

Implementation Of Un Peacekeeping New Model To Enhance Konga Support For Garuda Task Force Unifil

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Abstract

Indonesia's participation in the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) demonstrates its strong commitment to international peacekeeping while functioning as a key instrument of defense diplomacy. Nevertheless, an evolving security environment and the requirements of implementing the United Nations Peacekeeping Operations (UN PKO) New Model demand a high degree of operational preparedness from the Garuda Contingent. This study seeks to examine the operational readiness of Satgas Garuda, evaluate the application of UN PKO New Model principles, and analyze their strategic implications for Indonesia's defense diplomacy. A qualitative descriptive approach is employed, utilizing in-depth interviews, document review, and a SWOT analysis supported by IFAS–EFAS matrices. The results indicate that Satgas Garuda's operational readiness is classified as high, driven by professionalism, discipline, and well-structured pre-deployment training, although challenges persist in logistical support and communication interoperability. The UN PKO New Model has been effectively implemented through CIMIC initiatives, compliance with international legal frameworks, and adaptive engagement with local contexts. From a strategic perspective, the achievements of Satgas Garuda contribute to enhancing Indonesia's global standing and reinforcing its role in international defense diplomacy.

Keywords: *UN PKO New Model, SWOT, Operational Readiness, Garuda Contingent, UNIFIL*

INTRODUCTION

In the post–Cold War era, international security dynamics have undergone significant transformation. Conventional interstate wars have declined, while complex intrastate conflicts such as civil wars, ethnic violence, and internal political instability have become more prevalent, posing broader challenges to global peace and stability. This shift has compelled international organizations, particularly the United Nations (UN), to adapt their roles and mechanisms in responding to multilayered security threats (Paris, 2010). Consequently, United Nations Peacekeeping Operations (UN PKO) have evolved from traditional interposition forces into multidimensional missions that integrate political, security, humanitarian, and development components, requiring highly adaptive and professional peacekeepers capable of operating in volatile environments (United Nations Peacekeeping, 2020).

The increasing complexity of peacekeeping missions is further intensified by the emergence of hybrid conflicts, which combine conventional military tactics with asymmetric strategies such as information warfare, cyber threats, and the involvement of non-state armed groups. Hoffman (2014) emphasizes that such conflicts demand operational readiness that extends beyond traditional military capabilities, including the ability to counter informational and technological threats. Moreover, the effectiveness of peacekeeping missions is closely linked to peacebuilding efforts, as sustainable peace depends not only on military presence but also on political, social, and economic reconstruction within host states (Doyle & Sambanis, 2011). These dynamics are evident in Lebanon, where the UNIFIL mandate—reinforced by UN Security Council Resolution 1701 (2006)—reflects the need for adaptive responses to persistent instability involving state and non-state actors.

Against this backdrop, the UN introduced the UN PKO New Model, emphasizing agility, rapid deployment, interoperability, and technological integration to address contemporary security challenges. For Indonesia, one of the world's top troop-contributing countries, the implementation of this model is crucial for enhancing the operational readiness of the Garuda Task Force deployed under UNIFIL. Indonesia's participation in peacekeeping missions is firmly rooted in its constitutional mandate to contribute to global peace and international order, as articulated in the 1945 Constitution, and reflects its free and active foreign policy orientation. As noted by Shekhar (2018), Indonesia's peace diplomacy represents not only a strategic policy choice but also an expression of national identity on the global stage.

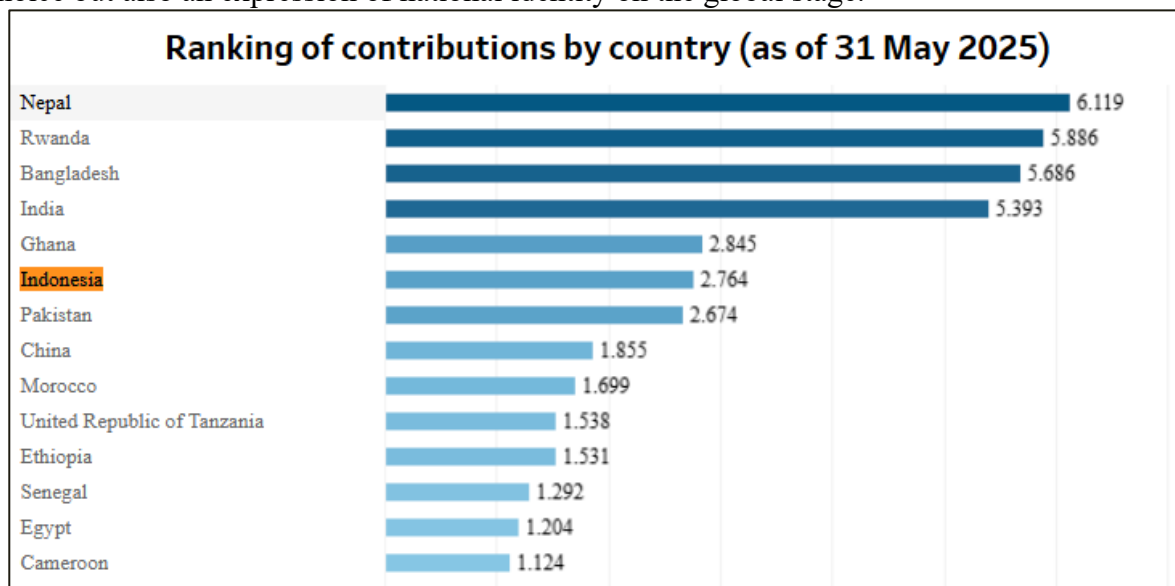


Figure 1 Ranking of Countries' Contributions to UN Peacekeeping Missions in 2025

Source: *United Nations Peacekeeping (2025)*

Indonesia's participation in United Nations peacekeeping missions dates back to 1957 with the deployment of Garuda Contingent I to Egypt under the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF). Since then, Indonesia has consistently contributed troops to UN peacekeeping operations, with a notable increase over the past two decades. According to United Nations Peacekeeping (2025), Indonesia ranks among the top ten troop-contributing countries, deploying more than 2,764 personnel across various missions, including UNIFIL in Lebanon, MONUSCO in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and MINUSCA in the Central African Republic. This sustained engagement reflects Indonesia's commitment to its constitutional mandate while simultaneously strengthening its defense diplomacy.

Within this framework, Indonesia's contribution to UNIFIL represents one of its largest and most enduring peacekeeping commitments. Since the adoption of UN Security Council Resolution 1701 (2006), Indonesian contingents have been continuously deployed to Lebanon, playing a critical role in maintaining the ceasefire between Israel and Hizbullah. Beyond security tasks, the Garuda Task Force has actively engaged in civil–military cooperation (CIMIC) initiatives, including medical assistance, educational support, and infrastructure development, which have enhanced relations with local communities and reinforced Indonesia's soft power diplomacy in the Middle East.

Internationally, the performance of the Garuda Task Force in UNIFIL has received widespread recognition. Indonesian peacekeepers are widely acknowledged for their discipline, adaptability, and strong community engagement. Indonesia has also been entrusted with key leadership roles, such as commanding Sector East and managing the Force Headquarters Support Unit (FHQSU), reflecting the high level of confidence placed by the UN in Indonesia's operational and command capabilities. Furthermore, Indonesia's role in peacekeeping capacity

building through the TNI Peacekeeping Mission Center (PMPP) has reinforced its position as a significant contributor to global peace and security.

Despite these achievements, Indonesia continues to face evolving challenges in UN peacekeeping operations, particularly in UNIFIL. These include the changing threat environment characterized by hybrid tactics employed by non-state armed groups, limitations in modern defense equipment—especially in surveillance, intelligence, and rapid deployment capabilities—and interoperability challenges with multinational forces operating under diverse doctrines and technologies (Putra, 2025). In this context, the introduction of the UN PKO New Model provides a strategic opportunity for Indonesia to enhance the operational readiness of the Garuda Task Force by promoting integrated, people-centered, and multidimensional peacekeeping approaches that align with contemporary conflict dynamics (United Nations Security Council, 2006).

The relevance of the UN PKO New Model is closely linked to the growing demands for operational readiness and interoperability among troop-contributing countries. Contemporary peacekeeping missions require forces that are agile, capable of rapid deployment, and able to operate effectively alongside multinational contingents with different doctrines and technologies. Interoperability has therefore become a decisive factor in modern peacekeeping success, as it enables effective coordination in complex multinational environments (Howard & Dayal, 2018). The New Model goes beyond purely military capacity by integrating diplomatic, legal, and development dimensions into peacekeeping operations.

A key transformation introduced by the UN PKO New Model is the increased use of technology and intelligence. The integration of command, control, communications, computers, intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (C4ISR) systems, the deployment of drones, and digital data analytics have become essential to timely and accurate decision-making in the field. This shift aligns with the UN Secretary-General's *Action for Peacekeeping (AAP)* initiative, which emphasizes strengthening technological capabilities to support more adaptive and dynamic peacekeeping operations (United Nations, 2018). As such, the New Model represents a comprehensive transition from static peacekeeping toward a more dynamic and adaptive operational framework.

For Indonesia, particularly the Garuda Task Force in UNIFIL, the implementation of the UN PKO New Model carries significant strategic implications. It affects not only personnel readiness through enhanced training and interoperability, but also the preparedness of defense equipment, logistics, and civil–military coordination. Adopting the New Model aligns with Indonesia's interest in maintaining its reputation as a major troop-contributing country while reinforcing its defense diplomacy on the global stage. Consequently, examining the implementation of the New Model within the UNIFIL context is essential for both academic inquiry and practical policy development.

Operational readiness remains a core pillar of modern military effectiveness and is generally defined as a unit's ability to perform its assigned tasks effectively under specified conditions. The Ministry of Defence (2017) conceptualizes readiness as a combination of availability, capability, sustainability, and deployability, particularly critical in multinational operations. In UN peacekeeping missions, readiness extends beyond combat capabilities to include cross-cultural communication, understanding of international law, and interaction with civilian actors. These dimensions are shaped by doctrine, training, logistics, technology, and human resources, all of which influence a unit's effectiveness (Moskos et al., 2000).

In the context of the Garuda Task Force in UNIFIL, operational readiness faces multidimensional challenges, including hybrid threats from non-state armed groups, doctrinal gaps between national military concepts and UN peacekeeping standards, and limitations in advanced equipment and secure communication systems (Putra, 2025; Shekhar, 2018). Local political, cultural, and social dynamics in southern Lebanon further complicate mission effectiveness, as success depends heavily on building trust with local communities while

maintaining neutrality (Bhatia, 2015). Despite growing scholarly attention to Indonesian peacekeeping, studies linking the UN PKO New Model directly with military operational readiness remain limited, highlighting the urgency and relevance of this research in addressing both theoretical gaps and practical challenges (Sihite et al., 2024).

Other studies, such as the evaluation conducted by Sumertha et al. (2017) in the *International Journal of Human Capital Management (IJHCM)*, assessed the involvement of the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) in the Lebanon mission (2014–2015) using the CIPP model—covering context, input, process, and product aspects—but did not explicitly measure operational readiness in line with the requirements of the UN PKO New Model. In addition, the study on the *Vision 4,000 Peacekeepers Roadmap 2015–2019* by Murwanto et al. (2020) highlighted the quantitative readiness of Indonesian peacekeeping forces; however, it did not explore how such readiness was integrated with the principles of the UN’s new peacekeeping operations model.

Therefore, this study seeks to address the existing academic gap by conducting an in-depth analysis of the operational implementation of the UN PKO New Model within the Garuda Task Force serving under UNIFIL. This research not only bridges the theoretical framework of operational readiness with the latest UN peacekeeping model but also offers original scholarly and practical contributions that have not been sufficiently addressed in previous studies.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a qualitative descriptive method with a case study design to gain an in-depth understanding of the implementation of the *United Nations Peacekeeping Operations (UN PKO) New Model* in enhancing the operational readiness of the Garuda Task Force under UNIFIL. Data were purposively collected through in-depth interviews with Garuda Task Force personnel, analysis of official United Nations and Indonesian Armed Forces (TNI) documents, and a review of relevant academic literature. The research was conducted within TNI units, peacekeeping training institutions, and the UNIFIL operational context, covering the period from May to December 2025, to capture a comprehensive picture of operational preparedness and mission dynamics (Creswell & Creswell, 2018; Sugiyono, 2013).

Data analysis was conducted using the interactive qualitative analysis model proposed by Miles and Huberman, which includes data collection, data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing and verification. In addition, this research explicitly applies SWOT analysis, supported by Internal Factor Analysis Summary (IFAS) and External Factor Analysis Summary (EFAS) matrices, to systematically identify and evaluate internal strengths and weaknesses as well as external opportunities and threats affecting the operational performance of the Garuda Task Force in implementing the UN PKO New Model. The validity of the data was ensured through credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability criteria, thereby ensuring that the findings are methodologically robust and relevant for strengthening operational readiness and Indonesia’s defense diplomacy (Miles & Huberman, 2014; Sugiyono, 2013).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Calculation using SWOT Analysis through the IFAS EFAS approach

The SWOT analysis at this stage aims to provide a quantitative overview of the strategic factors that have been previously identified. These factors were derived from in-depth interviews with key informants (resource persons) as well as from the analysis of relevant operational documents, including mission reports, standard operating procedures, and UNIFIL-related

guidelines. Based on the synthesis of these qualitative data sources, the strategic factors were systematically categorized into internal and external dimensions and subsequently quantified using the IFAS and EFAS frameworks.

Each strategic factor was assigned a weight reflecting its relative importance, along with a rating indicating the extent to which the factor exerts a positive or negative influence on the achievement of mission objectives. The weighted scores were then calculated to generate the Internal Factor Analysis Summary (IFAS) and the External Factor Analysis Summary (EFAS), as presented in Tables 1 and 2. The results of these calculations provide an empirical basis for assessing the overall strategic position of the Garuda Contingent in the UNIFIL mission environment.

Table 1. IFAS Matrix (Internal Factor Analysis Summary)

Internal Factors	Weight	Rating	Weighted Score
Strengths			
High professionalism and discipline of personnel	0.15	4	0.60
Operational readiness and realistic pre-deployment training	0.10	4	0.40
Compliance with international law and Rules of Engagement (ROE)	0.10	3	0.30
Adaptability and multinational coordination capability	0.10	3	0.30
Weaknesses			
Limitations in logistics and vehicle maintenance	0.10	2	0.20
Communication barriers among contingents	0.10	2	0.20
Psychological pressure and personnel fatigue	0.15	2	0.30
Limited information technology interoperability	0.10	2	0.20
Total IFAS Score	1.00		2.50

Source: processed by researchers (2025)

Table 2. EFAS Matrix (External Factor Analysis Summary)

External Factors	Weight	Rating	Weighted Score
Opportunities			
Enhancement of Indonesia's diplomatic reputation at the UN	0.15	4	0.60
Strengthening multilateral defense cooperation	0.10	3	0.30
Support from local communities toward the Garuda Contingent	0.10	3	0.30
Implementation of the UN PKO New Model based on technology and collaboration	0.10	4	0.40
Threats			
Security instability in the Blue Line area	0.15	2	0.30
Potential attacks against UNIFIL personnel	0.10	2	0.20

Geopolitical tensions in the Middle East region	0.10	2	0.20
Reputational risks due to procedural errors	0.10	2	0.20
Total EFAS Score	1.00		2.50

Source: processed by researchers (2025)

The SWOT analysis was conducted to obtain a comprehensive assessment of the strategic condition of the Garuda Contingent in UNIFIL by evaluating internal factors (strengths and weaknesses) and external factors (opportunities and threats). This process involved weighting, rating assignment, and calculation of weighted scores using the IFAS and EFAS models, as presented in Tables 1 and 2.

Operational Readiness Level of the Garuda Task Force in UNIFIL in Addressing Contemporary Peacekeeping Mission Challenges

The operational readiness of the Garuda Contingent Konga XXIII-S deployed in UNIFIL can be categorized as high, as indicated by the SWOT analysis and IFAS–EFAS assessment, which place the unit in an aggressive strategic position with balanced scores of 2.50 for both internal and external factors. This positioning reflects strong internal capabilities supported by favorable external opportunities in fulfilling United Nations peacekeeping mandates. Key strengths include high levels of professionalism, combat discipline, physical readiness, and moral resilience, although certain limitations persist, particularly in digital communication infrastructure and uneven technological proficiency across observation posts.

This high level of readiness is the outcome of a structured and tiered pre-deployment preparation process conducted in Indonesia. Joint exercises and contingency simulations are deliberately designed to replicate real operational conditions in Southern Lebanon. Such an approach aligns with Military Operational Readiness Theory, which emphasizes that combat readiness and mission readiness are inseparable dimensions of modern military operations; peacekeeping forces must be capable not only of combat but also of executing peace mandates in accordance with international standards (Bruneau & Matei, 2012).

Beyond technical preparedness, moral and psychological readiness plays a decisive role in operational effectiveness. The integration of ideological motivation, discipline, and professional ethics strengthens soldiers' resilience in high-pressure environments. This perspective corresponds with Defense Science Theory, which underscores the integration of moral, social, and technological dimensions as essential elements of deterrence and defense capability. Within the UNIFIL context, moral integrity and professionalism function as forms of soft power that enhance the credibility and legitimacy of the Garuda Contingent among multinational forces (Supriyatno, 2014).

Operational readiness is further reinforced by effective tactical leadership and responsive command-and-control mechanisms. Rapid communication channels connecting field posts to battalion headquarters enable timely responses to evolving security dynamics. This finding supports the argument that peacekeeping effectiveness in multinational operations depends heavily on adaptive command and control systems capable of managing uncertainty and complexity in conflict-prone environments (Alberts, 2007).

In addition, readiness encompasses the ability to understand and engage with the local socio-cultural environment. The Garuda Contingent demonstrates situational awareness through culturally sensitive communication, respect for local customs, and constructive interaction with civilian populations. Such competencies are critical in peacekeeping missions, where social cohesion, trust-building, and moral conduct significantly influence mission success, as highlighted in studies emphasizing the role of morale and social cohesion in peace operations (Winslow, 1998).

Overall, the operational readiness of the Garuda Contingent reflects an integrative approach combining hard power and soft power within the framework of modern defense theory.

This multidimensional readiness not only enhances operational resilience but also contributes to conflict mitigation and trust-building at the local level, consistent with findings that UN peacekeeping forces can reduce intergroup tensions and foster stability (Nomikos, 2022). Consequently, the Garuda Contingent exemplifies a holistic model of operational readiness aligned with the UN PKO New Model, positioning Indonesia as both a security provider and a credible agent of peace in the international arena.

Implementation of the Principles of the UN PKO New Model in the Context of Garuda Task Force Operations in Lebanon

The implementation of the UN PKO New Model in the operations of the Garuda Contingent Konga XXIII-S reflects Indonesia's adaptive response to the evolving paradigm of global peacekeeping. SWOT analysis indicates that the combination of strengths ($S = 1.55$) and opportunities ($O = 1.60$) places the implementation of this model in a positive strategic trajectory. The UN PKO New Model emphasizes the integration of security stabilization, civil diplomacy, and post-conflict social development, requiring peacekeeping forces to assume multidimensional roles beyond traditional security enforcement.

Effective implementation of this model is closely linked to a comprehensive understanding of mission mandates, particularly those related to the protection of civilians, civil-military coordination (CIMIC), and support to host-nation security forces. This condition aligns with Policy Implementation Theory, which posits that clear objectives, inter-agency coordination, and sufficient resources are essential determinants of successful policy execution in operational settings (Van Meter & Van Horn, 1975). Without such clarity and institutional alignment, policy objectives are unlikely to translate into effective field-level actions.

Strategic communication and coordination between peacekeeping units and mission headquarters also play a critical role in ensuring effective implementation. Transparency, collaborative situational reporting, and responsiveness to operational directives serve as key indicators of successful mission performance. This observation supports the view that policy outcomes depend significantly on the ability of implementing actors to adapt to organizational cultures and dynamic field conditions, as emphasized in adaptive governance perspectives on policy implementation (Grindle, 2017).

From a legal and procedural standpoint, adherence to rules of engagement (ROE) and international humanitarian law constitutes a central pillar of the UN PKO New Model. Legal compliance not only regulates the use of force but also functions as an instrument of strategic diplomacy that enhances mission legitimacy within the United Nations framework. This approach reflects core principles of peacekeeping and peacebuilding theory, which stress the importance of legal legitimacy and normative compliance as foundations for sustainable peace operations (Galtung, 1996; Diehl & Balas, 2014).

Beyond security functions, the Garuda Contingent actively engages in CIMIC activities, including infrastructure development and basic health services for local communities. These initiatives represent the practical application of the concept of positive peace, which views peace not merely as the absence of violence but as the presence of social justice and improved living conditions (Galtung, 1996). Empirical evidence supports this approach, demonstrating that dialogue-based engagement and social interaction by UN missions can significantly reduce communal violence (Smidt, 2020).

Overall, the implementation of the UN PKO New Model by the Garuda Contingent illustrates a transformation from conventional peacekeeping toward a human-centered defense diplomacy role. By integrating security provision, legal legitimacy, strategic communication, and social development, the contingent demonstrates an effective balance between hard power and soft power. This multidimensional approach aligns with findings that peacekeeping effectiveness in the Middle East depends on cross-actor collaboration and local participation, underscoring the relevance of human-centered security in contemporary peace operations (Al-Rawashdeh, 2024).

Strategic Contributions of the Garuda Task Force's Involvement in UNIFIL to Indonesia's Defense Diplomacy on the International Stage

The contribution of the Garuda Contingent to the UNIFIL mission carries strategic significance that extends beyond tactical operations in the field. SWOT analysis indicates that the combination of strengths ($S = 1.60$) and opportunities ($O = 1.65$) places Indonesia's defense diplomacy in an expansive position. This suggests that participation in peacekeeping operations not only enhances Indonesia's international reputation but also broadens its strategic influence and diplomatic networks within the global security architecture.

From the perspective of international relations theory, the role of the Garuda Contingent reflects the practical application of defense diplomacy as an instrument of national power. Through sustained interaction with multinational contingents, Indonesia projects an image of stability, neutrality, and professionalism. This dynamic aligns with Realist Theory, which argues that states employ military instruments to safeguard national interests and expand influence within an anarchic international system (Morgenthau, 1985; Waltz, 1996).

Operational collaboration with other UNIFIL contingents contributes to the strengthening of Indonesia's defense networks and long-term force development. Multinational coordination enhances interoperability, operational learning, and strategic communication, which are essential elements of modern force planning and capability development. In this context, peacekeeping experience functions as part of broader force modernization efforts, consistent with theories of capability development and force planning that emphasize learning-by-doing in multinational environments (Fitzsimmons, 2018; Yarger, 2006).

In addition to operational gains, strict adherence to international law and rules of engagement reinforces Indonesia's soft power and diplomatic credibility. Legal compliance and ethical conduct strengthen the legitimacy of Indonesian military presence and contribute to trust-building with both international partners and local communities. Informal social engagement with civilian populations further complements formal diplomacy, demonstrating the effectiveness of human-centered security approaches in peacekeeping contexts.

Overall, the strategic contribution of the Garuda Contingent illustrates a dual function as both peace enforcer and peace builder within the framework of peacekeeping and peacebuilding theory. By combining security provision with humanitarian engagement and social interaction, the contingent enhances social legitimacy and mission effectiveness. This approach is consistent with empirical findings that highlight the importance of social legitimacy and local engagement for successful peace operations (Smidt, 2020; Nomikos, 2022), while simultaneously expanding Indonesia's defense diplomacy based on moral values and humanitarian principles.

Strategic Implications and Policy Recommendations

This study demonstrates that Indonesia's participation in UN peacekeeping missions, particularly through the Garuda Contingent Konga XXIII-S in UNIFIL, carries significant strategic implications for national defense posture and military diplomacy. High operational readiness and effective implementation of the UN PKO New Model indicate that the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) have successfully adapted to modern multinational operational paradigms that emphasize professionalism, interoperability, and cross-cultural adaptability. This transformation reflects a shift from a territorially oriented force toward a globally engaged professional military, consistent with modern defense theory that highlights adaptability and integrated capabilities as key components of national defense strength (Supriyatno, 2014).

At the national level, the success of the Garuda Contingent reinforces Indonesia's defense diplomacy objectives, including its vision as a "World Peace Contributor" within broader strategic frameworks such as the Global Maritime Fulcrum and the Minimum Essential Force (MEF) policy. Active engagement in UNIFIL not only enhances defense capacity but also advances national interests through international diplomatic channels. This finding supports the view that effective force planning is not determined solely by troop numbers, but by strategic

competitiveness and the ability to operate credibly in global missions (Yarger, 2006). The aggressive (SO) strategic position identified through SWOT analysis further implies the need for expansion- and innovation-oriented defense policies, particularly in developing centers of excellence for peacekeeping operations, digital transformation, and advanced training.

From an international perspective, Indonesia's active role under the UN framework strengthens its identity as a middle power contributing to regional stability and global peace. The application of the UN PKO New Model illustrates Indonesia's dual role as both a regional security actor and a promoter of humanitarian stability, aligning with peacekeeping and peacebuilding theory that views peace operations as instruments of diplomacy, social reconstruction, and legitimacy-building (Galtung, 1996; Diehl & Balas, 2014). Civil–military coordination (CIMIC) activities exemplify soft power defense, reinforcing Indonesia's credibility within the UN system and supporting empirical findings that mission success depends on legitimacy, neutrality, and trust from local communities (Smidt, 2020; Nomikos, 2022). Based on these findings, several policy recommendations emerge. These include establishing a dedicated peacekeeping research and training institution under the Ministry of Defense or TNI; strengthening inter-ministerial defense diplomacy coordination; accelerating the digitalization of operational readiness systems; expanding international education, joint training, and officer exchange programs; and reinforcing the national legal framework governing overseas missions to ensure legal protection, welfare, and incentives for deployed personnel. Collectively, these measures would consolidate Indonesia's strategic transformation in defense and peacekeeping, positioning the Garuda Contingent not only as a tactical force but as a key instrument of global security governance and humanitarian diplomacy.

CONCLUSION

This study concludes that the Garuda Contingent Konga XXIII-S deployed in UNIFIL demonstrates a high level of operational readiness, effective implementation of the UN PKO New Model, and a significant contribution to Indonesia's defense diplomacy at the international level. SWOT analysis, field data, and theoretical review confirm that the contingent's professionalism, discipline, physical and mental resilience, and realistic pre-deployment training constitute the core foundations of mission readiness. At the same time, effective command and control systems, coordination among posts, and socio-cultural adaptability enhance operational performance, despite remaining challenges related to digital communication infrastructure, technological disparities, and logistical modernization. Overall, the Garuda Contingent reflects Indonesia's successful adaptation to contemporary, multidimensional peacekeeping demands.

Furthermore, the implementation of the UN PKO New Model by the Garuda Contingent illustrates Indonesia's capacity to operationalize multidimensional peacekeeping principles in practice. The integration of security enforcement, protection of civilians, civil–military coordination (CIMIC), and humanitarian engagement demonstrates that the model functions not merely as a doctrinal framework, but as a practical operational guideline. The positive reception from local communities, sustained trust from UNIFIL headquarters, and smooth coordination with other troop-contributing countries indicate that Indonesia has effectively translated global mandates into field-level actions. This success also reinforces Indonesia's international image as a credible middle power committed to peacekeeping, humanitarian values, and global stability.

Based on these findings, the study recommends strengthening Indonesia's peacekeeping ecosystem through both theoretical and practical measures. These include advancing integrated defense studies that combine operational readiness, peacekeeping, and defense diplomacy frameworks; establishing specialized peacekeeping research and training institutions; enhancing inter-ministerial coordination among defense, foreign affairs, and military institutions;

accelerating digitalization and technological innovation in operational readiness; and expanding international education, joint training, and certification programs. Strengthening national legal and institutional frameworks, as well as regional and multilateral cooperation through the UN and ASEAN, is also essential. Collectively, these measures will consolidate Indonesia's strategic transformation in peacekeeping, positioning the Garuda Contingent not only as a professional military force, but also as an effective instrument of humanitarian diplomacy and global security governance.

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