



Check against delivery

Statement

**H.E. Ambassador Desra Percaya
Permanent Representative**

**Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia
to the United Nations**

***Open debate of the Security Council
United Nations Peacekeeping: a multidimensional approach***

New York, 21 January 2013

Mr. President,

At the outset, on behalf of my delegation, let me thank you for convening this important open debate, as well as your useful concept paper, reflecting many of the vital challenges and accomplishments of UN peacekeeping.

We also highly appreciate the Secretary General for his remarks.

My delegation associates itself with the statement by the distinguished representative of Egypt on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Mr. President,

Indonesia concurs with the observation in your non-paper that modern day peacekeeping has progressively evolved and adapted itself to changing demands and circumstances. We particularly welcome the focus in your paper on the mutually reinforcing peacekeeping–peacebuilding nexus.

As blue helmets are entrusted with more complex and multidimensional mandates, all peacekeeping stakeholders, namely, the Security Council, the General Assembly, the UN Secretariat, and troop providing and host countries, should constantly make efforts so that the missions are supported adequately and they meet their objectives effectively.

We are confident that today's debate and the resolution will further the Council's critical work along with that of stakeholders on strengthening UN peacekeeping.

As a unique global partnership, UN peacekeeping endures as a tremendously potent and cost-effective tool in saving mankind from conflict and instability. We must do everything that we can to enable it to maximize its effect.

This requires that the various components of UN peacekeeping – military, police and civilian, work together closely and unite in a sense of common purpose.

This also requires that in the face of understandable overlap between the dynamic boundaries of peacemaking, peacekeeping, peace-enforcement, peacebuilding and development, the UN and its partners are always ready with responsive, comprehensive and properly supported strategies to foster peace with both immediate and longer term measures, guided by the needs and priorities of affected communities.

The wide-ranging nature and scope of the challenge necessitates that explicitly clear guidelines are provided to blue helmets with required equipment, training and resources.

While UN peacekeeping operations are deployed, in principle, to support the implementation of a cease-fire or peace agreement, their active role in peacemaking and peacebuilding in many cases is inevitable.

The Secretary General in his 2009 report on peacebuilding in the immediate aftermath of conflict pointed to the unprecedented demands on leadership capacity by the UN, which relate, among others, to the number, size and complexity of peacekeeping missions that have expanded dramatically in recent years.

In this regard, Indonesia commends the increased focus by the Council on the peacekeeping-peacebuilding nexus over the past two years, and welcomes the Council's various pronouncements on inclusion

of peacebuilding elements, as appropriate, in the peacekeeping mandates along with the emphasis on national ownership.

We also support the Council's commitment in continuing to improve its reflection on early peacebuilding tasks related to institution-building. Strengthening core national capacities is essential to laying foundations for sustainable development and peace.

The General Assembly has also underscored the importance of supporting national civilian capacity development and institution-building, including through peacekeeping operations, in accordance with their mandates.

While peacekeepers undertake many important peacebuilding and other multidimensional tasks, we should also utilise the principle of comparative advantage, to achieve best outcomes for particularly the highly specialist and longer-term tasks. Certain specialised civilian tasks need civilian experts with specific experiences and skills.

The approach to multidimensional peacekeeping should, therefore, be reflective of developments that are taking place under the UN civilian capacity review along with the work being carried out by the Peacebuilding Commission.

Other UN system entities are also conducting some very useful programmes on development and peacebuilding, and we need to promote an integrated and complementary approach.

We strongly support the call by the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations in its 2012 report on the importance of ensuring coherence among peacemaking, peacekeeping, peacebuilding and development.

Mr. President,

For Indonesia, peacekeeping is an important element in its foreign policy as well as an integral part of its constitutional mandate. Indonesia's participation in UN peacekeeping goes as far back as 1956. We are currently participating in six UN peacekeeping missions, and our Garuda contingents have also been working on critical peacebuilding related tasks. We aim to increase our contribution and participation in UN peacekeeping.

In conclusion, **Mr. President,** let me reiterate that peacekeeping alone is not sufficient. A comprehensive approach with tackling of root causes, inclusive political process, peacemaking, development and strong national institutions are necessary for sustainable peace.

We should all work together to ensure effectiveness of peacekeeping operations, and help to put in place and bolster a responsive multidimensional peacekeeping supporting framework.

I thank you.