

Delegation from Republic of Indonesia
Position Paper for GerMUN

The issues before the Security Council are: Environmental migration as a concern for peace and security, Preventing violence towards refugees and IDPs, and partnerships between the United Nations and relevant regional organizations in peacekeeping operations. Bearing in mind that all three topics are of crucial importance for the security and well-being of people throughout the world, the Republic of Indonesia looks forward to constructive discussions in the Security Council.

I. Environmental Migrations as a Concern for Peace and Security

The Republic of Indonesia fully shares the concern of the international community regarding environmental migration as a threat to human security, as well as to international peace and further argues that accompanying phenomena will intensify as deserts advance, forests are felled and sea-levels rise. The International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the most authoritative international scientific reference point on climate change, found that climate change will have significant impact on forms of migration that compromise human security. The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre refers to forecasts that vary from 50 million to 1 billion environmental migrants by 2050. To protect its rich biodiversity and to strengthen its labour market, Indonesia has been a co-founding member of the Tropical Forest Alliance, the Consumer Goods Forum, and the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) and further plans to facilitate the transformation of its economy by hosting the New Economy Summit in London.

The Agenda 21 (1992) mentioned for the first time that environmental factors might interact with socio-economic factors as a cause of migration. In 2015, the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (1992) decided in the Paris Agreement to establish a task force to develop approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change. The UN General Assembly has addressed environmental migration and climate change in several ways: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015) identified natural resource depletion and adverse impacts of environmental degradation as an eminent threat that is a challenge for humanity. With the 2030 Agenda, the international community pledged to realize 17 Sustainable Development Goals, including a call for urgent action to combat climate change and environmental migration. Through the 2016 New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, UN Member States committed to address the drivers that create or exacerbate large movements through, inter alia, combating environmental degradation.

The Republic of Indonesia proposes to upgrade the Roundtable of Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) by equipping it with the necessary means to confer the model of exporting certified sustainable products to other sectors of the economy, which in turn provides labour opportunities in the countries of origin, thereby reducing migratory push factors. At the same time, Indonesia wants to address current criticism concerning the RSPO by revising its Core Principles and Criteria, in a push to ban the clear-cutting of pristine forest areas, instead calling for the irrigation of widely-available grasslands. The revised Core Principles and Criteria are to serve as a role model for comparable projects related to other sectors of the economy. Furthermore, Indonesia aims to incentivize consumers to buy certified products by establishing a partnership with the RSPO to implement the Identity Preserving Certificate (IPC). The IPC shall serve as a footprint for products enabling consumers to identify the exact production site, thereby increasing transparency and further registering production sites to prevent labour exploitation.

II. Preventing Violence Towards Refugees and IDPs

Currently, the world is undergoing one of the largest refugee crises ever seen, with Oxfam estimating that 59.5 million people have been forcibly displaced around the world, with nineteen and half million of these persons being refugees and 38.2 million being internally displaced persons (IDPs). In the past three years, the plight of refugees and IDPs has exploded as continuing crises and newly developed crises have created a 40% increase in their numbers worldwide. Additionally, the violence faced by women and children, especially girls, requires special attention. The commitment of the Republic of Indonesia has, inter alia, been reflected by a partnership with the UN Partners for Prevention Programme (P4P) which aims to transform negative gender norms. As of today, Indonesia concludes that awareness on violence

against women and refugees has substantially decreased and that laws designed to protect foreign-born individuals from violence have been implemented.

The Universal Declaration on Human Rights (UNHR) (1948) is pivotal in stating that everyone has the right to security and to be protected from discrimination. In addressing specific needs of refugees, the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951) is the foundation from which much international policy and law is derived. Furthermore, Protection for IDPs has been established by the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (1994). S/RES/1296 (2000) reaffirms the Security Council's commitment to deploying peacekeeping operations with the mandate to provide adequate protection to IDPs, including women, from immediate physical violence. The plight of female refugees has partly necessitated the establishment of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), which calls upon Member States to formulate concrete policies to promote advancement of women.

The Republic of Indonesia advocates further funding for the UN P4P to confer the Advancement and Empowerment of Women Programme (AEWP) to other countries. AEWP engages with adolescents and their caregivers (parents, relatives, key community members) in participatory group sessions conducted by certified members of the UN's Volunteers Programme (UNV). These sessions – which shall take place in the respective communities – seek to create a supportive environment where families learn to build healthy and peaceful relationships based on gender equitable attitudes and norms. The intervention helps to build the capacity of local authorities and civil society to prevent violence towards women. Volunteers, who shall initially be deployed by the UNV, play a critical role by motivating participants to advocate for violence prevention in their own communities, which in turn helps to generate and sustain the results of the AEWP Programme.

III. Partnership between the UN and relevant regional organizations in peacekeeping operations

At the end of March 2017, more than 125,000 personnel from 120 countries have been serving in 16 different peacekeeping operations (PKOs) around the world to an annual budget of \$8.47 billion. PKOs operate in remote areas and increasingly hostile and asymmetrical environments. Therefore, the necessity to intensify and strengthen cooperation with relevant regional organizations has become apparent especially in the last decade. The Republic of Indonesia has played a pivotal role in the process of establishing a High-Level Independent Panel on Peace Operations (IPPO I) in October 2014 to make a comprehensive assessment of the state of the UN peace operations today. As a result, a clear framework for cooperation and coordination between the UN and regional organizations was implemented.

S/RES/1631 (2005) concerns cooperation with regional organizations by the enhancement of capacity-building through human, technical and financial assistance to regional organizations. As the majority of the UN peacekeeping efforts have taken place in Africa, particular attention has started to be paid to the reinforcement of information flow, training assistance or joint peacekeeping exercises, especially in the case of the African Union (AU). In 2008, S/RES/1809 (2008) suggested steps supporting collaboration and communication between the UN and relevant regional organizations, such as joint reviews and an expansion and formalization of consultations and collaboration. The need to further develop and strengthen peacekeeping collaboration was addressed in S/RES 2033 (2012), which promoted the creation of effective long-term strategies and proved useful for a gradual harmonization of policies and standards between the UN and regional organizations.

To further improve the already existing framework for cooperation and coordination, the Republic of Indonesia advocates the Institutionalization of Partnerships by introducing another High-Level Independent Panel on Peace Operations (IPPO II). Indonesia is ready to figure prominently in the IPPO II by planning to overhaul the Standard Operating Procedures: In particular, Indonesia wants to establish guidelines based on joint assessments to harmonize the significantly divergent notions of the purpose, configuration, and force requirements for peace operations within the UN and relevant regional organizations and calls to address the entire spectrum of conflict management challenges as opposed to the UN's focus on supporting existing ceasefires and peace agreements.