



COUNTRY BRIEF



WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY IN INDONESIA

Photo: UN Women/ Satu Bumi Jaya

Women, Peace and Security Context in Indonesia

Indonesia recognizes that a stable, just and peaceful society cannot be achieved without acknowledging and highlighting women's important role in building peace, preventing conflict and addressing emerging security threats such as climate change and violent extremism. Within the global framework of [United Nations Security Council Resolution \(UNSCR\) 1325 on Women, Peace and Security \(WPS\)](#), Indonesia has endeavoured to localize the WPS agenda into a National Action Plan (NAP). In 2014, through a Presidential Decree (Perpres No. 18), the first NAP for the Protection and Empowerment of Women and Children during Social Conflicts¹, also known as NAP-WPS, was launched. It included three pillars: prevention, mitigation and empowerment, and participation of women and children.

The [second NAP on WPS \(2020-2025\)](#) was adopted in July 2021 after the National Digital Consultation on Reviewing the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security in Indonesia.² The second NAP incorporates emerging and non-traditional security issues deemed as priorities for Indonesia, including the prevention of violent extremism (PVE), intolerance and radicalization, land disputes and the prevalence of misinformation and disinformation, including false news and hate speech online.

Indonesia, among several other Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), has emphasized women's roles in conflict prevention, including preventing and countering violent extremism (P/CVE). In recent years, the Government of Indonesia made efforts to localize and harmonize the WPS agenda through ongoing implementation of the NAP on Preventing and Countering

Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism 2020-2024 (NAP on P/CVE), adopted in early 2021 under the leadership of the National Counter Terrorism Agency of Indonesia (BNPT). The NAP on P/CVE incorporates gender and human rights dimensions in addressing P/CVE in Indonesia. At the ASEAN regional level, BNPT also led the development of the Work Plan of the ASEAN Plan of Action to Prevent and Counter the Rise of Radicalisation and Violent Extremism 2019-2025 (the Bali Work Plan on PCRVE), which includes a gender-responsive approach to PVE and cross-sectoral collaboration with various ASEAN sectoral bodies with a goal of ensuring the Bali Work Plan on PCRVE takes into consideration the gender roles and needs of women in preventing violent extremism. These bodies include the ASEAN Committee on Women (ACW) and ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children (ACWC).

Advancing women's role in [international peace](#) is also a priority of Indonesian foreign policy.³ Within ASEAN, Indonesia is the top troop contributor to UN peacekeeping missions and ranks as the ninth largest troop contributor globally. It deploys close to 3,000 uniformed personnel,⁴ but only 5.5 per cent are women. Indonesia is committed to increasing the participation of women in [UN peacekeeping operations](#). Under the presidency of Indonesia in 2020, the UN Security Council passed Resolution 2538 on women and peacekeeping – the first resolution on peacekeeping devoted in full to women. The resolution calls upon Member States and the UN to strengthen their collective efforts to promote uniformed and civilian women's full, effective and meaningful engagement in peacekeeping operations at all levels and all positions.

1. Rencana Aksi Nasional tentang Perlindungan dan Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Anak dalam Konflik Sosial (RAN P3AKS)

2. The consultation that AMAN Indonesia led brought together WPS multisector stakeholders from the government, communities and civil society in the field. It involved more than 200 representatives of civil society across 24 provinces in Indonesia.

3. <https://kemlu.go.id/portal/en/read/1821/view/twenty-years-of-women-peace-and-security-agenda-indonesian-women-continue-to-contribute-to-world-peace>

4. <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/troop-and-police-contributors>

WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY IN INDONESIA



Challenges

Despite national commitments and ministerial support on advancing the WPS agenda, barriers remain for Indonesia to address the gendered impacts of both traditional and non-traditional security challenges in the region. The multidimensional impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and increased online disinformation have exacerbated gender inequality and driven pre-existing social tensions, divisions and conflicts. Meanwhile, within a country that is highly vulnerable to disasters and climate change, women and girls face heightened climate security risks in Indonesia. Cultural and structural obstacles, such as patriarchal values and religious doctrines, also pose significant barriers to women's participation in the security sector.

To address those challenges, UN Women Indonesia is working closely with the Government, civil society, academia, international development partners and communities to assist the people of Indonesia in better promoting gender equality and sustainable peace.

UN Women Indonesia's Work on Women, Peace and Security

Implementing national action plans to advance the WPS agenda

UN Women Indonesia supported the implementation of two generations of the NAP for the Protection and Empowerment of Women and Children during Social Conflicts in Indonesia. Since RAN P3AKS was launched in 2014, UN Women Indonesia has supported the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection (MoWECP) in capacity-building, advocacy, and establishing and strengthening an accountability mechanism for the NAPs. UN Women's support includes bolstering core skills and capacities on WPS, especially the monitoring and reporting of the NAP task force, in order to enable women's groups, young women and women with disabilities to meaningfully participate and shape more equitable and inclusive peacebuilding and local plans.

Moreover, UN Women has provided technical assistance to the MoWECP towards advancing the WPS agenda at the national and sub-national levels and strengthening the infrastructure of the task force in supporting the synergy between policymakers and civil society for effective implementation of the second generation of the NAP. This includes a strategic planning workshop designed to identify priorities and training on protecting women and children's rights during social conflict.

UN Women also contributed to integrating gender perspectives into the NAPs and their complementary efforts on conflict prevention. Both NAPs recognized the role of civil society and non-traditional actors, including women's organizations, youth groups and religious leaders, in conflict prevention, including PVE.

UN Women partnered with the Asian Muslim Action Network (AMAN) Indonesia to empower stakeholders to develop WPS policies and related frameworks at local and sub-national levels to enhance the participation of women and youth in conflict prevention, resolution and recovery. At the national level, UN Women continues to provide coordination and technical assistance to line ministries on NAP implementation [and socialization](#). Through joint advocacy and capacity-building, we strive to strengthen the accountability mechanisms of the NAP on WPS to better address the gender dimensions of social conflict.



21% of parliamentary seats held by women in 2021



158 female peacekeepers serving in UN missions as of 2021



570+ female peacekeepers deployed since 1999



x3 The number of female peacekeepers tripled from 59 in 2017 to 183 in 2021



6% of police officers were women in 2019

Community-based approach to building social cohesion and conflict prevention

Recognizing the active role women have played as peacebuilders and peace activists in communal and social conflicts throughout Indonesia's history, UN Women Indonesia supports capacity-building and empowerment of local communities, especially women and girls, to promote social cohesion, build resilience against shocks and counter violent extremism. Since 2017, UN Women has been collaborating with the Wahid Foundation to support a gender-responsive approach to conflict prevention in order to build peaceful and resilient communities. [The Peace Village initiative](#) promotes women's voices and empowerment in community decision-making to enhance conflict prevention and social cohesion, including economic and livelihood opportunities. It also helps to build the capacity of women and communities to develop local action plans and identify the early warning signs of intolerance and radicalization through inter-faith and community dialogue and engagement with youth and multistakeholder groups at the community/village level. By the end of 2022, 20 villages declared themselves 'Peace Villages,' meaning that community members committed to protecting and fostering tolerance and peace within their communities, starting with making peace within the family. To become a Peace Village, a community must achieve:

1. Residents set and abide by regulations that ensure a safe and harmonious living environment;
2. Residents are educated on universal values, including peace, gender equality, tolerance and justice in a multicultural society, beginning at the household level;
3. Women are active participants in all sectors in the village, including administration, security, economy and education;
4. Residents understand and practise values of solidarity, social cohesion and peace;
5. The community has an early warning system to prevent violence, radicalism, social conflict and terrorism;
6. The community has a mechanism for conflict intervention to ensure recovery, rehabilitation and reintegration of victims of violence;
7. Residents have access to community-based art and cultural activities to reflect and promote cooperation;
8. The community has the means and infrastructure to conduct collective activities, such as a hall or other public spaces for communal meetings;
9. The community has accountability mechanisms to report and document progress towards implementation of the Peace Village indicators.

The Government of Indonesia recognizes the Peace Village initiative as a prominent model within the prevention pillar of the RAN-PE, which should be replicated where possible. The MoWECP also commended its gender-responsive mechanism. UN Women will continue to share with MoWECP strategies and lessons learned on its 'women-and-child-friendly village' initiative to better integrate a gender lens into village governance, development, inclusive participation and the empowerment of communities to enhance social cohesion and peaceful society.



Peace Village Storybook
<http://pvstorybook.un-guyub.id/>

Women, Peace and Security and the Youth, Peace and Security Nexus

Taking stock of the youth, peace and security (YPS) agenda, which highlights the invaluable role that young people play in preventing conflicts and sustaining peace, UN Women Indonesia also focuses on the nexus between YPS



and WPS to strengthen the meaningful participation of youth, especially young women, and address both gender- and age-responsive conflict prevention, resolution and recovery. The convergence of the YPS and WPS agendas provides an opportunity to create a more inclusive space to address various security threats that disproportionately affect women and young people, such as online hate speech.

UN Women collaborates with AMAN Indonesia to bring together youth actors working on building peace, to amplify their stories and insights in peace initiatives through a series of peace dialogues and forums that feature a strong gender lens. We provide digital media literacy training to build the capacity of young men and women to counter intolerant and extremist narratives, as well as the ability to address the different impacts of conflicts and insecurities on diverse groups of young people.

In Peace Villages, UN Women works with the Wahid Foundation to encourage young women to lead and organize community activities and express their values on peace. During COVID-19, youth groups in Peace Villages generated creative ideas, including launching social media channels, for example the [Lokal Project](#) in Candirenggo village in East Java, to advance gender equality and diversity. The project designed a course to support community members' mental well-being during COVID-19, and initiated inter-faith dialogues to promote harmony and tolerance.

Addressing the peace-humanitarian nexus and enhancing community resilience

In a diverse country with a high risk of social tension and natural disasters and more than 80,000 villages, creating practices for gender-responsive resilience or ensuring that women and girls have the capacity to withstand crises driven by social and economic factors or disasters is of paramount importance. To protect and empower women in disaster and conflict-affected settings, UN Women Indonesia will develop interventions contributing to key policy implementation relevant to disaster risk reduction, PVE and protection and empowerment of women and children in social conflict. Building on the Peace Village model, this project will strengthen community resilience and reduce vulnerabilities in emergency and conflict-affected areas by addressing the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, focusing on Central Sulawesi, East Nusa Tenggara and West Nusa Tenggara.

Meaningful participation of Indonesian women peacekeepers

Advancing women's participation and leadership in peace is one of the focus areas of UN Women's WPS Programme. We are currently building alliances with women members of parliament, law enforcement institutions, the Indonesian National Police and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to provide technical assistance and initiate work to promote women's meaningful participation in peacekeeping operations. Through training, information sharing and capacity-building workshops, we aim to spotlight undervalued contributions that women can make to conflict prevention, peacekeeping, conflict resolution and peacebuilding at the international level.

Key partners of UN Women

- Ministry of National Development Planning
- Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection
- National Counter Terrorism Agency of Indonesia (BNPT)
- Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs
- Women Parliamentary Caucus
- Civil society and women's organizations (Wahid Foundation, Asian Muslim Action Network – AMAN Indonesia)
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Ministry of Villages, Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration
- The National Police

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