

## **Civil Protection in Peace Forces Missions: Challenges and Solutions (Case Study of UNAMID in Darfur)**

Zhafirah Azzahra Juniusyani<sup>1)\*</sup>, Ikhwan Syahtaria<sup>2)</sup>, Tri Panca Titis Abriansyah<sup>3)</sup>, Pujo Widodo<sup>4)</sup>, Achmed Sukendro<sup>5)</sup>

<sup>1,2,3,4,5)</sup> Peace and Conflict Resolution Study Program/Faculty of National Security, Indonesia Defense University, Indonesia

\*Corresponding Author

Email: [zhafirahazzahra@gmail.com](mailto:zhafirahazzahra@gmail.com)

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### **Abstract**

*Civilian protection in peacekeeping missions is important in both war and peace situations. Civilian protection in peace missions faces various challenges in its implementation. Civilian protection efforts involve a variety of strategies designed to reduce risks and protect civilians from the dangers of armed conflict. These challenges include limited resources and personnel, security instability, and the complexity of relationships with various related parties. These factors pose significant obstacles to the effectiveness of peacekeepers in carrying out their duties. The research method used in this paper is a quantitative approach with a literature review design. By using a library review design, researchers can investigate the problems in the research. The findings of this research indicate that civilian protection in peacekeeping missions requires a comprehensive, holistic approach. This approach must involve synergy and collaboration between various related parties to achieve optimal results. Civilian protection is not only limited to physical security from threats of violence, but also includes social, humanitarian and political dimensions that are interrelated and very complex.*

**Keywords:** *Civil Protection, Peace Forces Missions, challenge and solution, UNAMID*

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## **INTRODUCTION**

Civilian protection in the context of peacekeeping missions is a crucial element in efforts to protect civilians vulnerable to the impacts of armed conflict. In situations of armed conflict, civilians are often the main victims affected by violence, human rights violations, and lack of access to basic needs such as food, clean water, and health services. Therefore, civil protection is the main basis for ensuring the safety, security and welfare of civil society affected by conflict (Setyonugroho et al., 2019). As monitors of international peace and security in carrying out their duties, peacekeeping forces face risks that can result in injury and loss of life during operations. The missions carried out are based on the goodwill of the world community; loss of life and injury often occur (Mayaut et al., 2022).

Civilian protection efforts involve various strategies designed to reduce risks and protect civilians from the dangers of armed conflict. This strategy includes risk monitoring and mapping, emergency evacuation, risk education and awareness, and the provision of timely and effective humanitarian assistance. Civil protection also involves efforts to facilitate civilians' access to health services, education and legal protection (Zuhra, 2019). Protection of civilians in armed conflict has long been a concern of countries, whether involved or not in war. Even in the customs of war, the principle of the law of war is found, which prohibits attacks on unarmed civilians as people who are "outside of war" (Yustitiantingtyas, 2016). Protecting civilians in armed conflict has long been a concern of countries, whether involved or not in war (Marintik, 2022). In the context of peacekeeping missions, civilian protection is the primary responsibility of peacekeeping forces to protect and respect the human rights of civilians by international humanitarian law. Peacekeepers are also responsible for facilitating dialogue between parties involved in a conflict to prevent human rights violations and promote sustainable peace (Sarjito, 2023c).

The position of the civilian population, in this case, women and children, is very vulnerable in conflict. In war, riots, and tensions, women often become victims of murder, violence and sexual harassment. Their weak physical condition, plus they are usually unarmed, makes them very susceptible to inhumane treatment from the parties involved in the conflict, especially if they fall into the hands of the enemy. So that victims, especially civilians, must receive proper protection (Pakekong, 2023). Thus, civil protection in the context of peacekeeping missions has a very important role in maintaining the safety and welfare of civilians affected by conflict. By implementing effective and sustainable protection strategies, it is hoped that we can create a safe, peaceful and sustainable environment for all communities affected by armed conflict. Understanding sustainable civil protection must be taught early to the community (Arliman, 2018).

The status of civilians in an armed conflict is as civilians who must receive protection. The civil protection status of civilians is regulated in the 1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol II, as well as Customary International Humanitarian Law (Wulandari & Darmawan, 2012). The results of research by Marintik (2022) in the work entitled "Protection of Civilian Populations in International Armed Conflicts According to International Humanitarian Law" show that protection for civilians in the context of international armed conflict is regulated by the 1949 Geneva Convention. Indonesia has ratified this convention through Law -Law no. 59 of 1958, which legalized the country's participation in the four Geneva Conventions signed on 12 August 1949. Special protection for civilians is regulated in Geneva Convention IV, which discusses the protection of civilians during war. In the research, it was found that although there is a clear legal framework, the implementation of these protections often faces challenges. This includes civil rights violations that occurred during the conflict, as well as the need to increase awareness of and compliance with international humanitarian law among parties to the conflict.

Civil protection also includes efforts to prevent and overcome gender violence, child protection, and protection of other vulnerable groups such as the elderly and people with disabilities. This involves an inclusive approach that is sensitive to the specific needs and rights of each group in civil society. Civil protection also includes monitoring and reporting human rights violations, upholding justice, and advocating for the interests of civilians affected by conflict (Rofiah, 2017).

## RESEARCH METHODS

The method applied in this paper is qualitative, using a design literature review. Literature review is a method of study by doing identification, evaluation and interpretation of relevant research on a particular topic (Kitchenham et al., 2009). Literature review refers to an in-depth analysis of theories, findings and other research material obtained from references to become a basis for writing (Perdani, 2021). *The literature view* enables researchers to gain an in-depth understanding of challenges and solutions in civil protection in the context of peacekeeping missions through secondary data analysis and case studies. By focusing on description, interpretation, and context, this method allows researchers to explore the complexity of civil protection issues holistically and in-depth (Lubis, 2023).

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### Challenges in Civilian Protection in Peacekeeping Missions

The challenges in civilian protection in peacekeeping missions involve several aspects that must be addressed to ensure the safety and well-being of civilians affected by armed conflict.

**a. Lack of Resources and Personnel**

A lack of resources and personnel is a significant challenge in providing effective civilian protection in peacekeeping missions. Limited budgets and personnel can hamper the ability of peacekeeping forces to respond quickly and comprehensively to the protection needs of civilians vulnerable to armed conflict (Lubis, 2023). When there is a lack of resources, peacekeepers may experience problems providing adequate protective services, such as security patrols, monitoring of civilian security, emergency evacuations, and necessary humanitarian assistance. In addition, budget constraints can also affect the availability of equipment and technology needed to monitor and respond to conflict situations quickly and effectively. Furthermore, lacking personnel can lead to excessive workloads for peacekeepers serving in civil protection missions. This can result in burnout, reduced performance, and difficulty reaching and providing timely protection to civilians in need. With insufficient personnel, peacekeepers may also find it difficult to monitor, patrol and respond to emergencies efficiently (Agung et al., 2022). Therefore, allocating adequate resources and personnel is key to overcoming the need for more resources and personnel to provide effective civil protection in peacekeeping missions. With adequate support, peacekeepers can increase their capacity to protect and secure civilians affected by armed conflict more efficiently and effectively. In addition, to overcome the challenges of lack of resources and personnel, peacekeepers can also consider alternative strategies such as collaboration with local and international non-governmental organizations, utilization of information technology to increase operational efficiency, and development of partnerships with local communities to obtain additional support (Hitaminah, et al., 2024).

In addition, to overcome the challenges of lack of resources and personnel, peacekeepers can also consider alternative strategies such as collaboration with local and international non-governmental organizations, utilization of information technology to increase operational efficiency, and development of partnerships with local communities to obtain additional support (Hitaminah, et al., 2024). According to Prayoga & Manullang (2023), increasing investment in personnel training to increase capacity in civil protection and conflict management could also be a strategic step. By strengthening personnel skills and knowledge, peacekeepers can more effectively respond to emergency situations, manage conflict, and provide better protection to civilians in need. In addition, it is important to carry out continuous evaluation of resource and personnel needs in the context of civil protection. By closely monitoring conflict dynamics, security developments, and civil society needs, peacekeepers can optimally adjust strategies and resource allocation to ensure effective and responsive protection.

**b. Security Instability in Conflict Areas**

Security instability in conflict areas poses a serious challenge to providing effective civilian protection in the context of peacekeeping missions. An uncertain and risky environment resulting from security instability can complicate peacekeeping efforts to protect and ensure the safety of civilians affected by armed conflict (Paramasatya, 2017). The constant threat of violence, attacks and armed conflict can create tension and fear among civil society. This security instability can also hinder peacekeeping troops' access to areas that require protection, as well as limit the troops' ability to provide quick and effective responses to emergencies that arise (Indra & Fitriati, 2024).

In addition, security instability can also cause breakdowns in communication and coordination between peacekeepers, local governments and civil society. This can hinder the exchange of information important for security monitoring and civil protection and complicate collaborative efforts in responding to civil society's urgent needs (Dewi et al., 2024). In facing the challenges of security instability, peacekeepers must strengthen security and monitoring strategies, improve coordination with relevant parties, and strengthen their capacity to respond quickly and efficiently to emergencies. Support from local, regional and international parties can

also help overcome security instability and ensure optimal civilian protection for vulnerable civilians (Permanasari, 2021).

Security instability in conflict areas can also affect the long-term sustainability of civilian protection efforts. Ongoing armed conflict and security uncertainty can create an environment that is not conducive for peacekeepers to carry out their civil protection duties effectively. This can result in a decrease in troop presence, difficulties in monitoring the security situation, and risks to the safety of peacekeeping personnel (Sarjito, 2023a). Security instability can also worsen humanitarian conditions in conflict areas, with refugees, injured victims and other vulnerable groups in need of protection and humanitarian assistance. Peace forces need to consider adaptive and responsive strategies in dealing with situations of security instability, including increasing security patrols, monitoring the situation, and coordinating with related parties to ensure the safety of civilians (Margareta & Fransiska, 2024).

### **c. Complexity of Relationships with Related Parties**

The complexity of relationships with relevant parties, such as local governments, armed groups, and humanitarian organizations, poses a significant challenge in providing holistic civilian protection in peacekeeping missions. Differences in interests, lack of cooperation, and uncertainty in relationships can hamper the effectiveness of civilian protection efforts and affect the quality of protection provided to civilians affected by armed conflict (Matondang, 2020). When there is complexity in relationships with relevant parties, there are challenges in achieving the agreement, coordination and collaboration necessary to provide comprehensive and sustainable civil protection. Differences in approaches, conflicting interests, and the inability to work together effectively can hinder the decision-making process and implementation of civil protection programs (Sabila, et al., 2019).

A lack of cooperation between relevant parties can also hinder peacekeeping forces' access to areas requiring protection and limit the troops' ability to obtain relevant and supportive information to respond appropriately to the needs of civil society. Uncertainty in relationships can also create an unstable and unpredictable environment, affecting the effectiveness of civil protection efforts. Protection of the civilian population is a part that must be considered when upholding humanitarian principles so that the protection of the civilian population is necessary even in armed conflict (Sabila et al., 2019). In facing the complexity of relationships with related parties, peacekeepers must strengthen diplomacy, negotiation and active involvement in building mutually beneficial and sustainable relationships. Close collaboration, open communication, and building trust between various parties are key to overcoming these challenges and ensuring effective civilian protection for civilians in need (Sudarsono, et al., 2018).

### **Solutions to Improve Civil Protection**

Solutions to improve civilian protection in peacekeeping missions involve strategic steps that can strengthen the capacity and effectiveness of peacekeeping forces in protecting civilians affected by armed conflict.

#### **a. Increased Personnel Training and Awareness**

Increasing the training and awareness of peacekeeping personnel is a key step to increase understanding and skills in carrying out civil protection tasks. Comprehensive training on the principles of civil protection, human rights, handling trauma victims, and conflict negotiation can strengthen personnel's capacity to better respond to the needs of civil society (Paramasatya, 2017). The training focused on the principles of civilian protection will equip peacekeeping personnel with a deep understanding of the importance of protecting civilians, the principles of international humanitarian law, and the ethics of handling armed conflict. In addition, training on human rights will help personnel recognize and protect the basic rights of civilians and address human rights violations that may occur in the context of conflict (Sarjito, 2023b).

Increasing awareness about the treatment of trauma victims is also important in the context of civil protection. Peacekeeping personnel need to be trained to identify and provide

assistance to victims of trauma resulting from armed conflict, including a sensitive and empathetic approach to providing mental health services and psychosocial support (Jofipasi et al., 2024). Additionally, training in conflict negotiation will enable peacekeeping personnel to manage conflict situations more effectively, facilitate dialogue between the parties involved, and reach sustainable agreements to maintain peace and protect civilians. By increasing the training and awareness of peacekeeping personnel in various aspects relevant to civilian protection, it is hoped that these forces can carry out their duties better, provide more effective protection, and ensure the safety and welfare of civilians affected by armed conflict (Jofipasi et al., 2024).

#### **b. Close Collaboration with Local and International Parties**

Close collaboration with local and international parties is an important strategy for increasing the effectiveness of civilian protection in peacekeeping missions. Collaboration with local parties, including local governments, community institutions, community leaders, and international parties such as humanitarian organizations and donor agencies, can strengthen the coordination and cooperation needed to provide holistic and sustainable civil protection (Matondang, 2020). Collaboration with local parties, including regional governments, allows peacekeepers to understand the local context, community needs and conflict dynamics more deeply. Peacekeepers can build trust, obtain relevant information, and actively engage communities in civilian protection efforts by collaborating closely with community agencies and leaders.

Collaboration with international parties, such as humanitarian organizations and donor agencies, is also important in expanding the reach and effectiveness of civilian protection efforts. Technical, financial and logistical support from international parties can strengthen peacekeepers' capacity to carry out civil protection tasks and ensure the availability of the necessary resources to better respond to the needs of civil society (Matondang, 2020). The synergy between various local and international stakeholders can create a work environment that is collaborative, responsive and oriented towards the interests of civil society.

#### **c. Technology Implementation for Rapid Monitoring and Response**

Implementing advanced technologies for security situation monitoring, data analysis and rapid response can help increase the efficiency and effectiveness of peacekeepers in providing civilian protection. Using Geographic Information Systems (GIS), drones, and other technologies can significantly benefit peacekeeping missions (Sarjito, 2023d). The application of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) allows peacekeepers to map conflict areas, identify risk zones, and monitor the movements of troops or armed groups. Accurate and real-time spatial information from GIS can assist in making more precise and responsive decisions in protecting civilians and managing conflicts (Indrawan, 2018).

Using drones as an aerial monitoring tool can also provide advantages in monitoring security situations and identifying potential threats. Drones can be used for aerial surveys, mapping hard-to-reach areas and monitoring suspicious activity, allowing peacekeepers to respond quickly to emergencies or civilian threats. Besides military purposes, uncrewed aerial vehicles have been widely used for civilian purposes, including aerial surveying or mapping, which has become a valuable monitoring and mapping method (Amin & Al Aziz, 2023). In addition, implementing technology for sophisticated data analysis can help process complex information and predict future conflict patterns or security threats. With accurate and rapid data analysis, peacekeepers can plan more effective and proactive civil protection strategies and respond to emergencies more promptly.

In addition, implementing technology for monitoring and rapid response can also speed up the communication and coordination process between peacekeeping personnel, allowing for a more efficient and timely exchange of information in emergencies. Communication systems integrated with monitoring technology can assist in faster decision-making and more coordinated responses to threats or emergencies (Amin & Al Aziz, 2023). Technology can also strengthen

reporting, documentation and evaluation mechanisms for events that occur in the context of civil protection. With well-documented data in place, peacekeepers can conduct post-event analysis, evaluate the effectiveness of their response, and identify areas that need to be improved or strengthened to improve civilian protection in the future.

Investment in the development of local technologies suited to conflict contexts and the needs of civil society can also be a sustainable solution. By leveraging local innovation, peacekeepers can develop technological solutions that are more affordable, accessible, and suited to the specific needs of conflict-affected communities (Padil & Antin, 2018). Thus, the implementation of technology for monitoring and rapid response can not only improve the operational efficiency of peacekeepers, but also strengthen their ability to provide effective, responsive and sustainable civilian protection in the face of the challenges of armed conflict.

### **Case study: UNAMID in Darfur: Challenges and successes in civil protection.**

This case study illustrates the challenges and successes of the Joint United Nations and African Union Mission in Darfur or *United Nations-African Union Hybrid Operation in Darfur* (UNAMID) in implementing civil protection. UNAMID was founded in 2007 to respond to the armed conflict that hit the Darfur region in Sudan. This mission aims to protect civilians affected by conflict, facilitate humanitarian assistance, and support the peace process in the region (Sari, 2018).

Challenges faced by UNAMID include security instability, the complexity of ethnic and political conflicts, and limited resources and personnel. Prolonged armed conflict and tensions between armed groups in Darfur create an unstable and risky environment for civilians. A lack of resources and personnel also affected UNAMID's ability to provide effective civilian protection across vast and remote areas. In addition, logistic obstacles such as limited infrastructure and difficult terrain slow down the distribution of humanitarian aid and the deployment of security personnel to areas in need.

However, UNAMID also recorded several successes in carrying out its mission. Collaborative efforts with local parties, humanitarian organizations and international institutions have strengthened coordination and cooperation in providing holistic civilian protection. In addition, implementing technology for monitoring and rapid response has increased UNAMID's operational efficiency in responding to emergencies and managing conflicts more effectively. For example, the use of aerial monitoring tools helps detect the movements of armed groups, thereby enabling a quicker response to protect civilians.

UNAMID's success is also seen in its ability to facilitate dialogue between groups in conflict. This dialogue not only helps reduce tensions but also creates opportunities for local ceasefire agreements, ultimately providing space for communities to return to living their lives more safely. In addition, this mission succeeded in building a peace education program involving youth and local communities, which aims to reduce feelings of hatred between groups and create mutual understanding.

An in-depth analysis of the UNAMID case in Darfur provides valuable insights into the complexities and challenges of implementing civilian protection in the context of armed conflict. From this case study, we can learn about the importance of cross-sector collaboration, increasing resources and personnel, and applying sophisticated technology to increase the effectiveness of civil protection efforts in conflict areas. Apart from that, UNAMID's success in implementing civil protection can also be seen in its efforts to build good relationships with local communities and strengthen community participation in the protection process. Involving communities in planning, implementing, and evaluating civil protection programs can increase the effectiveness and sustainability of such efforts.

## CONCLUSION

Civilian protection in peacekeeping missions demands a holistic approach involving synergy and collaboration of various related parties. This protection is not only limited to physical security from threats of violence but also includes social, humanitarian and political dimensions that are interrelated and very complex. In the context of armed conflict, civilian protection becomes crucial. This is about protecting civilians from immediate harm and ensuring their access to basic needs such as food, water and healthcare. In addition, it is also important to support the psychosocial aspects necessary to restore the mental and emotional well-being of civilians affected by conflict. Civil protection also involves efforts to maintain human rights and avoid violations of those rights. This requires close monitoring and effective reporting mechanisms so that any violations can be addressed immediately. Active involvement of peacekeepers, government agencies, non-governmental organizations, and local communities is necessary to create a safe and stable environment. Overall, civilian protection in peacekeeping missions is a multidimensional effort that requires close cooperation and coordination between various parties. With a holistic approach, this effort can provide effective protection for the most vulnerable civilians and help ensure the continuity of life amidst challenging conflict situations.

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