

**INDONESIA STATEMENT**  
**UNITED NATION, New York, 29 March 2019**

**SESSION 1: TRAINING & CAPACITY BUILDING**

Excellencies,

Distinguished Delegates,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

First of all, I would like to apologize that Minister of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia, General Ryamizard Ryacudu, could not attend this august forum due to domestic affairs which he could not leave. On this occasion I will convey Indonesia's experience in the field of peace missions, **especially to share views on training sessions and preparing Indonesian forces in the UN missions.**

Since 1957, Indonesia has been involved in UN peacekeeping missions and has played an active role to date with a total contribution of around 39,875 personnel. As we know, Indonesia as a contributing country to UN peacekeeping has sent selected personnel to UN missions, which consists of military and police, men and women. **In fact, there is a**

**portion of this position that exceeds its call of duty and its nature. For example, there is an Indonesian female military observer, and force protection for female police units. This is based on the fact that** Entry Point Random checks, medical services, Child care and protection of civilian in the mission area, would be more appropriate to be carried out by female military / police personnel. Here we must understand and respect the social culture, religious and local wisdom. We have to underline this as the important factor of winning people's hearts and minds.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

To strengthen the professionalism in the implementation of assignments, **the contributing country has to carry out pre-deployment trainings by practicing real conditions in the training area that realistically simulate the conditions in the mission area**, so that these forces are able to carry out their duties properly in accordance with the UN mandate.

We understand that **the mandate implementation of the current UN missions is not easy and more multidimensional**. Conflicts of national interest that cannot be overcome, conflicts between countries (**Interstates**) and within the state (**Intrastate**) themselves can necessitate the UN or international organizations to intervene, and to resolve conflicts through peacekeeping operations.

The tendency of changes in conflict between countries to become internal conflicts of one or more countries has influenced the pattern of world peace, from traditional to multidimensional. With these changes, **the UN peace mission has become more complex** and must involve many organizations. The problems handled are increasing, and the need for humanitarian assistance programs, the restoration of the government system, and respect and protection of human rights are critical points to deal with.

Ladies and gentlemen,

**Indonesia considers that pre-deployment trainings and capacity building for troops in peacekeeping**

**are absolutely necessary.** It should be noted, that the change in troops mentality from combat to become peacekeepers is very different. The peace mission forces **not only** rely on technical abilities and fighting tactics and **souls, but also must be able to behave as a peacekeeper.** A peacekeeper must also be able to interact with communities in conflict areas, and to engage the community, so that they can carry out the UN mandate as expected.

**This condition makes us aware that peacekeeping has a broad meaning.**

Ladies and gentlemen,

**To support** the role of women, the UN Security Council Resolution has adopted Resolution 1325 (2000) and subsequent resolutions on Women, Peace and Security, including the involvement of women in various assignment sectors as UN peacekeepers. **The Government of Indonesia has supported the implementation of the resolutions by increasing its female peacekeepers in UN missions. The number of Indonesia women peacekeepers as**

**Military Observers/Military staff increases from 1,96% in 2010 to 15% by 2019, in other units from 2,34% in 2015 to 5% in 2019, hopefully in 2020 will reach all in all 7%, following the UNHQ program. The presence of women will be very helpful especially in terms of sociocultural approaches, humanitarian and medical services, religious approaches, and also in handling certain matters related to gender sensitivity and child protection. Therefore, the involvement of women in this mission should not only be in terms of quantity, but also in terms of quality.**

As a supporting element of the A4P (Action For Peacekeeping) implementation in the ASEAN region, the ADMM-Plus Expert Working Group on Peace Keeping Operations has carried out seminars and discussions on gender equality, child protection, training of peacekeepers, United Nations Peacekeeping Capability Readiness System (UNPCRS) and the performance of peacekeepers. It has become a tangible manifestation of the activities, that Indonesia and Australia lead as the Co-Chairs of EWG PKO ADMM Plus for the period 2017 to 2020.

At this present time, Indonesia is preparing: 1 Mechanised Battalion (850 pax), 1 Quick Reaction Force Company (160 pax), 1 Force Protection/FHQ Support Company (160 pax). These three numbers are soon to be announced as Pledges. Other pledges ready in the UNPCRS system are 1 Engineer Company (240 pax), 1 Signal Company (100 pax), 1 Military Police Company (132 pax), 1 EOD/C-IED Team (50 pax), 1 Aeromedical Evacuation Team (40 pax), 1 Transportation Company (150 pax), Milobs/Milstaff (118 pax, including 25 pax projected for UNMHA in Yemen). In **Total**, pledges of 2000 Pax.

In the future, as a non-permanent member of the Security Council for the period 2019-2020, **Indonesia will pioneer** in the field of training and capacity building in preparing quality peacekeepers with Japan and the United States in the ASEAN region, also planning for Co-Deployment with Ethiopia in the African region, **and continuously encourage the United Nations to improve and pay attention for the increasing role and the need for increasing**

**number and involvement of staff from ASEAN countries at the UN headquarters, and in the UN mission area to ensure a balanced geographical representation.**

Ladies and gentlemen,

**Maintaining peace as I stated before is not only about the physical presence of UN peacekeepers in a conflict area, but also about an effort made by countries in certain regions that are always seeking collective and concrete efforts to maintain stability and peace in their region.**

**The creation of security and peace stability at the regional level will be a positive contribution to world peace and world order.**

Thank you.