

THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN GLOBAL PEACEKEEPING MISSIONS: UNSC RESOLUTION 2538

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Abstract. This research aims to analyze the role of women in peacekeeping missions and the implementation of UNSC Resolution 2538. This study employs a literature review. The role of women in UN Security Council Resolution 2538 (2020) is analyzed using references from academic journals, official websites, and electronic news. The results show that women can help facilitate peace talks more effectively. Women's participation in peacekeeping missions plays an important role in creating global peace. They bring mediation skills, help achieve more durable peace agreements, and provide a sense of security for local populations. Despite challenges, support from governments, NGOs and civil society is needed to increase the role of women. UN Security Council Resolution 2538 of 2020 provides equal opportunities for men and women in peace and conflict missions. This shows that women have a significant role in maintaining global peace, and Indonesia plays an important role in elevating women in maintaining UN welfare and encouraging women's participation in UN environmental missions. The UNSC Resolution on Women in Peacekeeping is also a milestone in Indonesian diplomacy. UNSC Resolution 2538 was initiated by Indonesia and approved by 97 UN countries.

Keywords: global peace; UN security council resolution 2538; women's roles

Abstrak. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis peran perempuan dalam misi pemeliharaan perdamaian dan implementasi Resolusi UNSC 2538. Studi ini menggunakan tinjauan pustaka. Peran perempuan dalam Resolusi Dewan Keamanan PBB 2538 (2020) dianalisis dengan menggunakan referensi dari jurnal akademis, situs web resmi, dan berita elektronik. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perempuan dapat membantu memfasilitasi pembicaraan perdamaian dengan lebih efektif. Partisipasi perempuan dalam misi pemeliharaan perdamaian memainkan peran penting dalam menciptakan perdamaian global. Mereka membawa keterampilan mediasi, membantu mencapai perjanjian perdamaian yang lebih tahan lama, dan memberikan rasa keamanan bagi penduduk setempat. Meskipun menghadapi tantangan, dukungan dari pemerintah, LSM, dan masyarakat sipil diperlukan untuk meningkatkan peran perempuan. Resolusi Dewan Keamanan PBB 2538 tahun 2020 memberikan kesempatan yang sama bagi pria dan wanita dalam misi perdamaian dan konflik. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa perempuan memiliki peran yang signifikan dalam menjaga perdamaian global, dan Indonesia memainkan peran penting dalam meningkatkan peran perempuan dalam menjaga kesejahteraan PBB serta mendorong partisipasi perempuan dalam misi lingkungan PBB. Resolusi Dewan Keamanan PBB tentang Perempuan dalam Pemeliharaan Perdamaian juga merupakan tonggak dalam diplomasi Indonesia. Resolusi UNSC 2538 diinisiasi oleh Indonesia dan disetujui oleh 97 negara anggota PBB.

Kata kunci: perdamaian global; resolusi dewan keamanan PBB 2538; peran perempuan

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Introduction

In many countries where conflicts occur and peacekeeping missions are conducted, conflict-related gender-based violence and sexual violence occur at alarming rates (Kemlu RI, 2019). Whether as civilians or combatants, women and children are the most common victims. The principles on the maintenance and justice of human integrity suggest that gender, race, nationality and social position should not be grounds for questioning these individual rights. It also implies that these rights can be recognized and applied worldwide (Istiana Hasan & Kurnia Putra, 2020)

Emotional and psychological trauma stems from an intensely stressful event that shatters an individual's sense of security. This, in turn, impairs their capacity to navigate daily life freely and fulfill their responsibilities, including providing for their families (Robinson et al., n.d. 2023). In addition, in areas where conflict-affected civilians receive humanitarian aid, women and girls are forced to provide sexual favors and bribes to receive a share of the humanitarian aid (Indonesiabaik, 2021). For this reason, the role of women peacekeepers is crucial to address issues related to gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence in conflict areas.

In this case, the presence of Women Peacekeepers is needed. This is because women play an increasingly important role in the field of peace operations, and by increasing the role of women in peace formations or operations and protecting women's own rights so that they have a positive impact on peace operations (Heinecken, 2015). In every area of peacekeeping operations, female peacekeepers have proven that they can perform the same tasks in difficult conditions with the same standards as men (Istiana Hasan & Kurnia Putra, 2020).

The participation of women in peacekeeping teams is thought to play a substantial role in the success of a mission, given their involvement in constructing social structures within the community. Additionally, women's strengths in psychosocial aspects are considered advantageous in humanitarian tasks. (Indonesiabaik, 2021).

Women are often regarded as more attuned to local environmental and cultural contexts, thereby enhancing community acceptance of female peacekeepers. The presence of female peacekeepers fosters a sense of security and comfort, particularly for children and women who are frequently victims of sexual violence in conflict situations (Kemennppa RI, 2020). Women who serve as peacekeepers not only fulfill their duties but also serve as inspirational examples for local women, encouraging engagement in peacebuilding activities, particularly those related to negotiation, demobilization, and reintegration efforts. (Kemlu RI, 2019)

Prominent international organizations are dedicated to advancing, safeguarding, and enhancing the engagement of women in global peace operations. (United Nations, 2023). Nevertheless, the engagement of women in peacekeeping missions remains comparatively modest in comparison to men. In addressing this imbalance, initiated by Indonesia, the UN Security Council unanimously adopted Resolution 2538 on August 28, 2020, focusing on the presence of female personnel in UN peacekeeping missions. This resolution stands as a tangible contribution

to peace diplomacy, carrying significance as it marks the inaugural occasion when the UN Security Council deliberately sought to enhance the participation of women in global peacekeeping efforts. (Bintang et al., 2020).

Considering the historical reliance on gender stereotypes in previous initiatives aimed at boosting women's uniformed participation, a resolution emphasizing cooperation, collaboration, and mutual understanding among peacekeepers, irrespective of gender, is a positive and welcomed shift.

In line with this, this research focuses on two main aspects: the role of women in peacekeeping missions and the impact of the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 2538 in Indonesia. The first research question is how active participation of women in peacekeeping missions can contribute constructively to resolving armed conflicts and achieving sustainable peace. Simultaneously, it explores the obstacles faced by women during their participation in armed conflicts. The study will investigate the positive impact of women's participation, considering that women often become primary victims in armed conflict contexts, and analyze various constraints that women may face in their efforts to contribute to peacekeeping.

Furthermore, the research will explore the second question: how the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 2538 in Indonesia affects the contribution of women in global peacekeeping efforts. As a member of the UN since 2019, Indonesia has demonstrated a strong commitment to peacekeeping and women's empowerment. The evaluation of the implementation of this resolution will not only provide insights into how the role of Indonesian women is integrated into global peacekeeping missions but will also encompass obstacles that women may encounter in fulfilling their roles according to the resolution. The overall goal of this research is to analyze the role of women in peacekeeping, evaluate Indonesia's contribution to the implementation of UN resolutions, and understand the obstacles faced by women during this process.

In developing the theoretical framework, this research adopts a feminist approach within the context of international relations. The first contribution of feminist theory is to make the role of women visible. Feminist International Relations (Feminist IR) provides a perspective on the importance of paying attention to the role of women as an integral part of international relations. Feminist IR emphasizes that in understanding global dynamics, women's involvement should not be ignored. This reflects a push to address male dominance in the responsibilities of state institutions, particularly in sectors considered as 'high politics' such as sovereignty, national security, and the military (Sarah Smith, 2018).

This perspective views that the traditional focus often overlooks the contributions and perspectives of women, creating gender-based exceptions in understanding international relations. Within the framework of Feminist IR, the emphasis on certain sectors is balanced by the need to empower and involve women in decision-making processes, as well as recognizing the relevance

and positive impact they can provide on global dynamics (Amila Enoch et al., 2020). By applying the Feminist IR perspective, this research can provide a comprehensive insight into the contribution of women in global peacekeeping, aligning with the goals of UNSC Resolution 2538.

Previous research involving the role of women in peacekeeping missions indicates that negotiations involving women have a higher success rate in achieving sustainable and effective agreements. This is because women often bring different perspectives and can broaden the scope of issues discussed in negotiations. Despite the widely recognized importance of women's participation in peace negotiations, there remains a significant gender imbalance in this process (Firman et al., 2023). Women are seen to play a crucial role in creating sustainable peace in the economic, social, and cultural domains. In contributing substantively to UN Peacekeeping Missions, Indonesia consistently supports the vital role of women peacekeepers as peace agents and change agents, aligning with commitments in UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (CNN Indonesia, 2021).

It will be safer to have women as agents of peace in a conflict because generally both parties to the conflict can be more accepting of the presence of women to negotiate an agreement in a peace agreement (Ocktaviana et al., 2014). Despite the crucial role of women in maintaining peace, women's involvement in the peace process is still very low. As a result, women's rights fail to translate into concrete policies after peace occurs (Istiana Hasan & Kurnia Putra, 2020; Ocktaviana et al., 2014)

The previous research further discussed how women played a role in the process of restoring peace in Burundi through the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325. However, this research will further discuss the role of women in the mission of maintaining global peace through the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 2538. This research also discusses how Indonesian women participate in global peacekeeping missions through the implementation of UNSC Resolution 2538.

It is hypothesized in this study that increasing women's participation in peacekeeping operations mandated by UNSC resolution 2538 will bring positive benefits to the effectiveness and impact of the mission. Women's participation can strengthen efforts in mediation and conflict resolution, as well as provide examples of roles that encourage women in global peace efforts.

Method

This research method employs library research as the primary approach. The choice of library research is made to facilitate access to various information sources such as academic journals, official websites of international organizations, and electronic news. Through this method, researchers can analyze the role of women in global peacekeeping missions by relying on

well-documented literature. This approach also provides the capability to evaluate recent developments and extract information from reliable sources, in line with predetermined selection criteria.

The selection criteria for sources consider factors such as relevance to the research topic, accuracy of information, freshness of data, and the authority of the source. Journal references are chosen based on aspects related to the research to ensure that the obtained information supports and enriches the understanding of the topic. Meanwhile, online resources, especially the official websites of international organizations related to peace and security, serve as crucial sources for obtaining up-to-date information on Resolution 2538. Data analysis involves comparing findings from these sources to identify the role of women in the context of global peacekeeping missions based on the provisions of the relevant resolution.

Results and Discussion

Result

The role of women in peacekeeping missions has been given important recognition in the context of international relations, reflected in UN Security Council Resolution 2538 in 2020. Women's contributions bring unique perspectives and specialized skills that help defuse conflict, promote constructive dialogue, and strengthen peace negotiation efforts. In peacekeeping operations, women's involvement has been shown to reduce the risk of failure by 64% and increase the likelihood of agreements remaining in force for 15 years. Their participation also contributes significantly to the design of overall strategies in peacekeeping missions, providing an important additional perspective in planning and decision-making, especially those that affect the well-being of civilians.

Resolution 2538 of the UN Security Council in 2020 highlighted the need for women's involvement in peacekeeping. Indonesia has been active in advancing important steps to empower women in this domain. The country led the effort and initiated a women's peace network, aimed at increasing women's participation in UN peacekeeping missions. The widespread support from UN members for this resolution marks a pivotal point in Indonesia's diplomacy.

Discussion

Analyzing the Role of Women in Peacekeeping Missions

The role of women in peacekeeping missions has become a central focus in the field of international relations. This emphasis is evident in United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Resolution 2538, issued in 2020, which underscores the significance of acknowledging the contributions of women to the maintenance of international peace and security.

In the subsequent decades, there has been a growing emphasis on recognizing women's contributions to peacekeeping efforts, accompanied by increased attention and research. The analysis of the role of women in peacekeeping missions is crucial as women bring distinctive perspectives and contribute to peacekeeping endeavors in diverse and valuable ways. (United Nations, 2019).

Women often have mediation skills in easing tensions and promoting constructive dialogue between parties involved in armed conflict. Research shows that women can help facilitate peace talks more effectively and assist in reaching more durable agreements (O'Reilly et al., 2015). Case studies from various UN peacekeeping missions highlight the important role of women in bridging communication gaps and defusing conflicts involving different groups. Women's involvement in peacebuilding processes is essential for long-term success. Gender equality participation has contributed to post-conflict sustainable peace, especially in the long term (UN Women, 2019).

Benefits to security are increased when women are involved in conflict resolution and prevention. Studies indicate that the involvement of women and civil society organizations in peace talks reduces the likelihood of failure by 64% and increases the likelihood that the resultant agreements will endure for at least 15 years, from 35% to 64%. (Rudberg, n.d.). Research has repeatedly demonstrated that women's full and meaningful engagement in peace operations improves international consolidation methods by expanding viewpoints on conflict management, facilitating global political solutions, and being more inclusive. (Rudberg, n.d.).

But in formal peace procedures and negotiations, women continue to be excluded and mostly invisible, despite overwhelming evidence to the contrary. There has been some progress toward gender equality and women's rights since the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action was adopted in 1995. However, there are still gaps in the realm of peace and security. This document is one of the most comprehensive global roadmaps towards these goals. (Lulu, 2021).

From 1992 to 2018, women played a restricted role in peace processes. They represented only 13 percent as negotiators, 3 percent as mediators, and merely 4 percent as signatories of significant peace agreements. Even when participating in negotiations, their contributions were frequently overlooked and not given the recognition they merited. Despite their instrumental role in bridging gaps and enhancing their communities, the media tended to depict women as vulnerable victims. (UN Women, 2019).

The active involvement of women in peacekeeping significantly improves the effectiveness of peacekeeping operations. Their participation enhances the overall strategy in ongoing peacekeeping missions by providing additional viewpoints in crucial planning and decision-making stages, particularly those that have repercussions for civilians, especially women and girls.

One of the most frequently cited reasons is that women have specific traits that allow them to excel at tasks that men cannot. Female peacekeepers also possess unique tactical skills that their male counterparts often lack, including the ability to screen and search other women directly

(Choedon, 2022). Knowing that peacekeepers are supposed to adhere to cultural sensitivities due to the absence of men searching women, it is not uncommon for spoilers, also known as opposing forces, to ask women to carry prohibited items under their clothing because women may not be screened and searched (Rudberg, n.d.).

The involvement of women in peacekeeping operations not only broadens the spectrum of skills but also serves as an inspiration and provides strong role models for local women and girls in conflict areas. These efforts to increase the presence of female peacekeepers aim to empower and encourage women and girls to assert their rights in society and pursue non-traditional career paths. The UN emphasizes that women peacekeepers play a crucial role in establishing trust and confidence within local communities. They contribute to enhancing access and support for local women, particularly in situations where cultural norms may prohibit women from engaging in conversations with men. (WOMEN IN PEACEKEEPING, 2022)

Another frequently mentioned reason is that women peacekeepers in uniform demonstrate greater sensitivity to the needs and challenges of civilians in conflict areas. They excel in the protection of civilians, particularly women and children. Owing to their compassionate and empathetic approach, female peacekeepers are deemed especially well-suited for addressing female victims of sexual and gender-based violence. Victims often find it more comfortable to open up to other women about their assaults, underscoring the importance of female peacekeepers in these sensitive roles. (Choedon, 2022).

Women peacekeepers often foster trust and confidence with local communities which in turn encourages those populations to cooperate with peacekeepers by reporting crimes, particularly sexual violence. Women's participation is also linked to fewer complaints of misconduct being filed against peacekeepers as women are perceived to be more effective in mitigating potential violence and pose less of a threat.

In certain peacekeeping missions, women assume the role of independent observers, contributing to the monitoring of the ground situation. Their presence in this capacity introduces a distinct perspective, facilitating more comprehensive monitoring efforts. Furthermore, women actively participate in reconciliation endeavors, working to alleviate tensions between conflicting groups. Serving as impartial mediators, women play a crucial role in fostering dialogues that promote reconciliation and lay the groundwork for sustainable peace.

A notable example of a global women peacekeeper is Rajaa Altalli, a passionate advocate for the inclusion of women in official peace processes, particularly in her native Syria. Altalli is among the twelve members appointed to the Women's Advisory Council by the UN Special Envoy for Syria. In her advocacy role, Altalli endeavors to create a space where women from diverse backgrounds in Syria can collaborate to determine collective steps toward peace promotion. She has advocated for a minimum of 30 percent representation of women in the Constitutional Commission responsible for drafting the new Constitution. Altalli has played a significant role in establishing a secure environment for women, girls, and civilians at large.

Drita Hajdari is a prosecutor at the Kosovo Office of Special Prosecutions, dedicated to investigating and prosecuting war crimes. While no one has been successfully prosecuted for conflict-related sexual violence in Kosovo to date, police investigators and special prosecutors like Ms. Hajdari are increasingly handling such cases with a victim-focused approach. UN Women, through its EU-funded Gender Sensitive Transitional Justice project, has provided support and mentorship from international criminal law experts to prosecutors and investigators in Kosovo.

Susan Debit, the co-founder of the National Alliance of Women Lawyers in South Sudan, stands as a fervent advocate for women's access to justice, the rights of children, and the involvement of women in all facets of governance and leadership. In October 2018, Susan actively took part in an event hosted by UN Women during the UN Security Council's annual Open Debate on women, peace, and security. During this gathering, Susan and fellow young women activists shared their experiences and narratives, contributing to the dialogue on these crucial issues. (UN Women, 2019).

Among the challenges of women as peacekeeping personnel, one is the proportional imbalance imposed on women peacekeepers to implement gender mainstreaming. Although UN peacekeeping personnel have received training and sensitization on gender mandates, there still seems to be a lack of understanding on the part of male personnel on gender issues, leading most of them to assume that female peacekeepers are more responsible for gender mainstreaming in their missions. Therefore, instead of accepting it as the responsibility of all personnel, gender division of labor and role segregation have become operational practices (Berg & Bjarnegård, 2016)

In this regard, there is still a need to ensure that male peacekeepers receive proper training and develop a more empathetic attitude when dealing with issues related to women and children, rather than relying solely on female peacekeepers to take full responsibility for implementing and carrying out gender mainstreaming.

In addition, another challenge faced by female peacekeeping personnel is the overly high expectations placed on them in an effort to increase mission effectiveness. This causes an increasingly complex burden for female peacekeepers who are in fact required to serve second shifts or take part in voluntary tasks as a form of gaining recognition for their capabilities. In addition, women peacekeepers are often involved in engagement programs with local communities, which require the use of their personal time and energy to implement these programs. These expectations contribute to the perpetuation of gender differences, leading to women in uniform undertaking additional unpaid responsibilities in UN missions. An illustrative example is seen in Indian uniformed women peacekeepers in Liberia and Congo, who take on secondary roles in outreach programs within their designated deployment areas. (Klossek & Johansson-Nogués, 2021)

However, despite the potential challenges, the previous discussion shows that the benefits of women's participation in peacekeeping missions far outweigh the potential challenges. Women's roles in peacekeeping missions bring unique perspectives and skills needed to defuse conflict,

provide protection to victims, promote gender equality, monitor the situation on the ground, support community education and development, and ensure greater representation in peace processes (Hutabarat, 2018).

To increase the role of women in peacekeeping missions, there needs to be support from all parties, including governments, international organizations, NGOs, and civil society. To conclude, the role of women in peacekeeping missions has a significant impact on creating sustainable and inclusive peace. Despite debates and criticisms, empirical evidence demonstrates the substantial benefits of women's participation in peacekeeping efforts. Enhancing the role of women in this context requires strong support and concerted efforts from all parties involved. In situations of armed conflict, the role of women is not only important, but also strategic in achieving sustainable peace and gender justice.

Implementation of UNSC Resolution 2538

The UN Security Council (UNSC) has adopted Resolution 2538 (2020) concerning the involvement of women in peacekeeping missions. The primary objective of this resolution is to augment the participation of women in peacekeeping endeavors and guarantee a secure environment for women. Indonesia is proactively empowering women in the realm of environmental protection and has initiated decisive measures in this regard. Additionally, the country has established a women's peace network to facilitate the exchange of experiences and promote increased participation of female personnel in global peace processes. One of the main objectives of the UN in its charter is to maintain international peace and security. With this, the UN makes efforts to deal with various cases of human rights violations that are considered to disrupt international peace and security. The security council has the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. It has 15 members and all member states are obliged to abide by the decisions of the council (UNSC).

This research shows that women contribute to maintaining global peace by acting as peacekeepers where women are agents of peace and agents of change. The role of women is increasingly significant after Indonesia was directly involved in UNSC resolution 2538. On August 28, 2020, the UN Security Council passed resolution 2538 on women in peacekeeping, which was initiated by Indonesia. Represented by Indonesia's permanent representative to the UN in New York, Ambassador Dian Triansyah, Indonesia together with other UN Security Council members pioneered Resolution 2538 at the UN headquarters in New York, United States. This is one form of Indonesia's contribution in increasing the role of women in maintaining world peace. This resolution is supported by 97 UN countries and all UN Security Council members.

Resolution 2538 marked a historic moment in Indonesian diplomacy, representing the first instance where an initiative put forth by Indonesia was adopted by the UN Security Council. Indonesia has emerged as one of the leading contributors of female personnel, with 158

individuals serving across seven UN missions, including Lebanon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Central African Republic, South Sudan, Darfur, Mali, and Western Sahara. The nation has actively dispatched over 570 female personnel to participate in diverse UN peacekeeping missions.

The widespread support from UN member countries is intricately tied to Indonesia's unwavering commitment to peace diplomacy and the empowerment of women since its inception as a member of the UN Security Council in 2019. This exemplifies Indonesia's proactive role as a "bridge builder," showcasing not only its ability to reconcile divergent positions but also to unite members of the UN Security Council. (Kemlu RI, 2020).

Some of the main elements contained in the resolution include the need to increase the number of female personnel in UN missions, training and capacity building cooperation, the establishment of networks and databases of female personnel, improving safety and security, providing special facilities for female personnel, and UN cooperation with regional organizations.

The National Action Plan for the Protection and Empowerment of Women and Children in Social Conflict (RAN P3AKS) is one of the national institutions that plays a role in supporting women's involvement in conflict resolution. RAN P3AKS fully participates and becomes an asset in resolving social conflicts quickly. This is also inseparable from participation and egalitarian gender relations in conflict resolution.

Gender-perspective insights among the Indonesian public have had a positive influence in changing the way Indonesian society sees the role of women in politics, including the role of women in foreign policy. Currently, the shift in gender socialization that has occurred in Indonesia has changed the way Indonesian society sees the role of women in politics, including the role of women in foreign policy. The position of women at the foreign decision-making level has shown clear evidence of recognition of women. Women's involvement in foreign policy has been recognized and appreciated (Sartika S., 2019)

Indonesian female troops have been recognized for their role in getting closer to communities in conflict areas, especially in the protection of women and children. Like Lieutenant Ratih Pusparini, she was one of the first women sent by Indonesia to the UN peace mission in Congo in 2008. Besides Congo, Lieutenant Ratih Pusparini has also been to surrounding countries, such as Uganda, Rwanda and the Central African Republic. There she had to stay indoors for three days and was not allowed to move outside the fence because security was not guaranteed.

At the end of February 2017, Lieutenant Ratih Pusparini together with Kristin Lund (Major General of Norway and Commander of UN Peace Mission) spoke at the United Nations Special Committee for Peacekeeping Operations forum in New York. During the forum, Lieutenant Ratih Pusparini conveyed six main ideas regarding the involvement of women in UN peace missions. "The UN must make affirmative steps to increase the number of women in UN missions. There needs to be pro-women policy changes, and cultural and mindset reforms.

Adequate resources to increase the role of women in peacekeeping missions, and the need for a gender advisory network containing women decision makers to ensure gender perspectives at all levels. Also, there is a need to assign women outside of feminine duties such as medical, logistics, and administrative." When interviewed by the Universitas Airlangga Alumni Association, Lieutenant Ratih Pusparini said that the opportunity for women to become carriers of peace missions is actually wide open. Women must have good physical and mental conditions, be able to speak foreign languages, and be self-reliant, so opportunities are wide open for women to join UN peace missions. Not only military and police, civilians can also join. we have many female UN volunteers in various missions. We have many TNI women in missions in Lebanon and Sudan.

Besides Lieutenant Ratih Pusparini, there is also 27-year-old Briptu Tika Nur Pratiwi, a policewoman serving in the UN Peacekeeping Mission in South Sudan UNMISS, who said she was interested in joining after seeing so many women and children being victimized in conflict areas (Mazrieva, 2020). "When I saw news on TV and newspapers about conflict areas, I saw many women and children being victimized. Unfortunately, when I asked my seniors, there were still few female blue helmets. Even though the victims are many women and children, which of course are handled by the same gender because it will be more effective. If we ourselves are victims, it is certainly uncomfortable if we have to convey the problem to the men." she said as reported by VOA Indonesia. Women have proven to be more effective in peacekeeping missions because they have a unique ability to build trust, provide new perspectives and encourage the participation of women and girls in peace processes, and have access that men do not have. This is not only true for citizens in conflict areas or those living in refugee camps, but also for fellow mission personnel. Gender-perspective peacekeeping missions have proven to lead to effective peacekeeping mission policies and practices while increasing the number of women in these missions, which promotes world peace and human rights, the primary mission of these UN forces.

Each peacekeeping personnel serves for one year in the country where they are stationed. They are allowed to apply to extend or shorten their deployment period, by first applying to the headquarters in New York. They also receive some sort of incentive at the end of their term, the amount of which varies depending on the country of deployment.

UN Security Council Resolution 2538 is a resolution that underscores the important role of women in UN peacekeeping operations. Indonesia takes an important perspective on the following issues: Gender Equality, Positive Role of Women, Women Empowerment, Security and Stability Enhancement. UNSC Resolution 2538 helps promote gender equality, the positive role of women, women's empowerment, and enhanced security and stabilization.

Conclusions

The participation of women in peacekeeping missions has a significant impact on creating global peace. The unique mediation skills possessed by women contribute to easing conflicts and

facilitating constructive dialogue. Research even confirms that women can assist in achieving longer-lasting peace agreements. The practical advantages women have in tasks such as searches and interactions with the local population, especially women, make them valuable assets in conflict situations.

Despite facing challenges, such as the imbalance in gender mainstreaming responsibilities, the benefits of women's participation in peacekeeping far outweigh any potential obstacles. Strong support from governments, international organizations, NGOs, and civil society is needed to enhance the role of women in peacekeeping missions. The United Nations Security Council Resolution 2538 of 2020, providing equal opportunities for men and women in peace and conflict missions, indicates a positive step in this direction.

Indonesia, as a key player, has played a crucial role in advancing the role of women in UN peacekeeping missions and encouraging their participation in UN environmental missions. Successful campaigns have inspired more women to engage in global environmental issues. However, the protection of women and children in conflict remains a primary responsibility, and the UN Security Council Resolution on Women in Peacekeeping includes essential elements to achieve this.

To strengthen this positive impact, concrete steps are needed, including increasing the number of female personnel, specialized training, and supportive facilities within UN missions. Cross-sectoral collaboration involving governments, international organizations, NGOs, and civil society must be a priority in addressing gender responsibility imbalances. Further efforts to enhance capacity, build networks, and create an environment supportive of women's roles are also necessary. The transformation of public perception regarding women's involvement in global peace efforts is key, and Indonesia, as a trailblazer, can continue to motivate women's participation in peacekeeping missions and global environmental issues. With these measures, the role of women is expected to continue developing, fostering inclusive and sustainable peace amidst global conflict challenges.

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