

Women, Peace, and Conflict; Increasing The Capability and Number of Indonesian Women Peacekeepers in the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)*

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Abstract

This article analyses increasing the capability and number of Indonesian women's participation in the UNIFIL (United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon) and the approaches and strategies women peacekeepers used while on duty at UNIFIL. Based on Presidential Regulation No. 18/2014 concerning the protection and empowerment of women and children in social conflicts, in contrast to the fact that women's involvement in carrying out UNIFIL's peacekeeping mission is still weak, even though women have great potential in soft power. Women have different approaches to seeking peace between the two parties involved in the conflict or keeping the peace from disappearing. This research is qualitative with a statutory approach, peacebuilding, conflict resolution, international law, and politics—data collection techniques through interviews and literature studies. These study findings are evidence of Indonesia's success in world peace missions. Women peacekeepers in the Indonesian National Armed Forces have a role that cannot be replaced by other elements, considering the conflict field prioritizes the unique skills of the Women's Indonesian National Armed Forces and Women's Police. Apart from that, the unique socio-religious-cultural characteristics in the South Lebanese Region have a reasonably complex composition, including interfaith and intra-faith sensitivity, Sunni-Shi'a dimensions, and the Druze sect. The readiness of Indonesian women peacekeepers is in good condition and continues to increase the skill and strategy to keep peace worldwide. The potential of Indonesian women peacekeepers is an integral part of the Indonesian National Armed Force's mission. Namely, the ability for territorial development is a distinctive characteristic of the Indonesian National Armed Forces as a national army born in conditions of struggle. Its operational capabilities are closely related to raising support from the community in its area of operation.

Keywords: Indonesian Women Peacekeepers; UNIFIL; Conflict

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Perempuan, Perdamaian dan Konflik; Meningkatkan Kapabilitas dan Jumlah Penjaga Perdamaian Perempuan dalam The United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)

Abstrak

Artikel ini menganalisa peningkatan kapabilitas dan jumlah partisipasi perempuan Indonesia dalam misi pemeliharaan perdamaian PBB UNIFIL, pendekatan dan strategi yang digunakan *women peacekeepers* selama bertugas di UNIFIL. Berdasarkan Peraturan Presiden (Perpres) No. 18/2014 tentang perlindungan dan pemberdayaan perempuan dan anak dalam konflik sosial, berbanding terbalik dengan fakta yang terjadi justru keterlibatan perempuan dalam menjalankan misi perdamaian UNIFIL masih lemah, padahal perempuan memiliki potensi besar dalam *soft power*. Perempuan memiliki pendekatan yang berbeda dalam mengupayakan perdamaian kedua belah pihak yang sedang terlibat konflik atau sebatas menjaga agar perdamaian tidak sirna. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif dengan pendekatan perundang-undangan, *peace building*, *resolusi konflik*, hukum internasional, politik. Teknik pengumpulan data melalui wawancara dan studi literatur. Temuan penelitian ini yaitu bukti keberhasilan kiprah Indonesia dalam misi perdamaian dunia, *women peacekeeper* dalam Pasukan MPP TNI memiliki peran yang tidak dapat digantikan oleh unsur selain Korps Wanita TNI dan Polisi Wanita Polri, mengingat medan konflik yang mengutamakan skill khusus dari Wan TNI dan Polwan Polri, selain itu keunikan karakteristik sosio-religio-kultural di wilayah Lebanon Selatan yang memiliki komposisi cukup kompleks, termasuk sensitifitas antar-keyakinan dan intra-keyakinan, dimensi Sunni-Sy'ah dan sekte Druze. Kesiapan *women peacekeepers* Indonesia berada pada kondisi yang baik dan terus mengalami peningkatan. Hal ini disebabkan oleh fakta bahwa potensi *women peacekeepers* Indonesia merupakan bagian integral dari keunikan TNI, yakni kemampuan dalam pembinaan teritorial merupakan karakteristik khas TNI sebagai tentara nasional yang lahir dalam kondisi perjuangan, dan kemampuan operasionalnya sangat terkait dengan penggalangan dukungan dari masyarakat di daerah operasinya.

Kata Kunci: Perempuan Indonesia Penjaga Perdamaian; UNIFIL; Conflict

Женщины, мир и конфликты; Увеличение потенциала и количества индонезийских женщин-миротворцев во Временных силах Организации Объединенных Наций в Ливане (ВСООНЛ)

Абстрактный

В этой статье анализируется увеличение возможностей и количества индонезийских женщин, участвующих в ВСООНЛ (Временные силы Организации Объединенных Наций в Ливане), а также подходы и стратегии, которые женщины-миротворцы использовали во время службы в ВСООНЛ. На основании Постановления Президента № 18/2014 о защите и расширении прав и возможностей женщин и детей в социальных конфликтах, в отличие от того факта, что участие женщин в выполнении миротворческой миссии ВСООНЛ все еще слабое, хотя женщины обладают большим потенциалом в области мягкой силы. Женщины имеют разные подходы к поиску мира между двумя сторонами, участвующими в конфликте, или к предотвращению исчезновения мира. Это исследование является качественным и основано на законодательном подходе, миростроительстве, разрешении конфликтов, международном праве и политике — методах сбора данных посредством интервью и изучения литературы. Эти результаты исследования являются свидетельством успеха Индонезии в мировых миротворческих миссиях. Женщины-миротворцы в Национальных вооруженных силах Индонезии играют роль, которую нельзя заменить другими элементами, учитывая, что на поле конфликта приоритет отдается уникальным навыкам Женских национальных вооруженных сил Индонезии и Женской полиции. Помимо этого, уникальные социально-религиозно-культурные характеристики региона Южного Ливана имеют достаточно сложный состав, включая межконфессиональную и внутриконфессиональную чувствительность, суннитско-шиитские аспекты и секту друзов. Готовность индонезийских женщин-миротворцев находится в хорошем состоянии и продолжает повышать их навыки и стратегию по поддержанию мира во всем мире. Потенциал индонезийских женщин-миротворцев является неотъемлемой частью миссии Национальных вооруженных сил Индонезии. А именно, способность к территориальному развитию является отличительной характеристикой Национальных вооруженных сил Индонезии как национальной армии, рожденной в условиях борьбы. Его оперативные возможности тесно связаны с получением поддержки со стороны сообщества в районе его деятельности.

Ключевые слова: индонезийские женщины-миротворцы; ВСООНЛ; Конфликт

A. INTRODUCTION

Women's involvement in world peace missions is under-recognized. They have great potential to resolve conflicts through informal channels outside the negotiating table or soft power issues. This issue became the main focus of the discussion on Women at the Indonesian Peace Table with the theme of increasing women's participation in conflict resolution organized by the Center for Humanitarian Dialogue (HDC) and the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) on March 24, 2010, in Jakarta. (Kompas.com, 2010).

Suppose women are involved from the beginning of the negotiation process. In that case, the role of women will be more significant after the conflict so that they can rebuild a post-conflict society. However, it is unfortunate that the position of women as peacekeepers in conflict areas has not been optimal. Not a few people who underestimate women can take part in peacekeeping missions to end conflicts. Women have different approaches to seeking peace between the two parties involved in the conflict or only to keep the peace from vanishing. Women play an essential role in upholding world peace and security because identical women have advantages that men do not have, namely the maternal instinct, which can naturally create peace based on the harmony of love and affection (Voaindonesia.com, 2019). The statement was made by Indonesian Foreign Minister Retno at the "Regional Training on Women, Peace, and Security in Jakarta on April 8, 2019.

The Indonesian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Retno Marsudi, revealed that women still lacked involvement in peace and security. Based on the 2018 UN data shows that only about 8% of women are negotiators and only 2 % are mediators at the United Nations, even though women have diplomatic abilities that are not inferior to men. The Indonesian government initiated training for female diplomats from the ASEAN region and Papua New Guinea who can develop women's capacity as agents of world peace, including preventing conflicts.

Female Blue Helmets is a term for peacekeepers who significantly maintain world peace and promote human rights. The participation of Indonesian women in the peace process is certainly very calculated. The UN first launched the UN peacekeeping mission in 1956 to resolve the Suez Canal crisis. Another mission during the Cold War era was when competition between countries paralyzed the UN Security Council. However, at that time, women were not involved in the mission. The mission's primary focus is to maintain the ceasefire and security stability.

The involvement of female personnel began in 1993, which only amounted to about one per cent. Over time, there was an increase in female personnel after it was proven that men and women had the same significant role; even the role of women was much more effective than men when handling conflicts in conflict areas. Indonesian women also play a role as peacekeepers under the auspices of the United Nations. They come from TNI women, better known as Wan TNI, who represent Indonesia as a UN peacekeeping force. Then the Police, namely Policewomen (Polwan), joined the Garuda Contingent on the UNIFIL mission in Lebanon. The peacekeepers are scattered in quiet UN peacekeeping missions such as Lebanon and Haiti and conflict-prone areas such as Sudan and South Sudan. Based on UN data, in May 2018, there were 1,290 TNI personnel, and 48 were women ranging from officers to non-commissioned officers. (kumparan.com, 2018) In 2019, 4.7 per cent of military personnel and 10.8 per cent of female police personnel joined as UN peacekeepers. (voaindonesia.com, 2020).

The UN Security Council, in an open debate at the UN headquarters in New York, carried the theme, namely improving the safety and performance of the UN Peacekeeping Mission. Indonesia's position as a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council considers that the UN peacekeeping mission is one of the most effective instruments and has strong legitimacy in maintaining international peace and security. There are four points to realize an effective MPP: paying attention to the specific needs of the mission (mission-specific approach); ability to interact with local communities (community engagement); promoting the role of women, and strengthening training through global partnerships. (Kemenlu.id, 2019)

One of the essential points in the UN Peacekeeping Mission (*Misi Perdamaian PBB*) is promoting women's role; women have a strategic role in conflict prevention, conflict management, and post-conflict development. Since 1957 Indonesia has sent peacekeepers. Indonesia currently occupies the eighth position out of the 124 largest personnel-contributing countries with 3,080 personnel, including 106 female peacekeepers assigned to eight UN peacekeeping missions. The conflicts that occurred gave rise to alarming numbers of violence, namely gender-based violence (GBV) and conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV).

When conflicts occur, women and children are always the victims. Women who are family members of combatants are often the targets of violence and harassment in their communities. Even sadly, women's position is relatively weak in conflict situations; they are often forced to give sexual rewards and

bribes to get the humanitarian aid quota. Therefore, female peacekeepers have a crucial role in resolving issues regarding GBV and CRSV that are rife in conflict areas. Indonesia believes that the existence of women as peacekeepers has a significant role in the success of a mission because women play a role in social construction in society as well as psycho-social aspects that make women have "privileges" in humanitarian missions.

Literature Review

Santiela Ocktaviana, in her research ([2014: 383](#)), explains the role of women in conflict areas such as Aceh and NTB. Where have the girls been six only considered as victims of conflict? However, the informal efforts that women make can contribute positively to peace. The role can be as a survivor and an initiator of peace. The research of Ika Rizki Yustisia ([2016: 1](#)) explained that the involvement of women in the peace movement receives less attention from the local community and globally, even though women have a unique potential to contribute to peace. This potential can be seen through a feminist approach without violence. The research of Ika Rizki Yustisia explained that the involvement of women in the peace movement receives less attention from the local community and globally, even though women have a unique potential to contribute to peace.

According to Satwika Paramasatya, in *The Role of Guardians, Women's Peace in the Peace-building Process: A Case Study of Monusco's Peace Operations* stated that the Peacekeeping Operation (PKO) is an instrument used by the United Nations to help countries, there is a conflict in it. After peace is achieved, peace operations are expected to remain involved in peace-building so that conflicts do not recur. At first, the role of men is still very dominant in every peace operation. Even so, now, the role of women in peace operations is increasing, as can be seen from the increase in women in peace operations.

Based on research by Nurul Istiana and Akbar Kurnia Putra ([2020: 189](#)), females are essential in peace missions in conflict areas. Positioning women as peacekeepers has a noble mission to complete peaceful conflict. The tasks carried out by UN peacekeepers are to restore the confidence of conflict-ridden people. The placement of women in the police, military, and civilians has a positive impact in supporting the role of women as agents of peace and protecting women's rights.

The difference between this study and previous research is analyzing the role of women as agents of peace is crucial. However, in reality, the level of

involvement of women in the peace process is still minimal. Based on data from UN Women, 1990-2017, there were 1,187 peace agreements; 2% female mediators, 5% female negotiators, and 5% female witnesses and signing peace agreements. In March 2019, 3,472 female military personnel and 1,432 female police personnel out of 89,681 peacekeeping personnel or 5.46%. Indonesia hopes this number will continue to increase; Indonesia even targets sending all women contingents, such as India, on a peace mission in Liberia in 2007. ([Kemlu.go.id, 2019](#))

B. METHODS

This study uses the concept of potential, an ability, strength, or power that can be further developed into a larger form. Ability or a person's strengths that have yet to be developed optimally. Every human has different potential. Nevertheless, the potential will only be meaningful if developed adequately and appropriately. So it is necessary to investigate the extent to which the potential Indonesian women as mediators and negotiators in conflict areas.

According to Fisher ([Elly & Usman, 2011, p. 372](#)), attitudes, behaviours, and situations conflict is divided into four types: 1). No conflict; 2). Latent Conflict; 3). open conflict; 4). Conflict on the surface. As for the theory of Peace, which is the basis of the research is what Johan Galtung put forward, namely Peace or "peacebuilding" in an article entitled "Three Approaches to Peace: Peacekeeping, Peacemaking, and Peacebuilding", which essentially explains Peace must be able to eliminate every root conflict issues and need support to manage the Peace, so that persist. Lederach argues that "peacebuilding" is a comprehensive concept approach that includes, creates, and maintains a series of processes, approaches used, and steps to resolve the conflict into sustainable, peaceful Peace. Peace is not only in the form of a reconstruction effort but is a dynamic social construct. Lederach also emphasizes a holistic approach that can control the situation change from conflict to Peace and values from negative turn to positive.

This qualitative research uses the approach to legislation (Statutory Approach), peacebuilding and conflict resolution, international law, international relations, politics, and psychology. Data, The primer for this research is the Decree of the President of the Republic of Indonesia Number 15 Years 2006 Concerning the Garuda Contingent on Peace Mission in Lebanon, Regulations Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2017 concerning Changes On the Regulation of the Minister of Foreign Affairs Number 05 of 2015 concerning the Vision Mesh Map 4000 Peacekeeping

personnel 2015-2019 (Roadmap Vision 4,000 Peacekeepers 2015-2019), U.N. Security Council Resolution Document, i.e. Resolution 1325 of 2000, Resolution 2538 of 2020 and Presidential Instruction No. 9 years 2000 on Gender Mainstreaming in National Development, The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). The secondary data of this research is the literature that discusses Gender, peacebuilding and conflict resolution and international relations and several other references that are relevant to this research, both from journals and news in print and online.

Referring to some of the data above, data mining techniques in this research, an interview with the first female T.N.I. personnel in The UNIFIL Garuda (Konga) contingent, namely Colonel Sus Ratih Pusparini, S.S., M.A Nrp 519739 (Head of Sub Directorate of Study Program and Development Lemhanas RI, AKBP Yuli Cahyati, Lt. Jessica Verena (Peace Officer in Congo), Colonel Arm Edwin Habel., S.A.P., MM as Director of PMPP Operations Development, Letter Josefina Wattimena and Directorate of International Security and Disarmament (KIPS Ministry of Foreign Affairs Republic of Indonesia. Then the data is also obtained from the search literature in journals, books, print, and online media, as well as the Peacekeeper website U.N.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. The Role of Indonesia in the UN Peacekeeping Mission; United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)

The deployment of TNI Peacekeeping troops (known as the Garuda Contingent) within the framework of the United Nations Interim Forces in Lebanon (UNIFIL) was triggered by the momentum of the "34 Day War" (12 July-14 August 2006), which the UN Security Council responded to with the issuance of the Security Council Resolution. - United Nations Number 1701 on August 11, 2006.

UNSC Resolution (1701) has a mandate that includes the disarmament of the Hezbollah militia, withdrawal of Israeli forces from the territory of South Lebanon, restoration of the authority of the Lebanese Government in the territory of South Lebanon. Furthermore, the expansion of the UN UNIFIL mission strength has been present since 1982, following the Israeli invasion and occupation of South Lebanon (1982-2000). ([UNIFIL | United Nations Peacekeeping.org/en/mission/unifil](https://www.unifil.org/en/mission/unifil))

Top ten military contributors (as of September 2021)

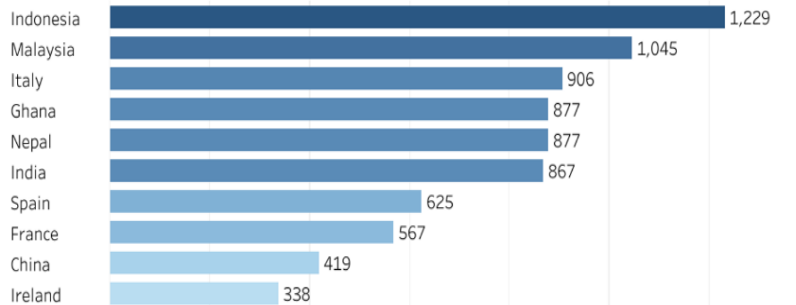


Table 1

Source : ([UNIFIL | United Nations Peacekeeping.org/en/mission/unifil](https://unifil.un.org/en/mission/unifil))

According to table 1, related to UN data in the UNIFIL mission, Indonesia is ranked first out of the top 10 countries that actively contribute to sending troops, namely the so-called Garuda Contingent (Konga) in the UNIFIL mission in Lebanon. The following number of troops in the UNIFIL mission, namely Indonesia, totalling 1,229 personnel, Malaysia was totalling 1,045 personnel, Italy totalling 906 personnel, Ghana 877 personnel, Nepal 877 personnel, India was totalling 867 personnel, Spain totalling 625, France 567, China 419 and Ireland totalling 338. ([UNIFIL | United Nations Peacekeeping.org/en/mission/unifil](https://unifil.un.org/en/mission/unifil))

Indonesia's active contribution to the United Nations Peacekeeping Mission is sending a contingent of Indonesian peacekeepers called the Garuda Contingent (Konga) consisting of the Indonesian National Army (TNI), police, and civilians sent to conflict areas. Indonesia's participation in this peacekeeping mission has been going on since 1957; there are more than 27 contingents and sub-contingents of troops ([UNIFIL | United Nations Peacekeeping.org/en/mission/unifil](https://unifil.un.org/en/mission/unifil)). The formation of the Garuda Mission began with the United Peacekeeping Operations (UN Peacekeeping Mission / UN MPP). The UN MPP is a tool for maintaining international peace and security. Based on UN DPKO data in 2018, more than 100,000 personnel from 124 countries have been sent to 14 UN MPPs. Garuda Mission personnel come from the military, police, and civilians. The initial tasks assigned to this personnel were still limited to maintaining a ceasefire and stabilising the conflict area's situation and conditions. Until now, the UN Peacekeeping Mission's task has expanded,

which previously only faced conflicts between countries. They are now involved in internal conflicts and civil wars, including terrorism, radicalism, and infectious diseases.

The background of the Garuda Mission Troops in the UN MPP began with the emergence of a conflict in the Middle East on July 26, 1956. Britain, France, and Israel launched a joint attack on Egypt in that conflict. Indonesia needed to express gratitude to the Arab League countries, especially Egypt, because Egypt was the first to recognize Indonesia's independence De Jure. Egypt was also a country that was persistent in supporting Indonesia's struggle for freedom when the Dutch colonized it. At that time, Egypt was experiencing a large-scale military conflict. Therefore, Indonesia sought to repay Egypt's kindness through the UN diplomatic mechanism by supporting the UN in its peacekeeping mission. So Indonesia sent a peacekeeping force to help ease the crisis in Egypt. Finally, on January 8, 1967, Indonesia sent the Garuda I Contingent to Merit. The initial milestone for Indonesia is to play an active role as an essential member of the UN peacekeeping force.

Furthermore, Indonesia always sends Garuda contingents on Garuda missions to various countries in the world on peace missions under the UN flag. According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Indonesia is the 10th most significant contributor to the UN Peacekeeping Forces out of 124 countries worldwide that participated in the mission. The active role of Garuda's mission is a manifestation of the implementation of the mandate of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, namely "Participate in carrying out world order". (news.detik.com)

The Minister of Foreign Affairs delegates the role of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Director-General Multilateral Cooperation, which later delegates it to the Director of Security International and Disarmament Weapons (KIPS), Structure The Government of the Republic of Indonesia in charge of implementation Political Foreign Affairs and Policy Overseas in UN agencies in charge of Security and Peace International as well as Disarmament Weapons, such as the UN Security Council, UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UNDPKO). The Directorate of International Security and Disarmament coordinates function and directors on the multilateral organs of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, which is generally implemented primarily through Mission Stay RI in New York and Geneva, in particular, Function Politics in each PTRI.

Mechanism PMPP Indonesia's participation in the UN MPP/UN PKO has been implemented through two diplomatic processes, namely:

1. Negotiation process in level norm international through the drafting mechanism for the UNSC Resolution (which regulates UN policies, including related deployment of PMPP) in the UN Security Council fora.
2. Negotiation process through communication and coordination in related UNDPKO forum aspects technical deployment of PMPP TNI/POLRI, including aspect determination level strength, logistics, and equipment (*Contingent Owned Equipment - CoE*).

The Second aspect above has been implemented by PTRI New York, supported by PTRI Geneva for relevant fields, below; control KIPS Directorate, Directorate General Multilateral Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia.

2. The Participation of Indonesian women as peacekeepers of UNIFIL

The UN Security Council, in an open debate at the UN headquarters in New York, carried the theme, namely improving the safety and performance of the UN Peacekeeping Mission (MPP). Indonesia's position as a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council considers that the UN peacekeeping mission is one of the most effective instruments and has strong legitimacy in maintaining international peace and security. There are four points to realize an effective MPP: paying attention to the specific needs of the mission (*mission-specific approach*); ability to interact with local communities (*community engagement*); advancing the role of women, and strengthening training through global partnerships. ([Kemenlu.id](http://kemenlu.id), 2019)

One of the crucial points in the MPP is the promotion of the role of women because women have a strategic role in conflict prevention, conflict management, and post-conflict coaching. Since 1957 Indonesia has sent peacekeepers. Indonesia currently occupies the eighth position out of the 124 largest personnel-contributing countries with 3,080 personnel, including 106 *female peacekeepers* assigned to eight UN peacekeeping missions. The conflicts that occurred gave rise to very alarming numbers of violence, namely gender-based violence (*Gender-Based Violence/GBV*) and conflict-related sexual violence (*CRSV*).

Based on *United Nations Peacekeeping Operations: Principles and Guidelines, Part I Chapter 2*: "peacekeeping is a technique designed to preserve the peace, however fragile, where fighting has been halted, and to assist in implementing agreements achieved by the peacemakers (peacekeeping.un.org/en). Peacekeeping is a technique designed

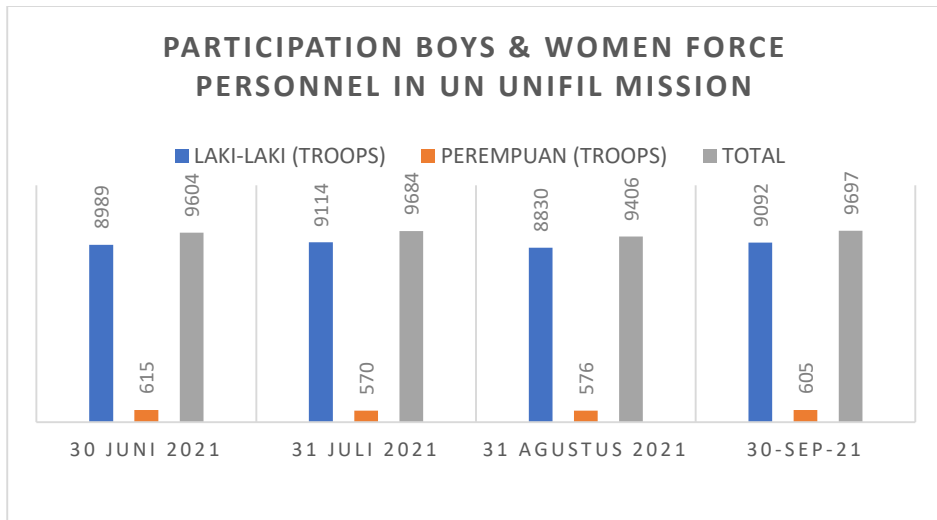
to maintain peace, which has been fragile due to fighting has stopped, to implement the agreements reached by the peacekeepers. UN Peacekeeping is here to help conflict-torn countries to create a situation of eternal peace. Peacekeeping is the most effective proven tool the United Nations can use to help host nations navigate the difficult path of conflict to reach a peace agreement. ([Hasan & Son, 2020: 169](#))

Peacekeeping has the unique advantages of legitimacy, burden-sharing, and the ability to deploy and defend troops and police from around the world and then combine them with civilian peacekeepers to advance multidimensional missions. UN peacekeepers provide security, political support, and peacebuilding to help countries achieve difficult initial transitions from conflict to peace. Three basic principles guide UN Peacekeeping: the agreement of the parties, impartiality, not using force except for self-defence, and defending the mandate.

Peacekeeping positions have evolved, reflecting the populations we serve. Women are increasingly becoming part of peacekeeping families making operations more effective. Women can also place in all fields, police, military, and civilian, and of course, have positively impacted the peacekeeping environment, including supporting women's role in building peace and protecting women's rights. In all areas of peacekeeping, women peacekeepers have proven that they can perform the same roles, to the same standards and under the same difficult conditions, as their male counterparts. It is an operational imperative that the United Nations is committed to recruiting and retaining female peacekeepers.

In 1993, women made up 1% of uniformed personnel deployed. By 2020, of the approximately 95,000 peacekeepers, women constituted 4.8% of the military contingent and 10.9% of the formed police units, and 34% of government-provided judicial and corrections personnel on UN Peacekeeping missions. While the United Nations encourages and advocates for the deployment of women to uniformed functions, the responsibility for placing women in the police and military rests with the Member States. The UN Police Division launches a 'Global Effort' to recruit more female police officers into national police services and UN police operations worldwide. The 2028 target for women serving in military contingents is 15%, and 25% for military observers and staff officers. The 2028 target for women serving in established police units is 20%, and 30% for individual police officers. (<https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/womenpeacekeeping>)

Table 2



Source: https://peacekeeping.un.org/sites/default/files/07-gender_report

Based on graphic data from June to September 2021, representative women tend to stagnate; there was an increase in total personnel from July – September, however, experienced a drop from the entire month of June 2021. The data is total boys and girls from various countries. In the table next, the researcher will show the position of Indonesian women as *women peacekeepers* in the UNIFIL missions based on August 2021 data. Researchers also presented representative data on women keeping Indonesian peace in UNIFIL during the period 2018-2021 time. According to the data, there was a decrease and increase in total women During the period time. Things can influence several Cases, such as permission from the family, the boss in Indonesia, lack of interest in a woman from TNI, and the Police for registering as *women peacekeepers*. That required socialization and motivation for a woman from the TNI and the Police so that they could join as well in the mission maintenance of UN peace. Neither do the rules and policies lost importance in Mission Humanity, where already there is Presidential Decree No. 15 the year 2016 About the Garuda contingent in Mission Peace in Lebanon. Indonesia participates in a world order based on independence, eternal peace, and social justice following Paragraph IV of the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

The Government always played an active role in world peace by sending Garuda contingents in Peacekeeping Operations (OPP) in various regions.

Table 3

WOMEN PEACEKEEPERS: GENDER IMBALANCE													
UN MILITARY EXPERTS ON MISSION (UNMEM) AND STAFF OFFICERS - AUGUST 2021													
Country	UNMEM				STAFF OFFICER (SO)				COMBINED UNMEM and SO				Number of women to reach 18%
	Men	Women	Total	%	Men	Women	Total	%	Men	Women	Total	%	
AUGUST-2021	932	252	1184	21.3%	1747	332	2079	16.0%	2679	584	3263	17.90%	4
JULY-2021	942	244	1186	20.6%	1703	333	2036	16.4%	2645	577	3222	17.91%	3

Over 100 Military Observers & Staff Officers													
Country	UNMEM				SO				COMBINED UNMEM and SO				Number of women to reach 18%
	Men	Women	Total	%	Men	Women	Total	%	Men	Women	Total	%	
Ghana	26	19	45	42.2%	55	26	81	32.1%	81	45	126	35.7%	0
Egypt	37	1	38	2.6%	42	21	63	33.3%	79	22	101	21.8%	0
Ethiopia	87	8	95	8.4%	78	27	105	25.7%	165	35	200	17.5%	1
India	32	7	39	17.9%	94	18	112	16.1%	126	25	151	16.6%	3
Pakistan	41	2	43	4.7%	80	20	100	20.0%	121	22	143	15.4%	4
Nepal	33	8	41	19.5%	101	16	117	13.7%	134	24	158	15.2%	5
Bangladesh	33	1	34	2.9%	109	23	132	17.4%	142	24	166	14.5%	6
Rwanda	27	7	34	20.6%	65	7	72	9.7%	92	14	106	13.2%	6

50-99 Military Observers & Staff Officers													
Country	UNMEM				SO				COMBINED UNMEM and SO				Number of women to reach 18%
	Men	Women	Total	%	Men	Women	Total	%	Men	Women	Total	%	
Zambia	13	6	19	31.6%	22	9	31	29.0%	35	15	50	30.0%	0
Kenya	14	4	18	22.2%	32	10	42	23.8%	46	14	60	23.3%	0
Indonesia	14	4	18	22.2%	42	7	49	14.3%	56	11	67	16.4%	2
Brazil	16	2	18	11.1%	37	4	41	9.8%	53	6	59	10.2%	5
China	23	5	28	17.9%	46	2	48	4.2%	69	7	76	9.2%	7

Based on table 3 data, the number of Indonesian *peacekeepers* is still limiting because of some obstacles the military institutions are not yet maximal in preparing *women peacekeepers*. The association of the military area with a masculine approach still places women in positions such as administration. The number of WAN-TNI is also limited to no more than 4%, so it collides with the needs of trained personnel. Their military career development has been hampering regulations regarding permission from their husbands. And superiors. Plus, there needs to be a specific gender-based policy to support the implementation of peacekeeping and increase Indonesia's contribution to sending women peacekeepers. (Astried; Sumertha; Saragih, 2018: 56)

According to UN Women Statistics, the representation of women as keepers of peace can ensure the sustainability and improvement of the quality of peace agreements to 35% better. The results of peace agreements tend to last 15 years longer than before the presence of women in the peace process, and the agreement terms that include political reform and development are 40% more. The remarkable role played by women peacekeepers has the potential to complement humanity's role, especially in establishing communication with women and children. In Case, In this case, Indonesia underlines three things: women's involvement in security and peace; 1). Emphasizes the importance of

women's participation as agents of peace and tolerance. 2). M Refuse efforts to mainstream women's roles in the peace agenda in the Region. 3). Build and develop a network of women negotiators and mediators in the Region.

The percentage of women on missions peacekeeping in UNIFIL and missions peace else then requires *political will* from all parties who realize that policies can enhance the role of women in national decision-making. Moreover, participate in all peace processes implemented through formulating regulation legislation that lifts women's rights (equality) and cultural reform and prioritizes quality and empowered resources competitively high. ([Firohmatillah; Pilgrimmy; and Sudirman, 2020: 189](#))

Kathleen M. Jennings, in her article entitled *Women's Participation in UN Peacekeeping Operations: Agents of Change or Stranded Symbols?* Describes the existence of female peacekeepers and their role in determining the success of peace operations. Jennings raised issues and opinions that said that the more female peacekeepers there were, the easier it would be to achieve peace. Furthermore, Jennings highlighted whether the increased involvement of female peacekeepers was due to gender issues being "sold out" or simply for achieving genuine peace. Jennings' writings show that the involvement of women in peace operations only sometimes ensures peace has achieved quickly. However, there need to be specific standards on how women peacekeepers should act and what parameters should be achieved.

The existence of peacekeepers has also been criticized for underestimating the gender factor in peace because it seems that only by increasing the number of female personnel in peace operations can the gender factor be fulfilled to find common ground researchers. So that the existence of women peacekeepers is not seen from the number involved as UNMEM, Staff Officers, and troop personnel (*Troops*), but also focuses on the competency standards and capacities that exist in women. so that they deserve to be involved in UN peacekeeping operations. ([Paramasatya, 2015: 54](#))

Women have a significant role in peace operations and positively impact peace operations themselves, both through increasing the role of women in the peacebuilding process and the protection of women's rights. In the field of peace operations, women peacekeepers have proven that they can perform the same roles, to the same standards and under the same difficult conditions, as men. because of that became an operational imperative for peacekeeping operations to recruit and retain female peacekeepers. Based on 1993 data, the recorded number of women joining the new peace operation was approximately 1% of the total number of deployed personnel. Then the year 2012, of the approximately 125,000

peacekeeping troops, there was an enhancement in the number of female members making up 3% of the total number of military personnel and 10% of the total number of police personnel in UN peacekeeping missions.

To upgrade the total number of women in mission peace, the United Nations has encouraged and supported the deployment of women in peace operations. In contrast, the responsibility for deploying women in the Police and military rests with member states' commitments. The United Nations Police Division itself has launched the "*Global Effort*" to recruit more female police officers for UN police operations around the world. The target is 20% female police officers in all peace operations by 2014 (UN: 2014). In October 2000, the UN Security Council unanimously approved Resolution No. 1325 on Women, Peace, and Security. Resolution 1325 was the first time the Security Council recognized that women and girls are affected by conflict differently than men and boys. Hence, women need to be involved in participatory peace processes. Resolutions that build on previous international legal mechanisms, such as the Windhoek Declaration or the Namibia Plan of Action, mandate the importance of prioritizing the gender component in peacekeeping missions.

Since the law's passage, Resolution 1325 has become a milestone towards better-integrating women's perspectives in the peace process. Resolution 1325 emphasized the importance of women's participation in all steps of the peace process, from negotiating the signing of a peace agreement, gender awareness training, and sexual violence and exploitation (SEA) for all members of the military, Police, and civilian staff deployed on related missions. In many peacekeeping missions, Gender Units, Gender Advisors, and Gender Focal Points have been created to ensure that gender mainstreaming program mechanisms are regularly implemented and coordinated with mission activities. Resolution 1325 and the Namibia Action Plan have integrated with the guidelines prepared by the UN DPKO to assist efforts to implement gender-based missions. The Gender Unit has initiated and supported the inclusion of a gender perspective into programs such as disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration initiatives (DDR), organized gender training, and developed gender-sensitive policies. ([Paramasatya, 2015: 55](#))

There are several stages related to The participation of Indonesian women peacekeepers in the UNIFIL mission, namely the preparation process, assignment position, and activities followed. Furthermore, this participation has seen through the theory presented by Cohen and Uphoff. The four types of participation are participation in decision-making, implementation, usability, and evaluation. The fourth type of participation this relevant to the task at

hand, *women peacekeepers* While on duty at UNIFIL. ([J. Cohen and N. Uphoff, 1980: 213](#))

Indonesian National Army Headquarters set terms for those interested in the Armed Forces. They were registering and participating in the selection required to have a minimum of 3 years of service experience for NCO (permitted for one year of service with a national-level record of achievement) and one year for Career Officers. Then, prospective contingent members must also have requirements, namely: Passing physical health and mental health; Having the ability to speak English according to the level of rank/position as well as the type of individual assignment; Passing the physical fitness test according to TNI standards ([PMPP TNI, 2011: 237](#)). Condition next, namely proficient in driving vehicles for drivers and individual duty personnel; and Able to operate the computer. In the training process, every female peacekeeper received training as well as male personnel, received training. The PMPP TNI and the female peacekeepers admitted that they received briefings and materials both in class and in the field, so there was no distinction between men and women. Both boys and girls enter the same class, receive the same material, and participate in the same application activities. After completing the training, it is prepared to leave for the mission country. ([PMPP TNI, 2011: 237](#))

Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia No. 1 in 2017, efforts to enhance the total personnel of Indonesian women at the UN MPP are a challenge alone and must accompany gift-appropriate incentives. Based on United Nations data as of April 30, 2016, the number of personnel Indonesian women at the UN MPP is still considered very low compared to several other T/PCCs ratings close by with Indonesia. The Government of Indonesia is interested in strategic obligations for carrying out the mandate of the 1945 Constitution and obligations international below international human rights law. Including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), they have ratified through Law no. 7 of 1984 to promote equal opportunity and gender equality and UNSC Resolution 1325 (2000) on Women, Peace and Security and its derivatives. Following this data are TNI troops in the OPPD, amounting to 2517 people, including 140 Wan TNI. At UNIFIL, there are 1228 people, with Wan TNI 82 people.



Source: TNI PMPP Operations Development

3. The Approaches and Strategies of UNIFIL Indonesian women peacekeepers in Lebanon

The readiness of Indonesian woman peacekeepers is in good condition. It continues to experience an increase caused by the fact that the potency of Indonesian woman peacekeepers is an integral part of the uniqueness of the Indonesian National Army. Namely: ability in construction territory, which is characteristic typical of the Indonesian National Army (Tentara Nasional Indonesia/TNI) as a soldier-born national _ in condition struggle and ability operations are closely related to raising support from the community in the area of the operation. It could easily be translated to the overseas assignment area in _ the context of the UN PKO and proved by the UN's recognition of the ability of unique Indonesian troops. It has been reflected in the diversification scatters role of The Garuda contingent in UNIFIL, which consists not only of Task Force combat/tactical but also elements of Nuanced task force "territorial." For example, *Civil-Military Coordination Center (CIMIC) Unit, Medical Support Unit, and Civilian Engagement/Reach Out Detachment* are entrusted to Indonesia via various Separate Garuda contingents by field job.

Unit, the task of the Garuda Contingent CIMIC was even placed directly as a CIMIC unit of the UNIFIL Force Commander. It shows that the ability of TNI 's territory to become an asset territorial UNIFIL Commander in management dimensions is very crucial for successful missions in the UNIFIL *Area of Operation* (AoR) area. In the whole spectrum, territorial earlier *women peacekeepers* from the third TNI Women's Corps dimensions (Kowad, Kowal, and Wara) play a very significant role, especially in the context of UNIFIL AoR in

South Lebanon. In the UNIFIL context, *women peacekeepers* in MPP TNI troops have roles that could not be replaced by elements besides the TNI Women's Corps. Remember the unique characteristics of socio-religious-cultural in the region of South Lebanon, which has a complex composition, including sensitivity to inter-faith and intrafaith dimensions of the Sunni - Shi'a and Druze sects.

Positioning women in the community and relationships inter-gender is part of the complexity. Therefore, fine _ in context CIMIC, *Community Reach Out*, and *Medical Services*, only could be implemented with suitable if there is flexibility range for covering dimensions population woman in demographics AoR, and p this only could be implemented by *women peacekeepers*. In service medical as part of the construction of territorial Contingent, the role of personnel medical woman is even more crucial; remembering needed interaction close and involving contiguity by physiological and psychological, including in scenario delivery and abdominal examination. If Duty this carried out by personnel man, actually worried could cause a reaction escalating that creates complexity that is not necessary.

The presence of personnel women peacekeepers is also crucial in tasks tactical in the field, for example, helping to man checkpoints and roadblocks, allowing close interaction _ with the public involving _ the presence of women, among others, for inspecting identity and asking goals. As in aspect territory, if Duty this carried out by personnel man, actually worried could cause reaction the same escalation, and create complexity that is not necessary and impactful straight to success implementation mission.

In the Indonesian context, obstacles generally meant so far this enough can be mitigated by culture in the demanding East of the Archipelago concerning women in socio-cultural dimensions. Policies affirmative needed so far included incremental improvement in various levels, including in the field, as part of discretion commander each task force. Enhancement percentage participation of Indonesian troops as T/PCC, including *women peacekeepers*, related close to condition *enabling environment* in ecosystem policy The Government of Indonesia, including the availability of human resources (TNI and POLRI Women's Corps personnel); availability support budget; environment strategic international (need will MPP troops depend from dynamics conflict international); determination related multilateral norms policy response Public international to something issue/incident related security and peace international.

We can identify particularity distribution roles between various agencies based on understanding the above policy ecosystem. The Government of

Indonesia gave birth to the above *enabling environment*. Notable for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the role the Keep Going implemented and improved, especially in the field of determination of multilateral norms in the UN Security Council framework, as well as setting/management technical related to MPP in the UN DPKO framework.

The need for delivery/deployment of UN MPP troops from Indonesia is, in essence, driven by the dynamic environment strategic international, in particular, map conflict and threats to world peace. Because of that, campaign enhancement percentage MPP TNI troops, including women peacekeepers, need to be packed like that so that it does not imply Indonesia's enthusiasm for watching the escalation of world conflict as an opportunity positive for interest Indonesian subjective.

In the UNIFIL context, in organizational format Previously, UNIFIL K2 entities and processes were implemented in the framework of *Military Division* (now changed become OMA) and carried out by *the Strategic Military Cell* (SMC) led by officers tall with NATO classification grade O - 8 (equivalent to with Major General/Two Star Pati). The last head of SMC from Indonesia is Maj. Gen. Zahari Siregar (2009-2010). ([Nanda Avalist, 2021](#))

Regardless of various change organizations in related UNDPKO and OMA framework control UN MPP mission. It must note that various portfolios in this OMA are open to opportunity assignment Commissioned Officer women from the TNI Women's Corps. Presumably, it is considered option b when priority national need assignment *secondment* refers to, including at the high-ranking officer level of the TNI or POLRI Women's Corps. Following this chart enhancement, Wan TNI's involvement in OPPD during 2007-2021 totalled 614 personnel.



Source: TNI PMPP Operations Development

The UNIFIL peacekeepers from Indonesia has tasked with conducting daily foot and vehicle patrols. These activities are essential in maintaining peace and stability in southern Lebanon. In addition, monitor, observe and report the situation in the field. Since 2006, UNIFIL Indonesia's peacekeepers have also conducted mixed-gender patrols. One of them has carried out in the village of El Adeisse, southeastern Lebanon. The combination of operational activities of foot and vehicle patrols is carried out daily and is quite adequate, especially in remote villages and cities, where units can travel by vehicle and then carry out foot patrols. According to Major Handi Wibowo, it is essential to implement a reporting system during patrol activities. Because the patrol officers and commanders in charge of these operational activities, namely show purpose unit, point dismissal, and the parties allowed to communicate. (<https://unifil.unmissions.org/unifil-indonesians-peacekeepers-help-maintain-stab>)

The UNIFIL patrol is the most visible component of the mission's work in southern Lebanon. Peacekeeping missions carry out about 450 activities each day, including holidays. With more than 1,300 peacekeepers currently serving with UNIFIL on land and at sea, Indonesia is the most significant troop contributor to peacekeeping missions. Just like the Indonesian peacekeepers, other UNIFIL contingents also carry out – among their core peacekeeping duties – daily patrols in their areas of responsibility. Peacekeeper Colonel Sus Ratih Pusparini mentioned that in 2008, she assigned 4 TNI women to UNIFIL Task Force and in 2015 – 2021 assigned to the Unit Task totalling 339 women TNI and Military staff, as many as 26 women TNI. Related Obstacles While serving at UNIFIL, Colonel Ratih stated, in general, that some obstacles can hinder the implementation of TNI women's duties in the UNIFIL mission. From 2008 to 2020, all duties and responsibilities mandated answer _ to TNI women in UNIFIL Task Force can run well. With the increased number of Indonesian Armed Forces Women in the UNIFIL Task Force. The Government of Indonesia completed UN Resolution No. 2538/2020 on Women Peacekeepers. The Indonesian government has targeted and hopes that Indonesia will be able to dispatch many more TNI women in every mission existing in UN peacekeeping.

According to Colonel Ratih and Lt. Verena Jessika's statement that the initial background of the Indonesian Women's Forces to maintain a ceasefire and stabilize the situation on the ground, resolve conflicts, and help restore the confidence of people who were traumatized by conflicts, especially for women and children in conflict areas. Indonesia is one of the most significant contributors of female personnel, with approximately 400 Indonesian National Army personnel serving in seven UN missions, namely UNIFIL (Lebanon),

UNAMID (Darfur, Sudan), MINUSCA (Central African Republic), MONUSCO (Democratic Republic of Congo), MINUSMA (Mali), MINURSO (Western Sahara), UNMISS (South Sudan), and UNISFA (Abyei, Sudan). ([Lt. CHK Verena Jessika, 2021](#))

Preparation of female Peacekeepers involved in the troop's mission peace follows physical test selection, health test, English test, driving test, computer test, and mental health test. Then after passing the selection, do PDT (Pre Deployment Training) training by doing exercises following Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) and Rule of Engagement (ROE) in the mission area as well as in line with the demands of related assignment operations and how to resolve conflicts in the assignment area. The main task of the Indonesian troops, especially women in peacekeeping missions, is to protect women and children who are victims of violence in conflict areas by providing a sense of security for women and children in encouraging peacebuilding activities.

The approach and strategy of female peacekeepers are that this activity is like CIMIC (Civil-Military Cooperation), which is usually in the form of humanitarian assistance, namely teaching, providing medical facilities, and playing educational games. Recently, our Peacekeeping Forces in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) successfully facilitated the Disarmament, Demobilization, Repatriation, Reintegration and Resettlement (DDRRR), particularly the process of handing over weapons by one of the warring parties. The handover of arms to Indonesian troops proves the residents' confidence in our troops' ability to ensure peace and security in the areas where they operate. Including the surrender of women's militias with the encouragement of Wan TNI personnel and various social approaches, one of which is through CIMIC and Patrol of the area.

Handling and preventing the occurrence of gender-based violence (*Gender-Based Violence/GBV*) and conflict-related sexual violence (*CRSV*) in conflict areas, the community by giving teaching such as how to wear masks, how to use sanitary napkins, health consultations, worship together, patrol to various areas with FARDC (TNI Congo), seeking information from regional leaders about local conflicts. The obstacles before and during the mission that the Indonesian women peacekeepers faced were the use of language, which was sometimes difficult to understand, a narrow mindset, did not understand much knowledge, and always relying on us as world peacekeepers to solve problems and communicate difficulties. Sometimes the signal is terrible, the cellphone is inactive, and it has no means of communication. Sometimes some people behave arrogantly or are not friendly.

The hope and approach for increasing the participation of Indonesian women in maintaining world peace are to provide information on conflicts in the world several countries, then give an approach to the Indonesian people about the duties and responsibilities of women in the task of world peace, sharing stories about experiences in the area of Duty, with the hope of adding female personnel to care about the social situation of the country in conflict areas to embrace oppressed women and children.

Every personnel UNIFIL *women peacekeepers* have different competencies, capacities, and expertise possessed every beneficial personnel for the local population, good infield medical, treatment conflict, and computer technology. According to AKBP Yuli Cahyati, capacity and competence play their role in essential success tasks and missions personnel women at UNIFIL. Even because skills are still needed, mission maintenance UN peace can submit an extension of the term of service. However, Cases that returned to Wan-TNI and Polri personally are they? Please get permission from the husband or his family. Competence personnel customized to the needs Public local in mission UN peace. AKBP Yuli Cahyati mentioned that women peacekeeper personnel must obey regulations or SOPs that the United Nations have set. Suppose someone violates _ the rule that they will deal with the country of origin personnel. The UN is not responsible for answering if it violates the rule of strict UN SOP on-the-spot stay women and peacekeepers. ([AKBP Yuli Cahyati, 2021](#))

Indonesia is the largest Muslim country in the world, which has care and concern for world peace, proved by sending women peacekeepers to Lebanon in the Muslim-majority Middle East region. The blessing similarity here makes it easy for women peacekeepers to blend in with local people, good in everyday and activity religious. The friendly and frequent attitude of Indonesian women peacekeepers helps difficult residents to create an atmosphere of family and warmth like something family. This Attention is crucial that trauma healing can be optimally carried out, considering that Case needs a long time and a process that does not make easy because the presence of many Indonesian women peacekeepers benefits the continuity of the country in the face of difficult times.

Based on the explanation above, the approaches and strategies of Indonesian women peacekeepers in UNIFIL's mission in Lebanon are;

1. *Personality approach*, namely, every personnel expected could open good communication _ with the local Lebanese population. An open and communicative approach could open room interaction so that mission could succeed.

2. *Competency approach*, namely approaches competence skill own role important in alluring heart residents so want to work same and open to women peacekeepers. Competence could customize to conflict areas. If needs in the education sector, open opportunity school emergency Becomes the thing that has been waiting for inhabitant local, as well as related competencies with UNIFIL missions like a tame bomb, ride car patrol and others.
3. *Social approach*, namely with patrol to the surrounding area conflict, meet with head ethnic group or area could find room communication with residents. So that no, the distance makes them feel foreign with women peacekeepers, accommodating the needs community and supporting the local government in strengthening the connection between UNIFIL and residents.
4. *Humanity approach*, approach this focus on the side humanity women peacekeepers, where are they located only eye for the mission of humanity without looking at race, ethnicity, nation, and religion. All activities in Lebanon seek to protect inhabitant Lebanese civilians by ensuring security so they can live quietly and safely.

Related to military and civil relations (CIMIC/Civil-Military Cooperation), Indonesian women peacekeepers play an essential role so residents can accept them. Colonel Sus. Ratih Pusparini stated, "Women are peacekeepers more visible in the relationship they receive with the local community. Women can easily approach women and children in conflict areas, especially victims of gender-based violence. Women can also improve access and support women in regional areas to empower women. ([Ratih Pusparini, 2017](#))

D. CONCLUSION

In the UNIFIL context, *women peacekeepers* in MPP TNI troops have roles that could not be replaced by other elements besides the TNI Women's Corps — remembering unique characteristics of socio-religious-cultural in the region of South Lebanon. Its complex composition includes sensitivity to inter-faith and intrafaith dimensions of the Sunni - Shi'a and Druze sects. Positioning women in the community, and relationships inter-gender, is part of the complexity.

The approaches and strategies of Indonesian women peacekeepers in UNIFIL's mission in the Lebanon area; *Personality approach*, namely every personnel expected, could open good communication with the local Lebanese

population. An open and communicative approach could open room interaction so that mission could succeed as we expected. *Competency approach*, namely approaches competence skill own role important in alluring heart residents so want to work same and open to women peacekeepers. Competence could customize to conflict areas. If needs in the education sector, open opportunity school emergency Becomes the thing that has been waiting for inhabitant local, as well as related competencies with UNIFIL missions like a tame bomb, ride car patrol and others. *Social approach*, namely with patrol to the surrounding area conflict, meeting with head ethnic group or area, could find room communication with residents. So, the distance makes them feel foreign with women peacekeepers, accommodating the needs community and supporting the local government in strengthening the connection between UNIFIL and residents. *The legal approach is that female peacekeepers* must know the law in the conflict country to avoid misunderstandings in their actions. *The humanity approach* focuses on the side of humanity women peacekeepers, who are located only on the mission of humanity without looking at race, ethnicity, nation, and religion. All activities in Lebanon seek to protect inhabitant Lebanese civilians by ensuring security so they can live quietly and safely. Existence of *political will* from all parties, namely the TNI, Polri, the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Defense, and others who have authority for the open opportunity for dig experience and knowledge as women peacekeepers in the mission maintenance of UN peace.

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Interview

Interview with Mr. Nanda Avalist, Diplomat of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on October 11, 2021

Interview with Lieutenant Colonel Sus Ratih Pusparini, SS, MA, Head of Sub-Directorate of Study Program and Development Lemhannas RI, first Indonesian Female Personnel assigned to the UN Peace Mission in Congo on 17 January 2008. In 2012, the first Indonesian woman was assigned to the UN UNIFIL mission in Lebanese

Interview with Colonel Arm Edwin Habel., S.A.P., M.M, Director of TNI PMPP Operations Development

Interview with CHK Lt. Verena Jessika, a Female Personnel, when interviewed was on duty in Congo, the interview was conducted on October 6, 2021

Interview with AKBP Yuli Cahyati from the National Police who had served in the UN Peace Mission in Darfur, South Sudan as an Individual Police Officer or IPO on October 1, 2021.