve Peace in UN**

Why does UN need more UN female peacekeepers? The historic event in UN peacekeeping took place on 12 May 2014, when

Major General Kristin Lund of Norway as the first woman was appointed UN Force Commander in a United Nations peacekeeping

operation - UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (Ivanovic, 2017) Maj. Gen. Lund has an achievement in 34 years of his military career at national and international levels. In 1991, served in Operation Desert Storm to Saudi Arabia, and later in Afghanistan at the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's International Security Assistance Force Headquarters.

In 2009, promoted as Major General and Chief of Staff of the Norwegian Home Guard - the first female officer was promoted to the position. His experience at the United Nations included serving at UN Interim Force in Lebanon and UN Protection Force in the Former Yugoslavia.

The appointment of Major General Lund was the first recognition of the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 of 2000 (Landmark resolution on Women, Peace and Security – UN, 2017) on “women, peace and security.”

The resolution is a shift in UN policy to engage more women in UN peacekeeping operations in the world. It also shows affirmation of

women's role in conflict prevention and resolution, negotiation, peacekeeping, humanitarian response and post-conflict reconstruction. Furthermore, it also requires the integration of gender perspectives in these areas, including peacekeeping operations.

According to Herve Ladsous, former Head of UN Peacekeeping: “Women can and must play a leading role in political participation, conflict resolution and the transition from conflict to peace (UN, 2012).”

The role of women in UN peacekeeping operations is not only in the police, military and civilian aspects, but women also play a greater role operation is not only in the police, military, and civilian aspects, but women in UN peacekeeping operations than in the past.

However, in the aspect of gender equality in peacekeeping missions, there are still several things, namely:

- a. Lack of understanding among UN member states on Resolution 1325 and UN policy on gender



equality in UN peacekeeping operations;

- b. Data gaps and analysis of women's participation in national security institutions globally, especially in UN peacekeeping; and
- c. There are still social norms and can lead to gender inequality within the security sector.

The debate on female soldiers is often more in their role in “combat” than it is focused on how to well use the power of female officers in peacekeeping operations. There is a special role corresponding to “female officers” versus “male counterparts.”

Even Major General Lund states that “one of the important advantages of female peacekeepers is that in its assignment in Afghanistan, it can access 100% of the population, not just 50%.” Access to local residence is very important and relevant in the context of conflict where UN peacekeepers are assigned.

The need to establish communication with residents is vital - not only for intelligence gathering, but also for the implementation of

early warning systems, conduct capacity building and build trusts.

However, since women and children are the main victims of violence in conflict, particularly sexual violence, it is often difficult for the male soldiers to overcome the “social and cultural boundaries” necessary to build the “trust.”

This causes “female peacekeepers” to fill gaps by providing women and children with greater security, but can also strengthen their “trust” in the process of collecting valuable information for mission.

Studies conducted by the United Nations in support of Resolution 1325, from experience in Cambodia, Kosovo, Afghanistan, Liberia and DRC, show that “female soldiers” do not experience the same cultural restrictions as “male counterparts”, and can obtain information from women and children. The ability to gain the trust of the local population should be considered as a vital component of any peacekeeping operation.

### **Indonesia and UN Female Peacekeepers**

Neack (1995) identifies two different perspectives explaining why the state participates in UN peacekeeping. On the one hand, the “idealist” perspective assumes that “states will participate in UN peacekeeping out of an obligation to protect international peace and preserve international norms and values.”

Achieving such norms and values will cause the state to participate in peacekeeping. On the other hand, the “realist” explanation states that “states do whatever they can, given their power resources, to protect and preserve their national interests (Neack, 1995).”

Based on this explanation, participation in peacekeeping is understood primarily as an instrument to achieve its national interest. Furthermore, Catherine Gegout also asserted that in a realist perspective, “national interests are not only defined in terms of” hard “military-security issues, but also in terms of economic interests and even states’ prestige. Hence, realists simply “expect government-defined national interest to take precedence over

altruistic humanitarianism (Gegout, 2009).”

Some analysis based themselves on realist interpretations to explain the involvement of countries like India, China, and European countries in peace operations.

Differences in foreign policy objectives are usually also related to participation. In military perspective, these goals are often associated, among others, with “guaranteeing states’ own security, testing operational aspects of military doctrines and strategies, forming and instructing national contingents, and guaranteeing their state of preparedness at comparatively low cost (Genugten, et al., 2006).”

While with a political perspective, involvement in peace operations is usually associated with “increasing states’ international profile, acquiring prestige, interests in their perspective areas of influence or interest, creating or strengthening a status of leadership, fostering opportunities for integration in to the international community, and creating opportunities for

regional/international cooperation - including military aspects (Gill & Hung, 2009; Sorenson & Wood, 2005; Kabilan, 2001; Bullion, 1997; Gegout, 2009.).”

Whether explicit or not, Indonesia's foreign policy also adopts a realist perspective to explain Indonesia's participation in UN peacekeeping. The Government of Indonesia adopts participation in peace operations as part of its integration strategy to the international system (Hutabarat, 2014).

All situations where Indonesian military participation in UN peacekeeping is mentioned occurs in context “the effectiveness of the use of military expression as an instrument of Indonesian foreign policy.”

Thus, it reflects the realist interpretation that “peacekeeping operations should be regarded as an operational category of great utility for Indonesian foreign policy (Hutabarat, 2008).”

Indonesia's participation in many UN peacekeeping missions is also supported by the same realist

perspective that it will be associated with “the quest for a non permanent seat at the UN Security Council/ UNSC (2019-2020).” Another view is the use of peacekeeping with military force for Indonesian foreign policy, where participation in peace operations will increase “international bargaining power of Indonesia”, which contributes to the rise of “soft power” and can be used as a basis for increasing resources devoted to the defense sector.

The existence and participation of the Garuda Indonesia Contingent in 60 years of UN peace mission indicates that the policy is also part of the constitutional mandate and diplomacy in that field will continue (Hutabarat, 2015).

The preparation of the roadmap to Vision 4,000 Peacekeepers will be a strategic reference for relevant ministries / agencies to support the realization of the vision. This is also clear in Presidential Regulation no. 86 of 2015.

Since Indonesia sent the Garuda XXIII-A/UNIFIL Contingent to Lebanon in 2006, Indonesia has

been included in the top 20 contributor countries of the UN Force with a total of 1,069 personnel by the end of December 2007 from 121 contributing countries. Indonesia has also succeeded in placing Maj. Gen. Imam Edy Mulyono, as the Force Commander of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO).

In addition, Lt. Gen. (ret) Rais Abin, also served as Commander of the UN Peacekeeping Force in the Middle East, the Commander of United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) II in 1976-1979.

The United Nations Security Council appointed him as UNF II Commander in 1976 to lead a combined force of 4,031 personnel from Australia, Austria, Canada, Finland, Ghana, Indonesia, Ireland, Nepal, Panama, Peru, Poland, Senegal and Sweden. The UN troops succeeded in securing the road to the peace talks between Egypt and warring Israel. Currently, Indonesia's participation in UN peacekeeping operation has entered a new phase.

*Firstly*, for the first time in the history of peacekeeping

operations, Indonesia contributed vessels as part of the UNIFIL Maritime Task Force (MTF). *Secondly*, for the first time Indonesia participated in UN peace mission in America, namely UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH).

Previously, Asia and Africa, Europe, became the traditional deployment area of the Garuda Contingent. Currently, with the military and police contributions in MINUSTAH, the world becomes an area of Garuda Contingent deployment. Peacekeeping operations will continue to be an important instrument for Indonesia's free and active foreign policy.

Indonesia actively contributes to the development of strategic concept of UN peacekeeping mission deployment. Indonesia has always encouraged the enhancement of civilian roles (*White Helmets*) to support development and rehabilitation programs in post-conflict areas.

Indonesia will seek to become a hub of a network of peacekeeping centers in the region. Indonesia holds peacekeepers in the

UN mission to fulfill its commitment to maintain world peace. Indonesia's commitment to the establishment of the International Peace and Security Center (IPSC) in Sentul, to shipments of ships and UNIFIL helicopters in Lebanon and Darfur in Sudan, is an effort to optimize Indonesia's role in UN peacekeeping.

Indonesia remains committed to continue its efforts to increase its contribution and to Vision 4,000 Peacekeepers Indonesia until 2019 to become the top ten largest contributor countries of the UN troops.<sup>3</sup>

So far Indonesia is also committed to send UN female peacekeepers in various UN missions as shown in the graph below. 2016 is the peak of Indonesia's largest women's personnel delivery since 2009-2016, where many female personnel are sent on UNIFIL mission in Lebanon until December 2016.

In the Press Release of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the

Republic of Indonesia in 2017 commitment to the delivery of female personnel in the UN Peacekeeping Mission for the year 2017 has also been reaffirmed.

Indonesia as part of the international community and members of the United Nations is committed to the goals and principles of the UN Charter, especially in safeguarding world peace and security.

Indonesia's participation in the UN peacekeeping operation is based on the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution, the Law on Foreign Relations no. 37 of 1999, Law no. 34 of 2004 on the Indonesian Armed Forces, Law no. 2 of 2002 on the Police of the Republic of Indonesia, and Law no. 3 of 2002 on State Defense, and UN Charter.

The history of Indonesian peacekeeping forces/Garuda troops (Garuda/Konga contingent) begins with the delivery of its first mission

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<sup>3</sup> Press Release in 2015, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia Retno L.P. Marsudi, January 2015. Meanwhile, in the Press Release of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia in 2017, there are efforts to achieve Vision

of 4,000 Peacekeepers in 2019, including through the deployment of a 800-member of combined battalion; 100 Individual Police Officers (IPOs) including 40 Police.

(Garuda I) in 1957 to Egypt (UNEF) in the Middle East.

The Garuda contingent under the banner of the UN, known as “Blue Helmet/*Blue Beret*” worldwide, also marks 60 years of Indonesia's contribution to UN peacekeeping since 1957.

Indonesia's participation in UN PKO missions has earned high praise from many countries for their professionalism and contribution to UN missions. The UN peacekeeping missions are now one of the main instruments of Indonesia's free and active foreign policy.

Increasing Indonesia's contribution to UN PKO not only in terms of number of personnel, but also in “performance unit.” Indonesia has sent its ships, namely KRI Diponegoro since 2009 to join the Maritime Task Force (MTF) of the UNIFIL in Lebanon.

Several high ranking officials in UNIFIL have also been entrusted to Indonesia, namely the Chief of Staff of the Maritime Task Force (MTF) and Deputy Commander Sector Eastdi UNIFIL.

In addition, Indonesia also participates in UN PKO in the United States, namely UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), which shows Indonesia's active role in its foreign policy. Previously, Asia, Africa, and Europe, has become a traditional deployment area of the Garuda Contingent. Currently, the contribution of Indonesian military and police personnel to MINUSTAH has made the world an area of Garuda Contingent deployment.

Establishment of Coordination Team for Peace Preservation Mission (*Tim Koordinasi Misi Pemeliharaan Perdamaian/ TKMPP*) dated on December 15th, 2011 (Presidential Decree No. 85 Year 2011), also demonstrates the vision of Indonesia to develop its roles and participation significantly in peacekeeping operations particularly in strengthening the role of the three components of PKO, namely military, police and civilian forces.

For the military role, the leading sector for its development is the TNI Headquarters with the PMPP, and the police component is carried out by the Police Headquarters. As for

the involvement of civilian experts - currently being prepared by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs - which is in line with UN missions, with multidimensional peacekeeping operations and rapid deployment of standards and on-call civilian experts becoming more significant.

### **Evaluation of the Deployment of Indonesian Female Peacekeepers in UN Peacekeeping Mission**

The Indonesian Defense White Paper 2015 is still the policy framework for the Ministry of Defense in Indonesia's defense policy, where there is one of the strategic interests of defense, including regional stability and world peace (Ministry of Defence, 2016).

Defense cooperation also includes TNI duties in peacekeeping operations. The structure of the Defense White Paper refers to the Constitution and Law no. 34 of 2004 on the TNI and Law no. 3 of 2002 on State Defense.

The Defense White Paper in Chapter 6 mentions in relation to international cooperation in defense, the TNI will fulfill its responsibility to

participate in international peacekeeping missions.

The deployment of TNI personnel from year to year is expected to increase to 4,000 by 2019. Until now, TNI personnel who are members of the peace mission consist of several kinds of assignments, namely military forces, military observers, and military staff. Indonesia also sent several TNI Alutsista such as warships (KRI) incorporated in Maritime Task Force (MTF) UNIFIL Lebanon mission and delivery of MI-17 helicopters that served in the mission MINUSMA Mali.

The deployment of Indonesian female peacekeepers in the UN peacekeeping mission is a necessity in the future. This is not only due to gender mainstreaming policy by the UN, but it will also show the role of Indonesian women models as UN peacekeepers in the area of UN peacekeeping mission deployment.

For example, in terms of the contribution of Indonesian women personnel to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), it has greatly assisted the interaction

with women and children in a predominantly Shiite-dominated society in South Lebanon, women are prohibited from communicating with men.

In addition, Indonesia's contribution also helps the Indonesian Mechanical Battalion (Indobatt) in reaching women and children more widely in the community, both in various medical services and other CIMIC activities.

The challenges ahead are not only how to improve the GOI policy in increasing the contribution of Indonesian female peacekeepers and providing more specific skills in support of the increasingly multidimensional UN peacekeeping mission. In addition, in the future, it is also necessary to consider more integrity of gender perspective in TNI doctrine in the context of deploying UN peacekeeping mission.

This policy is expected not only to be contained in the Indonesian Defense White Paper in the future, but also the GOI's policy of engaging more Indonesian women in UN peacekeeping operations. This is not only in the aspect of police, military

and civilian personnel, which is in line with the principle of gender equality in Resolution 1325.

There are several opportunities that support Indonesia's participation in UN peacekeeping missions, such as:

- a. Indonesia's active role and leadership in several international fora and important issues;
- b. Indonesia's position on 20 troops contributing countries in UN PKO;
- c. Increased acceptance of other countries in UN peacekeeping troops Indonesia;
- d. Indonesia's experience in UN peacekeeping missions;
- e. The establishment of the International Peace and Security Center as a “network hub” for other UN peacekeeping centers in the region;
- f. Capability of Indonesia in providing “enablers and multipliers” in UN peacekeeping missions by contributing more transport helicopters, naval ship in maritime task force, and engineering units;
- g. More contributions to Indonesian female peacekeepers, especially



female police in UN PKO; and national defense industry capabilities such as PT. Pindad (LLC/*Persero*) in manufacturing Armored Personnel Carrier (Anoa 6x6 APC) which can be used by UN mechanized infantry battalion in UN peacekeeping mission as part of developing national strategic industry<sup>4</sup>.

In this regard, there are also challenges regarding the effort of deploying UN female peacekeepers in the UN peacekeeping mission, among others:

- a. The lack of attention to the deployment of Indonesian UN female peacekeepers specifically in the Defense White Paper as well as the existence of the White Paper on Participation in International Peacekeeping Missions specifically ; and
- b. Limited support for deploying women peacekeepers in UN PKO missions, including not yet a particular concern in the Road Map of Vision 4,000

Peacekeepers 2015-2019 (Minister of Foreign Affairs Regulation No. 5 Year 2015).

## Conclusion

Indonesia's commitment to participate in the implementation of world order based on independence, eternal peace and social justice in accordance with paragraph IV the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution is always manifested through the participation and active contribution of Indonesia in the UN Peacekeeping Mission (UN PKO).

Indonesia President "Joko Widodo" has also set up an action agenda to enhance Indonesia's global role, including through active role in conflict resolution, peacekeeping and peacebuilding.

In the last decade, Indonesia's participation in UN peacekeeping has been increasing. Based on realist understanding, participation in peace operations can fulfill the national interest. Indonesia also "bid for a non permanent seat on

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<sup>4</sup> Indonesia's participation in the UN Peacekeeping Mission can also be used to encourage the development of a national strategic industry in the field of defense. One of the Indonesian products used in

peacekeeping missions is military armored vehicles (ANOA) manufactured by PT. Pindad (*Persero*). These types of vehicles can be viewed on the website PT. Pindad (*Persero*).

UN Security Council/UNSC (2019-2020).”

Based on these matters and considering Indonesia's current status as “emerging power/economies”, maintaining a consistent position in international security can positively impact “Indonesia's” emergence.“

Various efforts have been made by the Government of Indonesia starting from the establishment of PMPP, the commitment of the President of Indonesia to increase the number of Indonesian personnel in UN PKO, the establishment of International Peacekeeping Center in Sentul, Bogor, to ship shipping and UNIFIL helicopter chairs in Lebanon and Darfur in Sudan. These matters are the optimization of Indonesia's role in UN PKO (Capie, 2016).

With a large military commitment in peacekeeping missions, the Government of Indonesia also needs to review the Defense White Paper Indonesia by considering the role of Indonesian UN female peacekeepers in the future.

The United Nations has called for more deployment of UN female peacekeepers to strengthen the overall

holistic approach to current UN peacekeeping operations. More integrated efforts are required to involve more female peacekeepers into UN missions. UN Female trained peacekeepers will be an asset to the future of UN peacekeeping operations. At least with the appointment of women who first became UN Force Commander in 2014, a new generation of UN women peacekeepers will be inspired in the face of increasingly challenging responsibilities in the role of UN peacekeeping in the world, including Indonesia.

It will be a historic trip for Indonesia for the next decades. The Government of Indonesia would need to establish a national policy promoting Indonesia's national interests in the UN peacekeeping mission as part of Indonesia's foreign policy instruments.

A successful strategy is a long-term process that requires a strategic and holistic approach, including the effort to include Indonesian UN female peacekeepers. This is also in line with the UN's mainstreaming gender policy in UN peacekeeping missions.

Being the top 10 contributor of the UN Peacekeeping Force will be a historic trip for Indonesia for the next decades. “The Peacekeeping Forces are recruited from among the young people of many nations, who, in keeping with their ideals, voluntarily take on a demanding and hazardous service in the cause of peace (Moon, 2014).”

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