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Enhancing Intelligence Capacity For Indonesian Peacekeepers In A Dynamic Peacekeeping Landscape

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Abstract

In the constantly evolving realm of peacekeeping, this research delves into strategies to bolster the intelligence capacity of Indonesian peacekeepers. Recognizing the multifaceted challenges presented by the dynamic peacekeeping landscape, the study employs a qualitative analysis approach to explore methods of enhancing the intelligence capabilities of the Indonesian peacekeeping forces. The findings underscore the importance of not only cultivating foundational knowledge in intelligence but also emphasizing specialized competence in adapting to and leveraging evolving methodologies. The study reveals that a comprehensive approach to intelligence capacity building is essential for Indonesian peacekeepers to swiftly and accurately provide nuanced information in the rapidly changing and complex peacekeeping environment. The research further emphasizes the importance of tailored capacity-building programs in fortifying the intelligence capabilities of Indonesian peacekeepers and ensuring their effectiveness in contemporary peacekeeping operations.

Keywords: Capacity Building, Garuda Contingent, Indonesian Peacekeepers, Intelligence

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia's involvement in the United Nations (UN), which began in 1957, has been widely recognized by many parties in the international community (TNI, 2013). Indonesia was entrusted by the United Nations to participate in global peacekeeping missions to send its world class peacekeeping personnel (later known as the Garuda Contingent or KONGA) to carry out peacekeeping missions (Nailufar, 2021). In accordance with paragraph IV of the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution, the Republic of Indonesia participates in peacekeeping operations (PKO), to achieve one of the state aims of preserving a world order based on social justice, independence, and eternal peace (Sucipto, 2021). Indonesian's participation in UN PKO is based on the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution, and authorized by various laws such as Law no. 37 of 1999 concerning Foreign Relations, Law no. 34 of 2004 concerning the TNI, Law no. 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police, and Law Number 3 of 2002 concerning National Defence, as well as the UN Charter which authorizes the UN security council to make resolutions which mandate PKO to maintain world order.

Since its establishment, the Indonesian government's contribution to PKO carried out under the auspices of the UN has garnered high accolades and appreciation from numerous nations for their competent work and involvement in these many missions (Fadillah, 2017). This began in the 1990s when Indonesian forces took part in two UN operations that helped pave the way for further PKO, especially the UN missions in Namibia and Cambodia. The relatively small contribution of the world's major countries to world peace missions is triggered by several factors, including changes in conflict patterns that are increasingly dangerous, rules of engagement, state regulations that sometimes hinder deployment, and the spread of conflicts in several parts of the world are benchmarks in deploying peace troops itself. In line with that, the President of the UN Security Council at the 8388th UN Security Council meeting on 18 August 2021 in India delivered a speech entitled, "United Nations Peacekeeping Operations", conveying that technology has the potential to act as a force multiplier by improving performance, saving

resources, simplifying work processes and enabling peacekeepers to better understand the environment in which they operate, through the ability to improve data collection, analyze and sort data. The UN Security Council also supports the fusion of current technology with the most recent scientific advancements, particularly in the area of digital technology, as this can help to improve early warning and response systems, as well as the safety and security of civilians and peacekeepers (Statement by the President of the Security Council, 2017).

The military needs intelligence to carry out security duties to uphold peace (Clarke, 2005). According to Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 16 of 2011 article 1 paragraph (1), intelligence is an organized effort, activity, and action using specific methods to generate products about issues encountered in all facets of life and to be submitted to leaders as material for consideration in making decisions (Siregar, 2014). According to (Kent, 2015), "the knowledge which our highly placed civilian and military men must have to safeguard the national warfare" is the meaning of intelligence (Mahyudin, 2016). In this sense, intelligence is equivalent with something secretive that is essential to making decisions. In the era of globalization, intelligence cannot be separated from the role of technology, technology also plays a very important role in all forms of military operations. One of its important roles is to find valid data sources in assisting the course of military activities (Mubarok, 2022).

In order to support national security policy planning and its implementation through trade-craft, spy-craft, and other activities, is described as a process and product of context creation, knowledge and understanding of technology, and other relevant matters. The quick pace of technological advancement also motivates peacekeepers to adapt and develop their capacities. According to the UN website, "Capacity-building is defined as the process of developing and strengthening the skills, abilities, processes, instincts, and resources that organizations and communities need to survive, adapt, and thrive in a fast-changing world." With capacity building done properly and by incorporating the use of intelligence technology in learning, capabilities and capacities will be improved in dealing with the increasingly dynamic challenges of UN missions. Internet of Things (IoT) and big data that have been implemented in various defense equipment and military infrastructure can support the effectiveness of the state budget as well as planning and military operations (Zheng, 2015). Hence, orchestrating an effort to increase the capacity-building of peacekeepers in Intelligence Technology is considered important. Particularly, in the face of several obstacles, the dynamics of challenges, current complexity conditions and the lack of mastery of technology including internet-based technology, because it can impede operational level control and troop effectiveness in UN mission areas.

RESEARCH METHODS

The method used in this study is a qualitative method partially the study of phenomenology. Initially, phenomenology is a philosophical movement that emphasized the nature of experiences as seen through eyes of the one who is experiencing the phenomenon—a concept known as “lived experience” (Connelly, 2010). A phenomenologist, following what Cornelly (2010) said, requires researcher to investigate the features or essence of an experience through interviews, stories, or observations with persons who are experiencing the experience of interest to the researcher, thus this research conducts some in depth interviews with Indonesian Armed Forces Peacekeeping, Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs official, Task Force Commander, as well as several Military Observer and Military Staff Officer personnel in several UN missions. Researchers gather information through interviews, questionnaires, and a review of the literature. There were four informants interviewed by the researcher such as Indonesian Army Peacekeeping Mission Center Commander–Marsda TNI Benedictus Benny K, Deputy Military Adviser– Mayor General Maureen O’Brien, The Deputy Commander of the Indonesian

Army Peacekeeping Mission Center–Brigjen TNI Heru Langlang Buana, The Director of Directorate of International Security and Disarmament – Caka Alverdi Awal.

Following that, sorting is related to Indonesian peacekeeping forces, capacity building in the form of training, courses, and education, as well as updates on intelligence technology used in peace mission implementation, including its usage in military equipment. The data is then presented and analyzed in segmentation capacity-building and related intelligence technology, before being verified and used for further analysis. This process is crucial for researchers to develop the capacity building of appropriate intelligence technology in dealing with dynamics conflict developments in UN mission area. In addition, in order to develop research that accurately depicts the results of a literature study in the face of interview data and literature studies that complement each other in order to produce a more accurate research quality, there must be a right and balance of data. Therefore, result of this research will generate the right capacity-building program for Indonesian Peacekeepers in implementing intelligence technology in an effective, reliable and professional manner toward UN mission success.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The term "peacekeepers" is frequently used to refer peacekeeping forces whose duty is to supervise and monitor mission areas during or after conflict. The role of peacekeepers in executing an operation in the mission area and promoting world peace is crucial (Paramasatya, 2017). They can assist with breaking new ground through innovative measures that can boost self-confidence, supporting general elections, balancing power, and strengthening law enforcement as well as socioeconomic development in the affected region. This is also the case with Indonesia who plays an active role in sending peacekeeping troops, where since inception, the Indonesian nation has contributed to peacekeeping missions carried out by the United Nations (Hananto, 2020). Indonesia contributes to this process by forming Garuda Contingents (KONGA) from a selection process to recruit soldiers from various units of the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) up to deployment to the mission area.

The rising sophistication of peacekeepers' equipment is perceived to have a beneficial impact, making work easier and more efficient, making technical developments critical for peacekeepers. All actions are made easier to carry out with the aid of technology, which is rapidly increasing with the growth of science and human civilization; nevertheless, not all of these technologies have positive benefits. Human talents are still perceived as superior in terms of analyzing, digesting, and evaluating based on their intelligence, despite their limits. Nonetheless, even in intelligence-related vocations, technological superiority has overtaken human ability. The negative influence that technology advancement may have is that it does not rule out the possibility of criminal acts by threat actors or illicit digital activity. Responding to that phenomenon, it is necessary to have the ability to master technology, especially for peacekeepers. To assist peacekeepers in completing operations connected to intelligence, a variety of defense equipment is deployed. Drones are one of them. Currently, drones are used largely for reconnaissance, target acquisition, surveillance, and intelligence purposes. In order to learn more about the target region, the surrounding environment, and potential targets, including people and etc, information must be gathered utilizing a variety of sensors, including infrared, radar, frequency, radio, thermography, and sound (Lesmana, 2021). Drones can be employed to independently search for information, but they can also work in tandem with other ISR capabilities to support the collection data plan. Some drones may also be equipped with grenade launchers, tear gas munitions and bombs. There are also some UAS that don't attack using ranged weapons, instead delivering their payload by striking directly into the target. These drones are

usually called kamikaze drones or suicide drones. Drones are also able to work in tandem with other weapon systems with certain control mechanisms. A control system for remotely deploying weapons is known as a remote-controlled weapon system, or RCWS. With the RCWS, peacekeepers can approach a target without being exposed to threats, eliminating the necessity for close-range attacks on the target.

A military intelligence unit called ASIFU (The All Sources Information Fusion Unit) was formed at the MINUSMA Mali mission in March 2014 at the request of MINUSMA Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping, Mr. Herve Ladsous, despite the fact that intelligence operations involving intelligence technology were not explicitly implemented in the UN mission area during that moment. A total of 30 soldiers from seven different European nations—Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, and the Netherlands—make up ASIFU HQ, which is in charge of two ISR (Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance) companies that are equipped with UAS: ScanEagle and Raven. Its main task is to provide intelligence collection capability and provide intelligence analysis related to human trafficking, narcotics, ethnic tensions, corruption and failings of the Malian government. The results of the intelligence analysis will be used as input for decision making at a strategic level for MINUSMA HoD (Head of Mission) through the JMAC (Joint Military Analysis Center) and UNDSS (United Nations Department of Safety and Security), at the operational level of Force HQ and at the tactical level of sector HQ.

Building capacity refers to the process of enhancing the capability of people, groups, or organizations. Another way to think about capacity building is as a creative process for building previously unrealised capacities. Additionally, capacity building can be seen as an effort to increase an individual, group, or organization's ability to handle challenges brought on by rapid or unanticipated change. This is demonstrated by the development of an individual's abilities, skills, potential, and talents as well as their mastery of defined competencies. This is in line with the definition of intelligence itself which in Law 17 of 2011 concerning State Intelligence, states that intelligence is knowledge, organization and activities related to the formulation of policies, national strategies and decision-making based on analysis of information and facts collected through detection and early warning in the framework of prevention, deterrence, in order to overcome any threat to national security. As for the collection of information, data, facts and etc, it must be according to the principle of ‘velox et exactus’, or fast and precise. Building intelligence technology capacity is one of the efforts peacekeepers must make to ensure security in both their TCC and the host nation. Fingar (2009) highlights the potential benefits of using intelligence technology to improve the way analysts approach their subjects and the value of strategic analysis in understanding current events (Fingar, 2009). Threats to the nation in the modern era are more extensively tied to non-military issues, such as cyber warfare, than to military. Given the constant trend of increasing illicit digital actions, efforts to expand knowledge about intelligence technologies can strengthen information security (Chen, 2006). Information warfare is an action carried out to acquire an informational advantage over the adversary, according to DEEP NATO; “It involves controlling one's own information space, protecting access to one's own information, while acquiring and using the opponent's information, destroying their information systems and disrupting the information flow” (What Is Information Warfare?). Digital propaganda has a serious effect because it can cause public unrest, riots, disobedience and can even threaten the implementation of democracy (Ivan, 2021). The rapid development of technology requires peacekeepers to be even smarter to keep up with technological sophistication. Bjola (2017) states that some regimes now view the weaponization of information through digital propaganda as the best means of reversing power imbalances in their international position (Bjola, 2017). From a more comprehensive geopolitical standpoint, digital propaganda, as the "Gerasimov Doctrine" emphasizes, is a potent non-military tool for

accomplishing political and strategic objectives beyond the capability of armed force (MacFarquhar, 2016). In the latest conflict map, information technology is used to enhance weapon effects by making the tools more sophisticated, effective, and minimizing casualties on their own side. Weapons that rely on data and technical information such as GPS are expected to provide more relevant information and enhance peacekeeper effectiveness.

To lessen peacekeeper losses and streamline operations in UN missions, it is vital to combine the use of technology and intelligence to address the increasingly complex issues in the area of operations. The intelligence provided by peacekeepers on UN deployments must be comprehensive. Comprehensive information can be provided by combining human intelligence as an intelligence agent with artificial intelligence in the form of technology (Peeters, 2021). Open-Source Intelligence (OSINT) is gaining ground on conventional sources and taking on increased significance in the field. While classic open-source intelligence may draw on traditional media such as newspapers, radio and television, they are no longer the primary resource, shifting towards collecting data from web-based communities such as Facebook, Twitter, wikis and internet forums. Through well-structured queries using software programs such as Silobreaker24, the OSINT section is able to obtain a large amount of relevant information. Examples include the live updates about the Bamako hotel attack incident in November 2015, where video and photo content posted on social media (Instagram, Facebook, and Twitter) provided in-depth information on specific issues, as well as finding persons of interest like local leaders by geo-analyzing their posts on social media, as well as obtaining indications of public opinion on certain issues or events (e.g., through Twitter trend analysis). Modern technology is not the only one that may be used to gather data and information when carrying out peace operations. Traditional technology is still employed and continues to be useful. For certain designated areas, only conventional intelligence technology can collect information. The Assistant Secretary General Ms Martha Lopez at the C-34 meeting at the UN Headquarters in New York, February 2023 expressed the need to increase ICT (Information Communication Technology) projects, including increasing the use of UAS and the use of environmentally friendly materials.

Peacekeepers who have undergone complete and adequate capacity building in the area of intelligence technology before embarking on a deployment would significantly differ from those who had not. This occurs because all resources—whether they be HUMINT, OSINT, SIGINT, IMINT, or GEOINT—must be utilised to their full potential in every mission, particularly when gathering crucial data and information. GIS (Geographical Information System) maps have long been utilized in UN missions, despite the fact that GEOINT is a relatively young intelligence discipline that encourages extensive data analysis and assessment of the operational environment and difficulties in the region of concern (Supriyadi, 2021). One of the applications of GEOINT Technology is to determine the potential presence of terrorists in an area and shape planning for military operations in the context of eradicating terrorism thereby improving the state's defense and security systems (Supriyadi, 2021). In this case peacekeepers are very useful for increasing awareness, preparedness and eliminating strategic surprise as well as mapping the area of operations for the entire mission. It should also be noted that a unit in a PKO is required to collect much data and information. Additionally, the intelligence departments generally lack experienced officers as there were few peacekeepers who have analytical skills and do not have adequate IT systems such as computers. Each new rotation (which typically occurs every 6 to 12 months) must essentially start information collection from scratch without proper storage and archiving facilities. Consequently, troops commander would not obtain the necessary intelligence, which is crucial for matters of safety and security such as understanding threats, important supply routes and the dispositions of armed groups. On the contrary, peacekeepers who have already underwent intelligence technology capacity building are able to

effectively use technology to enhance the processing and creation of information and general intelligence products, therefore that information can be accessed and used promptly. The operational and tactical levels of decision-making will undoubtedly benefit from this. Information support and intelligence analysis that is appropriate for the strategic level can be used for internal decision making such as providing humanitarian assistance, recovery and stabilization efforts, as well as facilitating peace dialogue.

The appraisal and identification of something through intelligence is known as early detection. The evaluation is based on a body of knowledge as well as the conclusions of data or information obtained by an intelligence officer. It is a collection of information and knowledge that can sway one's opinion or appraisal of something. The use of UAS to surveil the number of enemy troops or the use of GIS to get a clearer picture of a location are two examples of how intelligence technology can support the initial assessment process carried out by peacekeepers regarding the situation and conditions on the ground or the location of the conflict they are deployed. With this initial data, early detection of potential threats can be carried out for later analysis and depict an initial outlook of the impact of these conditions. Meanwhile, in terms of the competence of peacekeepers, if they are not supported by intelligence technology capacity building, these peacekeepers will not be able to operate the equipment to gain or retrieve initial data, or data which may received is incomplete or not in timely manner. This condition certainly endanger the safety of other peacekeepers and can thwart the goals of a peace mission.

An intelligence officer should conduct early warning after giving an assessment of a problematic situation. The data-based assessment is carried on to the early warning stage in order to provide the decision maker or user a meaningful perspectives. These factors try to prevent unforeseen events that may have second order effects. Prior to making a decision, the user or decision maker is given an intelligence evaluation in order to take preventative action. A peacekeeper who goes to a conflict zone without having adequate competence in terms of using intelligence technology, can hinder the collection of data and information needed for early warning, which of course reduce the preparedness of peacekeepers in the mission area. Apart from requiring a longer time to adapt, accurate information and data are also difficult to obtain and this certainly has the potential to thwart and endanger the mission.

Towards problem-solving, multiple solutions are offered that serve as resources for users or decision-makers. In carrying out this stage, an intelligence professional offers a variety of options for solutions as a sort of follow-up suggestions that users or decision-makers might consider. It is the decision maker's or user's obligation to choose the best solution to an issue. In this situation, it is possible to map the demands associated with the competencies that peacekeepers must acquire in order to maximize their proficiency in the use of intelligence technology. After it is mapped out, appropriate capacity building can be carried out and in collaboration with various parties, both domestic and foreign.

In forecasting or predicting whats the future hold, there must be a similar or even identical experience which can be used as reference point. Its application is similar to the predicted early detection stage, when the same concerns are encountered and a proper and correct treatment may be applied. Estimates are forecasts of a problem that includes dangers, challenges, disruptions, and impediments to stability on a national and global scale. An intelligence officer must anticipate an issue while balancing it with intelligence data and information through checks, re-checks, and cross-checks to assure the correctness of the analysis. In this situation, peacekeepers must be able to forecast what intelligence technology may emerge in the future so that they can train prospective peacekeepers for the problems of the current operation by providing adequate capacity building.

CONCLUSION

Peacekeeper must embrace necessary competencies to perform their tasks. In order to effectively conduct intelligence operations, peacekeepers must not only possess a fundamental understanding of intelligence but also be skilled in the use of intelligence equipment. The operation of the appropriate intelligence equipment can present current conditions as well as forecast future conditions in the mission's target area, and this skill will assist peacekeepers in information gathering and data analysis in that particular situation. Peacekeepers who have a necessary skills can deliver thorough intelligence data in a timely and accurate manner. The competence of Indonesian Peacekeepers can be obtained and enhanced through Capacity Building according to what is needed, in this case relating to intelligence technology. With current technological developments and advances, intelligence personnel and peacekeepers must be able to adapt to internet-based technologies. This is because many information or data can be searched through internet-based websites and social media such as Twitter, Facebook, Instagram and Wikipedia. Comparing to traditional ways, updating data on the internet is also relatively quicker.

With regard to effectiveness, sophisticated technology like GIS or remote sensing, can assist in gathering information far away without requiring personal presence in that location. By merging human intelligence with artificial intelligence and applying it to technology applications, comprehensive intelligence can be formed. Then, in any dynamic peacekeeping mission that requires a rapid and appropriate response in every event, this can be used for strategic, operational, and tactical decision-making.

Based on the findings of the study and analysis, several recommendations for the deployment of intelligence technology capacity building to supplement the experience of Indonesian peacekeepers can be made. To identify the type of capacity building to be provided, the skills required by Peacekeepers in respect to intelligence technology for carrying out peacekeeping missions must first be identified. Second, the capacity-building materials provided must incorporate both practice and theory, especially in the field of intelligence technology, where Peacekeepers must be able to apply and deploy the technology. Third, intelligence technology capacity building for peacekeepers can be delivered through MPKI (Military Peacekeeping Intelligence) material that is supplemented with unique intelligence technology material tailored to the needs of the UN mission's host countries. Fourth, multilateral and cross-national collaboration is required because, in the world of give-and-take intelligence, the more information given to partner units, the more units are eager to supply information in return.

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