

PARTICIPATION OF FPU (FORMED POLICE UNIT) 8 INDONESIA ON UNAMID IN DARFUR, SUDAN PERIOD 2016-2017

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the involvement of Indonesian FPU (8) at UNAMID in Darfur, Sudan Period 2016-2017. To analyze the case, the author uses several concepts such as, Ethnic Conflict, Preventive Diplomacy, Humanitarian Intervention and Peace Keeping. This research is qualitative research. The results of this study show that in an effort to muffling a protracted conflict in Darfur-Sudan, caused by the Janjaweed militia and support from Sudanese government that resulted in Ethnic Genocide on Darfur, Sudan. Seen from the prolonged conflict in Darfur, PBB issued a joint Resolution in Darfur-Sudan, called UNAMID (United Nations-African Mission in Darfur). Indonesia as a country that maintain peace feels compelled to participate in peace and security missions in Darfur- Sudan. With the agreement between the United Nations and Indonesia, Indonesia sent the FPU Police Task Force to Darfur-Sudan as a Peace Operation to stop the conflict in Darfur, Sudan. In his duty FPU 8 Indonesia as PKO, has important duties:

1. Maintain Conflict in the form of ceasefire and humanitarian protection and
2. Conserve peace in the form of human rights and humanitarian aid

Keywords: Etchnic Conflict, Janjaweed, Darfur-Sudan, FPU 8, Peace Keeping Operation

1. Introduction

Globalization seems to come in many forms and promises new hope for progress in economic, social, and political aspects. The concept of globalization refers to increasing dependence between countries through various means such as free trade in goods and services, labor mobility, sector openness, and movements to form peace alliances (Mohammad & Faud, 2010: 32-49). The realization of world peace depends on the consciousness of individuals and their respective countries. In recent times, many international cooperation and organizations have emerged based on mutual trust and the spirit of cooperation triggered by the idea of creating world peace by improving communication between countries to prevent conflict.

The role of peacekeeping by the United Nations (UN) is exercised through the peacekeeping operations department as a unique and dynamic instrument developed by the UN organization to assist countries in conflict in creating conditions that promote lasting peace (United Nations Organization, 2010). Initially, police duties in these operations were limited to monitoring, observation, and reporting, but in the early 1990s, peace operations activities also involved advisory, mentoring, and training personnel.

Some ethnic conflicts are local, but others later destabilize the region. (Winarno, 2011: 237-239). The series of ethnic conflicts that occur in several countries can

normatively be resolved by the sovereign state itself. But in *reality*, not all countries can solve the problem of conflict thoroughly. Like Darfur as one of the regions experiencing internal conflict in South Sudan. There are many tensions that occur in Darfur which is also allegedly making the people of Darfur itself suffer, and judging from the large number of people who are displaced, difficulty getting food, and there are also many who die from disease. (Origins, 2009) The conflict attracted the attention of the world, especially the United Nations, where this conflict occurred within the State, the beginning of the Darfur conflict began with ethnic conflicts. This ethnic conflict is considered a threat to the Sudanese region, because the conflict in Darfur is long-rooted. Conflict is something that must occur and cannot be denied, but can be prevented through various ways.

On 31 July 2007, the United Nations Security Council issued an order to the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UNDPKO) to conduct a joint operation between the United Nations and the African Union Mission In Sudan in Darfur, Sudan. The operation was named United Nations Africa Mission In Darfur/UNAMID and began on 1 January 2008 (United Nations Security Council, 2008). In support of the Darfur Peace Agreement, the Security Council established UNAMID for an initial period of twelve months. UNAMID consists of a joint force between the United Nations and AMIS, totaling 19,555 soldiers, including 360 military observers and liaison officers, and 3,772 police personnel, including 19 police units with 140 officers. All parties are expected to cooperate in the placement of UNAMID. (United Nations Organization, Resolution 1769, 2007).

2. Theoretical Background

Indonesia, as a peace-first country, feels called to participate in the peace and security mission in Darfur, Sudan. This is in accordance with the principles stated in the preamble to the 1945 Constitution in the fourth paragraph, which states that ""Participate in implementing world order based on freedom, lasting peace and social justice. In accordance with the request of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the government of the Republic of Indonesia to participate in the peacekeeping mission in Darfur, Sudan, the results of a consultation meeting between the government and the House of Representatives took place on January 24, 2008. In conclusion, the Republic of Indonesia will send a Formed Police Unit (FPU) task force to Darfur, Sudan, for a peacekeeping mission. In 2008, President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono issued

Presidential Decree (Kepres) Number 4 of 2008 which regulates the dispatch of Indonesian FPUs in peacekeeping missions in Darfur, Sudan (Presidential Decree 4, 2008). So far, Indonesia has sent around 9 FPUs to participate in humanitarian missions organized by the United Nations. In its development, FPU 1-7 is primarily responsible for peacekeeping monitoring missions, while FPU 8 has a focus on humanitarian missions and refugee protection.

The series of ethnic conflicts that occur in some countries can *normatively* be resolved by the sovereign state itself, but in *reality* not all countries can solve conflict problems thoroughly, as is the case with Darfur as one of the regions experiencing internal conflicts in South Sudan. Many tensions occurred in Darfur which at that time also allegedly made the people of Darfur itself suffer, and judging from the many people who fled had difficulty getting food, then there were also many who died due to disease. The Darfur conflict attracted the attention of the world, especially the organization that upholds peace and security, namely the United Nations, which

mandates and invites the Indonesian state to join the peace and security mission in Darfur-Sudan. Thus, Presidential Decree No. 4 of 2008 concerning the Task Force of Indonesian uniformed police units in peacekeeping missions in Darfur, Sudan, was created.

3. Methods

This article uses qualitative research methods in data collection. Qualitative research method is a research technique that aims to understand in depth an event or reality that occurs. Information collection in this study can be used through documents or known as literature studies (Raco, 2010: 1-3, Creswell, 2009: 178-180). In this article, the author tries to conduct a literature review study of previous research. In addition, the author also collects data and news on the internet and produces a descriptive and analytical narrative regarding the involvement of Indonesian FPU (Formed Police Unit) 8 in Unamid in Darfur, Sudan for the 2016-2017 period.

4. Results and Discussion

This section presents the results of the research analysis. Research analysis can be supplemented by tables, graphs (images), and/or charts. The discussion section describes the results of data processing, interprets the findings logically, and relates to relevant reference sources.

Conflict Dynamics



Figure 1. Map of Darfur Region, Sudan.

Source: <http://www.wikiwand.com/ms/Darfur>

Darfur, which means "land of the Fur tribe," is a region located in the western part of Sudan and bordered by Libya, Chad, and Central Africa. It covers one-fifth of Sudan's area, with a total area of about 196,555 km² or about 20% of Sudan's territory. Darfur is an area made up of mountains and deserts, with extreme seasons. Summer or dry season occurs from July to October, winter occurs from November to March, and rainy season occurs from April to June. Average temperatures in Darfur during the day can reach 40 to 50 degrees Celsius, while at night and morning they range from 5 to 15 degrees Celsius.

In 1986, the Sudanese government under the leadership of Sadiq Al Mahdi proposed to divide Darfur into three regions. However, this policy was only implemented in 1994 by the government of President Omar Hassan Bashir. Darfur was then divided into three regions, namely North Darfur with the capital Al Fasher, South Darfur with the capital Nyala, and West Darfur with the capital Geneina.

Conflict in the Darfur region has occurred since decades ago, since Sudan gained its independence in 1956 (Flint & Waal, 2008: 4). Since the mid-1930s, Sudanese territories, including Darfur, have experienced prolonged droughts that have caused instability in the area. The dispute between Arab-African and Black African ethnic groups began when farm animals belonging to Arab-African ethnicities damaged agricultural fields belonging to Black African ethnicities. However, such disputes can often be resolved through traditional mechanisms and negotiations between the ethnic heads of both groups (Human Rights Watch, 2004:5).

Conflicts that could previously be resolved peacefully eventually developed into more political conflicts due to prolonged droughts, competition for limited natural resources, disputes over land, and problems related to clean water. Other factors exacerbating the conflict include a lack of good governance, a lack of democracy, and people's easy access to firearms. Libya is also involved in supplying weapons to Darfur. In mid-1987, war broke out between the Fur and Arab tribes, in which the Sudanese army provided weaponry and support to an Arab tribe known as the Janjaweed (Youngs, 2004:9).

The marginalization of Darfur by the central government in Khartoum and disputes over agricultural territory and ensuing injustices have led to the rise of a rebel group known as the Darfur Liberation Front (DLF). The DLF was formed in the 1980s and received military training from ethnic Zaghawa, who had previously received training from the Sudanese and Chadian armies. They obtain weapons through the purchase or smuggling of weapons from Chad and Libya. In 2002, the Fur, Masalit, and Zaghawa tribes joined the DLF, which later merged with another rebel group, the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM). Both rebel groups have political goals involving issues of discrimination in development by the government against Black African communities in Darfur (Youngs, 2004: 7-8).

The DLF and JEM carried out attacks on police posts and government convoys in the Marra mountains. On March 25, 2003, the government's military headquarters in the city of Tine was captured. The DLF later changed its name to Sudan Liberation Movement/Army (SLM/A). The group has political demands such as socio-economic development for Darfur, dissolution of ethnic militias, separation of Darfur from Sudan to form a Sudanese democratic unity based on equality, power-sharing with the central government, equitable development, cultural and political pluralism, and moral and material well-being for all Sudanese people (Human Rights Watch, 2004:9-10).

In April 2003, the Sudan Liberation Movement/Army launched a surprise attack on El Fashir Airport, the capital of North Darfur, causing damage to government warplanes and helicopters, fuel theft, and looting of government arsenals. These attacks were also carried out in the town of Mellit, which is the second largest city in North Darfur. (Human Rights Reports, 2004:15). The conflict escalated in July 2003, when the Sudanese government took resistance and retaliatory measures against the Sudan Liberation Movement/Army. These attacks consisted of bombings from Sudanese government warplanes and also ground attacks from government military forces and heavy equipment including tanks.

The ongoing conflict in Darfur since 2003 until now has caused significant impacts both for the Darfur region itself and its neighboring countries. The violence in Darfur has resulted in hunger, political instability, poverty, displacement, and is a threat to international security and regional stability (UHRC, 2017). About 300,000 people are estimated to have died since the conflict began in Darfur in 2003, when rebel groups SLM/A and JEM took up arms against the Arab-dominated government, demanding a more equitable sharing of resources and power in the central government. However, the Sudanese government rejects this number and states that the death toll is only around 10,000 people (AntaraNews, 2017). The impact of the conflict in Darfur has caused heavy casualties among civilians and military personnel, with civilian homes lost to destruction, robbery, looting, rape, kidnapping, and killing of civilians (World Without Genocide, 2017).

Impact of Conflict

Based on data supported by the United Nations, the number of casualties from this conflict is estimated to be between 200,000 and 500,000. Of these, about 2,000 to 5,000 rebels were killed, wounded, or captured, about 15,000 to 20,000 soldiers, 51 peacekeeping mission officers, and 300,000 civilians were also killed (UNICEF, 2017). In addition, more than 2 million people were displaced by destruction by Arab militias known as the Janjaweed, which resulted in them having to flee to Chad or Libya (UNICEF, 2017).

The data also shows that this conflict has a significant economic impact. The deployment of UN and African Union troops to Sudan in 2007 cost USD 2 billion, with expenditure costs increasing every year (UNICEF, 2017). Refugee women are also at risk of sexual violence perpetrated by Janjaweed militias. More than half of refugees in Sudan suffer from post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and about 70% of them experience distress (UNHCR, 2017).

This number continues to increase every year due to the ongoing conflict in the Darfur region (UNHCR, 2017). On 31 July 2007, the UN Security Council issued an order to the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UNDPKO) to conduct a joint operation between the United Nations and the African Union/AMIS in Darfur, Sudan, named United Nations Africa Mission In Darfur (UNAMID) and began on 1 January 2008. UNAMID was formed with the aim of supporting the Peace Agreement in Darfur and initially lasted for twelve months.

The operation involved United Nations and AMIS forces, with a total of 19,555 troops, including 360 military observers and liaison officers, as well as 3,772 police personnel, including 19 police units consisting of 140 officers. All parties are expected to cooperate in the placement of UNAMID (UN Resolution 1769, 2007).

UN response

Peacekeeping operations were carried out by the United Nations after the outbreak of conflict. The UN Charter establishes the principle that the use of force as a means of foreign policy no longer applies, so the UN depends on the time it takes to end or resolve conflicts. The UN uses a variety of means in peacekeeping operations, including establishing multilateral diplomatic relations under the framework of the Security Council, bilateral relations between UN member states, or through other UN agencies under the leadership of the UN Secretary-General. These methods can also be used in

peacemaking efforts by the United Nations, and overall will be effective if applied at every level of conflict that occurs (Williams & Griffin, 2004: 48).

Peacekeepers are tasked with monitoring and supervising the peace process in the post-conflict region, including the implementation of signed peace agreements. Assistance may vary, including measures to build trust, regulate power-sharing, support electoral processes, strengthen law enforcement, and advance socio-economic development. UN Peacekeeping Forces may consist of soldiers, civilian police, and other civilian officers (Hillen, 2002:25).

As a country that respects peace, Indonesia feels called to participate in peacekeeping and security missions in Darfur, Sudan. This action is in accordance with the principle of the preamble to the 1945 Constitution in the fourth paragraph, which states the importance of participating in maintaining world order based on independence, lasting peace, and social justice (UUD Indonesia, 1945: Aparagraph 4).

The request of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the Government of the Republic of Indonesia to participate in the peacekeeping mission in Darfur, Sudan, resulted in the decision of a consultation meeting between the Government and the House of Representatives on 24 January 2008 to send the Indonesian Formed Police Unit (FPU) Task Force on the mission.

In response, in 2008, President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono issued Presidential Decree No. 4/2008 on the Indonesian Formed Police Unit (FPU) Task Force in a Peacekeeping Mission in Darfur, Sudan (Presidential Decree No. 4, 2008).

Establishment of FPU Indonesia



Figure 3. FPU GARUDA BHAYANGKARA INDONESIA

Source : Formed Police Unit Indonesia in Sudan <https://news.detik.com/berita/d-3591677/about-fpu-indonesia-and-its-role-in-mission-peace-un/2>

The Formed Police Unit is a United Nations police unit assigned to mission areas to maintain peace and security in conflict-torn countries. Formed Police Unit or abbreviated as FPU consists of police personnel who have tactical capabilities in dealing with situations that cannot be handled by the Civilian Police. FPU Indonesia was born after a request by the United Nations to the National Police to prepare 140 police personnel to be deployed in Darfur, Sudan (United Nation, 2017).

The request was realized by the National Police by holding a selection, for members of the POLRI, especially Brimob personnel with a focus on foreign language skills (English), and did not neglect both physical and psychological health. The selection was held in February 2006 at Mako Korps Brimob Kelapa Dua, Depok-West Java. Finally, a tactical task force was formed from Brimob, and 1 support team from the General Police (kedaerahan) which totaled 138 personnel. (Dody, 2008)

The Indonesian Formed Police Unit (FPU) contingent that became the delegation had an important role in the mission. The Indonesian FPU task force has duties and authorities in accordance with the mandate of UNAMID Police and UNAMID FPU Duties, which is a description of the mandate of UNSCR 1769 Year 2007. These main tasks are Protect UN personnel and facilities, protect civilians, and support police operations in Sudan, safeguarding internally displaced persons, namely people who are forced to leave their homes suddenly or unexpectedly as a result of armed conflicts, internal strife, systemic violence against human rights or natural or man-generated disasters that are within the jurisdiction of their state. (William & Griffin, 2004: 9).

The Formed Police Unit (FPU) is a United Nations police unit stationed in conflict areas to maintain peace and security. The FPU is made up of police personnel who have the tactical capability to deal with situations that civilian police cannot handle. FPU Indonesia was formed after the UN asked the National Police to prepare 140 police personnel to be assigned to Darfur, Sudan (United Nation, 2017). POLRI responded to the request by selecting POLRI members, especially Brimob personnel, with an emphasis on foreign language skills (English) and paying attention to health conditions both physical and mental. The selection was conducted in February 2006 at Mako Korps Brimob Kelapa Dua, Depok, West Java. Finally, a tactical task force was formed consisting of Brimob personnel and a support team from the General Police, with a total of 138 personnel (Dody, 2008).

The Indonesian Formed Police Unit (FPU) contingent played an important role in the mission. The Indonesian FPU task force has duties and authorities in accordance with the mandate of UNAMID Police and UNAMID FPU Duties, which is a description of the mandate of UNSCR 1769 Year 2007. The FPU's primary tasks are to protect UN personnel and facilities, protect civilians, as well as support police operations in Sudan and safeguard internally displaced persons. Internally displaced persons refer to people who are forced to leave their homes abruptly due to armed conflict, internal strife, systemic violence against human rights, natural disasters, or other human actions, and are within their state territory (William & Griffin, 2004:9).

The FPU is part of peacekeeping operations, which are in line with peacemaking efforts in reaching resolutions for countries involved in the conflict. Peacemaking aims to create conditions that allow negotiations to run smoothly and ensure the continuity of peacekeeping operations thereafter. Peacekeeping plays a role in supporting peacemaking after negotiations have been successfully agreed and implemented by the parties involved in the conflict to reach a ceasefire, and indirectly coordinate with existing peacekeeping operations. However, sometimes peacekeeping and peacemaking

cannot always be carried out simultaneously. There are difficulties in maintaining a ceasefire or achieving "negative peace" rather than understanding and resolving the root causes of conflict (Blue Helmets, 2008: 7-8).

The success of a peacekeeping operation is not only judged by the length of its operation. A long-lasting operation can be considered successful in preventing the emergence of conflicts between the parties involved. The UN's ability to resolve conflicts is tested through peacekeeping operations. The UN is expected to take active steps to stop the conflict by using peacekeepers. The UN's ability to resolve conflicts will be tested through peacekeeping operations. FPU Garuda Bhayangkara, from its establishment to the present day (FPU 8), has always carried out its duties in maintaining the ceasefire and protecting humanity. These two things are duties and authorities in accordance with the mandate of UNAMID Police and UNAMID FPU Duties, which is a description of UNSCR 1769 Year 2007. These duties include protecting UN personnel and facilities, protecting civilians, monitoring peacemaking, as well as supporting police operations in Sudan and safeguarding internally displaced persons.

FPU 8 Indonesia as part of Peace Keeping Operation.

As the post-World War II study of international relations grew, along with the increasing acts of decolonization and independence of states, it became increasingly clear that not all international conflicts could be resolved peacefully. Some situations of international conflict often force other countries to use their military force, and this is what has led to the establishment of peacekeeping operations under the auspices of the United Nations. According to the book *The Blue Helmets: Review of UN Peacekeeping*, Peacekeeping Operations can be defined as "operations involving military personnel without strike force, conducted by the United Nations to help maintain and restore international peace and security in conflict-affected areas. This operation is voluntary and based on willingness and cooperation" (UN Blue Helmets, 2008).

Peacekeeping operations are usually carried out after the outbreak of conflict and its increasing intensity. Normatively, peacekeepers go hand in hand with the peacemaking process as an effort to reach resolutions for countries involved in conflicts. The goal of peacemaking is to create a situation that allows negotiations to proceed smoothly and ensures the continuity of peacekeeping operations. On the other hand, peacekeepers walk and support peacemaking after negotiations have been successfully agreed and implemented by the parties involved in the conflict to reach a ceasefire, and indirectly coordinate with existing peacekeeping operations. Basically, both traditional and broader peacekeepers have fundamental factors in order to run well. Some of these factors include:

- 1) The willingness of countries involved in the conflict to intervene. This factor is important because it assists the UN in taking decisions to counter the forces of warring groups and reduces the potential for resistance to peacekeepers. The challenge faced in peacekeeping operations is maintaining peace efforts when parties to a conflict lose the will to resolve disputes politically.
- 2) Full support from the UN Security Council for peacekeeping operations. This support is important not only in the early stages of operations, but also in budget planning, the formation of troop forces, and other strategic priorities. Mandate renewal is also important in later stages.

- 3) Participation of countries in peacekeeping and security operations, including contributions in the provision of troops and readiness to face any risks.
- 4) Clear mandate for peacekeeping operations.
- 5) The strength of troops used only in self-defense in compelling situations. Peacekeepers have a responsibility to the United Nations and the international community to maintain international peace and security, so their use of force is restricted. However, minimal use of force of arms can provide an advantage for peacekeepers. With limited military capabilities, peacekeepers will not feel threatened by their intervention (UN Principles of Conduct, 1996:17).

Based on the explanation of peacekeeping operations, there are two factors that must be considered by FPU 8 Indonesia as a peacekeeping force. The first factor is to act as a guardian of the conflict, while the second factor is to maintain peace.

Keeping Conflict at bay

A peacekeeping operation still depends on the length of time available to implement measures deemed essential. Therefore, not always long-running peacekeeping operations are considered failures. Rather, it can be regarded as the success of peacekeeping operations in preventing a recurrence of conflict between the parties involved. In their duties, FPU Garuda Bhayangkara from its inception until now (FPU 8) has always carried out their duties and authorities in accordance with the mandate of UNAMID Police and UNAMID FPU Duties, which is a description of UNSCR 1769 Year 2007. Their duties include protecting UN personnel and facilities, protecting civilians, monitoring peace developments, as well as supporting police operations and safeguarding internally displaced persons. These tasks were previously performed by AMIS on September 31, 2007.

Currently, Darfur is experiencing a humanitarian crisis in which there is an armed conflict between Janjaweed militant groups supported by the Sudanese government and rebel groups such as the Sudan Liberation Movement (SLA) and Justice and Equality Movement (JEM), which are the main rebel groups in Darfur. In addition, there are dozens of other armed groups involved in the conflict with the Sudanese government. FPU 8 Indonesia monitors the ceasefire resulting from the agreement made in Qatar between Sudanese President Omar al-Bashir and the Justice Equality Movement. Although this agreement was considered an important step towards peace, there were still some other groups that refused to join the treaty. According to the International Commission of Inquiry on Darfur, the Sudanese and Janjaweed governments are responsible for the situation in Darfur.

They are complicit in violations of human rights and international humanitarian law (UN Report, 2008). FPU 8 as the successor group to FPU 1-7 has the main task of protecting the community from the impact of the conflict in Darfur, Sudan. In carrying out this task, FPU 8 has taken several steps, including:

- 1) Demonstrate a visible police presence in public places and migration routes and carry out escort duties to build local people's confidence in the rule of law.
- 2) Monitor the activities of the Sudanese government and police in the buffer and demilitarized zones and monitor security in the refugee camps.
- 3) Monitor security in refugee camps and ceasefire violations. (Based on IGAD)

- 4) Through cooperation with military units and UNAMID GoS, monitor security operations related to the Darfur-Darfur-Dialogue and consultation process. Facilitate the free passage of humanitarian assistance in the region.
- 5) Provide special police input in the Security Evacuation Plan of the UNAMID Mission.
- 6) Assist national authorities, the African Union, and UN agencies in providing necessary humanitarian assistance during times of disaster and natural disaster.
- 7) By taking these steps, FPU 8 Indonesia aims to maintain the ceasefire, protect humanity, and support the peace process in Darfur, Sudan.

FPU 8 in Maintaining Peace



Figure.4 FPU conducts Humanitarian Activities at a refugee camp in Darfur, Sudan. Source: <https://news.detik.com/berita/d-3603054/fpu-gelar-kegiatan-humanitarian-in-place-refugee-in-sudan>

The application of Peacekeeping theory is used as one of the efforts to create peaceful conditions in Darfur. An area can be said to be peaceful if the conflict that occurs can be resolved. Conflict in Darfur, as seen in South Sudan, can lead to violence, rape, and genocide. Conditions in this country are very unstable, so Darfur is getting worse. The Darfur conflict is currently in the spotlight of the world because the state is unable to resolve it on its own.

Outside actors are needed to help resolve the conflict. The intensity of the conflict increased significantly in 2004, with alleged acts of violence, killings, and massacres committed by the government. Some witnesses involved in this conflict were physically removed by the government to erase traces and forensic evidence. In response, the UN passed Resolution 1769 of 2007 creating the United Nations African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) based in El Fasher. Resolution 1828 of 2008 extended UNAMID's mandate until 31 July 2008 and involved forces from various countries.

Human rights supervision in restoring peace and security of a country due to conflict is one of the important points in Peacekeeping. The FPU, as part of Peacekeeping, has an important duty to protect civilians. In carrying out this task, FPU undertakes various measures to prevent human rights violations, including monitoring the peace process, monitoring disarmament in accordance with the agreement agreed in Nairobi, Kenya, and providing humanitarian assistance. FPU Indonesia has duties and authorities in accordance with the UN mandate in UNAMID Police and UNAMID FPU Duties, which is a description of the mandate of UNSCR 1769 Year 2007. The FPU's main tasks are to protect UN personnel and facilities, protect civilians, support police operations in Sudan, and safeguard internally displaced persons. FPU also provides humanitarian assistance at the request of national authorities and African Union/UN agencies during times of disaster and natural disaster.

5. Conclusion

As the study of international relations developed after World War II, as well as the increasing acts of decolonization and independence of new states, it became increasingly clear that not all international conflicts could be resolved peacefully. In some situations of international conflict, countries are forced to use military force, and this is a factor that encourages the establishment of Peacekeeping Operations at the United Nations. The FPU is part of the Peacekeeping Operation in line with the peacemaking process, with the aim of reaching resolutions for countries involved in the conflict. Peacemaking aims to create a situation that allows negotiations to run smoothly and ensures the continuity of Peacekeeping activities.

The duration of a Peacekeeping operation depends largely on the time available to implement measures deemed necessary. Therefore, not always long-running Peacekeeping operations are considered failures, but rather can be seen as successes in preventing conflict from reoccurring between the parties involved.

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