POKJA
P3AKS

GUIDELINE FOR MONITORING & EVALUATION OF THE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR PROTECTION AND EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN SOCIAL CONFLICT (RAN P3AKS)

NATIONAL P3AKS WORKING GROUP
COORDINATING MINISTRY FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND CULTURE (CMHDC)
MINISTRY OF WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT AND CHILD PROTECTION (MOWECP)

Supported by:

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Chapter I
Introduction

1.1 Background

Indonesia's commitment to adopting the Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) agenda is realized through the Presidential Regulation No. 18 of 2014 concerning the Protection and Empowerment of Women and Children in Social Conflict (P3AKS). This Presidential Regulation on P3AKS implements the mandate in Law No. 7 of 2012 concerning Social Conflict Management. This adoption was carried out taking into account the Indonesian context, which has diverse conflict typologies, especially those related to communal conflicts. The implementation of P3AKS is then regulated in the Regulation of the Coordinating Minister for People's Welfare (Permenko Kesra) No. 7 of 2014 concerning the P3AKS Working Group, and Regulation of the Coordinating Minister for People's Welfare No. 8 of 2014 concerning the National Action Plan for the Protection and Empowerment of Women and Children in Social Conflict (RAN P3AKS) 2014 - 2019 (Period I). With the change in nomenclature in which the Coordinating Ministry for People's Welfare was abolished, and RAN P3AKS became the responsibility of the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture (Kemenko PMK), Regulation of the Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Culture No. 2 of 2019 concerning P3AKS Working Groups was issued. After the first RAN P3AKS period ended, the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture ratified Regulation of the Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Culture No. 5 of 2021 concerning RAN P3AKS 2020 -2025 (Period II). RAN P3AKS consists of 3 (three) main areas: prevention, management, empowerment and participation.

RAN P3AKS is a policy made by the Indonesian Government to adapt United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 issued on 31 October 2000 on WPS to emphasize the importance of women's involvement in conflict prevention and resolution, peace negotiations, peacebuilding and peacekeeping, humanitarian response, and in post-conflict reconstruction. UNSCR 1325 also emphasizes the importance of equal participation and full involvement of women in all efforts to maintain and improve peace and security. This is because in every armed conflict in many countries, women experience multiplied impacts than men. Women are often not involved at the peace negotiation table and become both direct targets and intermediate targets of war and

experience high number of gender-based violence cases in conflict areas. On the other hand, many women make efforts to resolve conflict and build peace but few are recognized.

RAN P3AKS is expected to recognize and acknowledge women's leadership in conflict prevention and resolution, ensuring the fulfillment of women's and children's rights in conflicts, gender-responsive conflict management, and strengthening women's participation in decision making and peace building efforts.

In order for RAN P3AKS to reach its optimal results, monitoring and evaluation is an important framework. For this reason, this guideline for monitoring and evaluation of RAN P3AKS was prepared to support an increased accountability and effectiveness of the overall implementation of RAN P3AKS. This guideline was prepared for members and the Secretariat of the National P3AKS Working Group in the RAN P3AKS reporting process, and it can be adapted by regional governments and regional P3AKS Working Groups to monitor and evaluate the implementation of their regional action plan (RAD P3AKS).

1.2 Objective

The purposes of preparing this guideline for monitoring and evaluation of RAN P3AKS:

1. To provide direction and minimum standards for the monitoring and evaluation of RAN P3AKS to become a basis for policy making and improve the quality of action planning for the protection and empowerment of women and children in social conflict.

2. As a form of accountability on the RAN P3AKS implementation by the state and civil society organizations for women, children, and all Indonesian people in protecting the rights of Indonesian women and children from anything that threatens security and hinders the quality and sustainability of life, especially in the event of social conflict.

1.3 Principles

The monitoring and evaluation framework for the National Action Plan for the Protection and Empowerment of Women and Children in Social Conflict (RAN P3AKS) refers to the following principles:

a. Gender perspective

The implementation of RAN P3AKS needs to be analyzed by and use a gender perspective so that it covers and addresses the basic needs of women and children and reflect the women, peace, and security agenda, which underlies the RAN P3AKS regulatory framework. Monitoring and evaluation with a gender perspective requires the availability of gender-disaggregated data in each activity documentation to support a comprehensive analysis of the effectiveness of RAN P3AKS implementation. In addition, activity planning and analysis of problems and needs require gender analysis to reach and see the different impacts of conflict on women and men.

b. Participative

Meaningful participation, experiences, and views of women and children are an important part of the RAN P3AKS planning process as well as monitoring and evaluation procedures to ensure the quality of the output of this series of monitoring and evaluation processes.

c. Result-based

In the context of Result-based Management, monitoring and evaluation serves to provide information for decision making and future learning. The Result-based Monitoring & Evaluation (RBME) is a key approach to developing a RAN P3AKS monitoring and evaluation system that refers to the Theory of Change, a result framework related to indicators, baseline data, and verification tools (information source/data collection method). It also includes the frequency of data collection as a basis to develop clear guidelines and tools for data collection to identify verification tools, evaluation guideline, reporting system, and for identifying responsible parties for existing methods and reporting. This principle is intended to measure the performance and success of RAN P3AKS as a program based on the achievement of results and not just output.

d. Transparent

The monitoring and evaluation process is expected to be transparent, traceable, and accountable for the mechanisms, data collection instruments, and analytical tools used in each step and process.

1.4 Scope

The scope of RAN P3AKS monitoring and evaluation framework is focused on three aspects:

1. Monitoring social conflict context development and its impact on women and children.

2. Results achieved during the implementation of RAN P3AKS, supporting factors, inhibiting factors, and challenges.

3. Evaluating the effectiveness of RAN P3AKS by assessing the effectiveness of the approach, process and implementation, coordination mechanisms, and overall synergy of its implementation.

The information obtained from this monitoring and evaluation process will be taken into consideration in decision making to further improve its implementation.

1.5 Monitoring and Evaluation Regulatory Framework

Regulation of the Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Culture Number 5 of 2021 article 8 point (1) to point (6) specifies the procedures for monitoring and evaluation carried out by ministries/agencies and coordinated by P3AKS Working Group (Pokja P3AKS). Monitoring is carried out to determine the progress of RAN P3AKS implemented by each ministry/agency, by direct field observations and/or indirect monitoring through Pokja P3AKS coordination meetings; while evaluation is conducted to assess the overall effectiveness of P3AKS. Evaluation is carried out periodically every 4 (four) months and/or at any time if necessary, the results of which are used as references in formulating policies for the Protection of Women and Children in Social Conflict. Finally, the report is submitted by Pokja P3AKS to the Coordinating Minister as Head of the Central Coordination Team. Once a year, the Central Coordination Team submits a P3AKS progress report to the President.
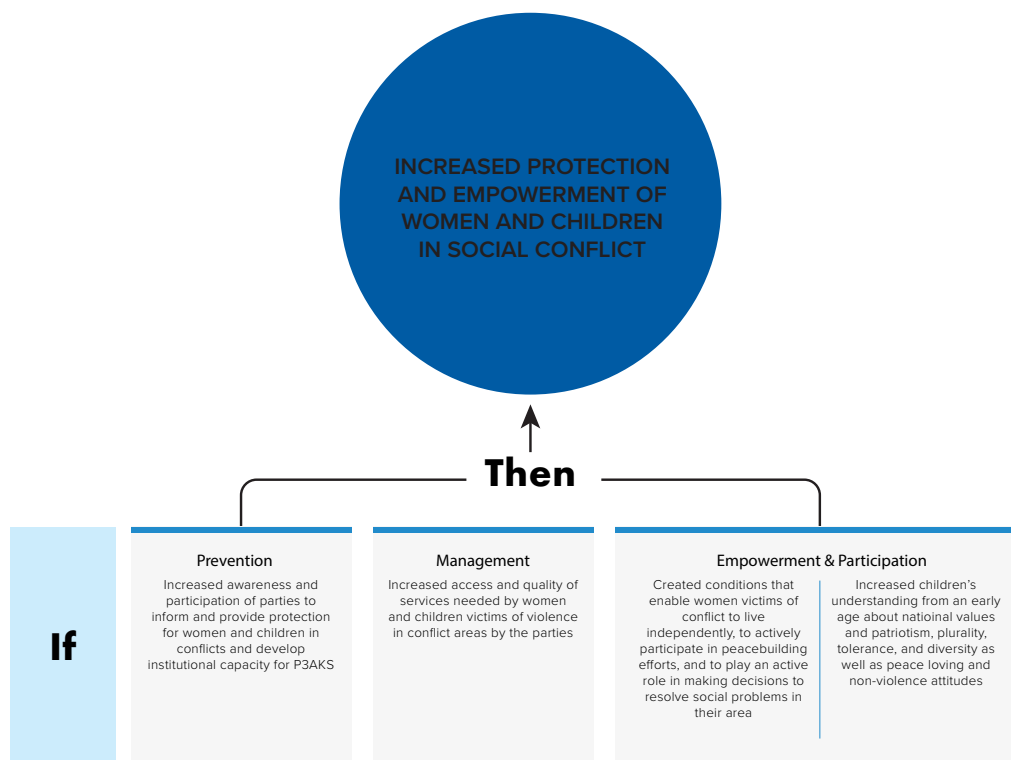
Chapter II
Theory of Change and RAN P3AKS Results Chain

2.1 Theory of Change

Theory of Change (ToC) is a planning tool that is also useful for guiding the preparation of RAN P3AKS monitoring and evaluation plan. This tool is useful to ensure common understanding between program organizers in identifying the desired stages of change comprehensively, as well as showing the logic of the series of interventions carried out to reach the expected final results/ impacts. This tool is also useful for guiding relevant stakeholders who are involved in certain pillars or cross-pillar in RAN P3AKS so that they can understand each other's plans and intersections, and work together to achieve the expected results according to plan.

Figure 1. Theory of Change in RAN P3AKS

INCREASED PROTECTION AND EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN SOCIAL CONFLICT

Then

If

Prevention	Management	Empowerment & Participation	
Increased awareness and participation of parties to inform and provide protection for women and children in conflicts and develop institutional capacity for P3AKS	Increased access and quality of services needed by women and children victims of violence in conflict areas by the parties	Created conditions that enable women victims of conflict to live independently, to actively participate in peacebuilding efforts, and to play an active role in making decisions to resolve social problems in their area	Increased children's understanding from an early age about national values and patriotism, plurality, tolerance, and diversity as well as peace loving and non-violence attitudes

This picture explains that effective protection and empowerment of women and children in social conflicts can be achieved if the following interim outputs are realized:

1. Increased awareness and participation of parties to inform and provide protection for women and children in conflicts and develop institutional capacity for P3AKS

2. Increased access and quality of services needed by women and children victims of violence in conflict areas by the parties

3. Created conditions that enable women victims of conflict to live independently, to actively participate in peacebuilding efforts, and to play an active role in making decisions to resolve social problems in their area

4. Increased understanding from an early age about national values and patriotism, plurality, tolerance, and diversity, as well as peace loving and non-violence attitudes

To ensure the achievement of the interim results above, strategies in RAN P3AKS are divided into three interrelated areas: prevention, management, empowerment and participation. Each area contains programs that are formulated based on identified problems, referring to the duties, functions, and activities of ministries/agencies and civil society organizations, and by considering the existing resources.

a. Prevention

Prevention includes efforts to increase awareness and participation of parties to inform and provide protection for women and children in conflicts; and develop P3AKS institutional capacity. Thus, the analysis of results in this area is intended to see an increase in understanding, awareness, and the role of women, society, local government, traditional institutions, religious communication forums, and the media.

Apart from that, this area also measures developments in institutional capacity building both at national and regional levels, improving trainers in prevention of violence against women and children in conflict, increasing the provision of public spaces or safe spaces for women and children in conflict-prone areas, as well as service units for women and children (UPTD PPA).

b. Management

Various efforts and work in this area are intended to increase access and quality of services needed by women and children victims of violence in conflict areas by parties, including ministries/agencies and partner civil society organizations according to their authority. Increased access and quality of services needed by women and children victims of violence in conflict areas can be provided directly or indirectly.

c. Empowerment and Participation

In empowerment, the intended change is targeted on efforts to empower women victims of conflict to live independently. This empowerment is also intended to strengthen women's leadership so that they can actively participate in peacebuilding efforts, play an active role in making decisions to resolve social problems in their area, and prevent the recurrence of conflict. Meanwhile, children's participation is directed at increasing children's understanding from an early age about national values and patriotism, plurality, tolerance, and diversity, as well as peace loving and non-violent attitudes.

The two important components in empowerment are increasing women's leadership and preventing the recurrence of conflict. These two components are carried out by creating enabling conditions for women to develop their leadership potential, think critically, and be economically independent. Economic independence is sought by fostering the entrepreneurial spirit and skills of women victims of violence in conflict areas in accordance with the abilities and needs of each area.

The technical implication is that empowerment of women in conflict is given to women, both victims and non-victims, to strengthen women's leadership to actively participate in peacebuilding through training in conducting negotiations, mediation, advocacy, campaigns to end conflict, investigation, and collecting data on victims of conflicts, facilitating the evacuation of communities and victims, providing assistance and protection to women and children, as well as involvement in making decision to protect women and children in conflict. This empowerment effort is also intended to prevent the recurrence of conflict.

Meanwhile, children's participation is intended to develop understanding from an early age so that they can live peacefully, not fight, be considerate, tolerate fellow friends, always discuss to solve problems, love their country, with the hope that children will become the next generation who love peace and dislike conflict.

2.2 Women's Leadership as the Key to P3AKS

Women's leadership and agency in every stage of prevention, management, and recovery from social conflict is a key substance in P3AKS. It is also the main supporting and accelerating factor to protect women and children in social conflict. The dimension of women's leadership and agency applies in every domain: domestic, communal, national, and international. In each of these spheres, women's leadership and agency need to be recognized both informally and formally. For example, in prevention, women's agency and leadership need to be manifested in every effort starting from the assessment of vulnerability and proneness to conflict and its implications for women, as well as early conflict detection mechanism. Domestically, women's agency and leadership are manifested through women's role in preventing the spread of dogmas and doctrines that are based on or lead to violence, extremism, and terrorism, as well as in supporting the spread of positive values such as tolerance for diversity, upholding Pancasila and national philosophy, anti-violence, and character education.

2.3 RAN P3AKS Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

The results of the evaluation carried out by the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture (CMHDC), the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (MoWECP), as well as related ministries/agencies and several civil society organizations show that the effectiveness of RAN P3AKS implementation needs to be improved. Factors to be improved including:

1. Ineffective coordination between ministries/agencies at the central level and coordination between the central and regional governments.

2. Lack of data as a basis for policy making by various parties in implementing RAN P3AKS.

3. Ineffective monitoring, evaluation, and reporting mechanisms for implementing RAN P3AKS.

4. Inadequate synergy between government and community programs in supporting the implementation of RAN P3AKS.

2.3.1 Results and Outcome Level Indicator

How achieving indicators at the output level of RAN P3AKS contributes to the achievement at a higher level (outcome) can be seen from its connection with the achievement of the points in the UNSCR 1325 related to women's leadership and agency at every level of decision making, especially in efforts to prevent and manage conflict, as well as post-conflict empowerment and participation. The contribution of RAN P3AKS to several indicators of UNSCR 1325 which are relevant to the Indonesian context include:

a. **Indicators for Prevention**

Women/children/youth/institutions increase their capacity to become agents of peace in promoting tolerance, preventing conflict and violence, including gender-based violence against women and children.

b. **Indicators for Management**

Number of policies included in the national security policy framework to protect the human rights of women and children.

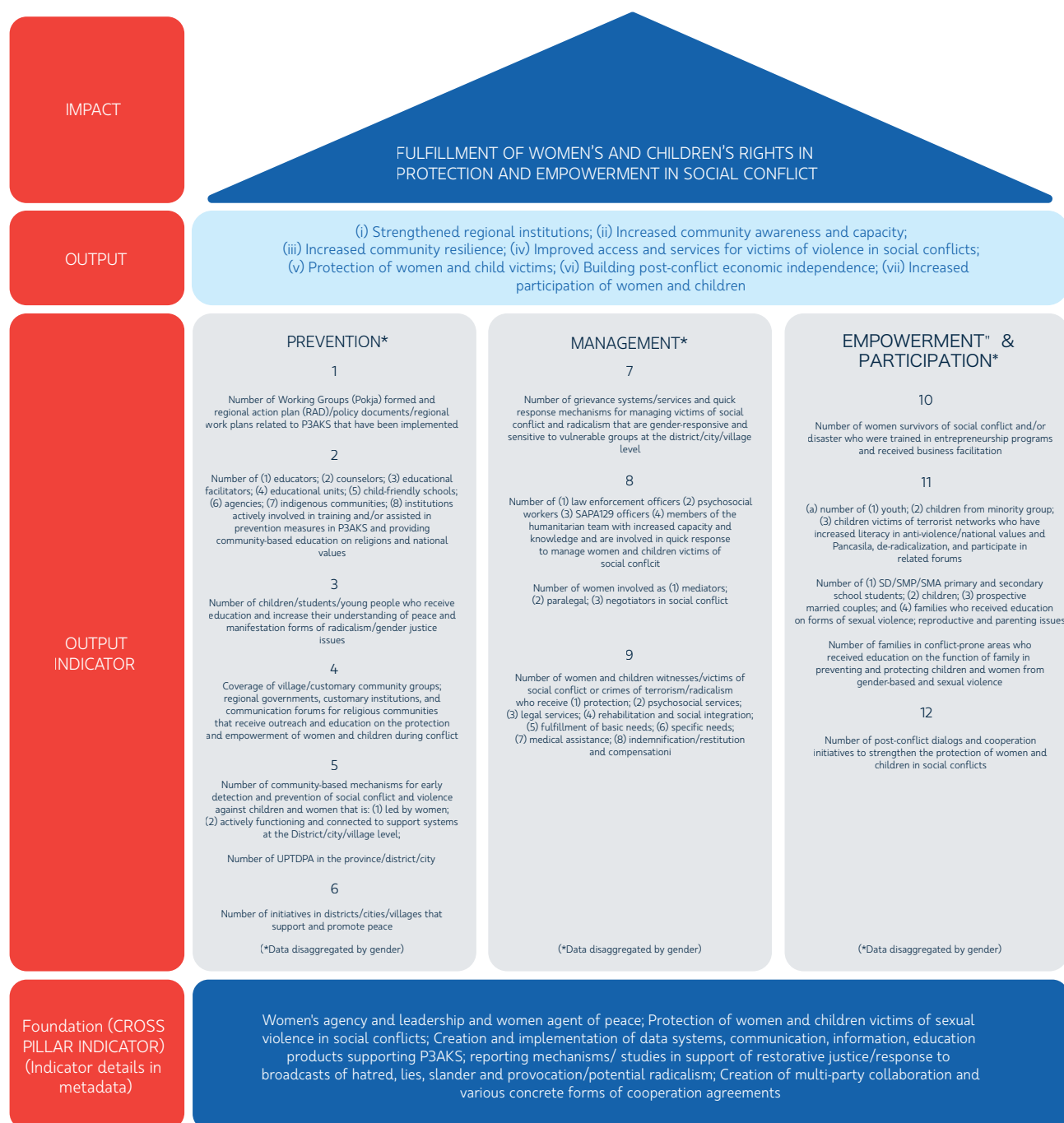c. **Indicators for Empowerment and Participation**

Percentage of benefits from women's economic empowerment programs for post-conflict recovery to support women's involvement in decision making.

d. **Cross-cutting Indicators**

Women/children/state institutions and agencies/journalist communities who are active pioneer peace agents in conflict-prone areas, conflict areas, and post-conflict areas.

2.3.2 Results and Output Level Indicator

IMPACT

FULFILLMENT OF WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S RIGHTS IN PROTECTION AND EMPOWERMENT IN SOCIAL CONFLICT

OUTPUT

(i) Strengthened regional institutions; (ii) Increased community awareness and capacity; (iii) Increased community resilience; (iv) Improved access and services for victims of violence in social conflicts; (v) Protection of women and child victims; (vi) Building post-conflict economic independence; (vii) Increased participation of women and children

OUTPUT INDICATOR

PREVENTION*

1

Number of Working Groups (Pokja) formed and regional action plan (RAD)/policy documents/regional work plans related to P3AKS that have been implemented

2

Number of (1) educators; (2) counselors; (3) educational facilitators; (4) educational units; (5) child-friendly schools; (6) agencies; (7) indigenous communities; (8) institutions actively involved in training and/or assisted in prevention measures in P3AKS and providing community-based education on religions and national values

3

Number of children/students/young people who receive education and increase their understanding of peace and manifestation forms of radicalism/gender justice issues

4

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

5

Number of community-based mechanisms for early detection and prevention of social conflict and violence against children and women that is: (1) led by women; (2) actively functioning and connected to support systems at the District/city/village level;

Number of UPTDPA in the province/district/city

6

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

(*Data disaggregated by gender)

MANAGEMENT*

7

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

8

Number of (1) law enforcement officers (2) psychosocial workers (3) SAPA129 officers (4) members of the humanitarian team with increased capacity and knowledge and are involved in quick response to manage women and children victims of social conflcit

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

9

Number of women and children witnesses/victims of social conflict or crimes of terrorism/radicalism who receive (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) indemnification/restitution and compensationi

(*Data disaggregated by gender)

EMPOWERMENT" & PARTICIPATION*

10

Number of women survivors of social conflict and/or disaster who were trained in entrepreneurship programs and received business facilitation

11

(a) number of (1) youth; (2) children from minority group; (3) children victims of terrorist networks who have increased literacy in anti-violence/national values and Pancasila, de-radicalization, and participate in related forums

Number of (1) SD/SMP/SMA primary and secondary school students; (2) children; (3) prospective married couples; and (4) families who received education on forms of sexual violence; reproductive and parenting issues

Number of families in conflict-prone areas who received education on the function of family in preventing and protecting children and women from gender-based and sexual violence

12

Number of post-conflict dialogs and cooperation initiatives to strengthen the protection of women and children in social conflicts

(*Data disaggregated by gender)

Foundation (CROSS PILLAR INDICATOR) (Indicator details in metadata)

Women's agency and leadership and women agent of peace; Protection of women and children victims of sexual violence in social conflicts; Creation and implementation of data systems, communication, information, education products supporting P3AKS; reporting mechanisms/ studies in support of restorative justice/response to broadcasts of hatred, lies, slander and provocation/potential radicalism; Creation of multi-party collaboration and various concrete forms of cooperation agreements

2.3.3 Tracing Results through Metadata

To report the achievements and results of each action plan, the relevant ministries/agencies compile them based on the following indicators and metadata:

Indicator	Definition	Indicator Component	Report Expectation	Program	Responsible Agency
Indicator 1: Number of policies/ working groups (Pokja)/RAD related to P3AKS approved at the national and regional levels	Working Group is to assist the Central Coordination Team in carrying out their tasks in the regions (Province/District/City), consisting of representatives from the government, CSOs, professional organizations, NGOs, and researchers/ academics The Regional Action Plan (RAD) is a series of planned activities carried out systematically to protect and empower women and children in social conflicts prepared by the regional government	1. Number of P3AKS Working Groups formed 2. Number of Regional Action Plans implemented 3. Policies related to the implementation of RAN P3AKS at the national and regional levels	Status of existing P3AKS policy documents at national and regional levels. Regional policies are related to the formation of P3AKS working group, the preparation of Regional Action Plans, and other policies directly related to P3AKS.	Socialization of CMHDC Regulation No.5/2021 concerning P3AKS at the Province/District/City level Preparation of national policies to ensure the implementation of RAN P3AKS and preparation of various implementation guidelines Memorialization of incidents to give voice to victims, a symbol of victims' recovery, the right to obtain the truth, and prevent the recurrence of conflict Assistance in preparing regional policies related to the management and protection of children victims of terrorist networks to strengthen the implementation of MoWECP Regulation No. 7/2019 concerning Guidelines for the Protection of Children from Radicalism and Terrorism Advocacy and assistance in forming P3AKS Working Group and preparing RAD P3AKS Capacity building for P3AKS Working Group members at national and regional levels.	Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection (Asdep PAKK/ assistant deputy for special protection of children from violence and Asdep PHP RTR/ assistant deputy for the protection of women's rights in household and vulnerable condition)

| Indicator 2: Number of stakeholders with increased knowledge of religious and national values to prevent conflict, extremism, violence, and P3AKS (* | Educators including religious teachers/teachers; Extension agents including religion/faith counselors;

Educational facilitators are; Institutions include media institutions/ schools/ child-friendly schools/ Center of Peace/ indigenous communities/ educational units/ family service centers (PUSPAGA) | 1. Number of educators or extension workers or institutions

2. Family and community-based education to prevent conflict and radicalism | The significance/ contribution of activities carried out by Ministries/ Agencies to increase knowledge of religions and national values to prevent social conflict, intolerance, radicalism, and violent extremism | Capacity building for religion and belief counselors, educators, religious leaders, and indigenous community education facilitators regarding the Protection and Empowerment of Women and Children in the context of social and religious conflict.

Capacity building for students regarding conflict prevention, gender-based violence, intolerance, and radicalism.

Integration of peace education with a perspective of gender justice and constitutional rights into schools.

Initiation of the Center of Peace (CoP) to educate the public about peace with a perspective of gender justice and constitutional rights.

Campaign to protect and empower women and children in social conflict during anti-violence commemoration days and peace promotion days, Anti-Violence Against Women Day; for (media capacity building)

Internalization of Pancasila values, peace, and character strengthening in Education Units

Establishing community media in conflict-prone areas for conflict prevention and peace building. Institutional capacity building for Family Learning Centers (PUSPAGA) in various areas related to P3AKS, including prevention of radicalism. | Ministry of Religion – Director of Islamic Religious Affairs and Sharia Development; Planning Bureau of the Secretariat General of the Ministry of Religion

Ministry of Religion – Planning Bureau, Secretariat General of the Ministry of Religion (Director of Madrasa Curriculum, Facilities and Infrastructure, Institutions, and Student Affairs, and Director of Islamic Education and Islamic Boarding Schools.

National Commission on Violence Against Women

Ministry of Education and Culture (Puspeka), Directorate General of Early Childhood, Primary, and Secondary Education and Directorate General of Islamic Education (KSKK, Madrasa, and Islamic Higher Education), Ministry of Communication and Information Technology

MoWECP (Assistant Deputy for Fulfillment of Children's Rights to Care and the Environment) |

Indicator 3: Number of young people with increased knowledge of conflict prevention, radicalism, and peace building	A young person is someone who has entered the productive age according to Statistics Indonesia (BPS) & UN (15-24 year olds)	Number of young people with increased knowledge of conflict prevention, radicalism, and peace building with gender perspective	The significance of the number of young people who receive education and improved in their understanding to prevent social and religious conflict, radicalism, violent extremism, and for peace building	Preparation of training modules on religious moderation and national values for the younger generation. Capacity building for young people as agents for strengthening religious moderation Leadership training for young families National defense training for youth	Ministry of Religion – Head of Research and Development and Training Division Ministry of Religion – Head of Research and Development Center for Religious Community and Religious Services Development. Ministry of Youth and Sports (Assistant Deputy for Youth Insight Improvement)
indicator 4: Coverage of village/customary community groups; regional governments and customary institutions, and Forum for Religious Harmony (FKUB) increased their capacity for conflict prevention, P3AKS, and peace building	Coverage refers to all components of community groups/village-customary communities/customary institutions and religious communication forums involved in the activity location	a. Village community b. Customary community c. Regional government d. Customary institution e. Religious communication forum f. Women's group g. Youth's group h. Disability and other marginalized groups	The significance of the coverage of various elements of the community involved in P3AKS socialization and education	Establishment of Pokja P3AKS involving various stakeholders working for conflict prevention and resolution as well as peace building. Development and revitalization of local traditions and culture in conflict-prone areas to strengthen social cohesion and promote the protection and empowerment of women and children in social conflicts. Productive economic capacity building for residents in conflict-prone areas	MoWECP (Asdep PHP RTR/ assistant deputy for the protection of women's rights in household and vulnerable condition) Ministry of Education and Culture (Secretariat of DG of Culture) Ministry of Home Affairs: Director of Social and Cultural Affairs Ministry of Education and Culture (Directorate of Belief in Almighty God and Indigenous Community) Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy (Directorate of Destination Management) Ministry of Social Affairs (Directorate of Social Protection for Victims of Social and Non-Natural Disasters)

Indicator 5: Number of community-based mechanisms for early detection and prevention of social conflict and violence against children and women that is: (1) led by women; or (2) actively functioning and connected to support systems at the district/city/village level; including the increasing number of service units for women and children (UPTD PPA)	Early detection mechanisms for social conflict and violence against children and women can be led by women or not; actively functioning or still in the development process; and its connection with other supporting systems.	Early detection mechanisms for social conflict led by women or involving women Early detection mechanism for social conflict that is actively functioning and connected to supporting systems.	The significance of the number, development, and functioning of early detection mechanism for social conflict and violence against women and children, whether led by women or not; The significance of the number of UPTD PPA and its function in protecting and empowering women and children. For regions without UPTD PPA, please explain the challenges faced in establishing UPTD PPA	Preparation of guidelines and training modules to build an early detection and warning system for conflict and radicalism Increasing public awareness about P3AKS, recognizing the symptoms of conflict, radicalism, and violent extremism to be able to carry out early detection, provide warnings, and respond quickly when cases occur. Development of a community-based early detection and warning system at the village level and rapid response to social conflict, radicalism, and violent extremism by encouraging women's active participation Training to increase the capacity of UPTD PPA officers in the regions	MoWECP – (Deputy for Protection of Women's Rights) Assistant Deputy for Protection of Women's Rights in Household and Vulnerable Condition); (Deputy for Special Protection of Children) Assistant Deputy for Protection of Children in Special Conditions Ministry of Home Affairs – Director of National Vigilance MoWECP – (Deputy for Protection of Women's Rights) Assistant Deputy for Protection of Women's Rights in Household and Vulnerable Condition); (Deputy for Special Protection of Children) Protection of Children in Special Conditions

Indicator 6: Number of initiatives in districts/ cities/ villages that support and promote peace and P3AKS	Initiatives at the district/ city/ village level can include Peaceful Villages/ Women-Friendly and Child-Nurturing Villages	Number of initiatives at the level of; a. District/city b. Village, e.g. Peaceful Village	Significance of various activities and initiatives at the District/City/Village level that support and promote peace, P3AKS, and the responses of various communities and elements of society involved and benefiting from the activities and initiatives	Socialization and training on the Protection of Women and Children for Village government officials in conflict-prone areas. Capacity building with a gender perspective for early warning intelligence apparatus in the regions Empowerment of social communication institutions as a means of disseminating information Strengthening the role of village heads to prevent radicalism and terrorism against women and children by prioritizing Public Security and Order Supervising Officers (Bhabinkamtibmas) Establishment of Peaceful Villages in conflict-prone areas	Ministry of Home Affairs – Directorate of National Vigilance Ministry of Communication and Information Technology – Directorate of Public Communication Governance and Partnerships National Police – Assistant for Community Development Corps (Korbinmas) Operations MoWECP – Assistant Deputy for Protection of Women's Rights in Household and Vulnerable Condition Ministry of Social Affairs – Director of Social Protection for Victims of Social and Non-Natural Disasters

| **Indicator 7:** Increased number of grievance systems/ services and quick response mechanisms for managing victims of social conflict and radicalism that are gender-responsive and sensitive to vulnerable groups at the district/city/ village level | Grievance systems or services and formal or informal quick response mechanisms for managing victims of social conflict and radicalism can include witness and victim protection, guideline for protection services in social conflict case, monitoring instruments, and clinical and non-clinical services | Grievance systems/ services and quick response mechanisms for managing social conflict and radicalism that are responsive to gender and disability group at the village or district level | The significance of the number and functioning of grievance systems/services as well as formal and informal quick response mechanisms for managing victims of social conflict and radicalism that are responsive to gender and vulnerable groups at village/district level. | Providing services, complaints system, and access for victims to fulfill the rights of women and children in conflict, terrorism, or social disasters, as well as protecting witnesses and victims.

Preparation of priority program guidelines for victim/witness protection services in cases of social conflict, including terrorism.

Providing community communication services for conflict management and resolution.

Grievance service for children victims of conflict and terrorism

Preparation of monitoring instruments to fulfill and protect the rights of women, children, and people with disabilities in managing social conflicts, including terrorism.

Routine monitoring of the implementation of policies, programs, and service activities to meet the needs and protection of women, children, and people with disabilities in social conflict including terrorism.

Strengthening the maintenance of social security and order in managing social conflict and terrorism using a gender perspective.

Developing a system for handling victims of conflict and acts of terrorism with a gender perspective, especially for women and children victims.

Increasing the capacity of psychosocial services for victims of conflict and terrorism.

Providing health services to women and children victims of violence in cases of conflict and terrorism, including meeting needs related to reproductive health rights. | Ministry of Social Affairs – Director of Social Protection for Victims of Social and Non-Natural Disasters
Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK)

Ministry of Law and Human Rights – Directorate of Human Rights; Directorate of Community Communication Services

Child Protection Commission (KPAI)

National Police – Assistant for Operations; Director of Identification and Socialization; Densus 88; Community Development Corps (Korbinmas)

National Police – Psychologist Services Ministry of Health – Director of Health for the Productive Age and the Elderly |

Indicator 8: Number of (1) law enforcement officers (2) psychologist (3) SAPA129 officers (4) members of the humanitarian team with increased capacity and are involved in rapid response to conflict management and the protection of women and children victims of conflict, including the number of women involved as (1) mediators; (2) paralegal; (3) negotiators in social conflict	(a) Capacity building for various parties based on their respective areas of expertise in quickly responding to conflict management and protecting women and children victims of social conflict (b) Women's involvement as mediators/ paralegals/ negotiators in social conflicts either through appointment or voluntarily	(a.1.) Number of (1) law enforcement officers (2) psychologist/psychiatrist (3) SAPA129 officers; (4) the humanitarian team with increased knowledge and capacity in managing women and children victims of social conflict (b) Number of women as (1) Mediator; (2) Paralegal; (3) Negotiator in social conflict	The significance of the increase in capacity and involvement of various parties and women in managing and protecting women and children victims of social conflict	Increasing the capacity of SAPA 129 officers in handling complaints and responding quickly to women and children victims of social conflict Increasing the capacity of grievance handling officers and services for victims of violence against children (internal) Increasing the capacity of grievance handling officers and services for victims of violence against women Integrated services for women and children victims of violence in conflict and terrorism Capacity building for the authorities to respond to cases of women and children victims of conflict Workshop and orientation for the development and implementation of PGI (Gender Protection and Inclusion) in humanitarian services in social conflicts Increasing the capacity of psychosocial personnel who will work in post-conflict or conflict-prone areas Preparation of guidelines for gender-responsive social conflict management	MoWECP – Assistant Deputy for Services for Women Victims of Violence; Assistant Deputy for Services for Children Who Need Special Protection. Child Protection Commission (KPAI) National Commission on Violence Against Women National Police – Assistant for Operations; Director of Identification and Socialization; Densus 88 MoWECP – Assistant Deputy for the protection of Women's Rights in Household and Vulnerable Condition National Police – Assistant for Operations; Director of Identification and Socialization; Densus 88 Indonesian Red Cross – Disaster Management and Health Division MoWECP – Assistant Deputy for Protection of Women's Rights in Household and Vulnerable Condition

Number of women and children witnesses/victims of social conflict and 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) indemnification/restitution and compensation	The services received may include all services or certain services within different time periods. Article 9 of Presidential Regulation No. 18 of 2014: "Provision of services to women and children victims of violence including services in: (a) grievance handling; (b) health rehabilitation; (c) reproductive health; (d) social rehabilitation; (e) social reintegration; (f) legal assistance. Article 11 concerning the provision of special services to children in conflict including services in: (a) child care; (b) children's play facilities that meet health and safety requirements; and (c) recreation.	Number of: (a) women; (b) children victims of social conflict, terrorism, radicalism who received protection and services: (a) psychosocial; (b) health rehabilitation; (c) reproductive health; (d) legal services; (e) social rehabilitation; (f) social reintegration; (g) fulfillment of basic needs; (h) specific needs; (i) medical assistance; (j) indemnification/compensation	The significant number of women and children witnesses/victims of social conflict who received various services that protect and empower them from the impacts of the social conflict.	Social Rehabilitation Assistance (ATENSI) for children, including social care and/or child care, family support, therapy (physical, psychosocial, mental, spiritual), vocational training and skills development, social aid and assistance, accessibility support, strengthening monitoring instruments, field monitoring, results-based management policy recommendations, inspection monitoring Medical services and care for victims Psychosocial rehabilitation for witnesses and victims Payment of indemnification in the form of restitution and compensation Increased restitution for children victims of crime Preparation of instruments for providing compensation for victims of terrorism. Legal aid services for women and children victims of social conflict and terrorism. Monitoring legal aid services for women and children victims of conflict Preparation of policies for the implementation of the Integrated Criminal Justice System for Managing Cases of Violence Against Women (SPPT PKKTP) Advocacy for the Implementation of the Law on Sexual Violence Crimes, including sexual violence in conflicts. Developing a concept paper to accelerate the protection of women and children in conflict; Study of policies directly related to providing protection, especially the role of the police and the potential use of the Disaster Management Law and other relevant legislation Providing specific assistance to women and children victims of social conflict	Ministry of Social Affairs – Social Rehabilitation Centers/Local Centers throughout Indonesia with the supervision of the Directorate of Child Social Rehabilitation; National Commission on Violence Against Women Ministry of Health – Director of Referral Services; Director of Primary Health Services LPSK LPSK LPSK Ministry of Law and Human Rights – National Legal Development Agency (Head of the Center for Legal Counseling and Assistance) National Commission on Violence Against Women MoWECP – Assistant Deputy for Policy Formulation for Women's Rights Protection, National Commission on Violence Against Women MoWECP – Assistant Deputy for Protection of Women's Rights in Household and Vulnerable Condition Deputy for Protection of Children in Special Conditions

Number of women survivors of social conflict and/or disaster who have been trained in entrepreneurship programs and received business facilitation to encourage women's leadership	Number of women survivors of social conflict and/or disaster who benefit from entrepreneurship programs and business facilitation	Number of (1) women survivors of social conflict and/or disaster; (a) trained in entrepreneurship programs; (b) received business facilitation	The significance of the number of women survivors of social conflict and/or disasters who are trained in entrepreneurship programs and received business facilitation to empower them economically to build resilience to social conflict.	Social Entrepreneurship Training Program (Prokus) for women victims of social conflict Development of Business Diversification for fishermen and their family Business assistance for PKH (conditional cash transfer program) beneficiaries and ex-beneficiaries who have started a business, and cross-sector collaboration to support women's businesses	Ministry of Social Affairs – Director of Social Protection for Victims of Social and Non-Natural Disasters. Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (Directorate General of Capture Fisheries) Ministry of Social Affairs – Director of Social Protection for Victims of Social and Non-Natural Disasters; Director of Vulnerable Group Empowerment
Number of (1) youth; (2) children from minority groups; (3) children victim of terrorism network; (4) families with increased literacy in anti-violence/ national values and Pancasila/ de-radicalization/ prevention and protection of women and children from gender-based and sexual violence and social conflict	Definition of youth and children based on CMHDC Regulation No. 5/2021 (see indicator 2) Article 1 point (6) of CMHDC Regulation No.5/2021 defines a "child" as someone who is under 18 (eighteen) years old, including children who are still in the womb. Article 1 point (8) of CMHDC Regulation No.5/2021: Violence against Women and Children is any action based on differences in gender that results in physical, sexual, mental, psychological misery or suffering, including intimidation, forced eviction, threats of certain actions, coercion, or deprivation, neglect, and hindering the ability of women and children to enjoy all their rights and freedom	Number of: (1) youth; (2) children from minority groups; (3) children victims of terrorism networks; (1) with increased literacy in (a) anti-violence; or (b) national values and Pancasila; (2) who actively participate in conflict prevention and peace building Number of (1) primary/secondary school students; (2) children; (3) prospective married couples and; (4) families who received education on (a) forms of sexual violence and how to prevent and handle it; (b) reproductive issues; (c) parenting issues (1) Families in conflict-prone areas (2) gain an understanding of the function of family in preventing gender-based and sexual violence	The significance of the number of target groups of activities to increase literacy in anti-violence, national values and Pancasila, deradicalization, understanding of forms of sexual violence/ reproductive/ parenting issues, as well as understanding of the function of family in preventing gender-based and sexual violence and protection for them	Organizing anti-violence literacy forums and strengthening national values and Pancasila values for the younger generation Strengthening National/Regional Children's Forums to manage social conflicts Increasing the number of Women's Empowerment Forums for P3AKS at national and regional levels Routine counseling to prospective married couples about the meaning of sexual violence and exploitation in the family Reproductive health education for primary and secondary school students, and parenting for children and families in post-conflict areas Counseling on family-based peace building and national character education in Posyandu activities or religious groups at the village level Deradicalization for families of terrorism convicts	Ministry of Youth and Sports – Assistant Deputy for Improving Youth's knowledge on Science and Technology, Faith, and Piety; Pancasila Ideology Development Agency (BPIP) MoWECP – Assistant Deputy for Protection of Children in Special Conditions CMHDC - Assistant Deputy for Disaster and Social Conflict Mitigation, MoWECP Ministry of Religion – Head of Planning Bureau; Directorate of Religious Affairs Office and Sakina Family Development MoWECP – Assistant Deputy for Fulfillment of Children's Rights to Care and the Environment Ministry of Religion – Planning Bureau; MoWECP- Assistant Deputy for Fulfillment of Children's Rights to Care and the Environment; Assistant Deputy for Family; Ministry of Home Affairs – Directorate of Village Cooperation Institutions National Counter Terrorism Agency – Director of Deradicalization. National Police – Social Identification

Number of post-conflict dialogs and cooperation initiatives between different groups to strengthen the protection and empowerment of women and children and to prevent the recurrence of conflict	Prevention of conflict recurrence is any effort intended to prevent conflict from occurring again.	Number of: post-conflict (a) dialogs; (b) cooperation initiatives to prevent the recurrence of conflict and P3AKS	The significance and contribution of post-conflict dialogs and cooperation initiatives to strengthen P3AKS at activity locations	Increase dialog between religious leaders, including women leaders, regarding P3AKS in post-conflict areas to prevent the recurrence of conflict Preparation and implementation of Guidelines for the Prevention of Sexual Violence at State Universities with reference to the Norms, Standards, Procedures, and Criteria issued by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology	Ministry of Religion – Head of Planning Bureau Ministry of Education and Culture – Head of the Center for Character Strengthening

Cross-cutting Indicators					
Indicator	**Definition**	**Indicator Component**	**Report Expectation**	**Program**	**Responsible Agency**
Number of women involved in decision-making process and Women Agent of Peace	Women pioneers or agents of peace can include women with capacities related to preventing and managing conflict, including carrying out post-conflict reconciliation, who are appointed or voluntarily take on roles as agents and pioneers of peace.	Number of women pioneers or agents of peace at: (a) national; (b) province; (c) district/city; (d) kelurahan; (e) village levels	The significance of women's leadership in efforts to prevent and manage conflict, as well as in post-conflict community empowerment. Moreover, it is also to see women's initiatives and innovations in conflict resolution and realizing sustainable peace. Number of women pioneers and agents of peace and the significance of their influence as agents/pioneers of peace at the national/provincial/district/city/village level	Capacity building for Ministries/Agencies to implement gender-responsive policies to protect women's rights from domestic violence, in public spaces, emergency, and special conditions Coordinating the implementation of protection of women's rights from domestic violence, in public spaces, emergency, and special conditions. Capacity building to prepare women as agents of peace through strengthening the Women-Friendly and Child-Nurturing Village program. Providing support to stakeholders for women's empowerment and encouraging women's leadership at the community level.	Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection (Asdep PAKK/ assistant deputy for special protection of children from violence and Asdep PHP RTR/ assistant deputy for the protection of women's rights in household and vulnerable condition)
Protection of women and children victims of sexual violence in social conflicts	This protection includes women and children in cases of radicalism, violent extremism that leads to terrorism	Policies related to the specific protection of women and children in conflicts, including terrorism	contribution of various programs to achieving P3AKS by ensuring protection. Related policies and their implementation	P3AKS Working Group ensures various coordination and synergies to ensure the protection of women and children, as part of prevention, management, empowerment, and increased participation.	CMHDC together with MoWECP, Deputy for Women's Rights Protection

Availability of data and information system, studies, and communication, information, education products supporting P3AKS that are accessed by stakeholders			The significance and contribution of a data system, disseminating information and communication, information, education products supporting P3AKS, as well as various reporting/study/assessment mechanisms in supporting and strengthening P3AKS	Preparation and dissemination of communication, information, education related to the protection of women and children, including minority and isolated groups, in conflicts, as well as women and children victims of terrorist networks Dissemination of information related to thematic issues (RAN P3AKS) with ministries/agencies Mapping areas prone to conflict/radicalism and potential threats to women and children Preparation of thematic strategic studies on social conflict Documenting the impact of social conflict on women Development of knowledge based on women's experiences across conflict contexts and countries Concluding observations of the CEDAW reports related to Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) and RAN P3AKS Signing of a Memorandum of Understanding on an Information Technology-Based Integrated Criminal Justice System Developing due diligence guidelines for planning (grand design) with a perspective of human rights, gender, and inclusive participation Developing policies to prevent conflict and violence against women with an inclusive participation approach Developing policies on conflict recovery based on constitutional rights and approaches to sustainable peace and transformative justice with special attention to women's needs and multi-layered vulnerabilities. Developing the concept of urgent reparation to fulfill the rights of victims of past human rights crimes.	Ministry of Communication and Information Technology – Directorate of Information and Communication for Human Development and Culture MoWECP – Assistant Deputy for Protection of Children in Special Conditions Assistant Deputy for Protection of Women's Rights in Household and Vulnerable Condition, Ministry of Home Affairs, National Counter Terrorism Agency, National Research and Innovation Agency Ministry of Home Affairs, National Research and Innovation Agency National Commission on Violence Against Women, National Research and Innovation Agency National Commission on Violence Against Women, National Research and Innovation Agency MoWECP, Assistant Deputy for Protection of Women's Rights in Household and Vulnerable Condition National Police – Assistant for Operations National Commission on Violence Against Women, Coordinating Ministry for Political, Legal, and Security Affairs, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Law and Human Rights, National Human Rights Commission

| Multi-party collaboration in the form of program cooperation | Multi-party can include national and regional government, international agencies, private sector, community organizations, academics, universities, media/journalists, women's organizations, and female figures. Cooperation can be bilateral or multilateral and supports inclusive participation | Number of (1) parties involved in multi-party collaboration/ partnerships; (2) cooperation agreement prepared in multi-party cooperation; (3) activities involving multi-parties to support inclusive participation and P3AKS in conflict areas; (4) reports on the cooperation results | The significance and contribution of various multi-party collaboration programs to the achievement of P3AKS | Multi-stakeholder coordination to support the implementation of RAN P3AKS at national and regional levels

Socialization of prevention of violent extremism that leads to terrorism for representatives of women's organizations and female figures to ensure multi-stakeholder program cooperation

Public Security and Order Supervising Officers (Bhabinkamtibmas) visits to community groups in managing social conflicts against women and children to ensure protection from multi-parties.

Bilateral meetings between national and regional governments with the private sector and community organizations regarding the protection and empowerment of women and children

Preparation of cooperation agreement with women's and children's organizations; or with the private sector to increase the protection of women and children in social conflict and radicalism

Training and mentoring for journalists regarding child-friendly reporting.

Government collaboration with community institutions, universities, the private sector, development partners in implementing RAN P3AKS and strengthening P3AKS institutions | CMHDC - Assistant Deputy for Disaster and Social Conflict Mitigation

National Counter Terrorism Agency – Sub-Directorate for Community Empowerment

National Police – Assistant for Operations Community Development Corps Security Maintenance Agency

MoWECP – Legal and Public Relations Bureau;

National Counter Terrorism Agency – Center for Peace Media and Sub-Directorate for Community Empowerment

MoWECP – Legal and Public Relations Bureau

CMHDC and MoWECP |
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Notes:
All data presented is expected to be gender-disaggregated data.

Chapter III
Mechanism for Reporting the Results of Monitoring and Evaluation

3.1 Reporting Mechanism and Flow

Regulation of the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture (CMHDC) No. 2 of 2019 Article 3 explains that the P3AKS Working Group is tasked to assist the Central Coordination Team in reporting the results of their work to the President (part c) among other tasks, which include coordinating the implementation of programs for the protection and empowerment of women and children in social conflict (part a), and advocacy, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (part b).

CMHDC Regulation No. 5 of 2021 concerning RAN P3AKS regulates the coordination mechanism in monitoring, evaluation, and reporting on RAN P3AKS. Article 8 point (6) regulates that the RAN P3AKS reports are submitted by P3AKS Working Group to the Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Culture as Head of the Central Coordination Team. Monitoring, evaluation, and reporting are carried out by ministries/agencies and coordinated by P3AKS Working Group.
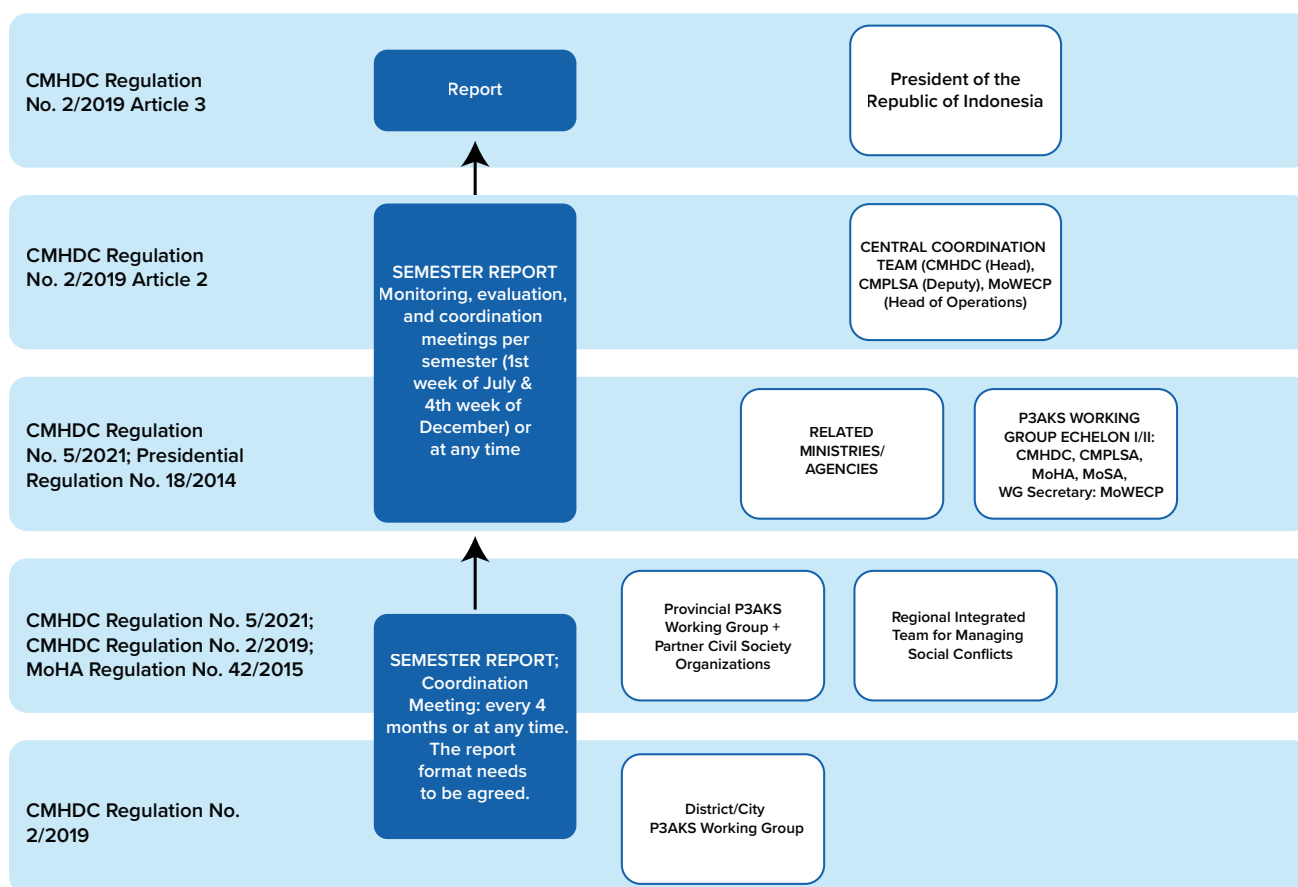
Article 5 of CMHDC Regulation No.2 of 2019 explains, "in carrying out its duties and functions, P3AKS Working Group coordinates with the Integrated Team for Managing Social Conflict at the central, provincial and district/city levels." Article 7 reads, "P3AKS Working Group holds coordination meetings at least once every 4 (four) months."

Thus, reporting from the District/City level up to the President of the Republic of Indonesia is carried out in tiers. District/City RAD P3AKS implementation reports are monitored and evaluated at the provincial level every semester, while the implementation of the Provincial RAD P3AKS which integrates the activities of partner civil society organizations is monitored and reported at the central level by the national P3AKS Working Group on the first week of July for the first semester and the fourth week of December for the second semester of the reporting year; to assist the Central Coordination Team in carrying out monitoring and evaluation. Next, the Central Coordination Team chaired by the Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Culture reports the results of RAN P3AKS implementation to the President of the Republic of Indonesia once

a year. The format of the report at the provincial level needs to be mutually agreed considering that the Regional Integrated Team for Managing Social Conflict already has Social Conflict Management Information System (SIPKS) reporting system in the regions. Monitoring results in the form of analysis of social conflict development and its (estimated) impacts on women and children need to be reported together with the monitoring results of the implementation of RAN and RAD P3AKS according to their levels

Figure 2. Reporting Mechanisms and Flows Based on Levels and Regulatory Frameworks

3.2 Reporting of Monitoring Results

Reporting of Monitoring Results includes the following information:

1. Updated analysis of social conflict development, patterns and characteristics of social conflict, and its estimated impact on women and children. Analysis of social conflict development needs to accommodate developments of issues impacting the Protection and Empowerment of Women and Children, which include:

    a. The issue of intolerance which leads to the radical ideology of terrorism
    b. Land disputes between community groups, communities and corporations, and communities and the state, including recognition of customary rights by the state;
    c. Violent behavior in society, especially violence against women and children; and
    d. The widespread behavior of spreading fake news (hoaxes) and hate speech by utilizing information technology and social media.

2. Development of the implementation of ministry/agency activities and their synergy with partner civil society organizations and other stakeholders. Monitoring questions may include the followings:

    a. To what extent do the activities or action items in RAN/RAD reflect the protection and empowerment of women and children in social conflict?
    b. What is the position and role of women in P3AKS activities carried out?
    c. What is the significance or contribution of activities and actions to the protection and empowerment of women and children in social conflict?
    d. What factors promote the fulfillment of women's and children's rights in P3AKS? On the other hand, what factors hinder it?
    e. What is the role of media and multistakeholder collaboration in achieving P3AKS goals?
    f. What is the progress of synergy and coordination between the central and regional P3AKS Working Groups, between the regional P3AKS Working Groups and the Integrated Team for Managing Social Conflicts, and between the state and civil society organizations?
    g. What is the response from women and children, communities, and various forums involved in P3AKS activities?
    h. What impacts have occurred after the ratification of regulation concerning P3AKS in preventing and managing conflict, especially the impacts on women and children?

3.3 Reporting of Evaluation Results

In accordance to the mandate of UNSCR 1325 which is reflected in Presidential Regulation No. 18 of 2014 concerning Protection and Empowerment of Women and Children in Social Conflict, evaluation needs to focus on the basic assumptions and preconditions for fulfilling women's and children's rights to protection and empowerment in the context of social conflict. These basic assumptions and preconditions include:

a. The realization of women's leadership in preventing social conflict, the extent to which women participate meaningfully in efforts to prevent and resolve conflict. Opportunities for women to carry out roles as mediators, negotiators, and peace pioneers, which are guaranteed by regulations and technical training. The realization of grassroots women's leadership in encouraging and monitoring the implementation of P3AKS from village to regional levels; in implementing community-based referral mechanisms and safe houses for women and children victims of gender-based violence in social conflict.

b. Recognition of the important role of women in conflict prevention and peace building.

c. Regulations supporting women's leadership in efforts to prevent conflict, radicalism, and violent extremism, such as religious moderation, ensuring their protection from all forms of criminalization.

d. Availability of supporting regulations and various service providing institutions with Minimum Service Standards that guarantee the rights of women and children to protection and empowerment in social conflicts, including gender-sensitive training for law enforcement officers, providers of psychosocial, coaching, and grievance services in supporting women and children victims.

e. Effective synergy between the Central Coordination Team and the National P3AKS Working Group; Integrated Team for Managing Social Conflicts and P3AKS Working Group; National P3AKS Working Group and Regional P3AKS Working Groups; Regional P3AKS Working Group and Integrated Team for Managing Social Conflict and the Provincial government; Regional P3AKS Working Group and civil society organizations and District/City government.

f. Planning process in ministry/agency that uses gender analysis to look at the needs and involvement of women and children in protection and empowerment in social conflicts. Work Plans at national, regional to village level and budgeting that reflect and identify the fulfillment of women's and children's rights to protection and empowerment in social conflicts.

g. Terdapat upaya pemberdayaan ekonomi dan reintegrasi sosial berperspektif gender yang mengembalikan keberdayaan ekonomi dan sosial perempuan pada saat dan pasca konflik.

h. Economic empowerment efforts for the victims must be aimed at strengthening women's leadership so that they play an active role in the decision-making and peace-building process.

The methodology used to address the above matters needs to include a case-based methodology that explores the stories and experiences of women and children involved in or who are victims of social conflict, analysis of the contribution of various activities and actions carried out in fulfilling the rights of women and children to protection and empowerment in social conflict; the effectiveness of the approach and approach patterns applied in managing and developing women's leadership; the extent to which the approaches used prioritize women's agency; women as subjects and not just objects of actions, programs, or policies. Analysis of the impact of P3AKS supporting policies on various mechanisms, services, and multi-party synergy will also provide important input in planning the implementation of protection and empowerment of women and children in future social conflicts.

The frequency of evaluations in one RAN P3AKS period needs to be adjusted to the needs of P3AKS Working Group. CMHDC Regulation No.5/2021 mandates that evaluations be carried out every 4 months. According to the reality of monitoring and evaluation practices in general, annual, mid-period, or end-of-period evaluation of RAN P3AKS can be considered.

3.4 Reporting Standards

Reporting is carried out by presenting information about the results that have been achieved during the reporting period. The three criteria used in the RAN P3AKS implementation reporting process include:

1. Quantitative criteria: categorization of target achievement percentage and gender responsive budgeting. In calculating the total number of activity participants and beneficiaries, the data needs to be disaggregated based on gender and disability.

2. Qualitative criteria: analysis of the significance of implementation of activities, development of systems or mechanisms, institutions, and contribution to achieving planned results in the context of protection and empowerment of women and children in social conflict.

3. Administrative criteria: completion of supporting data such as documentary evidence, photos, reports, materials, attendance lists, and minutes of activities.

Chapter IV
Closing

This guideline for monitoring, evaluation, and reporting on RAN P3AKS implementation was prepared through several stages. First, an initial draft was prepared by the consultant based on existing policy documents and work plans, by compiling existing programs in each ministry/agency member of the P3AKS working group. Second, the draft was distributed to members of P3AKS working group to improve the logical framework and results chain. Third, the draft was distributed to civil society organizations to obtain input to make it more applicable and assist in the process of preparing reports on the extent of results achieved from implementing the action plan. Fourth, the guideline was simplified based on existing input, then it was tested to collect data for the process of preparing the report on the implementation of RAN P3AKS 2014-2023.

This guideline is a living document that is still being refined to become a comprehensive guideline and be used as a basis for the data collection process and writing monitoring and evaluation reports. By referring to the principles of having a gender perspective, being participatory, results-based, and transparent, the report presented is expected to provide the information needed for the strategic decision-making process for the prevention, management, empowerment, and participation efforts to protect women and children in social conflicts.

We hope that this guideline will be useful for increasing the accountability of RAN P3AKS as an implementation form of the women, peace, and security agenda in Indonesia.