



## REPORT

# THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL ACTION PLAN ON THE PROTECTION AND EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN SOCIAL CONFLICT (RAN P3AKS) 2014- 2023

AS MANDATED BY THE PRESIDENTIAL REGULATION NUMBER 18 OF 2014 CONCERNING THE PROTECTION AND EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN SOCIAL CONFLICT

February 2024





**POKJA**  
**P3AKS**

# CENTRAL COORDINATION TEAM

## PROTECTION AND EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN SOCIAL CONFLICT (P3AKS)

ARTICLE 19 PRESIDENTIAL REGULATION NUMBER 18 OF 2014

### Chairperson

THE COORDINATING MINISTER FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

### Vice Chairperson

THE COORDINATING MINISTER FOR POLITICAL, LEGAL, AND SECURITY AFFAIRS

### Daily Chair

MINISTER OF WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT AND CHILD PROTECTION

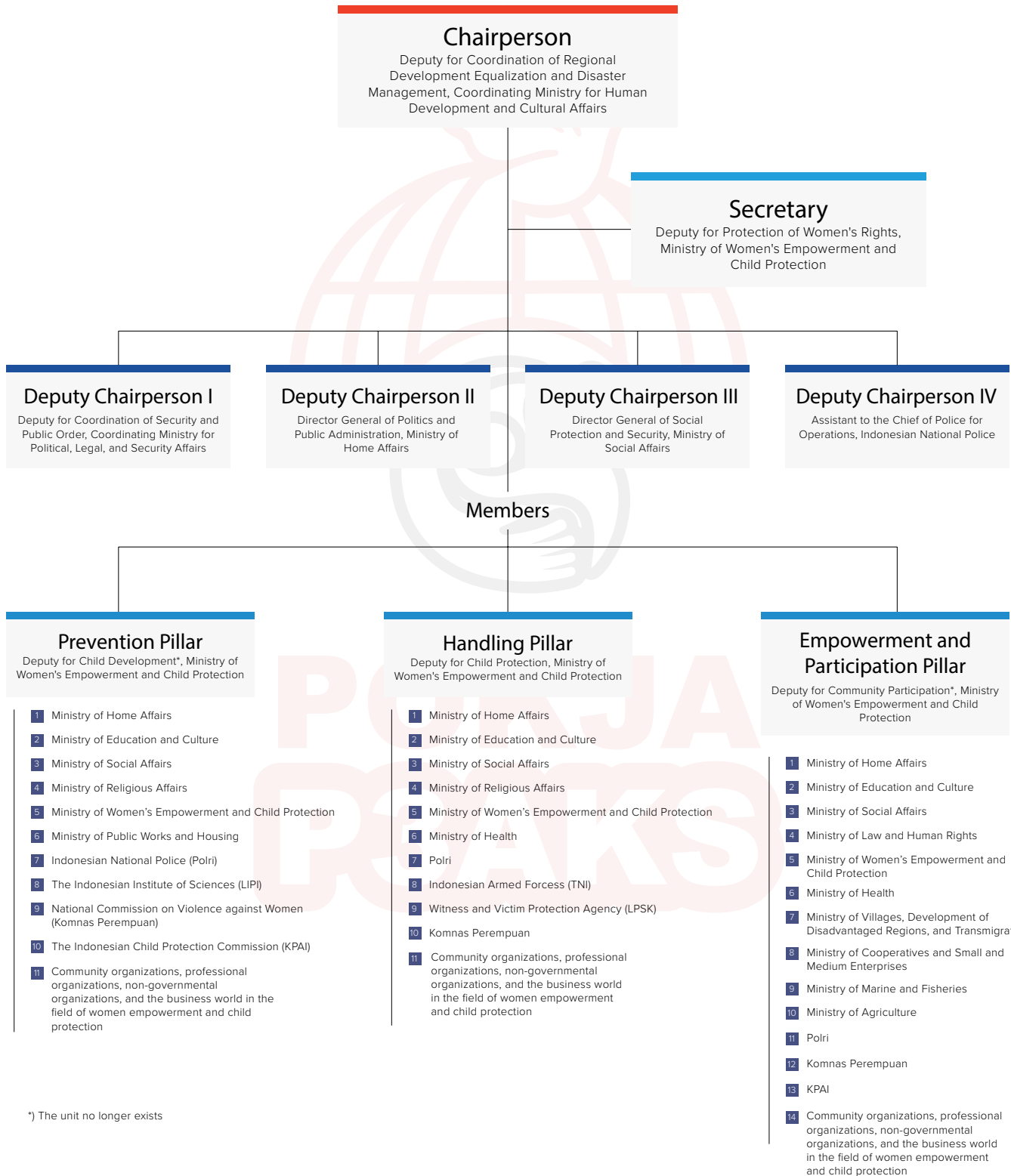
### Members

1. MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
2. MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
3. MINISTER OF RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS
4. MINISTER OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS
5. MINISTER OF EDUCATION, CULTURE, RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY
6. MINISTER OF HEALTH
7. MINISTER OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS
8. MINISTER OF MANPOWER
9. MINISTER OF TRADE
10. MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATICS
11. MINISTER OF COOPERATIVES AND SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES
12. MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS AND HOUSING
13. MINISTER OF VILLAGES, DEVELOPMENT OF DISADVANTAGED REGIONS, AND TRANSMIGRATION
14. CHIEF OF INDONESIAN NATIONAL POLICE
15. ATTORNEY GENERAL
16. COMMANDER OF THE INDONESIAN NATIONAL ARMED FORCESS

# WORKING GROUP

## PROTECTION AND EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN SOCIAL CONFLICT (P3AKS)

### REGULATION OF THE COORDINATING MINISTER FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS (PERMENKO PMK) NUMBER 2 OF 2019



\*) The unit no longer exists

## DRAFTING TEAM

### Director:

1. Deputy for Coordination of Regional Development Equalization and Disaster Management (Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs)
2. Deputy for Protection of Women's Rights (Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection)

### Members:

#### Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs

Asril

Hendriyanto

Hotman Sahat Gayus

Noegroho Andy Handoyo

Hamzah Purwanto

Hikmah Rafika Mufti

Khaira Dhamira

Kurnia Nur Widya Utami

Moh. Fani Fatkhur Rohman

#### Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection

Eni Widiyanti

Merry Mardina Karauwan

Armi Susilowati

Tuty Ernawati Nanda Fadila Aryanti

Permata Ismah Putri Ariani

#### Ministry of Home Affairs

Anug Kurniawan

#### Coordinating Ministry for Political, Legal and Security Affairs

I Nyoman Sukasana

#### UN Women Indonesia

Hosianna R. Anggreni Rajagukguk

Siti Hanifah Haris

#### Konsultan

Vierna Emily David

The development of this report was supported by



# Executive Summary

Indonesia, which consists of 17,503 islands, 718 languages, 1,340 ethnic groups, various religions and beliefs and has abundant natural resources, is a gift that the entire nation should be grateful for. Simultaneously, attempts to downplay the existence of diversity and the influence of technological progress, which facilitates the rapid spread of knowledge in the age of globalization, expose the nation and the country to social unrest. Social conflict can originate from political, economic and socio-cultural problems, intra/inter-religious, inter-ethnic groups, inter-ethnic disputes, territorial boundary disputes or disputes over the distribution of natural resources between communities and business actors. However, conflict incidents, regardless of their origin, disproportionately affect women and children.

Every time an armed conflict breaks out in many countries, women experience doubled impact than men. Women are often not engaged at the peace negotiation table and susceptible to become targets of war (direct targets or intermediate targets) which contributes to the high number of cases of gender-based violence in conflict areas. On the other hand, a lot of women make efforts to resolve conflict and build peace without getting acknowledged for it.

To recognize the role of women in preventing and resolving conflict, the United Nations Security Council issued resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security (WPS).

Indonesia's commitment to adopting the women, peace and security agenda is realized through Presidential Regulation Number 18 of 2014 concerning the Protection and Empowerment of Women and Children in Social Conflict (Perpres P3AKS). The Perpres P3AKS is to implement the mandate of Law Number 7 of 2012 concerning Social Conflict Handling. This adoption was carried out taking into account the Indonesian context which has diverse conflict typologies, especially those related to communal conflicts. In accordance with the mandate of the Presidential Regulation, the Coordinating Minister for People's Welfare established the National Action Plan (RAN) P3AKS 2014-2019 (Period I) and the Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Cultural Affairs established the RAN P3AKS 2020-2025 (Period II) which has been implemented to date. RAN P3AKS consists of 3 (three) areas which include prevention, handling and empowerment and participation areas. The results of the RAN P3AKS Period I evaluation underscore the main challenges in strengthening and synergizing central and regional institutions, synergizing between government and community programs and the ineffectiveness of monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. These matters were then followed up in RAN P3AKS Period II. To ensure the vast and structured achievement of P3AKS, a pentahelix approach is carried out involving strategic groups such as government (central and local), civil society organizations, academicians, journalists/media and the private sector. To encourage the implementation of P3AKS, various policies have been issued both at the national and subnational levels.

As of December 31, 2023, there are 12 provinces that have ratified the Regional Action Plan (RAD) P3AKS through the Governor's regulation or decree. Apart from that, there are 14 other provinces that have organized P3AKS activities which are integrated into the Regional Action Plan on Social Conflict Handling (RAD PKS). To protect women and children from sexual violence in conflict situations and in general education and religious education units, regulations have been issued in the form of Laws and Ministerial Regulations. In order to support the smooth sharing of information, monitoring and evaluation as well as P3AKS reporting, an electronic data system has been built. P3AKS dissemination has been carried out using digital media platforms and other visual aids.

Indonesia and the Philippines have become references for countries in the ASEAN region to adopt the WPS agenda. Indonesia demonstrated women's leadership in peace and security, when the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection became Chair of the ASEAN Women Peace and Security Summit in 2023. In Indonesia itself, during the 2014-2023 period, the number of female peace activists and negotiators has increased, and there were 14,836 female mediators and 1,000 female peace activists recorded. Likewise, the government and civil society organizations' quality in handling female and child victims is also improving.

To further optimize central and regional synergy as well as synergy between regional organizations and overcome the lack of knowledge about P3AKS, it is vital to strengthen coordination, dissemination as well as regular monitoring and evaluation activities.

## Foreword

### ACTING DEPUTY FOR COORDINATION OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT EQUALIZATION AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT, COORDINATING MINISTRY FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

We express our gratitude to God Almighty for His grace so that the preparation of the Report on the Implementation of the National Action Plan for the Protection and Empowerment of Women and Children in Social Conflict (RAN P3AKS) 2014-2023 can be completed.

This report is a mandate from the Presidential Regulation Number 18 of 2014 and this report is the first report that will be submitted by the P3AKS Central Coordination Team to the President. Based on the Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Cultural Affairs Regulation Number 2 of 2019, the Deputy for Coordination of Regional Development Equalization and Disaster Management was appointed as Chair of the P3AKS Working Group.

We initiated the preparation of the Report on the Implementation of RAN P3AKS in mid-2023 because no reporting had been done since the RAN P3AKS began to be implemented in 2014. I need to convey my appreciation to the Drafting Team of the P3AKS Working Group (Pokja) that managed to complete the preparation of this report. Hopefully this report can supply material for the P3AKS Central Coordination Team's report towards the end of the administration of President Joko Widodo and Vice President Ma'ruf Amin.

The government's tangible action to the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Resolution Number 1325 concerning Women, Peace and Security (WPS) is seen in Presidential Decree Number 18 of 2014. RAN P3AKS has been implemented quite widely in order to fulfill the rights of women and children, especially in the case of social conflict. The actual attempt by the government to promote and expand the role of women in peacemaking and economic sector is the implementation of P3AKS.

This report provides proof of the Joko Widodo-Ma'ruf Amin administration's commitment to executing the UNSC mandate. This report is crucial for developing strategic measures to acknowledge the achievements in implementing P3AKS as well as providing input for the new next government.

A variety of P3AKS-related inputs, including data and information from several sources, have been processed gradually by prioritizing the adaptation of global values and indicators to fit national conditions and requirements. The next step is to analyze the P3AKS implementation in the naturally dynamic global context and order.

The protection and empowerment of women and children also confront various issues that are becoming new challenges, such as climate change, extremism/terrorism, cyber security, and others. Meanwhile, traditional issues such as disasters are also escalating. These new challenges and needs are conveyed as far as possible through this report along with supporting data and related information. Through the use of supporting data and relevant information, this report tries to effectively communicate these new challenges and needs. Furthermore, this report recommends that adjustments need to be made to the coverage and programs for the protection and empowerment of women and children through revision of the relevant legal umbrellas.

We hope that this report will be useful for all parties in seeking the protection and empowerment of women and children in social conflict. I would like to express my thanks to all the teams that I cannot mention one by one in ministries and agencies, local governments, development partners and civil society organizations that have collaborated and shared data in order to prepare this report. We realize that there are certainly shortcomings and omissions in the preparation of this report. Therefore, we hope for input and suggestions to improve this report and for the sustainability of P3AKS in the future.

Jakarta, February 2024  
Chair of the P3AKS Working Group,

**Dr. Sorni Paskah Daeli, M.Si.**

Acting Deputy for Coordination of Regional Development Equalization and Disaster Management, Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia

## Remark

### THE MINISTER OF WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT AND CHILD PROTECTION

All praise and thanks be to God Almighty, because with His mercy and grace the implementation of the National Action Plan for the Protection and Empowerment of Women and Children in Social Conflict (RAN P3AKS) 2014-2023 can be reported on the Commemoration of International Women's Day 2024.

As Daily Chair of the Central Coordination Team, I would like to express my appreciation to all Ministries/Agencies that make up the P3AKS Central Coordination Team for their tenacious efforts for a decade and unwavering commitment to their respective roles and duties regarding the issue of protection and empowerment of women and children in social conflict. I also express my appreciation to UN Women as one of the development partners that supports various programs related to P3AKS up to the preparation of the RAN P3AKS Report over the last decade.

We are all aware of the detrimental impact social conflict has had on women and children, who are more vulnerable to various forms of Gender-Based Violence (GBV), exploitation and other discriminatory treatment. On the other hand, they play a crucial and vital role in attempts to prevent, manage and recover from past social conflict. In fact, women frequently have an important position as peacemakers who may act as trustworthy and impartial mediators in conflict situation.

Women are seen as having sensitivity in building mutual respect, tolerance, protecting life, and achieving peace and security between disparate conflicting groups. Women and children also contribute their perspectives, experiences and skills to promote harmonious and mutually agreed reconciliation, address a range of issues, and guarantee the fulfilment of their fundamental rights. It is these advantages that make the participation of women and children meaningful in the peace and security process.

The 1945 State Constitution has shown that Indonesia is one of the countries that is strongly committed to providing guarantee for safety and welfare for all citizens, regardless of gender.

This is also in line with global commitments that have been ratified and adopted, such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) through Law Number 7 of 1984 and United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 concerning Women, Peace and Security through Presidential Regulation Number 18 of 2014 concerning Protection and Empowerment of Women and Children in Social Conflict (P3AKS).

Indonesia's chairmanship of ASEAN in 2023 with the theme "ASEAN Matters: Epicentrum of Growth" has illustrated Indonesia's strong commitment to placing the peace and security agenda as the main issue today and placing women as important actors in making it happen. The Women, Peace and Security agenda is one of the topics of discussion in the entire ASEAN conference series.

Moving forward, we hope that the strong commitment between Ministries/ Agencies through increased synergy and collaboration of programs/activities through membership of the P3AKS Working Group will further strengthen efforts to realize peace and security at the national and international levels, guided by the prepared action plan.

Empowered Women, Protected Children, Advanced Indonesia.

Wassalamualaikum Wr. Wb, Om Shanti Shanti Shanti Om, Namo Buddhaya.

**I Gusti Ayu Bintang Darmawati**

Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection

## Remark

### THE COORDINATING MINISTER FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

All praise and thanks be to Allah SWT, the Almighty God for His grace so that the Working Group for the Protection and Empowerment of Women and Children in Social Conflict (Pokja P3AKS) has completed the Report on the Implementation of The National Action Plan (NAP) of P3AKS (or RAN P3AKS) 2014-2023. I would like to convey my appreciation because this report has been mandated by Presidential Decree Number 18 of 2014 and is the first P3AKS report submitted to the President.

P3AKS is the Indonesian Government's adoption of UNSCR 1325 concerning Women, Peace and Security (WPS) which has been quite extensively implemented for the fulfilment of women's and children's rights, especially in a social conflict incident. The implementation of P3AKS has also promoted and increased the role of women in peacemaking and in the economic sector. This report has great significance because it will be utilized as material for reporting to the President which coincides with the end of the Joko Widodo-Ma'ruf Amin administration. Apart from recognizing the achievements of P3AKS implementation during the 2014-2023 period, of course this report will become policy material for the new government for the next five-year period.

Indonesia is one of two countries in ASEAN that has adopted the WPS agenda as a national agenda. Therefore, the implementation of the P3AKS agenda in Indonesia is an example for countries in the ASEAN region. Women's leadership, which is one of the WPS agendas, has been demonstrated by Indonesia through the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection who became Chair of the ASEAN WPS Summit in 2023. Due to progress in implementing P3AKS, Indonesia is also trusted and supported by various international parties to establish the Regional WPS Center of Excellence.

Women and children are very important for Indonesia, regardless of whether there is an issue of gender equality in global society or UNSCR 1325. History proves the large role of women in the struggle for Indonesian independence and the development of Indonesia after independence. Therefore, Indonesia is determined to continue to promote and advance P3AKS. We are grateful to the international community which, through development partners and civil society organizations, has supported policy formulation and implementation of P3AKS policies.

Development programs, including the protection and empowerment of women and children, cannot be completed by the government on its own.

Through P3AKS, we adapt global values and indicators according to the national conditions and needs. In parallel, there is continuous dynamic shift in the global order and conditions. Numerous issues are emerging that are becoming new challenges for the protection and empowerment of women and children, such as climate change, extremism/terrorism, cyber security, and others. Meanwhile, traditional issues such as disasters are also escalating. Future policies for the protection and empowerment of women and children must take these new challenges and needs into account. Therefore, I agree with the recommendations in this report, that adjustments need to be made to the coverage and programs for the protection and empowerment of women and children through revision of the necessary legal umbrella.

I would not forget to express my gratitude to all ministries and institutions, regional governments, development partners and civil society organizations who have implemented and supported the P3AKS program. The various programs and activities related to the protection and empowerment of women and children that we have all carried out and will continue to carry out are an integral part of Indonesia's human development efforts. With our mutual cooperation, coordination and synergy together, hopefully the dream of realizing a sovereign, just, prosperous and welfare Indonesia can be achieved.

Jakarta, February 2024  
Chair of the P3AKS Working Group,

**Prof. Dr. Muhadjir Effendy, M.A.P.**

The Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Cultural Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia

## List of Abbreviations

AMPK	: Anak yang Membutuhkan Perlindungan Khusus (Children Who Need Special Protection)
BNPT	: Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Terorisme (National Counterterrorism Agency)
BPHN	: Badan Pembinaan Hukum Nasional (National Legal Development Agency)
CEDAW	: Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
DK PBB	: United Nations Security Council
FGD	: Focus Group Discussions
FKPAT	: Forum Koordinasi Pencegahan Terorisme (Terrorism Prevention Coordination Forum)
FKUB	: Forum Kerukunan Umat Beragama (Religious Harmony Forum)
HAM	: Hak Asasi Manusia (Human Rights)
KBG	: Kekerasan Berbasis Gender (Gender Based Violence/GBV)
Keppres	: Keputusan Presiden (Presidential Decree)
Menko PMK	: Menteri Koordinator Bidang Pembangunan Manusia dan Kebudayaan (Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Cultural Affairs)
Mendagri	: Menteri Dalam Negeri (Minister of Home Affairs)
Men PPPA	: Menteri Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak (Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection/WECP)
P3AKS	: Perlindungan dan Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Anak dalam Konflik Sosial (Protection and Empowerment of Women and Children in Social Conflict)
Pokja	: Kelompok Kerja (Working Group)
PP	: Peraturan Pemerintah (Government Regulation)
PKS	: Penanganan Konflik Sosial (Social Conflict Handling)
Perpres	: Peraturan Presiden (Presidential Regulation)
Permen	: Peraturan Menteri (Ministerial Regulation)
Permenko	: Peraturan Menteri Koordinator (Regulation of the Coordinating Minister)
PUSPAGA	: Pusat Pembelajaran Keluarga (Family Learning Center)
RAD	: Rencana Aksi Daerah (Local Action Plan)
RAN	: Rencana Aksi Nasional (National Action Plan)
SARA	: Suku, Agama, Ras, dan Antargolongan (Ethnicity, Religion, Race and Intergroup)
SE	: Surat Edaran (Circular Letter)
Timdu PKS	: Tim Terpadu (Integrated Team)
Timkor	: Tim Koordinasi Pusat (Central Coordination Team)
UUD	: Undang-Undang Dasar (Constitution)
WPS	: Women Peace and Security
Yanfomas	: Pelayanan Informasi Masyarakat (Community Information Services)

# Table of Contents

<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>FOREWORD</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>REMARK OF THE MINISTER OF WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT AND CHILD PROTECTION</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>REMARK OF THE COORDINATING MINISTER FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>I. INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>16</b>
1.1. Background	16
1.2. Purpose and Scope of Reporting	17
1.3. Reporting Method	17
<b>II. RAN P3AKS</b>	<b>19</b>
2.1. Regulatory Foundation	19
2.2. Institutional Structure	20
2.3. Accountability Mechanism and Preparation of Monitoring Indicators	22
2.4. Review of the Implementation of RAN P3AKS Period I (2014-2019)	23
<b>III. THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL CONFLICT AND ITS IMPACT ON WOMEN AND CHILDREN</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>IV. FINDINGS REGARDING EFFORTS TO FULFILL WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S RIGHTS IN PROTECTION, HANDLING, EMPOWERMENT AND PARTICIPATION IN SOCIAL CONFLICT</b>	<b>27</b>
4.1. Cross-Sector Indicator Achievements	30
4.2. Achievements in the Prevention Pillar	34
4.3. Achievements in the Handling Pillar	46
4.4. Achievements in the Empowerment and Participation Pillar	51
<b>V. CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>VI. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>59</b>

# I. Introduction

## 1.1. Background

The Indonesian government issued Presidential Regulation Number 18 of 2014 concerning the Protection and Empowerment of Women and Children in Social Conflict (Perpres P3AKS) under the umbrella of Law Number 7 of 2012 concerning Social Conflict Handling (UU PKS). The P3AKS policy creation demonstrates the Indonesian Government's commitment to adopting and adapting UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 concerning Women, Peace and Security (WPS). The Presidential Regulation mandates the preparation of National Action Plan (NAP) for the implementation of P3AKS. Following up on the mandate of the Presidential Decree, RAN P3AKS 2014-2019 has been established through Coordinating Minister for People's Welfare Regulation Number 7 of 2014. After the end of the first period of the RAN P3AKS, RAN P3AKS for 2020-2025 was then determined through the Regulation of Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Cultural Affairs Number 5 of 2021.

UNSCR 1325 was issued by the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) on October 31, 2000. The resolution affirms the important role of women in conflict prevention and resolution, peace negotiations, peacebuilding, peacekeeping, humanitarian response and in post-conflict reconstruction and emphasizes the importance of women's equal participation and full involvement in all efforts to maintain and promote peace and security.

UNSCR 1325 urges all actors to increase women's participation and include gender perspectives in all UN peace and security efforts. The Convention also calls on all parties in conflict to take special measures to protect women and girls from gender-based violence, in particular rape and other forms of sexual harassment, in the situation of armed conflict.<sup>1</sup>

The resolutions contained in the WPS agenda are based on international human rights law, in particular The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the CEDAW General Recommendation 30 regarding women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations.<sup>2</sup> Indonesia is a signatory to this Convention and has ratified it through Law Number 7 of 1984 on 24 July 1984.

In order to follow up on the PKS Law and P3AKS Presidential Regulation, a number of derivative policies have been made. The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued two important letters, namely Minister of Home Affairs Decree Number 300.05-326 of 2018 concerning National Level PKS Integrated Team and Minister of Home Affairs Circular Letter Number 460/812/SJ addressed to the Governor and Circular Letter Number 460/812/SJ dated January 28, 2020 addressed to the Regent to create a women and children empowerment program. The Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection also issued Ministerial Regulation Number 5 of 2022 concerning Technical Instruction for the Preparation of Regional Action Plan (RAD) of P3AKS to accelerate the formation of RAD in the regions.

<sup>1</sup>UNSC Resolution 1325 of 2000 <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N00/720/18/PDF/N0072018.pdf?OpenElement>

<sup>2</sup><https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/HRBodies/CEDAW/GComments/CEDAW.C.CG.30.pdf>

## 1.2. Purpose and Scope of Reporting

In accordance with the mandate of Presidential Regulation Number 18 of 2014 in Article 20 letter c, the Central Coordination Team (Timkor Pusat) of P3AKS must report the results of the implementation of its duties to the President. Therefore, this report presents and explains the achievements of the implementation of the RAN P3AKS for the 2014-2023 period considering that the implementation of P3AKS has never been reported to the President. However, the data collection process for this report only covers 2021-2023. This report provides an overview of achievements, coordination mechanisms, identifies the main obstacles in implementation and provides recommendations to encourage the effectiveness of RAN P3AKS.

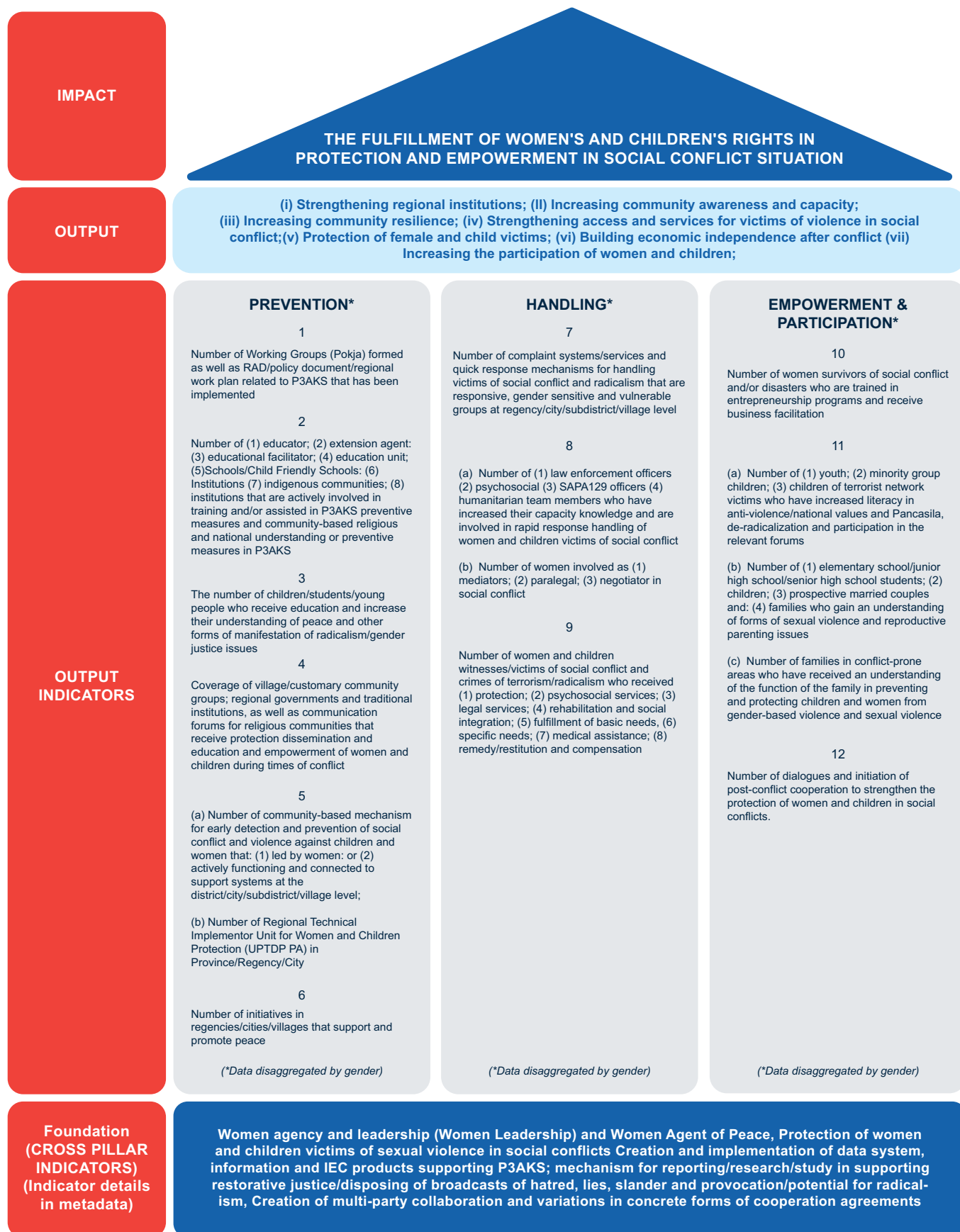
## 1.3. Reporting Method

The methodology used in this reporting is Thematic Analysis. This method attempts to identify various patterns and typologies from various data sources to describe an observed phenomenon using NVivo software for data processing and analysis. The patterns and typologies processed by NVivo produced several main themes serving as the basis for both the report composition and its significant findings. These themes were then explored more deeply and validated using secondary data sources and follow-up interviews with informants.

The data collection process was carried out through 3 stages. **The first stage** was through Focus Group Discussions (FGD) led by the Chair and Secretary of the P3AKS Working Group (Pokja). The FGD presented ministries/agencies on October 4 and October 16, 2023, provincial regional government elements on October 31, 2023 and government partners from civil society organizations on November 3, 2023. The entire FGD was attended by 145 participants (58 men and 87 women), including 12 ministries/agencies who were members of the P3AKS Working Group, representatives of regional apparatus from 15 provinces, 10 civil society organizations in 10 provinces and 2 universities from West Kalimantan and the Special Region of Yogyakarta. **The second stage** involved collecting good practices representing the three areas of RAN P3AKS. **The third stage** involved extracting supporting data to complete the narrative and verbal reports as well as the results of the FGD.

The indicators used are output indicators and cross-sector indicators that have been agreed upon by the P3AKS Working Group, as follows:

Figure 1. Results Framework and Output Level Indicators for RAN P3AKS 2020-2025



## II. RAN P3AKS

Indonesia is the second country in Southeast Asia to have a National Action Plan regarding the WPS agenda which is outlined in Presidential Regulation Number 18 of 2014 concerning P3AKS. The P3AKS agenda in Indonesia is prepared in a RAN P3AKS which emphasizes action in three areas, namely prevention, handling, and empowerment and participation of women and children.

In the Coordinating Ministerial Regulation No. 5 of 2021, the prevention pillar includes efforts to increase awareness and participation of parties to disseminate and provide protection for women and children in conflict situations and develop P3AKS institutional capacity. The handling pillar includes efforts to increase access and quality of services needed by women and child victims of violence in conflict areas by the parties. The empowerment and participation pillar includes women's empowerment and children's participation. Women's empowerment is directed at creating conditions that enable women victims of conflict to live independently, to actively participate in efforts to create conditions of peace, and to play an active role in decision making related to resolving social problems in their area. Children's participation is directed at increasing children's understanding from an early age about national values and patriotism, unity in diversity, tolerance and diversity as well as attitude of love of peace and non-violence.

The institutionalization of the WPS agenda in the form of a NAP is important because; first, the low inclusion of women in preventing and handling conflict, especially women's involvement in conflict resolution, requires affirmative action by making WPS a special agenda; second, strengthening the implementation of Law Number 7 of 2012 concerning Social Conflict Handling, one of which mandates the importance of protecting women and children.

### 2.1. Regulatory Foundation

The policy umbrella underlying the RAN P3AKS is the P3AKS Presidential Regulation. This regulation governs the implementation and coordination of the protection and empowerment of women and children in social conflicts by referring to the PKS Law. Meanwhile, Government Regulation (PP) Number 2 of 2015 concerning the Implementing Regulation of the PKS Law governs the implementation of PKS activities, the division of authority of ministries/agencies, regional governments, and the involvement of community elements as well as post-conflict handling based on the scale of the conflict.

The PKS Law and P3AKS Presidential Regulation were subsequently followed by the formulation of derivative regulations to guarantee their smooth implementation, such as the Regulation of Coordinating Minister for People's Welfare Number 7 of 2014 concerning the P3AKS Working Group and the Regulation of Coordinating Minister for Welfare Number 8 of 2014 concerning RAN P3AKS for 2014 – 2019. In 2014, the Coordinating Ministry for People's Welfare was abolished, and the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs was formed. Because the duties and functions of the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs are in line with the duties and functions of the Coordinating Ministry for People's Welfare, the position of Chair of the Central Coordination Team is held by the Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Cultural Affairs and the Chair of the P3AKS Working Group is held by a Middle High Official at the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs. The Regulation of Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Cultural Affairs Number 2 of 2019 concerning the P3AKS Working Group was issued to replace the Regulation of Coordinating Minister for People's Welfare Number 7 of 2014. This Working Group then prepared the RAN P3AKS for 2020-2025 which was stipulated through the Regulation of Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Cultural

Affairs Number 5 of 2021. Institutionally, the P3AKS Working Group coordinates in stages with the PKS Team at the central, regional, provincial and regency/city levels to fulfil its duties and functions.

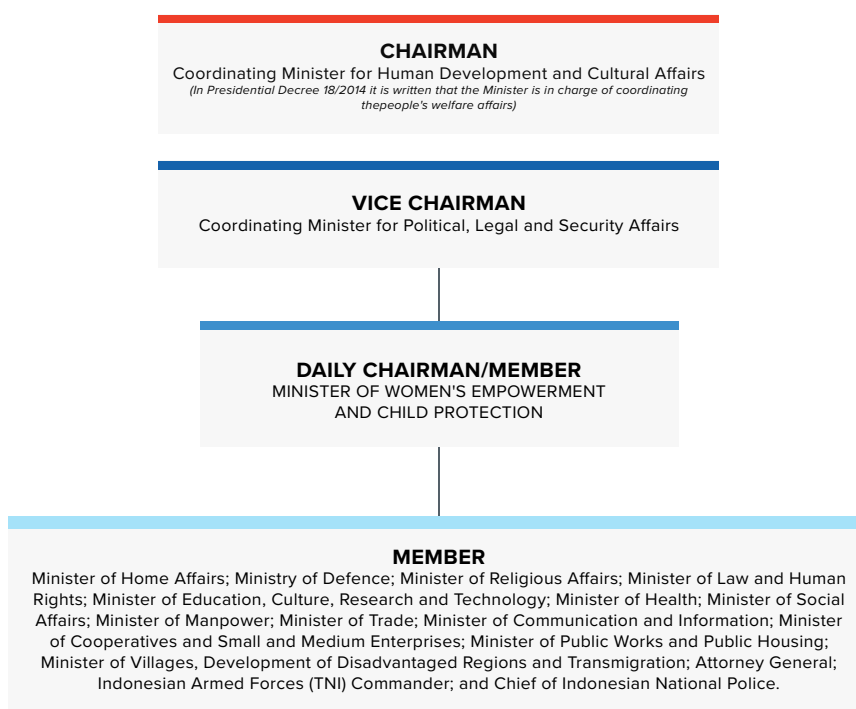
The Regulation of Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Cultural Affairs Number 5 of 2021 clarifies the structure of the Central Coordination Team, coordination mechanism and implementation of monitoring and evaluation of RAN P3AKS. Regarding the coordination mechanism and synergy between the Center and the Regions, it is also strengthened by Minister of Home Affairs Regulation 2 of 2015 concerning The Integrated Team for Social Conflict Handling. This synergy is also supported by the Ministry of Home Affairs Letter Number 300/7052/SJ dated 13 December 2021 concerning Data Reporting to Support the Regional Action Plan of the Integrated Team for Social Conflict Handling at the Provincial Level. The reporting mechanism for P3AKS implementation is carried out in stages, namely the RAD P3AKS report at the Regency/City level is evaluated at the Provincial level and the RAD P3AKS at the Provincial level is evaluated by the Center.

The preparation of RAD P3AKS refers to derivative regulations in the sectoral ministries. The Minister of Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection has issued the Regulation of Minister of Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection Number 10 of 2022 concerning Technical Instruction for the Drafting of Regional Action Plan for the Protection and Empowerment of Women and Children in Social Conflict. The issuance of the Ministerial Regulation was accompanied by technical assistance by the Ministry of Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection to the regional/local governments in the preparation and ratification of Regional Action Plan (RAD) P3AKS through partnerships with civil society organizations.

## 2.2. Institutional Structure

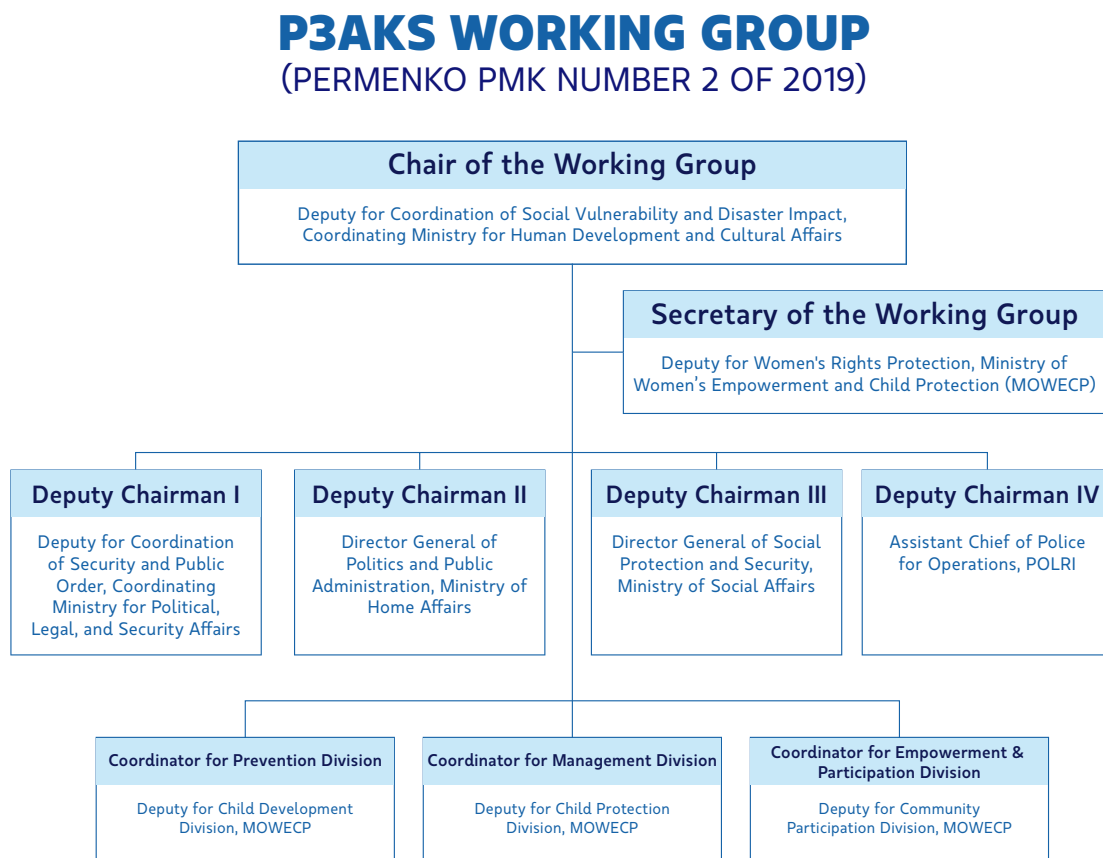
Article 19 of the P3AKS Presidential Regulation specifically regulates the coordination mechanism and institutional structure for P3AKS implementation. Point (1) Article 19 states the formation of a Central Coordination Team with the following structure:

**Figure 2. The composition of the P3AKS Central Coordination Team is based on Presidential Regulation Number 18/2014**



The Regulation of Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Cultural Affairs Number 2 of 2019 explains further regarding the P3AKS Working Group at the central level for the 2020-2025 period. The P3AKS Working Group assists the P3AKS Central Coordination Team in coordinating the implementation of the P3AKS program, advocacy, monitoring, evaluation and reporting as well as reporting the results of the implementation of tasks to the President. The P3AKS Working Group consists of representatives from government elements, community organizations, professions, non-governmental organizations and researchers/academics. The structure of the Central P3AKS Working Group is as follows:

**Figure 3. Structure of the Central P3AKS Working Group**



Presidential Decree Number 65 of 2020 concerning the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection as amended by Presidential Decree Number 7 of 2023 has delegated two functions to the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (MOWECP), namely providing final referral services for women victims of violence which require national, cross-provincial and international level coordination and providing services for children who require special protection and who require national and international coordination. This Presidential Decree was followed by changes to the nomenclature in the organizational structure of MOWECP so that it is no longer the same as the nomenclature stated in Regulation of Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Cultural Affairs (PMK) Number 2 of 2019.

## 2.3. Accountability Mechanism and Preparation of Monitoring Indicators

The accountability mechanism for implementing RAN P3AKS has been regulated in the Regulation of Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Cultural Affairs Number 5 of 2021. The report preparation mechanism is implemented by each ministry/agency and monitoring, evaluation and reporting are coordinated by the P3AKS Working Group. Monitoring is carried out through direct visits to the field or indirectly through P3AKS Working Group coordination meetings.

A tiered evaluation is carried out periodically every 4 months or at any time if necessary. The results of implementing RAD P3AKS at the Regency/City level are evaluated at the Provincial level and RAD P3AKS at the Provincial level are evaluated by the Center. The results of the evaluation are used as consideration in formulating P3AKS policies. Furthermore, the report on the implementation of the RAN P3AKS is submitted by the P3AKS Working Group (Pokja) to the Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Cultural Affairs as Chair of the Central Coordination Team who then reports the implementation of P3AKS nationally to the President.

Presidential Regulation Number 65 of 2020 concerning the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection as amended by Presidential Decree Number 7 of 2023 has delegated two functions to the MOWECP, namely providing final referral services for women victims of violence which require national, cross-provincial and international level coordination and providing services for children who require special protection and who require national and international coordination. This Presidential Regulation was followed by changes to the nomenclature in the organizational structure of the MOWECP so that it is no longer the same as the nomenclature stated in the Regulation of Coordinating Minister for PMK Number 2 of 2019.

To ensure that the RAN is implemented well, a monitoring and evaluation framework to measure program achievements must be developed. Based on the RAN P3AKS program matrix in Coordinating Ministerial Regulation No. 5 of 2021, in 2022 the P3AKS Working Group supported by UN Women Indonesia carried out Strategic Planning to identify programs related to P3AKS in each ministry/agency.

Following the outcomes of program identification, programs are classified using the RAN P3AKS matrix, and achievement indicators are developed. This strategic planning produces a document of P3AKS Working Group work plan which is then utilized as a reference for developing a Monitoring and Evaluation framework.

This P3AKS work plan document contains 117 indicators. Tracking achievements using each indicator proved to be challenging for the P3AKS Working Group as it worked to increase its capacity for employing monitoring and evaluation instruments. Subsequently, the Working Group conducted an evaluation in collaboration with CSOs, gathering feedback for enhancements and guaranteeing the instrument's use.

After going through several coordination meetings involving the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs, the MOWECP, the Coordinating Ministry for Political, Legal and Security Affairs, Bappenas, the Ministry of Home Affairs and CSOs, these indicators were summarized by referring to the RAN P3AKS matrix and the crucial indicators in UNSCR 1325. Indicators are made to be SMART (specific, measurable, achievable, reasonable and time bound) and equipped with supporting metadata. From the Theory of Change that has been prepared, the 117 indicators in the work plan are then simplified into 12 output indicators; 6 indicators in the prevention pillar, 3 indicators

in the handling pillar, and 3 indicators in the empowerment and participation pillar. Apart from that, there are 4 cross-sector indicators which are important indicators for all pillars, namely 1) women's leadership, 2) protection of women and children, 3) availability of disaggregated data, information and IEC products, and 4) involvement of all actors or a pentahelix approach involving various actors for P3AKS such as CSOs, academics, journalists and the private sector. In the process of collecting data for preparing this report, this report presents achievements based on these indicators using this instrument.

In 2023, the P3AKS Working Group has completed the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for the implementation of the RAN P3AKS which is supported by Development Partner (UN Women). The Monitoring and Evaluation Framework comprises 12 output indicators that serve as the basis for reporting the implementation of RAN P3AKS as shown in Figure 1. The RAN P3AKS output indicators and cross-pillar indicators must be refined and updated in accordance with the needs and dynamics of the context.

## 2.4. Review of the Implementation of RAN P3AKS Period I (2014-2019)

The implementation of the evaluation of RAN P3AKS Period I 2014-2019 was carried out by the Asian Muslim Action Network (AMAN) Indonesia through Digital Review. The data collection process was carried out online in 2020 involving 226 participants from 24 provinces who worked on issues surrounding WPS, prevention of violent extremism and other relevant issues, such as women and peacebuilding, gender equality, women's human rights, child protection, community development, victim assistance agency, conflict resolution, democracy and human rights, security sector, youth and peace, tolerance and so on. A number of significant conclusions and recommendations from the Digital Review were taken into account when RAN P3AKS Period II (2020–2025) was being prepared. To achieve effective integrated social conflict handling, policies and their implementation still need to be synchronized, budgeting and implementation capacity needs to be strengthened, and governance needs to be transparent. The review's findings also highlighted RAN P3AKS's positive impacts, which were demonstrated by civil society's support for fostering regional harmony and women's empowerment by tying it into human rights.

The Digital Review also underscored the complexity of normative frameworks such as the PKS Law and recommended that its scope be expanded in line with the mandate of the RAN P3AKS in responding to victims of gender-based violence, sexual violence and natural resource conflicts.<sup>3</sup>

Other recommendations produced by the Digital Review include ensuring support from the Ministry of Home Affairs' Integrated Team for the P3AKS agenda, improving infrastructure for handling women and children conflict victims, protecting women peace activists, and implementing reconciliation and transitional justice with the inclusion of women. Further recommendations include strengthening regional mandates and capacities in dealing with the impacts of extremism-based violence, empowering women through the economy, involving men in cases of gender-based violence (GBV), increasing conflict mediation capacity, and including a child's rights perspective in fulfilling intended rights and care to increase women's participation and representation in decision making regarding social conflict.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Final Report of the National Digital Consultation Review of the National Action Plan for the Protection and Empowerment of Women and Children in Social Conflict (RAN P3AKS), AMAN Indonesia, 2021

<sup>4</sup> Final Report of the National Digital Consultation Review of the National Action Plan for the Protection and Empowerment of Women and Children in Social Conflict (RAN P3AKS), AMAN Indonesia, 2021

### III. The Development of Social Conflict and Its Impact on Women and Children

The PKS Law defines social conflict as a feud and/or physical clash with violence between two or more community groups that lasts for a certain time and has a broad impact resulting in insecurity and social disintegration, thus disrupting national stability and hampering national development.

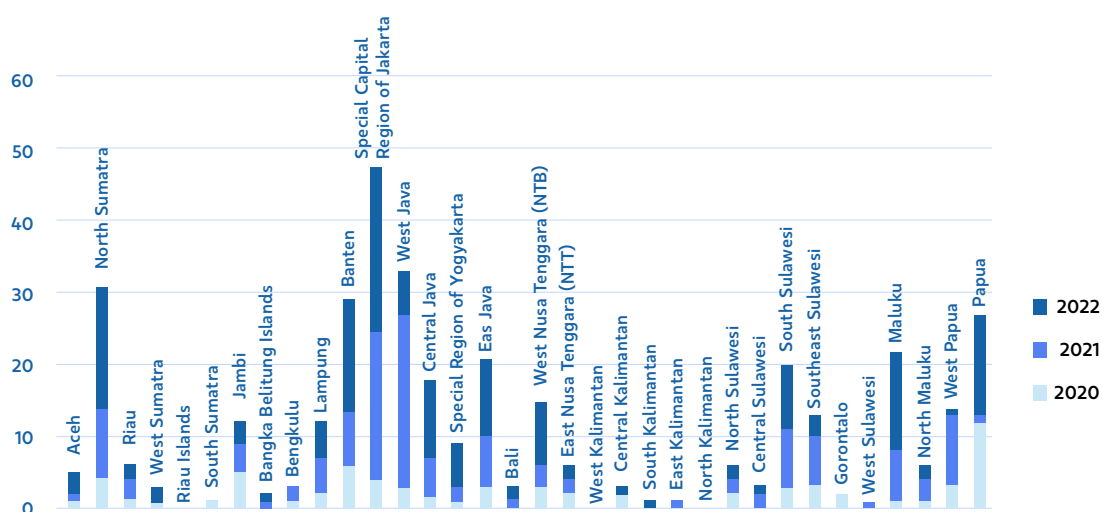
Sources of conflict according to this law include not only political, economic, socio-cultural issues but also conflicts resulting from territorial boundary disputes and disputes over the distribution of natural resources between community actors and business actors. This means that the characteristics of social conflict regulated in the Law and its derivative regulations involve horizontal conflict between community groups and between society and corporations. Expanding the definition and scope of social conflict to be compatible with the latest developments in patterns and characteristics of social conflict as underlined in the 2020 Digital Review report requires further contemplation and discussion from various parties. This RAN P3AKS Period II implementation report defines social conflict as intended and covered in the PKS Law.

The development of social conflict from 2020 to 2023 shows a sharp increase. Data from the Ministry of Home Affairs shows that there were 269 incidents of social conflict during the period January – December 2023. The regions with the most conflict include DKI Jakarta, West Java, North Sumatra, Banten, Maluku, East Java, South Sulawesi and Papua (Graph 1).

**Graph 1. Social Conflict Events in Indonesia 2020-2022**

#### INCIDENTS OF SOCIAL CONFLICT IN THE REGION 2020-2022

Incidents of Conflict in 34 Provinces for the 2020-2022 period



From the accumulated number of conflicts over the last 3 years, the regions with the most conflicts:

1. Special Capital Region of Jakarta
2. West Java
3. North Sumatra
4. Banten
5. Maluku
6. East Java
7. South Sulawesi
8. Papua

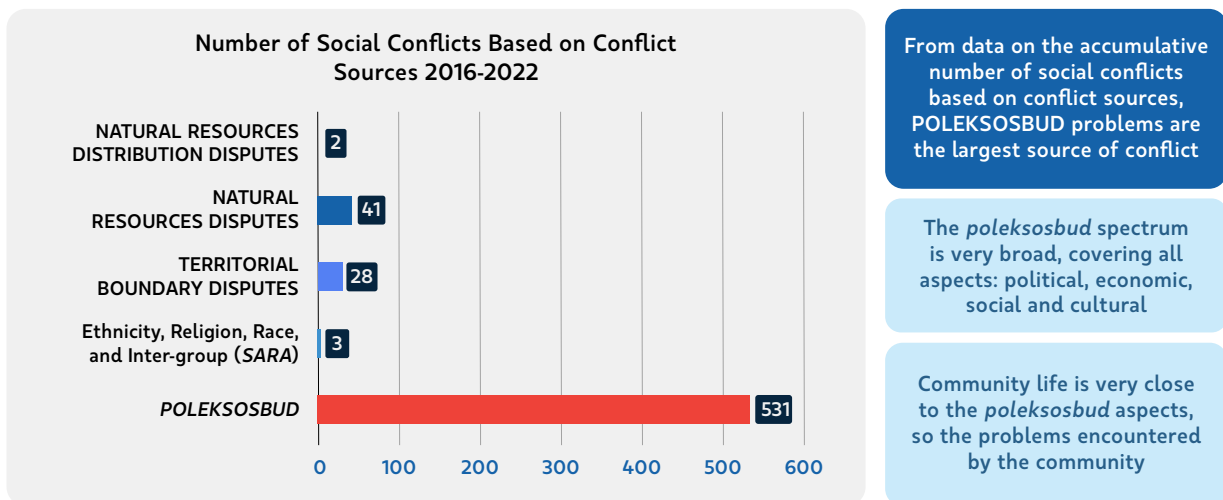
Source: National Secretariat of the Integrated Team for Handling Social Conflicts, Directorate General of Politics and Public Administration, Ministry of Home Affairs

In the period 2017-2023 there have been 613 conflict incidents. Most of the conflicts originated from problems covering the political, economic, social and cultural (poleksosbud) spectrum which reached 531 incidents, territorial boundary disputes totaling 28 incidents and disputes over the distribution of natural resources totaling 43 incidents. Data from the National Commission on Violence Against Women shows that in 2022 women’s conditions in conflict with the law and conflicts over natural resources will dominate cases that require serious attention from various parties compared to the previous year.<sup>5</sup>

Conflicts over natural resources and spatial planning can have a major impact on women, especially due to the lack of involvement of women in planning so that women tend to be more vulnerable and experience losses, violence and discrimination. Komnas Perempuan’s recommendations emphasize systematic coordination in managing conflict for prevention, termination, recovery, and ensuring compliance with human rights principles. The development of current conflict patterns and characteristics cannot be separated from the influence of technology in social life. This has the impact of increasing the potential and triggering of conflict due to the spread of disinformation and misinformation through the massive use of social media.<sup>6</sup>

**Graph 2. Sources of Conflict in Indonesia for the 2016 - 2023 Period**

## SOURCES OF CONFLICT IN THE LAST 7 YEARS



Source: Directorate General of Politics and Public Administration, Ministry of Home Affairs

According to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2022, Indonesia’s population is 272.7 million people. Of this number, the female population is 136.38 million people (50.01%) and the child population is 79.48 million people (29.15%). Thus, when the population of women and children is combined, it covers around 65.2% of the total population of Indonesia, of which 43% live in villages.

At the village level, Village Development Index data from the Ministry of Villages and Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration shows a trend of increasing social conflict between community groups in the form of mass fights, especially in the Eastern Region of Indonesia. In 2022, there were social conflicts between group communities in 38.6% of villages in Papua, 24.9% of villages in North Maluku, 23.65% of villages in West Papua, 24% of villages in East Nusa Tenggara

<sup>5</sup> Sources: Komnas Perempuan, 2023.

<sup>6</sup> Sources: Kemenkopolhukam, 2023.

(NTT) and 21.25% of villages in Maluku. In 2023, there were social conflicts in 49-53% of villages in the mountainous Papua and Central Papua regions and also between 29-34% of villages in the South Papua and Papua regions. Social conflicts in the NTT and Maluku regions in 2023 still occurred in the same percentage of villages as the previous year (2022). This data does not show the sources and characteristics of conflict at the village level.

The results of an evaluation of the handling of terrorism-based violence in Lemban Tongoa Village, Palolo District, Sigi Regency, Central Sulawesi Province by AMAN Indonesia and Libu Perempuan (2021) show the impact of increasing women's vulnerability in special conditions (pregnancy and reproductive health), psychological wounds and deep trauma due to loss of husband or other family members. This creates insecurity, including in managing natural assets for daily survival and loss of economic support.

The loss of husband makes women take on multiple roles which include: (1) protecting the village and its families; (2) ensuring family food; (3) be the main breadwinner and; (4) bearing the impact of the husband's problems with the law. The trend of escalating violence and its impact on women and children requires commensurate attention and policy response, especially in the implementation corridor of RAN P3AKS and activities that contribute to the protection and empowerment of women and children.

During the second period of RAN P3AKS, several regions also reported the potential and tendency for social conflict which was full of SARA issues, terrorism and radicalism, intolerance, conflicts over control and management of natural resources and emergency violence against women and children.

## IV. Findings Regarding Efforts to Fulfill Women's and Children's Rights in Protection, Handling, Empowerment and Participation in Social Conflict

The contribution of achieving indicators at the output level of RAN P3AKS to achieving at a higher level (outcome) can be seen from its connection with achieving the points of the UN Security Council Resolution which places emphasis on women's leadership and agency at every level of decision making, especially in conflict prevention and handling as well as empowerment and participation. Achievements of implementing RAN P3AKS at the outcome level are as follows:

### Indicator

**Women/children/institutions become agents of change in promoting religious moderation and preventing conflict and violence against women and children in conflict and post-conflict areas.**

Women's involvement in religious moderation efforts began with the issuance of Presidential Regulation Number 58 of 2023 concerning Strengthening Religious Moderation. This Presidential Decree explicitly mentions the role of women in religious moderation on the basis of equal rights, so it is hoped that it can open up space for women to be actively involved in efforts to prevent conflict, including through representation and membership in Forum Kerukunan Umat Beragama (FKUB/The Religious Harmony Forum).

In its implementation in Central Sulawesi, the Ministry of Religious Affairs partners with a civil society organization (Libu Perempuan) in every religious moderation event involving female community leaders, female figures and judges and FKUB Central Sulawesi.

### Indicator

**The extent to which measures to protect the human rights of women and children are included in the national security**

Fulfilling the human rights of women and children in social conflict has been included in the national policy framework, namely in the PKS Law and P3AKS Presidential Decree. The national policy framework which is an interpretation of UNSCR 1325 in the Indonesian context is based on the principle of fulfilling the human rights of women and children as well as the main role of women in preventing, managing and recovering from post-conflict. Important progress in handling gender-based violence can be seen with the passing of Law Number 12 of 2022 concerning Criminal Acts of Sexual Violence (UU TPKS).

The law integrates criminal acts of sexual violence in situations of conflict, disaster or war as well as the rights of women and child victims which are protected by law. Despite the national commitment and state support in advancing the women, peace and security agenda, there are still several obstacles for Indonesia to overcome the gender gap due to traditional and non-traditional security problems in Indonesia, such as cultural and structural problems, including patriarchal values and wrong understanding of religious teachings.

### Indicator

**Women, children, state institutions and agencies, the journalist community who are active peace pioneers in conflict and post-conflict areas**

Training for women mediators and paralegals organized by sectoral ministries and civil society organizations enables women's role as negotiators and mediators in social conflicts in their environment. WAHID Foundation has trained 220 paralegals (96 men and 126 women) from 7 peaceful villages in Central Java as well as conflict resolution and peacebuilding training for 455 local facilitators and 14,381 women peace mediators. The recruitment of 1,000 peace pioneers, 30 percent of whom are women, to be placed in conflict-prone areas could pave the way for the creation of active peace pioneers. The involvement of children as Pioneers and Reporters (*Pelopordan Pelapor/2P*) and sports activities shows children's meaningful participation as agents of change and pioneers of peace. The approach of women and children as agents and pioneers of peace still needs to be improved. Multi-stakeholder collaboration is required to support the acceleration and expansion of diverse initiatives with a women and child-based approach as agents and pioneers of peace.

### Indicator

**Percentage of benefits from temporary work in the context of early economic recovery programs received by women and children.**

The multi-stakeholder collaboration of state institutions in the economic empowerment of women victims of extremism and terrorism has been proven to have led women who are former terrorism convicts to economic recovery for themselves and their families even though business facilitation and participation in the economic empowerment program is conditional. This means that benefits can only be accessed when women who are former terrorism convicts fulfill the proposed requirements. The MOWECP and the Ministry of Social Affairs through the Directorate General of Social Rehabilitation also provide business facilitation for women and families of former terrorism convicts. This business facilitation includes entrepreneurship training, capital and business aids that are appropriate to women's skills and the potential that exists in their area. The economic empowerment program does not have a good design so it cannot provide post-conflict security in managing assets or natural potential for the survival and economic independence of women and victims' families. Guaranteeing the survival and economy of women and victims' families will prevent the recurrence of cases of extremism and terrorism. More evaluations of economic empowerment programs that target women in handling cases during conflict and post-conflict are needed to explore the extent to which these programs achieve their targets.

## 4.1. Cross-Sector Indicator Achievements

### Cross-Sector Indicators

Women's Leadership Agency (Women Leadership) and Women Pioneer of Peace (Women Agent of Peace)

**Implementing agency:** MOWECP, Ministry of Social Affairs, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Service (DP3A) Bangka Belitung

**Partner CSOs:** AMAN Indonesia, La Rimpu NTB, Libu Perempuan, Damar Lampung, Oase Intim, LAPPAN Maluku, Empatiku

### Women's Leadership and Women Agent of Peace are Increasing

Minister of WECP as Chair of the ASEAN Women, Peace and Security Summit in a high-level meeting attended by 10 ASEAN countries and Timor Leste (as observer) reaffirmed ASEAN's regional action plan in implementing the Women, Peace and Security agenda.

Indonesia and the Philippines are 2 of 10 countries that have national action plans through various regulatory instruments, especially RAN and RAD P3AKS. Indonesia's leadership in promoting the women's, peace and security agenda as well as good practice experiences have become an example for other countries and are expected to influence the progress of the WPS agenda in the ASEAN region. On the same occasion, the MOWECP through the Deputy for Women's Rights Protection in partnership with AMAN Indonesia attempted to increase the capacity of women as peace mediators in Sleman Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY).



Minister of WECP poses for a photo with representatives of the ACW/ACWC delegation at the ASEAN WPS Summit in Yogyakarta, 6 July 2023

AMAN Indonesia has produced 114 conflict resolution facilitators using the Structured Reflective Dialogue tool approach adopted from the International Mediators Beyond Borders training model since 2019. These facilitators have contributed to efforts to resolve religious-based conflicts, sexual violence, and the reintegration of former perpetrators of extremism and victims of terrorism in several areas. Apart from that, AMAN Indonesia has produced 1320 women grassroots peace agents in 7 vulnerable and post-conflict provinces. This peace agent has contributed to strengthening community resilience in preventing and dealing with gender, sexual and religious-based violence.

AMAN Indonesia also affirms strengthening the meaningful participation of young people, especially young women, in peace building. AMAN Indonesia has created 214 Girl Ambassadors for Peace (GA4P) and 150 Indonesian Peace Leaders (PL) spread across 19 provinces.

In 2021, the MOWECP together with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was involved in regional advocacy for WPS and has reported on the implementation of General Recommendation Number 30 of CEDAW regarding women in conflict. The MOWECP has consolidated all existing stakeholders to strengthen its implementation. Another issue includes the importance of ensuring the formulation of radicalism, especially in relation to conflict. The MOWECP also regularly prepares the report on the implementation of CEDAW in Indonesia by involving CSOs in the process. The implementation of the CEDAW Committee's concluding observation to the Government of the Republic of Indonesia is being monitored.

Efforts to promote women's leadership in peace are realized through women's leadership cadres at Women's Schools initiated by the MOWECP in Waropen, Sorong and NTT Regencies and Women's Peace School by CSOs.

It is envisaged that this Women's School will develop female leadership in a number of decision-making domains, such as women's agendas, community peace and security, and roles as mediators.

Libu Perempuan together with LPSK have trained 50 female mediators directly in the field and supported the social conflict handling in Lemban Tongoa Village through assistance provided directly to 19 children who lost their parents and 4 women who lost their husbands due to acts of terrorism. AMAN Indonesia has worked to equip underprivileged women to become Agents of Peace in their surroundings through the Women's Peace School program which is currently being implemented in 44 villages across 7 provinces, namely East Java, Central Sulawesi, DIY, NTB, Central Java, West Java and DKI Jakarta. DP3A Bangka Belitung Province established women's school through Governor Regulation Number 34 of 2023 which is implemented in economically disadvantaged villages with modules centered around developing regional economic potential and home industries.

Wahid Foundation is increasing women's meaningful participation in decision making at the village level by involving 1,775 women who are also actors implementing peaceful village actions and advocating for the alignment of village program policies towards development and peace building with a gender-equitable perspective. This initiative is supported by 24 Village Governments through a Decree (SK) on Peaceful Rural Village/Urban Village Action which is an embodiment of the implementation of RAN P3AKS at the village level. The Peaceful Rural Village/Urban Village/Action Decree is a form of concrete support for formal effort to involve women as main actors in society who promote the values of peace. Wahid Foundation has also trained 222 paralegals (96 men and

126 women) from 7 peaceful villages in Central Java as well as conflict resolution and peacebuilding training for 455 local facilitators and 14,381 women peace mediators. On another occasion, DP3A Bangka Belitung implemented a village-based approach in preventing social conflict, especially in areas that have the potential for high levels of violence. Through a similar formal approach, the Ministry of Social Affairs recruited 273 women peace pioneers who were community leaders whose placements were focused on areas prone to social conflict. It is hoped that these women pioneers of peace would be able to play an active role in carrying out peace campaigns.

Damar Lampung created a plot to build women's perspectives as peace builders and facilitate women who experienced forced land grabbing by corporations in Tulang Bawang Regency. Oase Intim builds resilience to extremism using P3AKS principles and efforts to build community resilience in dealing with extremism and cases of social conflict with BNPT and peace efforts such as the Peace Alliance of 50 people amidst various threats of terrorism. BNPT has trained 6,400 female figures to become agents of peace in the prevention pillar in 32 provinces. The involvement of women at the community level was also reported by LAPPAN Maluku where the lack of local government support was filled by the proactive role of community mothers in carrying out peace efforts, preventing conflict and gender-based violence in the midst of increasing cases of gender-based violence against women. The government, with the support of civil society organizations, must keep advancing this movement sustainably at the national and regional levels.

The mechanism for protecting the human rights of women and children is included in the national security policy framework

Cross-Sector Indicators
Protection of women and children victims of sexual violence in social conflicts
<b>Implementing Agencies:</b> Ministry of Religious Affairs, Komnas Perempuan, MOWECP, Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology
<b>Partner CSOs:</b> AMAN Indonesia

The important thing underlying the issuance of UNSCR 1325 includes findings of human rights violations against women and child victims who experienced sexual violence in conflict. The pattern of sexual violence in conflict is part of the fear of the conflict parties.<sup>7</sup> What needs to be considered next is the extent to which the actions in the RAN P3AKS accommodate and address the provision of other services needed to deal with the impact of conflict on women and child victims, including reporting mechanism and rapid response.

The TPKS Law's ratification represents a significant advancement in the fight against gender-based sexual violence since it regulates criminal acts of sexual violence during times of war, disaster, or conflict. Monitoring by the National Commission on Violence Against Women indicates an increase in violence against women in the last 21 years, but the problem is case reporting and certainty of case handling which influence the reporting rate.

The MOWECP's data collection mechanisms such as the Online Information System for the Protection of Women and Children (SIMFONI PPA) and the National Women's Life Experience Survey (SPPHN) also accommodate complaints and handle cases of gender-based violence against women and

<sup>7</sup> Komnas Perempuan in FGD Report on RAN P3AKS October 16, 2023..

children. In addition, there are several more technical regulations that promote the prevention of sexual violence against women and children as well as the protection of those who have been victimized by it. However, various regulations related to preventing sexual violence in educational units as well as data collection and reporting mechanisms have not specifically differentiated cases of gender-based violence or cases of sexual violence against women and children in incidents of social conflict. In the future, dissemination and encouragement is needed for various parties to develop policies or arrangements related to technical services, especially health assistance, social rehabilitation, social reintegration and strengthening the capacity of service workers so they can provide special services for women and children victims of violence in social conflict.

### Creation and implementation of data systems, information and IEC products supporting P3AKS.

#### Cross-Sector Indicators

- Creation and implementation of data systems, information and IEC products supporting P3AKS; reporting/study/assessment mechanisms in support of restorative justice/response to hate speech, lies, slander and provocation/potential radicalism
- Creation of multi-party collaboration and variations in concrete forms of cooperation agreements

**Implementing Agencies:** Ministry of Home Affairs, MOWECP, Indonesian National Police Criminal Investigation Division (Bareskrim Polri), Komnas Perempuan

Indonesia has a National Violence Monitoring System (SNPK) as part of the national early conflict detection mechanism which records conflict and violence incidents, victims and damage experienced as well as documenting conflict trends from year to year. The SNPK platform was previously built by the Coordinating Ministry for People's Welfare. SNPK data is still a general data compilation so in the future it needs to be improved to ensure gender segregated data, especially women and children.

In addition to SNPK, the Ministry of Home Affairs has created the Social Conflict Handling Information System (SIPKS), which serves as a platform for reporting on the implementation of national and regional action plans pertaining to social conflict handling, some of which contain reports on P3AKS efforts. The MOWECP has also developed the SAPA 129 Call Center service as a center for complaints about cases of violence against women and children. This service is general and open to conflict and emergency situations. The MOWECP has also developed an application system for recording and reporting violence against women and children through SIMFONI PPA, which can be accessed by all service units handling victims of violence against women and children at the national, provincial and regency/city levels in an up to date, real time and accurate manner. Guidelines for reporting, monitoring, and evaluation have been developed to guarantee the smooth operation of the implementation reporting mechanism.

Data systems have been developed by various ministries/agencies to support a single data system and better management and protection of women and children in social conflict. However, more specific P3AKS data and information is still needed, not only regarding social conflict in general.

It is hoped that these various data systems will stimulate more synergy both between various ministries/agencies and regional apparatus, especially Timdu PKS and regional Pokja P3AKS in meeting the data system needs. One example of a data system that has used a P3AKS perspective is the Aceh Provincial government's initiative in establishing a complaint and rapid response system for handling women and child victims of social conflict and mapping a database of women and children victims of past human rights violations in collaboration with the Aceh Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

In supporting the response to hate speech, fake news, slander, provocation and potential radicalism, the Indonesian National Police has a police post and preventive team and plans to strengthen cyber police. On the other hand, BNPT is campaigning for the Online Movement to increase digital literacy and safety which focuses on the role of women and children. Activities in the women's sector involved 2,930 participants in 27 provinces and in the children's sector involved 2,960 students in 28 provinces. Apart from that, the National Police is also trying to build facilities and infrastructure that are friendly to women, children and people with disabilities. Providing information for women and children regarding P3AKS and violence against women and children is facilitated by the MOWECP in the Women and Children Channel program in collaboration with Radio of the Republic of Indonesia (RRI) digital. Information related to the TPKS Law, P3AKS pocket book, P3AKS socialization materials and digital training materials are available on this channel and can be accessed easily. It is hoped that the provision of this information can reach the wider community, women and children, especially in conflict-prone areas.

In implementing the RAN P3AKS, a pentahelix approach involving strategic groups such as regional governments, civil society organizations, academics, journalists/media, and the private sector has been attempted to guarantee the huge and organized achievement of P3AKS. The MOWECP has collaborated with AMAN Indonesia to assist in the preparation of RAD P3AKS in 11 provinces, and with development partner UN Women to develop monitoring, evaluation and reporting guidelines as well as capacity building for Pokja P3AKS, both at national and regional levels.

## 4.2. Achievements in the Prevention Pillar

### Output 1: Strengthening regional institutions in implementing the P3AKS agenda

#### Indicator 1

Number of Working Groups formed as well as RAD/policy documents/regional plans related to P3AKS that have been implemented

**Implementing Agencies:** Ministry of Home Affairs, MOWECP, Provincial/Regency/City Government

**Partner CSOs:** AMAN Indonesia, DAMAR Lampung, Balai Syura Aceh

Strengthening regional institutions is crucial to P3AKS because conflict episodes affecting women and children also happen in the regions and require their inclusion in regional action plans. RAD P3AKS is crucial to fortifying the regional apparatus overseeing women's and children's issues in an effort to promote prevention, handling, empowerment, and participation. RAD P3AKS will strengthen the pattern of coordination and synergy among all regional apparatus and the involvement of civil society organizations.

The operation of regional institutions is necessary for prevention efforts involving all components of society and mechanisms for early detection of social conflict, as well as for providing reporters with a sense of security and putting quick response plans into action.

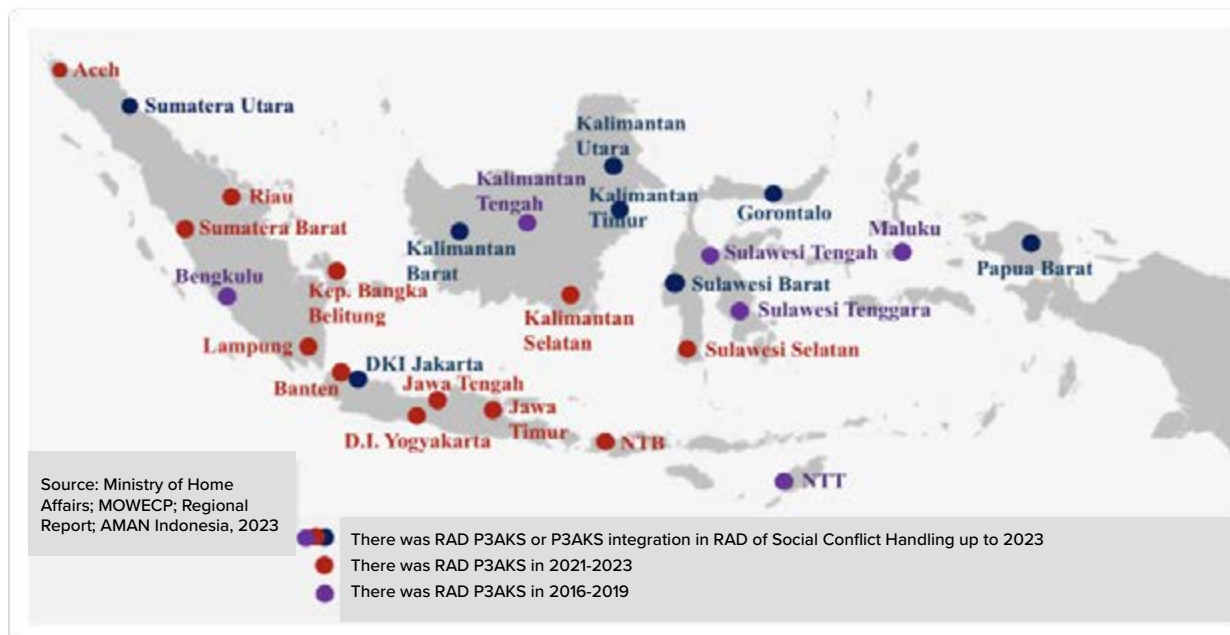
Synergy between the central and regional governments regarding P3AKS is crucial in overall efforts to protect and empower women and children in social conflict. Similar requirements apply to Pokja P3AKS and Timdu PKS's regional coordinating mechanism.

The Ministry of Home Affairs issued Letter Number 300/7052/SJ on December 13, regulating 4 substances in the RAD PKS. One of the substances relates to the P3AKS Handling Action Plan, which serves as the foundation for institutionalizing and implementing RAD P3AKS. The Minister of WECP has issued Ministerial Regulation Number 10 of 2022 concerning Technical Instruction for Preparing Regional Action Plan for the Protection and Empowerment of Women and Children in Social Conflict to encourage regions to prepare RAD P3AKS. The MOWECP partners with civil society organizations to assist regions in preparing RAD P3AKS. Development Partners such as UN Women Indonesia and civil society organizations such as AMAN Indonesia, Damar Lampung, Balai Syura Aceh, Libu Perempuan, and LAPPAN Maluku, played a role in assisting the preparation of the P3AKS RAD and overseeing the formation of the P3AKS Working Group in the regions, as well as facilitating the exchange of information on its development.

Data from the Ministry of Home Affairs as of October 2023 shows that 22 provinces have included P3AKS action plans in the PKS RAD, although with different forms of action plans (Figure 4, provinces labeled blue, red and purple except East Nusa Tenggara (NTT), Maluku and Southeast Sulawesi). The new provinces and regencies that have just integrated P3AKS in RAD PKS in 2023 are Riau, South Sulawesi, North Sumatra, West Papua, Aceh, South Barito Regency. Data from the MOWECP and AMAN Indonesia shows that 12 provinces have ratified RAD P3AKS either through Governor Regulation or Governor Decree (Figure 4 provinces labeled in red).

The challenges in preparing RAD P3AKS are layered. For some regions, the issue of social conflict and labeling the region as a conflict area has a negative connotation and raises concerns. Meanwhile, in areas that tend not to be prone to conflict, social conflict issues are not a priority for activities, so budget reallocations often occur. The most fundamental challenge is the lack of understanding or diverse interpretations of gender justice issues so that regional interpretations of the state's commitment to fulfilling the rights of women and children in social conflicts have not been expressed in concrete efforts in the regions.

**Figure 4. Latest Map of Provinces with RAD P3AKS or integrating P3AKS in RAD for Social Conflict Handling**



The synergy between Pokja P3AKS members at the central level went very well as indicated by the active participation of Pokja members in various coordination meetings for the first RAN P3AKS report to the President.

Along with enhancing multi-party synergy continuously, the Central P3AKS Working Group is dedicated to achieving accountability in the implementation of RAN P3AKS, including with the Timdu PKS and the Joint Secretariat of RAN PE (National Action Plan for Prevention and Management of Violent-Based Extremism that Leads to Terrorism). The Central P3AKS Working Group will continue to promote synergy and coordination between the Timdu PKS Team and the Regional P3AKS Working Group, particularly at the regional level. Regulatory support and the role of the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs as Chair of the P3AKS Central Coordination Team (TKP) are required to facilitate this coordination and synergy. Positively, conducive synergy has been built in a number of regions between Timdu PKS and Regional P3AKS Working Group as well as between the National Unity and Politics Agency (Bakesbangpol) and DP3A (Central Java, Riau, Aceh, Banten, Special Region of Yogyakarta, DKI Jakarta and East Java).

As part of its tasks and responsibilities, the Central P3AKS Working Group collaborates with the Timdu PKS at all levels—from the central to the provincial to the regency/city—in accordance with Permenko PMK Number 2 of 2019. The Timdu PKS was formed on the basis of Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 42 of 2015 concerning Integrated Team for Social Conflict Handling, led directly by the regional head. The membership of Timdu PKS is determined by the regional head, where elements of regional apparatus that carry out government affairs in the fields of women’s empowerment and child protection are not necessarily included in it. The relevant regional apparatus elements should be included in the Timdu PKS in the regions to ensure the good synergy in the implementation of RAD PKS and RAD P3AKS.

According to the most recent data, there are seven provinces with P3AKS and RAD working groups, namely Aceh, East Java, West Kalimantan, East Nusa Tenggara, Central Sulawesi, Central Java and Lampung. There are 13 provinces that only have Regional P3AKS Working Group, including Lampung,

Riau, Bengkulu, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, South Sulawesi, Maluku, Aceh, Central Sulawesi, Special Region of Yogyakarta, West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan and Central Java. The formation of Pokja and RAD P3AKS in these provinces as well as a number of regencies and cities is supported by the MOWECP through the Deputy for Women's Rights Protection together with a number of 87 CSOs. Meanwhile, there are 11 other provinces through the Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Service (DP3A) which have carried out various P3AKS activities in partnership with CSOs and Bakesbangpol.

The following policies have been developed at the national and regional levels to implement RAN P3AKS:

Period I (2014-2019)	Period II (2020-2025)
<b>NATIONAL POLICY</b>	
The Regulation of Coordinating Minister for People's Welfare Number 7 of 2014 concerning the P3AKS Working Group	The Regulation of Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Cultural Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5 of 2021 concerning the National Action Plan for the Protection and Empowerment of Women and Children in Social Conflict for 2020-2025
The Regulation of Coordinating Minister for People's Welfare Number 8 of 2014 concerning the P3AKS National Action Plan	The Regulation of Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Number 10 of 2022 dated 28 December 2022 concerning Technical Instruction for Preparing Regional Action Plan for the Protection and Empowerment of Women and Children in Social Conflict
The Regulation of Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Cultural Affairs Number 2 of 2019 concerning the P3AKS Working Group	Decree of the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Number 34 of 2021 concerning the Establishment of the Secretariat of the Working Group on the Protection and Empowerment of Women and Children in Social Conflict
Decree of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 300.05-326 of 2018 concerning Integrated Team for Social Conflict Handling. The MOWECP as Daily Chair/Secretary of the P3AKS Working Group is included in the Timdu PKS	Ministry of Home Affairs Circular Number 460/813/SJ dated January 28, 2020 addressed to the Governor to have a Women's Empowerment and Child Protection program
	Ministry of Home Affairs Circular Letter Number 460/812/SJ dated January 28, 2020 addressed to Regents/ Mayors throughout Indonesia to have a Women's Empowerment and Child Protection program
	Ministry of Home Affairs Circular Letter Number 300/7052/SJ on December 13, 2021, where the substance in the RAD for Handling Social Conflict must contain 4 substances, including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Action Plan related to handling factual conflicts;</li> <li>2. Action Plan Related to Handling P3AKS;</li> <li>3. Action Plan for Timdu PKS Coordination Meeting at Provincial, Regency/City Level;</li> <li>4. Action Plan for Preparing Conflict Map in the regions; P3AKS has been included in the RAD PKS in 2022</li> </ol>

REGIONAL POLICY	
Central Sulawesi Governor's Decree Number 463/506/DIS.P3A-GST/2017 concerning the Central Sulawesi Province P3AKS Working Group and RAD	Governor Decree Number 1455/X/Year2021 concerning the Establishment of the P3AKS Working Group in South Sulawesi Province, does not yet have a RAD P3AKS
East Nusa Tenggara Governor Regulation Number 11 /KEP/HK/2018 concerning Regional Action Plan for the Protection and Empowerment of Women and Children in Social Conflict for 2018 - 2022	East Java Governor Decree Number 188/283/ KPTS/013/2022 concerning the P3AKS Working Group for 2022 -2024, and RAD was approved by the Assistant for Government and People's Welfare of the Regional Secretariat of East Java Province
West Kalimantan Governor Regulation Number 53 of 2017 concerning Regional Action Plan for Protection and Empowerment of Women and Children in Social Conflict in West Kalimantan Province for 2017-2021	Aceh Governor Regulation Number 17 of 2022 concerning the P3AKS Action Plan in Aceh for 2022-2025, already has a RAD P3AKS as an attachment to the Governor Regulation
Maluku Governor Decree Number 90 of 2019 concerning the Establishment of a Working Group for the Protection and Empowerment of Women and Children in Social Conflict of Prevention, Handling, Empowerment and Participation Division in Maluku Province in 2019	Central Java Governor Regulation Number 51C of 2023 concerning Action Plan for the Protection and Empowerment of Women and Children in Social Conflict in Central Java for 2023-2027, does not have a Provincial P3AKS Working Group yet.
West Nusa Tenggara Governor Decree No. 263-1040 of 2017 concerning Establishment of a Working Group for the Protection and Empowerment of Women and Children in Social Conflict in West Nusa Tenggara Province for the 2017 – 2020 Period	Riau Governor Decree Number: Kpts.1175/VIII/2022 concerning the Establishment of a Working Group for the Protection and Empowerment of Women and Children in Conflict in Riau Province in 2022
	DIY Governor Regulation Number 12 of 2023 concerning RAD P3AKS for 2023-2025, the Decree concerning Working Group is being processed at the Legal Bureau
	West Nusa Tenggara Governor Decree Number 263 -349/2021 concerning P3AKS Working Group Decree, but does not have RAD P3AKS yet
	Lampung Governor's Decree Number: G/736/V.09/ HK/2021 concerning the Establishment of a Working Group for the Protection and Empowerment of Women and Children in Social Conflict in Lampung Province in 2021-2024, and Governor's Decree Number: G/288/V.09/ HK/2022 Concerning Regional Action Plans for the Protection and Empowerment of Women and Children in social conflict

Minister of Home Affairs Regulation 42 of 2015 mandates provincial and regency/city governments to prioritize the social conflict handling. The Ministry of Home Affairs also emphasized the need for integration or coordination and synergy between social conflict handling and P3AKS in the regions, including through the Ministry of Home Affairs Letter Number 200.4.5/e-228/Polpum which was issued in 2023. In terms of reporting, monitoring and evaluation, based on the Regulation of Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Cultural Affairs Number 2 of 2019, it is carried out in stages where regency/city P3AKS reports are evaluated by the provincial government. Supervision needs to continue to be carried out on regional governments, especially by the Ministry of Home Affairs because the budget for social conflict handling, including P3AKS, is often reallocated even though this needs to continue to be a priority.

**Output 2. Increasing community awareness and capacity regarding religious and national understanding, peace, manifestation of radicalism, gender justice issues in P3AKS**

**Indicator 2**

The number of: (1) target groups of extension/religion/belief; (2) community figures; (3) education units; (4) institutions that are actively involved in training and/or assisted in P3AKS preventive measures and community-based religious and national understanding or preventive measures in P3AKS

**Indicator 3**

Number of children/students/young people who received education and increased their understanding of peace and forms of manifestation of radicalism/gender justice issues, prevention in P3AKS

**Indicator 4**

Coverage of village/customary community groups; regional governments and traditional institutions, as well as communication forums for religious communities that receive outreach and education on the protection and empowerment of women and children during times of conflict

**Instansi Pelaksana:** Ministry of Religious Affairs, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology

**Partner CSOs:** Libu Perempuan, Wahid Foundation

The country of Indonesia, which consists of 17,503 islands, 718 languages, 1,340 ethnics, various religions and beliefs and has abundant natural resources, is a gift that the entire nation should be grateful for. At the same time, efforts to deny the reality of diversity and the impact of technological progress on the speed of information dissemination in the era of globalization place countries and nations in a condition vulnerable to social conflict. Social conflict can originate from political, economic and socio-cultural problems, intra/inter-religious, inter-ethnic groups, inter-ethnic disputes, territorial boundary disputes or disputes over the distribution of natural resources between communities and business actors. However, whatever the source, an incident of conflict has a greater impact on women and children.

Leaders or religious figures have a significant role in people's lives, particularly in building positive morals and culture. However, sometimes religious leaders provide distorted, wrong views, or even manipulate religious narratives, which then gives rise to radicalism and violent extremism. Religious leaders should condemn radicalism and promote gender equality, tolerance, peace and security, prevent and resolve social conflict. They can also address stigma and harmful cultural practices, such as those related to gender-based violence.<sup>8</sup>

The Indonesian government, through the Ministry of Religious Affairs, involves religious leaders in various social and development fields. Religious leaders play a role in efforts to prevent child marriage, hate speech and prevent violence against religious minority groups as well as improving reproductive health, social solidarity and peace building.

The Ministry of Religious Affairs has more than 45 thousand religious instructors, consisting of 4,960 State Civil Apparatus (ASN) and the rest non-ASN from various religious backgrounds up to sub-district level and honorary instructors who can directly respond to social conflicts according to their capacity. To date, religious instructors have reached 33,064 empowered target groups throughout Indonesia and 21,336 families who received *sakinah* family guidance.

History proves that local wisdom woven by local religious and traditional leaders is able to reduce and alleviate the potential for social conflict.

The government established a Religious Moderation Agency within the structure of the Ministry of Religious Affairs through Presidential Regulation Number 12 of 2023 to implement religious moderation in Indonesia. In order to improve relations between religious communities, the government also issued Presidential Regulation Number 58 of 2023 concerning Strengthening Religious Moderation. In the attachment to the Presidential Regulation, it is stated that "Every religious community and believer must prioritize humanizing attitudes towards humans, both men and women, on the basis of equal rights and obligations of citizens for the sake of the common good," and "people's viewpoints, attitudes and religious practices greatly influence and color the form of Religious Moderation". This means that the new Presidential Decree explicitly mentions the role of women in religious moderation on the basis of equal rights; thus, it is hoped that it can open up space for women to be actively involved in efforts to prevent conflict through, among other things, representation and membership in Forum Komunikasi Umat Beragama (FKUB). For example, Libu Perempuan partners with the Ministry of Religious Affairs in every Religious Moderation event involving female community leaders, female figures and judges and FKUB Central Sulawesi.

The Government and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) have implemented a range of initiatives for P3AKS with the aim of raising community knowledge and capacity on matters of religious and national understanding, peace, radicalism's manifestation, gender justice, and resilience-building in educational units that serve children and students. The activities and their organizers are described below.

Throughout the 2021–2023 school year, the Ministry of Social Affairs has worked to raise awareness of peace among children and students in elementary, junior high, senior high, and Islamic boarding school education units. As a result, 4,228 students have participated in anti-violence campaigns.

<sup>8</sup> United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UNESCWA), Policy Brief: Engaging Religious Leaders in Advancing the Women, Peace and Security Agenda, hal. 3, [https://www.unescwa.org/sites/default/files/pubs/pdf/engaging-religious-leaders-advancing-women-peace-security-agenda-english\\_0.pdf](https://www.unescwa.org/sites/default/files/pubs/pdf/engaging-religious-leaders-advancing-women-peace-security-agenda-english_0.pdf)

The campaign contains material on preventing victims of social disasters, children in social conflicts or becoming victims of social conflict. Dissemination on the fulfillment of children's rights for female cadres including posyandu cadres, local community leaders and teachers are also presented so that children understand the values of tolerance, ethics and respect for parents and other people who are different.

The Ministry of Religious Affairs, through Madrasah Ramah Anak (Child-Friendly Islamic Boarding School) program, has accredited 7,323 Islamic boarding schools by 2022. Massive dissemination of Child-Friendly Islamic Boarding Schools has been carried out to various stakeholders. The dissemination of Child-Friendly Islamic Boarding School Books was attended online by 39,216 Islamic boarding schools with a total of 4.7 million students. Persuasive campaigns and piloting of Child-Friendly Islamic Boarding Schools have been held in 5 provinces involving 31 Child-Friendly Islamic Boarding Schools in Central Java, East Java, South Sulawesi, Aceh and Papua.

The Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology has trained hundreds of thousands of teachers and lecturers with the Global Diversity Insights program to instill the values of tolerance and peace which must be passed on to their students. The Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs also intervenes with young groups, including young women, through the Collaboration with Partners program to create a bootcamp for Strengthening the Creativity of Women and Youth, the initiation of Collaboration in Capacity Building of the Sago Products Post-Harvest between Putri Sago and Papua Muda Inspiratif, and initiation of Cooperation to Strengthen Women's Capacity as an effort to mitigate conflict such as training in ceramic arts, performing arts, digital economy and others.<sup>9</sup>

The Ministry of Youth and Sports holds youth leadership training activities in the household and prevention of violence against women and children. In the last three years, AMAN Indonesia involved 2,823 students and university students in strengthening leadership, tolerance and interfaith cooperation. A total of 413 youth (183 men and 230 women) in 240 educational units in Indonesia benefited from programs to develop gender equality, a tolerant and moderate understanding of religion and good practices of interfaith cooperation.

The Ministry of Social Affairs increases community awareness and capacity regarding national, religious and peace understanding, forming 250 community groups and facilitating 126 Social Harmony Forums in all provinces in Indonesia. These efforts are focused on strengthening social harmony through involving women in decision making, promoting unity between various communities, preserving local wisdom, and advocating for peace. These forums also function as communication channels to convey messages rejecting radicalism and terrorism by utilizing cultural groups as messengers of peace. BNPT seeks to instill an attitude of tolerance and respect for diversity through the Salam Anak Bangsa activity at Coordination Forum for Terrorism Prevention (FKPT). This activity is an effort to ward off radicalism and terrorism among elementary school age children. This activity involved 2,960 participants. Damar Lampung applies a forum approach by working through prevention and handling communication forums in Lampung to develop peace, awareness and increase understanding of women and children from an early age.

Komnas Perempuan has an integrated module in the curriculum to develop peace integration and perspectives on gender justice and constitutional rights in educational units in Aceh and Ambon. The idea behind the construction of the Center of Peace departs from the desire of various parties

<sup>9</sup> Presentation by the Assistant Deputy for Disaster Mitigation and Social Conflict of the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs at the RAN P3AKS Evaluation Coordination Meeting, November 21, 2023 in Semarang

to maintain sustainable peace with existing social modalities through the creation of a forum or public space to discuss the roots and impacts of social conflict in society as well as various peace initiatives.<sup>10</sup>

WAHID Foundation collaborates with the Central Java Provincial Government through Bakesbangpol to develop the Peaceful School program which aims to promote a culture of peace in the school environment and has produced 70 piloting superior high schools/vocational schools throughout Central Java that are pro towards gender tolerance and justice. Gus Dur's School of Peace initiative targets young men and women in Peace Village to increase their skills, knowledge and social sensitivity regarding the potential and vulnerability of conflict in their village.

### Output 3. Increasing community resilience in efforts to prevent violence against women and children in social conflicts

#### Indicator 5

- (a) Number of early detection mechanisms to prevent violence against women and children in community-based social conflicts that: (1) is led by women; or (2) actively functioning and connected to support systems at the regency/city/sub-district level
- (b) Number of UPTD PPA in the Province/Regency/City

#### Indicator 3

Number of initiatives in regencies/cities/villages that support and promote peace and P3AKS

**Implementing Agencies:** Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs, MOWECP, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Villages Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration, Ministry of Social Affairs, BNPT, Regional Governments

**Partner CSOs:** AMAN Indonesia, Wahid Foundation, Yayasan Empatiku, Balai Syura, LAPPAN Maluku, Libu Perempuan, dan La Rimpu

**Colleges:** Pusat Studi Gender dan Anak (PSGA/Center for Gender and Child Studies) Ar-Raniry State Islamic University and Pusat Studi Gender (PSG/Center for Gender Studies) Syiah Kuala University (USK)

Building community resilience in social conflict resolution initiatives to stop violence against women and children can be observed through: a) the functioning of early detection mechanism or early warning system to prevent the occurrence and spread of conflict; b) a rapid response mechanism through the function of coordinating the protection and empowerment of women and children which is carried out by the Regional Technical Implementation Unit for the Protection of Women and Children (UPTD PPA) based on the Minister of Women and Children's Empowerment Regulation Number 4 of 2018 concerning Guidelines for the Establishment of Regional Technical Implementation Unit for the Protection of Women and Children (Attachment 1 concerning Juridical Basis), as well as c) initiatives that support peace and P3AKS at the village level.

<sup>10</sup> Tribun Ambon 2020

Article 10 paragraphs 1 through 3 of Law Number 7 of 2012 governs an early warning or detection system to avoid conflict in areas recognized as potential conflict areas and to stop conflict from spreading in places where conflict is already occurring.

The early warning system in question takes the form of informing the community about potential conflicts or conflicts that have already occurred in particular locations. In addition to developing an early warning system through communication media, the obligation of the government and regional governments is to: a) conduct research and mapping of potential conflict areas; b) deliver data and information regarding conflicts quickly and accurately; c) organize education and training; d) increase and utilize social capital and; e) strengthen and utilize intelligence functions in accordance with statutory provisions.

In response to this mandate, the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs, the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Ministry of Home Affairs have developed an early detection system for social conflict. Until 2022, the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs has presented an early detection system through the SNPK database which contains information about incidents of violence both between individuals and between groups. SNPK data come from incidents of violent conflict and conflict reported by approximately 115 verified national and local (provincial and district level) digital media. The Ministry of Social Affairs provides mapping of areas prone to social conflict, technical guidance for early detection and early prevention as well as strengthening Social Harmony villages as a form of preventing social conflict. The Social Harmony and Local Wisdom Forum is one of the solutions to early detection of the seeds of radicalism and social conflict based on the strength of social capital and the closeness of social relations in society. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Home Affairs is presenting 2 (two) early detection mechanisms connected to the regional government system known as SIPKS and the Community Early Awareness Team.

Following its effective implementation in January 2023, the early detection mechanism encountered difficulties as the city governments attempt to internalize its operation. The intelligence-based Community Early Awareness Team in the regional government is intended to generally detect social conflict incident but is not yet specific in mapping the impact of potential social conflict on women and child victims. In this mechanism, the Ministry of Home Affairs records conflict incidents in the regions from various sources including Bakesbangpol report, social media and the internet which are then verified again by Bakesbangpol. In its implementation, the Ministry of Home Affairs synergizes down to the Regency/City level to encourage local government ownership and commitment through the preparation of RAD and the formation of PKS working groups that include P3AKS content.

CSOs' contribution to developing early detection mechanisms includes Yayasan Empatiku which is currently designing an integrated system for early detection and handling of violent extremism in communities. This mechanism can also be used to handle Domestic Violence (KDRT), other conflict prevention which is being trialed in Banten, South Tangerang and West Java, especially in Depok City, is also planned to be expanded to Bekasi. In Aceh, Balai Syura established a complaint and rapid response system for handling women and child victims of social conflict together with the Center for Gender and Child Studies (PSGA) at Ar-Raniry State Islamic University and the Center for Gender Studies (PSG) at Syiah Kuala University (USK).

Regarding the fast response mechanism through UPTD PPA services throughout Indonesia, in 2023 there were 34 UPTD PPA at the provincial level and 280 UPTD PPA at the Regency/City level throughout Indonesia. The formation of the UPTD PPA indicates the availability and technical readiness of protection services for women and children who experience violence, discrimination,

need special protection and other problems. Palu City UPTD PPA has built a reporting mechanism in collaboration with indigenous communities while the Lampung Province UPTD PPA has begun to strengthen system services in conflict areas but does not yet include services for protecting women's human rights.

East Java Province UPTD PPA collaborated with several institutions and the Regional Police and opened a counseling and assistance center for victims of sexual violence. In DKI Jakarta province, UPTD PPA provides services and assistance to children affected by brawls.

In 2021, the MOWECP has initiated the Women Friendly and Child Care Village (DRPPA) program which was being implemented in 142 villages in 71 districts/cities in 33 provinces throughout Indonesia. The DRPPA program supports P3AKS, integrating gender perspectives and children's rights in the management of village government, development and empowerment of village communities in a planned, comprehensive and sustainable manner. This program is still being promoted through local government initiatives so that the DRPPA program can be implemented in all villages in Indonesia. The MOWECP, through the Deputy for Women's Rights Protection, has conducted training for women peace mediators in Sleman Regency, Yogyakarta Special Region. In order to map out the DRPPA work program and establish Volunteer Friends of Women and Children in conflict-prone areas in Sleman Regency, an approach centered on strengthening the role of village and sub-district governments was also implemented through special meetings with ministries and agencies. The La Rimpu village assistance initiative targets 4 (four) village points that are prone to social conflict such as drunken behavior and disturbing youth commotion.

Wahid Foundation, supported by UN Women, has initiated Peace Village in 24 villages in West Java, Central Java and East Java. In each village that is declared a Peace Village, P3AKS actions are implemented through strengthening women's leadership and female peace pioneers who are supported financially by the village administration (Guluk Guluk Village, Sumenep) and the establishment of safe houses for the protection of women and children (Sidomulyo Village, Batu City, East Java).

The Peace Village Program has a significant impact in promoting women's participation in decision making through women's development planning meeting (*musrenbang*), disaster situation during the pandemic, to conflict resolution where women are trained to become paralegals and mediators or peace negotiators at the village level.

Through the Women's Peace School Program, AMAN Indonesia has created and supported 1,320 Women Peace Agents in 44 villages throughout 7 provinces, increasing the resilience of rural communities. This work has been done since 2017. Women's School transforms into a peace incubator by fostering women's leadership and their active participation in peacebuilding decision making. More than 10,000 grassroots women have benefited from this Women's School and peace agent, which has raised their awareness of and ability to respond to acts of gender-based violence and religious intolerance. They also contribute to strengthening relations between groups and maintaining a culture of peace in society. Apart from that, AMAN Indonesia has also created 114 women and youth peace mediators and received certificates as Structured Reflective Dialogue facilitators.

The village administration must support these various early detection mechanisms by giving priority to local knowledge, maximizing the role of local figures, providing a clear and easy-to-understand path, ensuring reporter safety, taking a gender perspective and side with the victim, preventing conflict from recurring, and promptly notifying the appropriate parties.<sup>11</sup> The village's role as an institution capable of identifying social vulnerabilities is crucial to identify potential vulnerabilities that may already exist, including violent extremism and terrorism. Furthermore, it is imperative to take into account the monitoring and role distribution in the operation of mechanisms aimed at early identification of social vulnerabilities and conflicts at the community/village level, as well as an assessment of the impact on women and child victims from a woman's perspective, especially in relation to various initiatives in villages such as Women-Friendly and Child-Care Village, and Peace Village in a total of 74,953 villages in Indonesia. In addition to supporting coordinated regulations, synergy from the central, regional, and village levels is also necessary to actualize an effective early detection mechanism at multiple levels, particularly at the epicenter of social conflict and its surrounding areas.

Aside from that, current early detection mechanism should prioritize identifying and stopping the rapid dissemination of misinformation and disinformation, incitement and hate speech via social media.

The Regulation of MOWECP Number 4 of 2018 concerning Guidelines for the Establishment of UPTD PPA encourages the development of special procedures for handling women and child victims, especially in social conflict. These procedures should provide that are affordable and accessible by the community, particularly women and children, and should be vigilant and responsive in the event of a social conflict incident. However, the epicenter of social conflict frequently lies in areas that are inaccessible to fundamental services including reproductive health, legal, and psychosocial services as well as those provided by the Technical Implementation Unit at the regency or city level. The smooth operation of the UPTD PPA's coordinating function, which includes a referral mechanism and connection to various services needed by women and children in handling emergencies at the community and village level, is crucial in ensuring the effectiveness of the rapid response mechanism for protecting women and child victims of social conflict. The MOWECP also specifically issued the Regulation of MOWECP Number 7 of 2019 concerning Guidelines for Protecting Children from Radicalism and Criminal Acts of Terrorism as an effort to ensure that children are protected from radicalism and terrorism. The children in concern are children in conflict with the law, children of perpetrators and children of witnesses.

---

<sup>11</sup> Findings of the evaluation report on Social Conflict Handling in Lembantongua Village in the book *Extremism, the Cycle of Violence and the Complexity of The Handling: Findings behind the Lembantongoa Sigi Tragedy*, 2021, AMAN Indonesia - Libu Perempuan. The report can be downloaded at the following link:

<https://amanindonesia.org/publikasi/ektrimisme-daur-kekerasan-dan-kompleksitas-penanganannya-temuan-di-balik-tragedi-lembantongoa-sigi/>.

## 4.3. Achievements in the Handling Pillar

### Output 4. Strengthening services for women, children and vulnerable groups in the handling of social conflict impacts

#### Indicator 7

Number of complaint systems/services and quick response mechanisms for handling victims of social conflict and radicalism that are responsive, gender sensitive and vulnerable groups at the district/city/sub-district/village level

#### Indicator 8

(a) Number of (1) law enforcement officers (2) psychologists (3) SAPA129 officers (4) members of the humanitarian team who have increased their knowledge and capacity and are involved in rapid response handling of women and child victims of social conflict

(b) Number of women involved as (1) mediators; (2) paralegal; (3) negotiator in social conflict

**Implementing Agencies:** MOWECP, Ministry of Law and Human Rights, Ministry of Health, Polri, PMI

**Partner CSOs:** Wahid Foundation, Save the Children, LKK NU

Law Number 7 of 2012 concerning Social Conflict Handling Article 3 points (a) to (g) clearly outlines the range of responsibilities involved in managing conflicts, from fostering conditions of peace and harmony and security for society to defending lives and property, upholding victims' rights, promoting their physical and mental well-being, and restoring public infrastructure. Particularly, Article 32, paragraphs 1 and 2, govern emergency measures to rescue and safeguard victims. These measures include evacuation, providing for the basic needs of conflict victims, including the needs of women, children, and special needs groups; preserving the property of victims; and controlling the movement of people, goods, and services to and from conflict areas. Presidential Regulation Number 18 of 2014 Article 6 paragraph 3 defines the provision of services to women and children which includes: (a) providing special protection; (b) providing services to women and children victims of violence; (c) providing services to meet specific basic needs for women and children victims of conflict; and; (d) improving facilities needed by women and children. The MOWECP issued the Regulation of MOWECP Number 2 of 2022 concerning Women and Child Protection Service Standards. This Ministerial Regulation addresses children in emergency situations, including those who are victims of terrorist networks, and is titled Children who Need Special Protection (AMPK).

In Output 4, strengthening treatment services for women and children victims of social conflict is measured by:

- (1) establishing the complaint services and quick response mechanisms for handling victims of social conflict and radicalism as well as vulnerable groups that are responsive, gender sensitive at the regency/city/sub-district/village level;
- (2) strengthening women's leadership as mediators and the technical capacity of members of the rapid response team who deal with women and children victims of social conflict and;
- (3) providing paralegals and social conflict negotiators who have the ability to improve the quality of services and quick response mechanisms for managing social conflicts.

The MOWECP and the Ministry of Law and Human Rights have established various online and offline complaint systems to handle cases of violence against women and children in general and cases of human rights violations. One form of service is the SAPA129 integrative service, namely an offline and online complaint service that is connected to UPTD PPA in 34 provinces and 280 regencies/cities. UPTD PPA provides final referral services for women victims of violence and AMPK which can be accessed directly at the head office of the MOWECP as well as providing Rumah SAPA (SAPA House) as a temporary shelter for women victims of violence. SAPA129 services provide maximum and precise services in accordance with codes of ethics and standards and operating procedures. The number of reports of violence against women and children to the SAPA129 complaint service increased by twofold between 2021 and 2023, according to data from the MOWECP.

In the Kanjuruhan case, the MOWECP through the Deputy for Special Child Protection in collaboration with the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs through the Deputy for Coordination of Mental Revolution, Promotion of Culture and Sports Achievement on October 6, 2022 resulted in the provision of online counseling services (hotline) and the establishment of a post as a center for information, reception and delivery of assistance and communication between networks as a form of handling victim trauma. This hotline service is managed by a joint team from the Malang Branch of the Indonesian Psychological Association, psychology faculties at 4 universities in Malang and CSO (Save the Children and LKK NU).

The Ministry of Law and Human Rights presents a public information service post (yanfomas) which receives complaints regarding human rights violations through the Regulation of Ministry of Law and Human Rights (Permenkumham) Number 23 of 2022 concerning handling alleged human rights violations which mandates the establishment of 186 yanfomas posts throughout the province as well as training 186 heads of Technical Implementation Units. Apart from receiving direct complaints, the Ministry of Law and Human Rights through the Directorate of Public Communication Services also receives online complaints in the information system known as Sistem Informasi Pelayanan Komunikasi Masyarakat Terhadap Pelanggaran HAM (SIMASHAM/ Information System for Public Communication Services Against Human Rights Violations). However, this regulation does not specifically integrate complaint services for women and child victims in social conflicts related to human rights violations. The Ministry of Law and Human Rights also provides paralegal empowerment whose modules include a gender perspective, minority and vulnerable groups.

The Mechanism for Issuing Decisions regarding Child Investigators and Child Assistant Investigators (PPA) is addressed by the National Police in Letter Number B/11079/XII/DIK.2.6/2022/, dated December 29, 2022. This letter sets certification requirements for child investigators and calls for the creation of a gender-focused assessment system and a special curriculum specifically for child assistant investigators. The curriculum updates the competency-based approach to protecting women and children and addresses gender sensitivity and handling people with disabilities. According to data from Bareskrim Polri, the increase in law enforcement capacity has reached approximately 410 officers. In terms of community-based informal legal services, the WAHID Foundation has trained 220 paralegals (96 men and 126 women) from 7 peace villages in Central Java. Additionally, it has trained 455 local facilitators and 14,381 female peace mediators in conflict resolution and peacebuilding.

The Ministry of Health has trained medical professionals with special expertise to provide medical treatment for victims of violence against mothers and children, write postmortem et repertum in medical reports and provide psychosocial management. In terms of psychosocial services, the Indonesian Red Cross (PMI) psychosocial team consisting of 41 men and 38 women has been trained and involved in various situations, while the training for 1,533 members of the humanitarian team focuses on understanding and applying humanitarian knowledge, especially in disaster situations.

According to their respective authorities, the data above illustrates the preparedness and growth in technical capability of a variety of sectoral teams representing ministries and agencies. Increasing the capacity of the management team personnel requires special specifications for handling women and child victims as well as families of victims of social conflict using standardized procedures. Protocols for emergency and long-term handling of women, children and family victims of social conflict are required at the national, regional and village levels. The functioning of coordination mechanisms across ministries/agencies, regions, and sectors in accordance with the scale and handling of social conflict as mandated by Law Number 7 of 2012, articles 15 and 32 to 39, is also necessary for the presence of a protocol for handling social conflict that is tailored to the needs of women and child victims.

It is hoped that social conflict handling in the future will be local, comprehensive, integrative, with a gender perspective, sensitive to victim conditions, and preserve the dignity of women and child victims. At the community level, women's and village administrations' roles in developing security measures to give victims of social conflict emergency care or first aid before outside parties arrive are also crucial.

#### **Output 5. Strengthening access to protection services for women and children victims of social conflict as well as crimes of terrorism and radicalism**

##### **Indicator 9**

Number of women and child witnesses/victims of social conflict and crimes of terrorism/radicalism who received (1) protection; (2) psychosocial services; (3) legal services; (4) rehabilitation and social integration; (5) fulfillment of basic needs; (6) specific needs; (7) medical assistance; (8) compensation/restitution and compensation

**Implementing Agencies:** Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs, MOWECP, Ministry of Health, BNPT, PMI, LPSK, National Commission on Violence Against Women, South Kalimantan Provincial Government

**Partner CSOs:** Libu Perempuan, AMAN Indonesia

Law Number 7 of 2012 Article 3 points (a) to (g) explicitly defines the objectives of conflict handling starting from:

- a. creating a safe, peaceful, and prosperous community life,
- b. maintaining conditions of peace and harmony in social relations,
- c. increasing tolerance and tolerance in social and state life,
- d. maintaining the continuity of government functions,
- e. protecting life, property, and public facilities and infrastructure,
- f. providing protection and fulfillment of victims' rights, and
- g. restoring the physical and mental condition of the community as well as public facilities and infrastructure.

Article 32 paragraphs 1 and 2 specifically regulate emergency measures to rescue and protect victims which include evacuation, meeting the basic needs of conflict victims including the specific needs of women, children and groups of people with special needs, as well as saving property of conflict victims and regulating the mobility of people and goods and services to and from conflict areas. This is the duty, responsibility and authority of the central and regional governments.

Article 38 paragraphs 1 and 2 regarding post-conflict rehabilitation specifically includes fulfilling the specific basic needs of women, children, the elderly and groups of people with special needs as well as fulfilling reproductive health needs and services for women's groups and improving children's health services. This is also stated in Presidential Decree Number 18 of 2014 Part Two Service Provision Article 6 paragraphs 1 to paragraph 3.

Different approaches can be used for post-conflict rehabilitation by attending to the specific basic needs of women and children, as well as emergency measures to rescue and protect women and children victims of social conflict, in an effort to strengthen protection services for these groups of people.

The National Commission on Violence Against Women and networks have also advocated for policies and prepared guidelines to protect the security of women human rights defenders. Komnas Perempuan and the Ministry of Law and Human Rights through the National Law Development Agency (BPHN) provide litigation and non-litigation legal assistance through 619 legal aid organizations that have been verified and accredited. Litigation legal assistance takes the form of assistance outside of court, during investigations and trials. Non-litigation includes legal counseling, mediation, negotiation and consultation. This legal aid targets people who cannot afford it. According to data on gender-based violence cases, Komnas Perempuan has received 3,442 cases over a period of 22 years until 2022 or an average of 9 cases received by Komnas Perempuan per day. The data also shows a very sharp increase in referral letters from 723 to 1,296 issued by Komnas Perempuan for reported cases. The various legal services and non-legal settlements provided include efforts of legal restitution, prosecution and judge's verdict, civil investigations and approximately 233 non-legal settlements (Catahu, 2022 and 2023). Regarding access to justice, the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs in collaboration with the Coordinating Ministry for Political, Legal and Security Affairs through Presidential Decree Number 17 of 2022 concerning the Establishment of a Non-Judicial Resolution Team for Past Serious Human Rights Violations<sup>12</sup> has resolved cases of past serious human rights violations.

The Ministry of Health is putting together procedures for handling violence against women and children, which are operationalized based on the principles of ensuring the physical safety of victims, guaranteeing the victims' confidentiality, no discrimination against victims, and respecting the victims' wishes, needs, rights, and capacities. Currently, 22 hospitals in 12 provinces have Integrated Service Centers for Violence against Women and Children, and 2,758 of the 10,292 community health centers in 514 regencies/cities are capable of carrying out these procedures. PMI also provides medical assistance in almost all regencies through standby ambulance services. In general, PMI's services lie in the preparedness of the PMI volunteer team in a disaster situation or a social conflict to mobilize and respond to the incident.

---

<sup>12</sup> Presentation by the Deputy Assistant for Disaster Mitigation and Social Conflict, Deputy for Coordination of Regional Development and Disaster Management, Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs, at the RAN P3AKS Evaluation Coordination Meeting, November 21, 2022 in Semarang, organized by the Indonesian MOWECP-AMAN and supported by UN Women.

The MOWECP has provided psychosocial assistance in the Riau Islands, East Java and Banten Provinces. In handling the Rempang case in the Riau Islands Province, the MOWECP collaborated with the regional government through the UPTD PPA of the Riau Islands Province and Batam City, the Indonesian Psychological Association (HIMPSI) and the local police to capture child victims who needed services. Apart from that, psychosocial assistance was also provided through Community Building activities presented at 1 affected school with a total of 354 students. Likewise, in handling the Kanjuruhan case in East Java Province, Community Building activities were carried out at 10 school points with a total of 600 children. The Banten Province Population Control, Family Planning and Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Service (DP2KBP3A) also provides psychosocial services through dissemination in the form of games for children, holding visits to playing fields so that social conflict incidents do not affect children's psychosocial behavior.

The MOWECP provided specific needs through comprehensive services to 299 children out of a total of 1,632 children who were victims of violence between January and September 2023. Apart from that, in handling the Kanjuruhan case, the MOWECP carried out outreach through home visits and providing specific assistance to 7 child victims who lost their parents during the conflict from 7 villages in Malang Regency.

BNPT collaborates with the Ministry of Social Affairs to provide rehabilitation and social integration services to distribute to 9 of the total 23 identified female ex-terrorist convicts. Entrepreneurship development as part of this rehabilitation program is only intended for former convicts who want to become deradicalization partners and take part in other programs such as development of national insight, parenting and reproductive health classes. PMI provides services providing basic needs assistance such as tarpaulins to block wind or rain for victims who have lost their homes and specific needs for victims who need assistive equipment.

AMAN Indonesia together with Libu Perempuan provided a quick response by providing the specific needs of women and children following the terrorism incident in Lembantongoa Sigi, Central Sulawesi in 2021. In addition, it also provides services in the form of psychosocial support, assessing the impact of terrorism on women and children, and evaluating case handling as a database for better handling of future cases. At the end of 2023, AMAN and Libu also held a Structured Reflective Dialogue to explore the perspectives of victims, affected communities and the government regarding efforts to reintegrate victims of terrorism and restore relations in society.

The availability of reported data and information shows the readiness of institutional sectoral services in handling cases. Synergy between services in handling women and child victims in social conflicts can run holistically, starting from the reporting and complaint process to handling during conflict and post-conflict. Reintegration and social rehabilitation services are needed in cases of religious-based conflict, gender-based sexual violence, or disasters.

Accessibility to various integrated services, which include legal aid, medical aid and basic needs assistance, can only be reached by people who live in urban areas, and is very minimally accessible to rural and disadvantaged community groups. Service provision forums that will provide services and emergency measures to rescue and protect victims of social conflict as well as post-conflict rehabilitation, especially in areas of social conflict, are often hampered by geographical challenges and minimum basic infrastructure.

In addition, mechanisms for distributing aid and services need to be standardized, appropriate to the local context of conflict areas and uphold the dignity of women and child victims. Therefore, local governments from the provincial to regency/city and village levels must ensure access and coordinate services and assistance to women and child victims of social conflict. Aside from that, the Timdu PKS and the Regional P3AKS Working Group must keep enhancing their synergy.

## 4.4. Achievements in the Empowerment and Participation Pillar

### Output 6. Increasing women’s economic independence and participation of children who are victims of social conflict

#### Indicator 10

Number of women survivors of social conflict who receive: (a) entrepreneurship training program; (b) business facilities

**Implementing Agencies:** MOWECP, Ministry of Social Affairs, BNPT, PMI, Ministry of Law and Human Rights, Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs, Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education, Ministry of Religious Affairs

**Partner CSOs:** Libu Perempuan

Programs for community economic development aimed at boosting women’s leadership and empowering women victims of social conflict are tailored to enable them to take part in the process of building peace.

Articles 12 through 17 of Presidential Regulation Number 18 of 2014 govern the area of women’s and children’s empowerment. This includes promoting women’s and children’s participation in peacebuilding, mediation, and negotiation, as well as increasing their chances of survival. In this particular case, it also involves providing guidance and support to enhance awareness of gender justice and peace education, bolstering their mental and spiritual well-being, stepping up their economic endeavors, providing capital assistance, facilitating easy access to information, and marketing and promoting business outcomes.

The main findings regarding the achievement of output indicators for economic empowerment of women victims of social conflict include (1) women victims of social conflict, (2) women victims of sexual violence in social conflict, and (3) women former convicts.

Throughout the reporting period, data on the handling and empowerment of women victims and the intensity of social conflict reported were still minimal. Therefore, the availability of this data is important to strengthen economic independence programs for women and child victims in conflict-prone areas.

The MOWECP provides social reintegration assistance through the Social Entrepreneurship Training Program (ProKUS) for women victims of social conflict, namely former convicts in Bekasi Regency. In the conflict area in Sigi Regency, Central Sulawesi, PMI provided entrepreneurship training for 41 women and 12 men disaster victims which included training in cooking, sewing, workshops and tools appropriate to the participants’ business fields.

After the Palu earthquake and liquefaction, and after Covid 19 subsided in Indonesia, PMI, supported by the Irish Red Cross, implemented a livelihood project for refugees in the PMI integrated camp in Jono Oge, Sigi Regency, Central Sulawesi. This support took the form of sewing training for 7 women and 3 men, catering for 34 women, and workshops for 9 men, as well as providing equipment and capital assistance for training alumni. PMI also provided psychosocial assistance to victims of the Nduga Papua conflict, the conflict in Sugapa Intan Jaya Papua, as well as health services, providing clean water services for Rohingya refugees in Aceh and North Sumatra.

The Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises (Kemen KUKM) also provided assistance in owning a Business Identification Number (NIB) to 101 women in post- and conflict-prone areas in Papua province.

The Ministry of Social Affairs collaborates with BNPT to distribute social reintegration assistance to female ex-convicts. Women who benefited from social reintegration assistance each received IDR 15,000,000 (fifteen million rupiah) for business development. This social reintegration assistance is part of a series of deradicalization programs through the development of female ex-convicts who have been identified by the BNPT. The main challenge in implementing this social reintegration assistance is the willingness of former female convicts to take part in deradicalization programs, which creates inequality in their participation in accessing entrepreneurship assistance.

Libu Perempuan distributes cash assistance to women victims of sexual violence and survivors of social conflict which in some cases is connected to terrorism and has links to East Java terrorism kingpins.

The Ministry of Law and Human Rights has completed policy and regulatory documents related to business and human rights through Presidential Regulation Number 60 of 2023 which regulates the national strategy for business and human rights. The Fifth Generation National Human Rights Action Plan focuses on women and children, individuals with disabilities, and indigenous communities. Its initiatives include assisting women and children who are in legal trouble, promoting economic empowerment for women, and supporting indigenous communities. Nevertheless, there are currently no P3AKS-based norms in this legal instrument that are pertinent to the targets of women's economic empowerment, legal aid, and survival-related management of natural resources.

The Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs in collaboration with the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education and the Ministry of Religious Affairs in the 2016-2019 period implemented the Mental Revolution Community Service (KKN RM) program. A total of 42,000 students from 55 universities throughout Indonesia were deployed for 40-60 days to promote and spread the economic independence of women, families and communities, although not specifically for victims of social conflict. Before leaving, students were provided with material regarding the National Mental Revolution Movement, especially the Independent Indonesia Movement, on their respective campuses. The results of student activities at each Community Service (KKN) location are not only documented in the form of reports, but also published on networks based on social media platforms and affiliated with the social media of the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs.

**Output 7. Increasing the participation of children, youth and families in anti-violence literacy including gender-based violence and reproductive issues, national values and de-radicalization.**

**Indicator 11 (a)**

Number of (1) youth; (2) minority group children; (3) children who are victims of terrorist networks who have increased literacy in anti-violence/national values and Pancasila/deradicalization and participated in related forums

**Indicator 11 (b)**

Number of (1) elementary school/junior high school/senior high school students; (2) children; (3) prospective married couples and; (4) families who gain an understanding of types of sexual violence/reproductive/parenting issues

**Indikator 11 (c)**

(a) Number of families in conflict-prone areas who have received an understanding of the function of the family in preventing and protecting children and women from gender-based violence and sexual violence;

(b) Number of dialogues and initiation of post-conflict cooperation to strengthen the protection of women and children in social conflict;

(c) Number of peace pioneers both recruited and volunteers

**Indicator 12**

Number of dialogues and initiation of post-conflict cooperation to strengthen the protection of women and children in social conflicts; the number of peace pioneers both recruited and volunteers.

**Implementing Agencies** Kemen PPPA, Kemenko PMK, Kemenristekdikti, Kemenag BNPT, PMI,

**Partner CSOs:** LAPPAN Maluku, Wahid Foundation, AMAN Indonesia

According to Presidential Regulation Number 18 of 2014, children's participation involves implementing gender justice and peace education to increase children's understanding of avoiding committing violence. The participation of children, youth and families in peace efforts, preventing gender-based violence and religious-based social conflict, especially in conflict-prone areas and pockets of radicalism is crucial because recruiting women and children is one of the family-based strategies used by terrorist networks and groups.

In this context, increasing children's participation through the approach of children as agents of change is implemented by LAPPAN Maluku, Fatayat NU East Java and Balai Syura Aceh. LAPPAN Maluku applies a child-based approach as agents of peace through football sport intervention for children aged 10-17 years and adults aged 18-23 years as a means of incorporating and advancing the ideals of peace and initiatives to combat hoaxes.

Using a similar approach, LAPPAN Maluku assists mothers in the community in motivating and guiding their children to be peacemakers by means of Early Childhood Education (PAUD) teaching and religious celebrations. Alongside victims of cybercrime, LAPPAN also supported young people in post-conflict areas who were ensnared in online gambling and loans, and some young women who were subjected to cyber-based sexual violence.

In an effort to empower children and youth organizations, Fatayat NU East Java and Balai Syura Aceh established the Children's Forum. This initiative aims to make children the Pioneers and Reporters (2P) by fostering children-led organizations and the media.

AMAN Indonesia, in collaboration with the Working Group on Women and Preventing/Countering Violent Extremism (WGWC), has made an effort to support women who have survived terrorism and to offer initiatives that empower the wives of former ISIS fighters, thus encouraging long-term family resilience. In response to the passing of the new law on the Crime of Sexual Violence in April 2022, AMAN Indonesia has initiated efforts at the community level to build an early warning and response system for sexual violence. In addition, AMAN's advocacy efforts have succeeded in guaranteeing economic, social and cultural rights for the Shiite community in East Java and have created space for women to improve their literacy and leadership skills.

AMAN Indonesia has also trained and assisted 210 young women writers who are members of Puan Menulis, and has played a significant role in strengthening literacy in the narratives of women, peace and security, and gender-inclusive Islamic narratives. Every year, this community publishes more than 1000 popular articles that internalize the values of gender justice in more depth and spread across various online media. By promoting gender-sensitive religious narratives, they contribute to challenging traditional norms and encouraging a more inclusive understanding of religion and respect for women's rights.

As a formal effort in anti-violence literacy, preventing extremism, radicalism and instilling Pancasila values targeting children, youth and women, BNPT carried out training throughout Indonesia involving 2,930 children and 9,560 women focusing on increasing anti-violence literacy, national values, Pancasila, deradicalization, and participation in FKPT. The connection between RAN P3AKS and RAN PE lies in efforts to prevent violent extremism through the lens of WPS, especially when facing increasing extremism and gender-based violence in post-conflict scenarios. UNSCR 2242, published in 2015, emphasized that the participation and leadership of women and women's organizations as well as the integration of gender issues must be included as cross-sectoral issues in developing strategies to counter terrorism and violent extremism.

Youth Red Cross (PMR) is a component of PMI in the Indonesian Education Unit. Until 2023, the number of Youth Red Cross Beginner Level (PMR Mula, for Elementary School) will be 4,956 units, Youth Red Cross Middle Level (PMR Madya, for junior high school) would be 9,560 units, and Youth Red Cross Advanced Level (PMR Wira, for senior high school) would be 9,441 units. PMR has 7 modules, namely the modules of PMR Movement (getting to know the Movement), First Aid, Leadership, Blood Donation, Healthy Teens Caring for Fellow PMRs, Teen Health, and Disaster Preparedness. The total number of PMR members is 499,509 people, with details of PMR Mula numbering 7,848 boys and 13,307 girls, PMR Madya numbering 33,557 boys and 167,117 girls, and PMR Wira numbering 50,199 boys and 227,421 girls. They have gained knowledge about adolescent health and healthy adolescents caring for each other.



6 of 7 modules prepared by PMR

In collaboration with *Mitra Masyarakat Anti Fitnah* (an anti-defamation community partner), Tanjungpura University and Libu Perempuan engaged 15,000 students in both online and offline training pertaining to character education for students, education on preventing extremism and radicalism, fact-checking training, and hoax immunity classes. The training was provided to *Pemuda Lintas Iman* (interfaith youth) activists by Libu Perempuan. In-depth studies are required to measure the effectiveness of various formal anti-violence efforts and character education training on participants.



In order to prevent the spread of hate speech, hoaxes, radical ideology and extremism, the Ministry of Communication and Information has blocked negative content on various social media platforms. Total of 534 items Negative content that violates social and cultural norms has been blocked in relation to terrorism and radicalism, information security violations 371 items, SARA 189 pieces, hoax news 31 items. 26 items that violate social and cultural values, 23 items disrupt society, and 16 items that promote separatist or forbidden groups.

The MOWECP implemented a family-based approach through a partnership with WAHID Foundation to promote peace and Peaceful Village Community Dialogue as part of the P3AKS implementation model at the village/sub-district level in Depok City, Sumenep Regency and Malang City which was attended by 125 participants (95 women and 30 men). As part of the agenda to strengthen the role of women in building community and family-based resilience, it is hoped that this community dialogue and family-based resilience activity can help to integrate women's protection mechanisms between the rural/urban village and regency/city levels. Using the same approach, the MOWECP established 258 Family Service Centers (PUSPAGA) which have been spread across 16 provinces and 232 Regencies/Cities, and as many as 56 PUSPAGA have been standardized. PUSPAGA provides reproductive health counseling services for elementary, junior and senior high school students, parenting for children and families, and dissemination activities of prevention from radicalism for children and families in collaboration with BNPT.

The Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs in collaboration with the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education and the Ministry of Religious Affairs in the 2016-2019 period implemented the National Mental Revolution Movement program "Gerakan Indonesia Bersatu/United Indonesia Movement". The aim of this activity is to run a government based on mutual cooperation, maintain religious harmony, handle hoax news, and also collaborate with cultural traditions in the region. It takes the form of Mental Revolution Community Service (KKN RM) involving 42,000 students from 55 universities throughout Indonesia for 40-60 days. As a result, it is intended that these students would be able to lead by example in society, encouraging people to live in harmony and peace and to filter news carefully in order to prevent social conflict.

## V. Challenges and Opportunities

The following are some of the challenges and opportunities that RAN P3AKS implementation in this second era has revealed:

Synergy at the regional level is still a challenge in the implementation of RAN P3AKS, while at the central level between members of the Pokja P3AKS it has started to work well. Other efforts to increase synergy, namely synchronization at the regional level between Timdu PKS and the Regional P3AKS Working Group, require the role of the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs and the Ministry of Home Affairs. However, several regions reported that conducive synergy had been built between Timdu PKS and the Regional P3AKS Working Group as well as between Bakesbangpol and DP3A, namely in Central Java, Riau, Aceh, Special Region of Yogyakarta, DKI Jakarta and East Java, however synergy between Timdu PKS and P3AKS required optimal institutional strengthening.

Various challenges in preparing RAD stem from a lack of understanding of gender issues or various regional interpretations of gender justice issues so that the P3AKS policy made by the central government has not been fully adopted by regional governments. The state's commitment to fulfilling the rights of women and children in social conflict has not been fully expressed in concrete efforts to prepare RAD or establish regional P3AKS working group. The issue of social conflict is also not a priority for activities in areas that are not prone to conflict or have a negative connotation, so budget reallocation often occurs. On the other hand, ministries/agencies are still trying to sort out activities that contribute to or support P3AKS which are indicated by approaches and various services that are still general in nature and do not yet integrate the P3AKS perspective. The MOWECP Number 10 of 2022 Regulation concerning Technical Instruction for Preparing RAD has been released in an attempt to streamline and make the technical preparation of RAD P3AKS easier.

Another challenge is the synergy of PKS implementation and reporting with P3AKS. The implementing regulation Law Number 7 of 2012 has been outlined in Government Regulation (PP) Number 2 of 2015. The Government Regulation states that the implementation of PKS is carried out in stages by the Regional Government up to the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Coordinating Ministry for Political, Legal and Security Affairs. Government Regulation Number 2 of 2015 does not yet mention P3AKS. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs has issued a Ministry of Home Affairs Letter Number 300/7052/SJ on 13 December 2021 and a Ministry of Home Affairs Letter Number 200.4.5/e-228/Polpum on December 7, 2023 regarding Request for Data Report Supporting Provincial Level Timdu PKS Action Plan for the Target Period B.12 of 2023 and Submission of the 2024 RAD Draft thus paving the way for improvements to coordination work mechanism in central and regional governments, especially in reporting P3AKS progress.

Apart from that, differences in interpretation and understanding between PKS and P3AKS indicate the need to deepen understanding of P3AKS integration in handling social conflict, especially in ministries/agencies that are members of the P3AKS Working Group.

The operationalization and functioning of technology-based early detection and reporting mechanisms such as those initiated by the Ministry of Home Affairs through SIPKS still faces challenges in internalizing its operational mechanism. Various early detection mechanisms are still general in nature, targeting incidents of social conflict and gender-based violence and have not specifically mapped the potential impact of social conflict on women and child victims from a gender perspective.

It's critical to have a variety of early detection and reporting mechanisms in order to protect reporters, involve local pro-peace leaders, and establish transparent, easily understood channels that stop violence from recurring.

Data from early detection needs to be followed up quickly by showing synergy between local governments and related stakeholders. The shape and mechanism need to be designed further. In addition, supervision and distribution of roles for mechanisms for early detection of social conflicts and estimation of their impact on women and child victims need to be included.

The affordability of various services in emergency measures to rescue and protect victims of social conflict as well as post-conflict rehabilitation, especially in areas of social conflict, is still hampered by geographical challenges and the lack of basic infrastructure and the victim identification process itself. Mechanisms for distributing aid and services need to be standardized, in accordance with the context of local wisdom in conflict areas, with a victim perspective and paying attention to the specific needs of women and children. Therefore, local governments must ensure and coordinate access to services and assistance for women and child victims of social conflict. The synergy between Timdu PKS and Regional Pokja P3AKS will accelerate the provision of quality services for women and child victims of social conflict.

## VI. Conclusions and Recommendations

From the overall implementation of RAN P3AKS until December 2023, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- 1** The level of capacity and knowledge on P3AKS differs between POKJA both at the national and regional levels.
- 2** Synergy at the central level is good, but synergy between ministries/ agencies and regional governments still needs strengthening. Synergy between regional apparatus, especially between Timdu PKS and Pokja P3AKS or between Bakesbangpol and DP3A in the regions still needs strengthening even though in some areas it is already running well.
- 3** The government has made many efforts to advance the implementation of the RAN P3AKS, budget limitation has been identified as one of the obstacles to the implementation of the RAN P3AKS over the last 10 years.
- 4** The planning and reporting process for implementing RAN P3AKS requires consolidation and deepening of the understanding of gender equality, and the Women, Security and Peace framework. Lessons learned from the first and second generations of RAN P3AKS show the importance of implementing P3AKS at the village level with the community. This process is carried out by integrating P3AKS into the PKS system. The acceleration of the RAN/RAD P3AKS implementation is also influenced by changes in the nomenclature of ministries/agencies.
- 5** The commitment of Regional Heads (Governor and Regent/ Mayor) on implementing P3AKS is demonstrated by issuing a legal umbrella in the form of Regulations or Decrees and the same thing has also been done by several village governments. This commitment determines success in ensuring access to services, fulfillment of women's and children's rights, as well as assistance for women and child victims of social conflict. Yet, a number of challenges continue to impede the Regional Head's commitment to P3AKS from taking root.
- 6** Early detection and rapid response mechanism toward social conflict is required at the central and regional levels down to the village level by prioritizing local wisdom and maximizing the role of women and local leaders, having a flow that is clear and easy for the public to understand, safe for the reporter, and preventing the recurrence of conflict. The role of urban village/ rural village in carrying out early detection and rapid response to incidents of social conflict is crucial.

**7** Good cross-institutional synergy is visible in the rapid response to handling child victims as happened in the Kanjuruhan case and the Rempang case. Nonetheless, protocols for managing women, children, and families who are victims of social conflict are still required, both nationally and regionally down to the village level, for both the short- and long-term. Emergency management mechanisms or first aid and safety in providing emergency management are also crucial.

**10** The involvement of women and children as agents and pioneers of peace and women's leadership has been initiated by the government in collaboration with CSOs, although its reach is still limited. Multi-stakeholder collaboration is needed to support the acceleration and expansion of various initiatives with a women and child-based approach as agents and pioneers of peace.

**8** Findings from a variety of economic empowerment initiatives do not yet fully explain village-based economic empowerment planning for women and families impacted by social conflict, which also offers victims of social conflict at the conflict's center post-conflict security in managing assets for survival and economic independence. Further evaluation is required of the economic empowerment program aimed at empowering women in post-conflict handling. This will allow researchers to determine the program's effectiveness in enhancing women's potential and financial autonomy in both rural and urban settings, as well as the implications for future program design.

**11** Various data systems have been developed by ministries/agencies but are not yet P3AKS specific, and disaggregated data is not yet available.

**9** The achievement of women's leadership at the macro level have been seen with the MOWECP initiative to hold the ASEAN WPS Summit during Indonesia's Chairmanship of ASEAN in 2023. Indonesia is one of the countries that is a reference at the ASEAN level in the adoption of the WPS agenda implemented in the RAN P3AKS.

**12** Lessons learned during the implementation of P3AKS from 2014 to 2023 show that the scope of P3AKS needs to be expanded to include other peace and security issues such as cyber security, violent extremism which leads to terrorism, hoaxes, hate speech, climate change and disasters. This is in line with the mandate of UNSCR 1325 concerning the WPS Agenda.

Recommendations for strengthening the implementation of the next RAN P3AKS;

1. Building POKJA P3AKS's capacity and providing ongoing support are essential for organizing and carrying out the action plan, which includes supplying and utilizing the instruments and procedures required for routinely and thoroughly evaluating the outcomes, effects, and lessons learned.
2. Ensuring budget allocation for implementation of RAN P3AKS as a commitment to implementing a Gender Responsive Budget.
3. Strengthening coordination, synergy and collaboration across sectors in efforts to prevent and handle conflict as well as empower victims and increase the participation of women and children including:
  - (a) Strengthening coordination and synergy between ministries/agencies through the Central P3AKS Working Group.
  - (b) Strengthening coordination between the central government and regional governments, especially between Timdu PKS (Bakesbangpol) and Pokja P3AKS (DP3A) which is jointly coordinated by the Ministry of Home Affairs and the MOWECP.
  - (c) Strengthening coordination and synergy between regional apparatus down to the village level through Timdu PKS with Pokja P3AKS.
  - (d) Strengthening collaboration and synergy between government and CSOs at the national, regional and village levels.
4. **Strengthening RAN P3AKS planning, monitoring and evaluation requires:**
  - (a) Strategic planning to build and strengthen the sense of ownership of all members of the national and regional P3AKS Working Group in preparation for the preparation of the next NAP.
  - (b) Dissemination and preparation of knowledge products about WPS / RAN P3AKS regularly at national and regional levels. This is necessary to increase the knowledge of all members of the national and regional P3AKS Working Group regarding WPS in the preparation, implementation and reporting of RAN P3AKS.
  - (c) Documentation (strategic planning, coordination, monitoring, evaluation and reporting) through strengthening results-based monitoring, evaluation and reporting mechanisms and strengthening personnel and budget support at the P3AKS Working Group Secretariat.
  - (d) Coordination of reporting formats, especially regional Timdu PKS and P3AKS reports.
5. Increasing economic empowerment programs for women victims of social conflict in rural and urban areas. **Strengthening the role and leadership of women** in the implementation of each area of RAN P3AKS requires:
  - a) Regulation of Dissemination and deepening of policies from a gender perspective.
  - b) Approach to the role of women at the ministries/agencies level in a sustainable manner.

6. Regional Heads (Governor and Regent/Mayor) as well as Rural Village Heads and Urban Village Heads **must ensure access to services and assistance** for women and children victims of social conflict. Social conflict handling according to the scale of the conflict and its implications for the protection and empowerment of women and children requires a joint commitment as outlined in the P3AKS and PKS Regional Action Plans.
7. In the prevention pillar, various early detection mechanisms require:
  - a) Supporting regulations for coordination and synergy from the central, regional to village levels, especially in the epicenter of social conflict and surrounding areas to create effective early detection and reporting mechanisms at various levels;
  - b) The Government's commitment to carrying out early detection at the village level by prioritizing local wisdom, the role of local figures who are pro-peace, clear and easy-to-understand pathways for the community, security guarantees for reporters, anticipating the tendency for conflict to recur and the importance of quick resolution in times of conflict. The function of urban village/rural village as institutions that can detect social vulnerabilities is also crucial for early detection of potential national vulnerabilities;
  - c) Supervision and division of roles in the functioning of mechanism for early detection of social vulnerabilities and conflicts at the village level and estimation of the impact on women and child victims from a woman's perspective should be taken into account.
8. In the handling pillar, **rapid response mechanism** at national, regional and village levels require SOPs for handling (health and psychosocial) of women, child and family victims of social conflict from the emergency response to post-conflict period.
9. The **empowerment and participation pillar requires strengthening** empowerment planning for women and families of victims of social conflict, including village-based psychosocial and economic assistance.

This aims to provide post-conflict security in asset management for survival and economic independence.
10. **Strengthening Indonesia's active involvement** in various regional and global scale platforms and activities related to Women, Peace and Security, including in the implementation of the ASEAN WPS Regional Plan of Action and international human rights reporting mechanism. Also, multi-stakeholder collaboration in supporting acceleration based on women and children as pioneering agents for peace.
11. It is necessary to **strengthen data system, regular monitoring, as well as results-based evaluation and reporting** supported by:
  - a) Availability of data including disaggregated data for decision making and policy formulation;
  - b) Integration of P3AKS data collected from various reporting systems.
12. **Regulation/policy review or revision** to adapt to current changes and conditions, such as changes in ministries/agencies nomenclature or the issuance of new laws and regulations as well as to further adapt the WPS agenda contained in UNSCR 1325 according to Indonesia's future needs.

