



WOMEN IN BLUE HELMETS

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Abstract

This essay is an analysis of the contribution women make and challenges faced by them in United Nations peacekeeping missions. This paper analyzes resolution 1325, the perceptiveness of the resolution on gender understanding in peacekeeping; in doing so, it is also important to look closely at the reasons behind this resolution's development. Next it considers why participation in peacekeeping operations is essential for women and what effectiveness they carry with their work. It also presents challenges faced by the United Nations in putting Women, Peace and Security agenda into practice. It presents why more female participation is worthwhile. This paper considers the efforts of the UN to incorporate gender mainstreaming into peacekeeping mission to demonstrate how women can be active in UN security and include women's contributions as peacekeeper officer. Lastly, it looks at a particular example of Pakistani women's contributions to peace and security and Pakistani women as peacekeepers. This research emphasis on challenges women face as peacekeepers and in peacekeeping missions also impacts women makes as peacekeepers and in peacekeeping missions. The outcome is to understand the role of women as a peacekeepers and the importance of women in peacekeeping missions that makes it easy for the women suffering in conflict zones as well as all the vulnerable including men, children and women together.

Keywords

Women, United Nations, Pakistan



1. Introduction

Throughout the years, peace keeping missions have advanced from basically being models of military to dimensional projects that link a balance of numerous different characters/actors that can encourage reasonable harmony in strife zones. Factually it is important to understand the role of women as peacekeeper and contributions made to develop the concept of peacekeeping for women. In recent times women have gained many accomplishments and it would not be possible without the struggle that had happened. Historic efforts and recent contributions both connect and complete a comprehensive picture to understand the agenda of women peace and security. Until the early 2000s in the context of peace builders the part of women as peace-keepers and peace negotiators was ignored. The United Nations peacekeeping forces' first ever deployment in 1948 suitably ignored the value of women's and children's rights in militarized zones. That resulted in numerous unrecorded misconducts against women and children. Moreover, in acknowledgment of the critical job that women can play towards peace, harmony and manageability, women involvement has been made a key part of peace keeping missions. With rising patterns of women contribution in peacekeeping missions, the operational viability of peace keeping operations is trusted upon to rise (Cohn; Kinsella; Gibbing, 2010). In 2000 the Security Council of the United Nations adopted its landmark resolution 1325 on women, peace and security. Women's potential to play a

beneficial role in conflict prevention was acknowledged in the resolution, and peace-related affairs. Because the Sorry State of the affairs in the early 1990s of Women also arose in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Somalia, Mozambique and Eretria. A study titled, "The Effect of Armed Conflict on Children" acknowledged cases of child sexual exploitation and violence (SEA) by peacekeepers in 1996. Resolution 1325 advised the UN member states to integrate participation of women and gender perspectives in their peace and security goals. Significantly, the resolution recognized the essential need of taking distinctive measures for the safeguard of women from violence throughout armed conflicts (Willett, 2010).

2. Resolution 1325: Progression for Perceptiveness of Gender in United Nations Peacekeeping Missions.

A milestone document from the UNSC that precisely addressed the influence of conflict on women is known as The Resolution 1325. The resolution was adopted on October 13, 2000, the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 1325, on "Women, Peace and Security", a purpose foreseeing a potential growth of women by shifting the paradigm to safety provider from victim paradigm and more precisely as actors of change. Further concerns of the document were to range representation of women at noteworthy ranks in resolution of conflict and communal development, to increase their role in activities related to peacekeeping, particularly as humanitarian personnel and

military observers, police and to employ more women representatives and special envoys. It's vital to respect women's rights, careful attention to special necessities, guard them in an armed conflict and to lookout for women against gender based violence (Bertolazzi, 2010). The Resolution 1325 was embraced in the midst of the significantly changed key setting by the end of the cold war that represented the observation for different offshoot establishments of the United Nations association; aggravating this for attempting measures to guarantee viable coherence in scenario of afterwards conflict. Resolution also made prominent the obligation to unite proceedings on the impact on women and girls by armed conflict, the secretary general was requested to integrate in his writing to the protection council about improvement on mainstreaming gender in peacekeeping missions and every one other aspects regarding women and girls. The new certainty upon the capacities of women to be joined in the developing difficult endeavors of the peacekeepers extending through facilitating with constructing realistic establishments of supervision, check on human rights, and change in security division, deactivation, and reintegration of Development has been shaped in six wide-ranging spaces within the execution of Resolution 1325:

1. Prominence and awareness of gender considerations in peace maintenance effort;
2. In demobilization and humanitarian affairs development of gender action work plans;

3. Bringing together of gender counselors and understanding of gender sensitivity through training;
4. Accepting , taking action and responding to violence against women;
5. Working on sexual harassment together with codes of conduct;
6. In post-conflict reconstruction, post conflict elections and governance supporting bigger participation of women (Nalwa, 2011).

There are a small number of accomplishments specify that modification is already in process but this change is not so far established for instance; in Philippines, women's involvement in governance, the quantity of women has doubled up from twenty seven in late 90s to fifty seven. In 2010, Jasmin Nario Galace, associate director of the Centre for Peace Education at Miriam faculty within the Philippines noted that within the government increasing women participation would achieve the obligation towards the implementation of 1325 and can be a breakthrough in the Philippines. Therefore this change would augment human resource capacity building and identified women as agents of peace, security and post conflict reconstruction (UNIFEM, 2010). In about 30 field-based Special Representatives in 2010, five women were serving as heads of peacekeeping missions, political mission and as mediators. Women are 33% members in constituent assembly of Nepal. About twenty nine female second lieutenants were instated into the thirty lacs resilient Afghan

National Army (ANA) in the war-torn Afghanistan after their graduation ceremony on September 23, 2010 at Kabul Military Centre. Even though skilled to become officers of logistics and finance, the newly hired officers extant new potentialities as the nation prepares for the withdrawal of foreign troops for the women of Afghanistan (Hovikivi, 2015).

Ghimire (2017) emphasize on a peace-building program for the Mano river countries. It is one more effort commendable of appreciation is the Mano River Women's Peace Network (MARWOPNET) that take along women of West African nations of Guinea, Sierra Leone and Liberia. 105 Indian policewomen was the first all United Nations female peacekeeping force it was also another first for Liberia in 2007. The success of their placement was apparent in the safer streets of Monrovia and it also heightened interest of Liberian women's interest in joining their own police. The success of their placement was evident in the safer streets of Monrovia. In 2006, the war-battered Liberia creating history as Africa's first elected female head of state Ellen Johnson Sir leaf was sworn in as the new president.

3. Women in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations: The Operational- Effectiveness

Moreover, women's participation in peacekeeping operations helps to gain local community confidence and promotes peacekeeping activities in conflict zones. In addition, the participation of women alongside

men enables the regulation of the role of the peacekeepers and strengthens the image of the peacekeeping missions. The existence of female staff in conflict zones has already made peacekeeping missions operationally more successful. Women's participating in peacekeeping missions is a significant step towards creating a balanced approach to peacekeeping, as it meets the needs of both men and women (Helms, 2010). "The existence of female peacekeepers ...increase the reporting of gender based violence, assertively influences the confidence of the local population; and in fact, my troops become role models for the local girls." says Seema Dhundia, Deputy Inspector General of the Central Reserve Police Force in Chandigarh Union Territory, north of New Delhi (Ghimire,2017).

As mentioned above, the involvement of female in peacekeeping operations and security services for nation sometimes measured to be the one possibly the most important element of greater strength especially in these bodies to conventional gender roles. As reported at the Beijing conference in 1995 and in ensuing documents, mainstreaming of gender has nothing to do with just hiring women. To existing organizations an approach that numerous women's activists pompously portray as "include women and mix". Rather, sexual orientation mainstreaming is an endeavor to regulate gendered methods in the plan and usage of enactment and arrangement. On the other hand, UNSCR 1325 explicitly interfaces increments in

women support in peacemaking, peacekeeping and peace building and inside state tranquility and security institutions to enhancements in women's circumstances in strife and post-struggle conditions. As per UNSCR 1325, selecting or enrolling more women pioneers, chiefs, military or cops, and infantry is a methods for better securing the wellbeing and privileges of ladies and young ladies; moreover, guaranteeing ladies cooperation at all levels is connected to the "support and advancement of global harmony and security"(Ibid).

There are few arguments that supports women's role in peacekeeping is effective and helpful for vulnerable women in post-conflict situations.

3.1 Protection: Including more women in peacekeeping operations to protect civilians, in particular women and children, women as peacekeepers bring more understanding and compassion to their specific requirements and challenges, and because women peacekeepers are not as much of threatening or offensive than men.

3.2 Victim support: women in peacekeeping and as peacekeepers ensure a more compassionate or empathetic response to abused women and children, predominantly individuals who have been assaulted sexually; it is often believed that it is more easy and comfortable for a woman to address her attack i.e. rape or assault with another woman.

3.3 Deterrence: The presence of women guarantees an improved behavior, a lesser

amount of violent, and a reduced amount of corrupt and less abusive peace keeping officers by having a civilizing effect on their male colleagues.

3.4 Prevalence: In relation to the difficulty of sexual nuisance otherwise violence by United Nations workers, offenders are less likely to be women, thereby reducing the total amount of sexual abuse informed.

3.5 Practical Benefits: Native women at checkpoints are certainly scanned by women peacekeepers; they may establish stronger relationships with local women's groups; and may enhance the collection of indigenous community information through greater access to local women and/or a wider considerate of the reasons behind what establishes a risk to safety.

3.6 Motivation: women peacekeepers help contribute to more reasonable gender associations within the local society by assisting as role models or counselors for local women and girls (Jennings, 2011).

The overview of these different reasons is that the participation of women peacekeepers, owing to above mentioned skills, abilities or functional advantages, leads to a more successful Peace keeping officer. Female participation engagement in PKOs is further considered to have both exogenous impacts. Inside the PKO in question, both effects are felt; the presence of women makes for a more concerned, empathic plus effectively performed task. Outside factors that create an effect occur at the host community and

comprise women peacekeepers as role models, civilizing gender assistance at local level; and developing change for better in the mission's capacity. Individuals who supports women in peacekeeping also claims from norm by pointing out, for example, women involvement in peacekeeping backs to the objective of an equality in gender, further comprehensive missions of peace, where equality and applicability in gender are perceived as a maximum in principle . It is important, therefore, to understand that these categories of liberties based claims stand more subjective (Nalwa 2011).

4 Gender Challenges for Women in Peacekeeping Missions

Newby (2019) articulates that there are three main challenges which are presently fronting by women in peacekeeping: 'excluding also discriminating against women peacekeepers; women peacekeepers relegating to nonviolent spaces; and women peacekeepers' SEAHV (sexual exploitation, abuse, harassment and violence). Involvement of women in peacekeeping mission has a brief history, and there are many obstacles ahead for women. Education shortages are a major problem for women peacekeepers. Additionally, there are other elements that influence their involvement and success in the peacekeeping mission, such as concurrent job and family obligations, insufficient resources and education. The female population of most developing economies faces dual work and domestic obligations which

become hurdles for women in joining peacekeeping. There are developed countries Peacekeepers which have extra conventional social standards. Therefore, such aspects prevent womenfolk from being independent and developing identities of their own. Just so a lot of women have an inadequate understanding of English language. It has been identified with the peacekeepers of Serbia's citizens, who should have fluency in peacekeeping missions (Milosevic, 2012). One more obstacle to increasing mainstreaming of gender is the lack of economic support. The United Nations Operations in Cote d'Ivoire (UNOCI) and the plan of action in Namibia were poorly funded in in the gender unit (Bertolazzi, 2010).

Kreft (2019) mentions that there's gender to armed conflicts. Men are particularly susceptible to the use of forceful training and development and lethal violence. Women are vastly disproportionate vulnerable to sexual violence, and to forced evictions alongside children. Women remain significantly underrepresented in peace talks and as signatories to peace accords, weakening the possibility of gender-equitable stability. In 2019, Afghan women vocally opposed the peace talks between the government and the Taliban, anticipating a return to repression. To prompt disciplinary action against frequently existed discriminations it needed to be considered serious enough to take action. In terms of current patriarchal structures that could not be modified this was easily written off. However, in some instances this evoked open

animosity against them since in Sudan women are treated as being warriors, carrying weapons and wearing pants disrespectful to their community. However, the possibility of being raped helped to further erode the organization of peacekeepers, in precise commanders withdrew from those operations that they were too risky for them. However old gender norms have been imitated in this way but they are used to damage an equal partnership prospect between men and women (Heinecken, 2015).

Male soldiers have been trusted more than female peacekeepers; because individuals of locality did not know how to judge women soldiers when it's about the improving security conditions of local women and children. It was also reported that female soldiers were unaware of specific concerns regarding security of women and children, because in matters relevant to operation promptness of peacekeepers training very less attention had been given to gender issues. Consequently, they had no knowledge about the cultures underlying relations of gender representation. Nor did they have much idea about tackling or assisting victims of sexual violence. In fact, most were also unaware of tackling cultural gender complexities and there was a general and in some instances lacked cultural knowledge at all. The distorted narrative by United Nations headquarters on women has been another limitation on the inclusion of women peacekeepers, and more generally in the peace process. As Laura Shepherd has noted, considering women as mostly written about as

someone or victim looking for help or super heroines capable of portraying all women schizophrenically. Neither of these characteristics captures the real sufficiently (Newby, 2019).

Subsequently, from 1948-2008 women were entitled as the Secretary General's Special Representative (SRSG) and one in the Secretary General's Deputy Special Representative (DSRSG) but only seven women; though several measures executed by United Nations. For the reason that the minimum requirements and complicated processes it was very difficult to get these positions. Furthermore, many member states of United Nations for the designed positions still praise male staff. In the absence of transparency for hiring such positions, Females are still struggling hard to meet the advanced positions (Bertolazzi 2010).

Eventually, a gender balancing approach for peacekeepers is likely to be less developed that may be an obstacle to women having higher roles for the peace and security decision-making process. Lack of technological expertise and strong communication skills, women faces many challenges when it comes to participating in peacekeeping. Similarly political will and national policies also has been less developed underneath which women find themselves. The military are also not motivated (Alaga, 2010). Comprising all the evidence, financing, shortage of staff, and insufficient resources have been major obstacles in peace-building processes to enforce gender-specific policies. In recent times and the remembrance of the twentieth commemoration of

milestone Security Council goal 1325, it is recognized by Rosemary DiCarlo, UN Under-Secretary-General for Political and Peace building Affairs that pandemic (Covid-19) has eclipsed social and financial prosperity specifically in context with key issues like security, peace and women. Women are overrepresented in a portion of the areas hardest hit by lockdowns and following cutbacks and cuts it is essential to say a significant number of the monetary expenses of the pandemic are excessively influencing. In this most recent world women are suffering now Gender based brutality, especially in the home, flooded the world over as COVID-19 lockdowns got essential. (IPI, 2020)

According to the former minister Amat al-Alim Alsoswa for human rights in Yemen, that women are often being neglected in decision making areas and how value women put in being a peacekeeper. In response to covid-19 Yemeni women have been nothing but really active mediators for locals in Yemen, since UN has identified Yemen is going through world's leading humanitarian crises. These women have worked closely for vulnerable in villages, community councils as well as in private sectors. From distribution of personal protective equipment (PPE) including clothing and protective masks for Medicare and community. To reduce the impact of the disease women in Yemen also negotiated the release of prisoners from detention centers. Women doctors and nurses were the primary ones to respond to

pandemic in Yemen and still highly active. But these endeavors are not well recognized. (Ibid)

5 Women's Contributions to Peacekeeping Missions

Alaga (2010) enlightens that the United Nations holds that balanced peacekeeping mission engagement is a stronger option for ensuring lasting peace. Pruitt (2016); Milosevic (2012) also maintained that the women are not made for defense sector but it is for men only, as they are substantially stronger in comparison to women and more capable of these responsibilities.

Reconciliation and safety, especially for the safety of women, in literature has much to do with women peacekeepers. Women have an extravagant understanding plus responsiveness to own individual issues similarly their objectives, for the reason that females as peacekeepers are not as much of intrusive as male peacekeepers (Jennings, 2011). Some women are not capable of even having their own life and this is why not able to share their needs and challenges with males in many cultures around the world. Furthermore, indulging in violence is less likely to be done by women soldiers; this makes female peacekeepers rarer to be unethical and violent.

However, gender stereotypes and security plus peace for women may have subjective and objective implications. Women who serves in military services worldwide are targeted to negative impact. (DeGroot, 2001). This is evident that women have appeared to perform much better in post-conflict settings because it's easy

for women to interact with another woman and create a better environment by communication and maintaining good relations with local women which (Pratt, 2013) All Jordanian women peacekeepers contributed greatly to raising concern of "violations against women and children." They supported the poor with cognitive counseling, medicine, medical care, and assistance (Husseini, 2016). In addition, (Bertolazzi, 2010) supports the involvement of women soldiers as peacekeepers that created a positive impact on the Guatemalan and South African peacekeeping process. In West Africa women peacekeepers played a major role by creating a link between significantly impacted tensions and ethnologically mixed communities. Viable peace was reached with active female involvement in Sierra Leone, Liberia, the Ivory Coast and Guinea Bissau (Alaga, 2010). One example of the Indian (FPU) of United Nations peacekeeping is a continued success because of the restructuring of both UNMIL and its nation state; they were able to maintain peace. They reduced violent acts based on gender, and retained law-and-order. Conventionally, only males were believed to be able to play that role in safety. Women have proven capable of reducing violence in a male domicile (Ghimire, 2017).

Under the initiative of Indonesia on August 28, 2020 a resolution 2538 has been passed on women and peacekeeping. This resolution is the first standalone resolution on women in peacekeeping operations. This latest resolution focuses on the agenda of presence of more

women in peacekeeping. This is historic because in many ways this resolution focuses on Women, peace and security (WPS). While gender equality and women, peace and security resolution often result in a lot of opposition but resolution 2538 endured with the remarkable level of encouragement. it has been announced as one of just seven "presidential texts" in the Security Council's history (Baldwin;Jhonsan,2020).

6 Pakistani Women in Blue Helmets

For this purpose Pakistan supports efforts to include perspective of gender into peacekeeping operations as one of the major contributors to the troops. Gender advisor in the sector has served a valuable function. Keeping in conscious of the importance of peacekeeping troop's knowledge of gender, Pakistan has integrated two UN Traditional Gender Training Modules. Pakistani women perform wonders in their esteemed fields themselves. Whether it's an army, a navy or any of our establishment's fields, women play a crucial role. A country's strength lies in the schooling of young minds. Similarly, Women led local initiatives regularly sponsor a range of women based agenda pertaining to security and peace. It involves networks that work towards generating responses for crisis of local nature. These groups contribute towards peace by bridging gaps and harmonizing regional networks in face of crisis. For instance, The Women's Regional Network (WRN) comprises of women from India, Afghanistan and Pakistan, where they lead by addressing peace and security concerns of women across all age groups. Likewise, local

women's networks such as the FATA-based Aman o Nisa and TQK campaign for peace and contribute to the efforts to curb extremism in the country. In addition to contributing to battles, Pakistani women also contribute to other fields as well. Whether it's social service, software development or corporation (Mullally, 2011).

Certainly, Pakistani women peacekeepers have participated in the peacekeeping operations in Asia, Africa and the Balkans in various capacities such as police personnel and medical professionals. Shahzadi Gulfam, a Pakistani female police force soldier, was awarded the 2011 International Female Police Peacekeeper Award for her remarkable performance in Timor Leste. Pakistan has remained a staunch participant to UN peacekeeping missions and has also made sacrifices in this context, and it is unlikely to mention women in peacekeeping without mentioning Pakistan's contribution in this area (Ibid). Consequently, Pakistan's blue helmets share a significant alliance and history with UN peacekeeping missions and are the third largest contributor to troops since 1960. Pakistani peacekeepers, specifically women, have been contributing to the determinations of the United Nations to promote and withstand international peace and security, a service also recognized by South and Central Asian Affairs Deputy Assistant Secretary of the United States, Alice Wells. Currently 78 women peacekeepers in the Pakistan Army are supporting the honorable grounds of peacekeeping under the United Nations authority as part for women's participation teams and staff

officers at respective headquarters (Mahmood, 2020). United Nations missions are enthusiastically supported by Pakistan, and have made a major contribution to achieving the goals of peacetime and stability and supportive of sustained development for the United Nations in the world. On 19 June 2019, Pakistan became the first state to position women's participation squads to Congo. There are two women's participation teams in Congo and in March 2020 the third one has been operational in the Central African Republic. To date, there have been 450 Pakistani women peacekeepers serving in various missions around the world. Women peacekeepers of Pakistan were awarded a United Nations medal, for serving in the United Nations Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUSCO), medal was awarded to peacekeepers at a ceremony held in Adikivu, South Kivu, one of the central African provinces. (Jamal, 2020).

The "Women in Peacekeeping" theme of this year highlights the increasing role of women serving in peace operations. Pakistani women are committed to peace and security and are making their mark and leaving a legacy to inspire more women to join the mission. As nearly 450 women have served in UN missions, Pakistan has achieved the goal of deploying 15 per cent female staff officers (Jamal, 2020).

The squad of fifteen female peacekeepers since last June have been serving as major and captain and stayed in the conflicted nation.it is well known that Pakistan continues the support for

peacekeeping by serving in United Nations missions now for a long time. Pakistan has extended antiquity of assigning his forces to numerous UN peacekeeping operations, and has also been known for decades as one of the main contributors to the military and police. Seven Pakistani troops presently operate in United Nations operations, the enormous majority of which are stationed in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Sudan's Darfur region and Central Africa. The peacekeepers are psychologists, stress counselors, technical training officers, gender counselors, physicians, nurses, communications officers, intelligence officers, and logistics officers. (Express tribune, 2020)

Additionally, About 450 women Pakistani peacekeepers have served in UN missions so far. Pakistan's women peacekeepers have received various honors, including UN tributes and awards for remarkable efforts and accomplishments. Total 156 blue helmets from Pakistan have been martyred while serving the UN. In April, 2018, seven Pakistani peacekeepers were remembered for laying down their lives in the line of duty, the annual memorial ceremony held at the United Nations headquarters in the New York rewarded these martyrs with Medal of Honor. The event's chief guest, UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres, paid tribute to these peacekeepers and stressed on the importance of their services (Tishibangu, 2020).

7. Conclusion and Recommendations

Women work should be recognized as substantial and it should be associated with the most

noteworthy dynamics. Agents of women civil society ought to be entrusted in all dynamic bodies for taking decision and in full consideration for united nations security council on nation's explicit issues, just as other security dangers including environmental change.

Inequalities that exist in offline world are now appearing. In conflict zones women and girls are suffering with this inequality subsequently. They lack access to knowledge of recent technology hence singling them out. This leads towards to online harassment and terror towards small technological advancements; that could generate new real-world consequences for their well-being. Supporting admittance to innovation and battling web-based oppression must along these lines be organized as essential to guaranteeing women input in community and political life. In peacekeeping there is huge disconnection between forefront roles and women. However majority of women presence is in health sector and informal economy, but unfortunately it is the only truth that only few amount of women have been included in national plans of covid-19 response. (Wilén, 2020)

Participation by women in peacekeeping is a significant part of keeping perspective on gender. It is a particular benefit to the diverse cultures because Involvement of peacekeeping missions helps those women where they are not allowed to speak directly to a male and prohibit communal physical interaction amongst them and different genders. It is improved possibility within such communities to have women peacekeepers.

Women tend to be less violent, and more disciplined especially a women peacekeeper would not likely to have a conflict as it is evident that there have been confirmation of resistance between local peacekeepers and men. Women as peacekeepers are more empathetic and less likely to start any fight and should at least be included in the mission.

In conclusion, since UNSCR 1325 was authorized in 2000, UN peacekeeping has made considerable progress in inserting the experiences of women into its mandates and missions. Gender content in the mandates for peace operations has increased at a particularly high rate, indicating that understandings of armed conflict and peacekeeping priorities have shifted significantly. Nevertheless, a perception of gendered conflict that predominantly centers on sexual harassment and the safety of women still predominate. It is needed for a more thorough implementation of the Women's, Peace and Security Agenda is an approach that considers more carefully the multitude of other types of conflict violence and conflict dynamics that impact women differently in conflict situations.

Furthermore, the less than impressive track record of women's deployment in UN peace operations suggests that change is also required in the troop contributing countries' armed forces, where such gender imbalances originate. In the midst of such efforts to involve women more actively in peacekeeping to remedy their historic marginalization, it is significant to think of that gender is not the equivalent of women

.Throughout the long run, a genuinely gender-sensitive approach to peacekeeping would need to go beyond the (often simplistic and universalizing) emphasis on women and girls to also recognize men and LGBTIQ+ communities as both victims of gender-based abuse as well as agents of change (Henicken, 2016).

Peacekeeping operations have the capacity to benefit all through involvement of women: firstly the residents of the area of mission of the peacekeeping operations and individual the peacekeepers, women and men alike. Local girls and women are more prone to depression in conflict-affected areas. Essentially, those people wouldn't notice about it their problems with other people (especially sexual violence) are much less with the male peacekeepers. Accordingly, Women as a peacekeeper could play a significant character in such scenario.

On the whole, the desire to achieve gender equality across the spectrum has been the cornerstone of the UN framework and Pakistani women are being actively encouraged to engage in different fields. The involvement of Pakistani women as peacekeepers can have a very positive effect on peacekeeping missions as it helps boost local women's access and security and provides greater exposure to women in the world may help conflict-ridden areas attain peace by involving more women.

In determining areas of responsibility in peace missions, consideration should be given to cultural and historical backgrounds to facilitate the incorporation of a Sex approach to regular

peacekeepers operations. Fighting sexual harassment is a joint duty the involvement of local authorities, the international community. This must above all be a joint and comprehensive effort, extending beyond the physical protection of the local Women, and also discussing their systemic weakness. Improving economic, social and political conditions Women should be part and servers of the protection strategies. There are very few peacekeepers role models, because it's exceedingly rare to gain high ranks for female military in leadership role. This is plainly because of patriarchal biased attitude towards women. Hence women face barriers to achieve their goals, particularly in military. But this is not the only reason behind it; women traditionally were excluded from military positions until the resolution 1325. This is illustrated as less worthy of respect and difficult progression in military because of less aggressive nature. I would like to add what I have observed and understood that, it's really unrealistic to pressure women to just become a role model so the self-prophecies can gain their own benefits from the situation and small minority of women. Women are often pressured in a way that would be motivating only for a short-term goal and it's wrong to achieve the objective of women being peacekeeper. The idea is to understand why gender parity is not right and how equality will bring more peace and security for both peacekeepers and communities. It is difficult for a woman already to make her place in such inequality, but it also backfire's the reputation of other peacekeepers and the progress

of operations. If the motive is only to be beneficial for the society in conflict zones and women are given equal chance for its tables for sure can turn around. It is also unfair to ask more than anyone's capabilities, the existing qualities in women peacekeepers as mentioned above should never be compared with a male peacekeeper. Both are there to help vulnerable people and both have their own roles to play. Stereotyping women not only leads towards more chaos, but it also lessens the chances for every woman to grow. The stigma that women can be only good with diplomacy tasks and men can be good with warrior tasks enhances the division between both the genders. There should be no stigma attached towards this both can do each task and maybe can bring more positive outcomes if work together in both the tasks.

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