APPENDIX

FINAL EVALUATION REPORT

UN WOMEN STRATEGIC NOTE DIRECT FUNDING PROJECT SUPPORTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NETHERLANDS

UN WOMEN

FOR **ALL** WOMEN AND GIRLS

FINAL EVALUATION REPORT

STRATEGIC NOTE FUNDING PROJECT SUPPORTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NETHERLANDS

16 December 2025
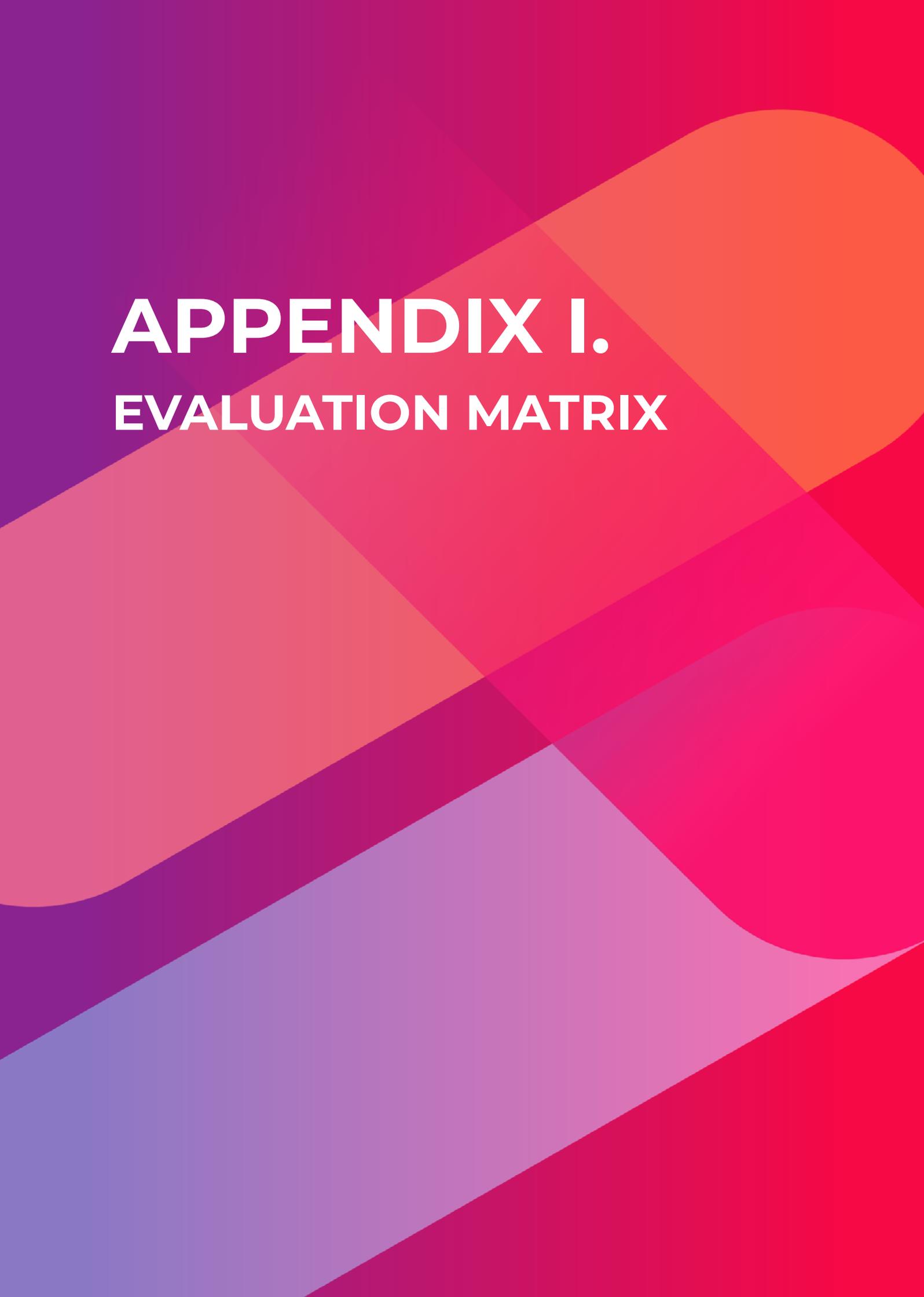
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APPENDIX I.
EVALUATION MATRIX

EVALUATION CRITERIA	Key Evaluation Questions (KEQ)	Sub-Questions	Related ToC Outcomes	Indicators / Lines of Inquiry	Data Sources / Methods
Relevance and Coherence	KEQ1: To what extent was the Project's design informed by the needs of beneficiaries, national frameworks (e.g., RAN PE, RAN P3AKS), and aligned with UN Women's Strategic Note and global WPS commitments?	- Was the project aligned with the WPS agenda and national frameworks? - Did it address the specific needs of women/youth in target areas? - Was it responsive to evolving peace/ security dynamics?	IO1, IO2	- Alignment with national/ local policies - Stakeholder perceptions - Responsiveness to context shifts	- KIIs with UN Women, Govt, CSOs - Review of RAN PE, RAN P3AKS - Document review
	KEQ2: To what extent did the Project foster synergies with other actors (UN, government, CSOs)?	- Did the Project coordinate or complement other efforts? - Was there duplication or fragmentation?	IO2, O3, O4	- Existence and functionality of multi -stakeholder platforms	- KIIs with partners - Project reports - Observation
	KEQ3: How effectively did the Project respond to evolving contextual factors, including local peace and security dynamics?	- Was the design adapted based on new risks/ opportunities? - Were local dynamics regularly monitored and integrated into planning?	IO1, IO2	- Examples of adaptive strategies - Mid-course corrections documented	- Project timeline mapping - KIIs with PMU, field staff
Organizational Efficiency	KEQ4: To what extent have human and financial resources, organizational structures, and partnerships been efficiently used?	- Were management and delivery mechanisms cost-effective and timely? - Were coordination and implementation streamlined?	OP1-OP5	- Resource-to-output ratio - Timeliness of activity completion	- Budget analysis - Staff/ partner KIIs - Gantt vs actual
	KEQ5: What are the strengths and weaknesses of the M&E system?	- Did M&E systems enable course correction and learning? - Was monitoring data used for decision-making?	All	- Frequency and quality of reports - M&E usage in decisions	- Project M&E plans - Interviews with PMU/ M&E officers
Effectiveness and Contributions to Impact	KEQ6: To what extent has the Project achieved its outcomes and contributed to WPS/ PCVE goals?	- Which outputs led to observable changes? - What strategies proved most effective? - What changes occurred (planned/ unplanned)?	IO1, IO2, O1-O4	- Community-level behavior change - Policy and institutional uptake - Increased participation of women/ youth	- FGD in Peace Villages - KIIs with officials - Before/ after analysis
	KEQ7: What strategies were the most effective in accelerating progress? What internal or external factors enabled or hindered the results?	- What are the political, social, or institutional enablers/ barriers observed?	All	- Stakeholder perceptions - Case examples	- Project timeline analysis - Project diaries - Partner reflection sessions

Sustainability	KEQ8: To what extent are project results and capacities likely to be sustained?	- Are structures (e.g. Peace Villages, RAD PEs) functional beyond the project? - Are local stakeholders committed?	IO1, IO2, O3, O4	- Plans for continuity - Ownership by communities/ institutions	- Exit interviews - Local govt policies - FGD
	KEQ9: What mechanisms show promise for scale-up or institutionalisation?	- To what extent has the Peace Village model been included in government plans? - What level of resource commitment has been allocated to support the initiative?	IO2, OP3, OP5	- Integration into RAD PE, local plans	- Review of policy documents - KIIs with BNPT, MoWECP
Human Rights and Gender Equality	KEQ10: To what extent did the project uphold HR/GE commitments (e.g., UNSCR 1325, CEDAW)?	- Were rights-based, inclusive principles applied? - Was intersectionality considered?	All outcomes	- Participation of women, youth, marginalized groups - Anti-discrimination principles applied	- FGD with women, youth - CSO reports - Policy review
	KEQ11: To what extent did the Project engage and benefit marginalized groups, including women in high-risk areas, women with disabilities, and youth from underrepresented communities?	- Were strategies tailored for marginalized communities? - Were specific needs addressed?	IO1, IO2, O1, O2	- Representation in Peace Villages - Adaptation for disabilities and risk profiles	-Disaggregated beneficiary data - FGD with specific sub-groups
	KEQ12: To what extent did the project address structural gender norms or barriers?	- Did the project influence social norms or power structures? - Were men and boys engaged in gender equality promotion?	IO1, O1, O2	- Gender norm change observed - Male ally engagement evidence	- Case studies -Observational tools - Creative storytelling

APPENDIX II.

EVALUABILITY

ASSESSMENT

Dimension	Assessment Question	Initial Project Design	Reconstructed ToC (MONEV Studio)	Implications for Evaluation
1. Intervention Design	Is there a clearly articulated Theory of Change that reflects how the project intends to achieve results?	*Partially.* Since this project is part of the SNDF, the results chain follows the Theory of Change of the Strategic Note. As such, there is no separate or standalone results chain developed specifically for this project.	*Yes.* The ToC is clearly structured with 2 Intermediate Outcomes (IOs), 4 Outcomes (O1-O4), and 5 Outputs (OP1-OP5) with a defined logic linking grassroots to policy change.	The evaluation will primarily use the reconstructed ToC to assess contribution, while referencing initial intent for context.
	Are results clearly defined and measurable in the results framework (outcomes, outputs, indicators)?	*Partially.* The original indicators focus on outputs (e.g., number of trainings, number of people reached) with limited baselines and no specific result chain since it follows the Strategic Notes Outcome Target.	*Improved.* Reconstructed ToC includes more outcome-oriented thinking, but still faces challenges with missing baselines and limited disaggregation of indicators.	Mixed-methods will be necessary to evaluate outcome-level results and contribution. Indicators may need reconstruction or triangulation.
	Are assumptions and risks stated and sufficiently integrated?	*Yes.* Assumptions were made explicit. Risks such as natural disasters or political resistance are systematically considered.	*Yes.* Includes assumptions on gender norms, community ownership, natural disasters, political buy-in, and institutional capacity.	Provides a better foundation for assessing external enabling and hindering factors.
2. Information Availability	Is there accessible documentation on project design, activities, and progress?	*Yes.* Project proposals, donor reports, and monitoring templates are available.	*Yes.* Additional documents such as scoping study, revised ToC, field reports, and stakeholder mapping are provided by MONEV Studio.	Offers strong basis for desk review and comparative assessment.
	Are monitoring data and knowledge products available and of sufficient quality?	*Limited.* Available data mostly covers quantitative activity tracking; limited standalone outcome monitoring.	*Improved.* Output delivery data and some qualitative reflections exist; knowledge products are present but underutilized for learning.	Outcome evaluation will require new data collection (FGDs, KIIs, surveys) to fill the gaps.
	Are stakeholders accessible for primary data collection (KII, FGD)?	*Uncertain.* Initial design lacked field access plan and stakeholder mapping.	*Yes.* Reconstructed design includes stakeholder engagement plan, rights holder-duty bearer mapping, and participatory approach for fieldwork.	Increases confidence in primary data collection feasibility.

3. Institutional & Contextual	Is there stakeholder ownership and support for the evaluation process?	*Moderate*. Some implementing partners were involved but ownership was limited to project level.	*Strong*. Government agencies, CSOs, and UN Women teams show strong interest in evidence uptake and validation of the revised ToC and evaluation scope.	Use participatory and utilization-focused evaluation to reinforce ownership.
	Are there institutional mechanisms and capacities to act on evaluation results?	*Partial*. RAD PE and Peace Village processes are emerging but not yet fully institutionalized.	*Improved*. Clearer pathways for integrating recommendations through sub-national action plans (RAD PE) and MoWECP and CMHDCA alignment.	Focus recommendations around policy anchoring and institutional buy-in.
	Are contextual conditions (e.g., political will, conflict dynamics, disasters) conducive for evaluation?	*Unclear*. Risks like post-COVID impacts, political cycles, and disasters not fully mapped.	*Mapped*. Disaster risks and political sensitivity (e.g., radicalisation) are acknowledged. Local field realities differ, requiring flexible and conflict-sensitive design.	Apply Do No Harm and GESI-sensitive evaluation principles with scenario planning for fieldwork.

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APPENDIX III.
STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTED DURING EVALUATION

Affiliation	Title	Location	Male	Female	Total
UN Women	WPS Programme Analyst / NL Project Manager	National level		1	1
UN Women	GPR Programme Manager / Interim NL Project Manager (2024)	National level		1	1
UN Women	WPS Programme Specialist	National level		1	1
UN Women	Programme Associate	National level		1	1
UN Women	Monitoring and Reporting Analyst	National level		1	1
Implementing partners	Managing Director	National level		1	1
Implementing partners	NL Project Manager	National level	1		1
Village Officials	Tambarana Village Officer, Poso	Poso	1		1
Local CSOs	Project Manager, Libu Perempuan	Poso		1	1
Local influential figures	Religious Leader, GKST (Central Sulawesi Christian Church)	Poso		1	1
Local influential figures	Religious Leader, Kilo Village, Poso	Poso	1		1
Peace village facilitators	Facilitator, Kilo Village, Poso	Poso		2	2
Local CSOs	Staff, Libu Perempuan	Poso		2	2
Communities	Ex-Combatan, Poso	Poso	1		1
Peace village facilitators	Facilitator, Sepe Village, Poso	Poso	1		1
Communities	Member of Peace Village Group, Poso	Poso		4	4
Peace village facilitators	Facilitator, Malitu Village, Poso	Poso		1	1
Peace village facilitators	Facilitator, Masani Village, Poso	Poso		2	2
Communities	Member of Women's group, Tambarana Village	Poso	1	6	7
Communities	Member of interfaith group, Maliu Village	Poso	3	4	7
Youth	Youth Community, Kilo Village	Poso	1	2	3
Local influential figures	Religious leader, Dodibou Vilage, Bima	Bima	1		1
Local CSOs	Staff, La Rimpu	Bima		1	1
Local influential figures	Religios leader, Penapali Village, Bima	Bima	1		1

Peace village facilitators	Facilitator, Dadibou Village, Bima	Bima		1	1
Peace village facilitators	Facilitator, Kalampa Village, Bima	Bima		1	1
Local government	Staff, DP3AP2KB Bima	Bima	1	1	2
Communities	Member of Women's group, Rota Village	Bima		6	6
Youth	Youth community members, Roka Village	Bima	6		6
Communities	Perempuan Penggerak Generasi	Bima		1	1
Communities	Women's group Srikaya	Bima		2	2
Communities	Community, Rota Village	Bima	3		3
Local government	Local government, Tajur Halang Village, Bogor	Bogor	1		1
Youth	Karang Taruna Dusun II, Tajur Halang Village, Bogor	Bogor		1	1
Local influential figures	Head of the Peace Village Working Group, Tajur Halang Village, Bogor	Bogor		1	1
Peace village facilitators	Local facilitator, Tajur Halang Village, Bogor	Bogor	1		1
Communities	Community Empowerment Institution, Tajur Halang Village, Bogor	Bogor		1	1
Communities	Community, Tajur Halang Village, Bogor	Bogor	2		2
Youth	Karang Taruna, Tajur Halang Village, Bogor	Bogor		3	3
Village Officials	Officer, Tajur Halang Village, Bogor	Bogor	2		2
Communities	Cadres, Tajur Halang Village, Bogor	Bogor		1	1
Village Officials	Peace Village Working Group, Tajur Halang Village, Bogor	Bogor	1	1	2
Local influential figures	Head of Aman Group, Tajur Halang Village, Bogor	Bogor		1	1
Communities	Women's group, Tajurhalang Village	Bogor		10	10
Local influential figures	Head of women's group, Pengasinan Village, Depok	Depok		1	1
Peace village facilitators	Peace villlage facilitator, Duren Seribu Village, Depok	Depok		1	1
Implementing partners	KCD Manager, Duren Seribu Village, Depok	Depok		1	1
Local government	Officer Kesbangpol Depok	Depok	1		1

Village Officials	Peace Village Working Group, Pengasinan, Depok	Depok	2	2	4
Local influential figures	Women activist	Depok		1	1
Local influential figures	Youth activist	Depok	1	1	2
Local influential figures	Head of women's group, Depok	Depok		2	2
Youth	Head of children's forum, Depok	Depok	1		1
Youth	Member of youth group, Depok	Depok		5	5
Youth	Advisor of youth group, Depok	Depok		1	1
		Total	**34**	**78**	**112**

APPENDIX IV.
DOCUMENT REVIEW

#	Document	File Name/Title
1	ProDoc & Budget	PROJECT PROPOSAL - Annex I UN Women Indonesia Proposal Overview
		Monitoring Framework
		Indicative Budget-ver20220915
		Budget Revision - 2025
2	Donor Reports	Narrative donor report - 2023- Netherlands - UNW Indonesia SN - Final for submission
		Narrative Donor Report - 2024 - NED - UNW IDN SN
		Annex E - Youth Camp - FINAL Report
3	Partner Reports	Wahid Foundation - Q1 Progress Report
		Wahid Foundation - Q1 Lessons Learned
		Wahid Foundation - Q2 Progress Report
		Wahid Foundation - Q2 Lessons Learned
		Wahid Foundation - Q3 Progress Report
		Wahid Foundation - Q3 Lessons Learned
		Wahid Foundation - Q4 Progress Report
		Wahid Foundation - Q5 Progress Report
		AMAN Q1 Report - MayJul2024
		AMAN Q2 Report - AugOct2025
		AMAN Q3 Report - Nov2024Jan2025
4	Output - Sports for Peace	WorldCoaches Participants Evaluation and Debriefing - July 2025
		WorldCoaches Debriefing - Presentation
5	Output - Peace Villages	Media Coverage WISE INITIATIVE_WF-NL
		ANNEX 1.1_MAPPING AND IDENTIFICATION of RESOURCES
		ANNEX 1.2_ADVOCACY AGENDA
		ANNEX 1.3_CEWERS AND TASK FORCE
		ANNEX 2.1_RAD PE KAB BOGOR and KOTA DEPOK
		ANNEX 2.2_WEE AND P-CVE
		ANNEX 2.3_CEWERS IMPLEMENTATION
		ANNEX 2.4_VILLAGE ACTION PLAN
		ANNEX 2.5_BEST PRACTICE, LESSON LEARNT AND RECOMMENDATION
6	Output - Nation Policies	Summary of the Results of the Evaluation of the 2020-2024 NAP on PCVE
7	Mission Reports	Mission Report - NTB - 11-14Oct2023
		BTOR_NL-funded Field Monitoring_Palu Poso_16-21Jun
		BTOR_NL-funded Field Monitoring_Bima_19-22Feb25
		Mission Report - Central Sulawesi OCT 2024_YP
		Dec2024_Programme Partner Monitoring Reporting_NL-funded project.SH (1)

8	Interviews with Government	Catatan Wawancara dengan BNPT
		Catatan Interview RANP3AKS (KemenkoPMK)
9	Other Documents	Wahid Foundation Peace Villages Evaluation 2023 FINAL
		Scoping Study - Inception Report - NL Project
		The_Potential_Of_Women_As_Peacekeepers_Of_Religiou
		Peace Village Review and Scoping Study - Policy Brief - Final
		Peace Village Review and Scoping Study - FINAL - Digital
		PaG_12_-_Gus_Durs_Enduring_Legacy_Accruing_Religious_Merit_in_the_Afterlife
		Laporan Survei KCD WF - Bahan Presentasi - Draf#7
		IND - Perempuan Penenun Damai - WTMRK (1)
		FINAL_BHS_Gender Analysis of Violent Extremism and Impact of COVID-19 on Peace and Security in ASEAN
		Book - Perempuan & Desa Damai - WTMRK (1)
		ASEAN-Study-on-Women-Peace-and-Security
		[Full Draft] WEAVING PEACE TOGETHER - NL Project Case Study Collection

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APPENDIX V.
DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS

KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW (KII) GUIDE

Target Respondents:

- UN Women Programme and M&E Staff
- Government agencies (BNPT, BAPPENAS, MoWECP, CMHDCA, Local Governments, Kesbangpol and DP3A)
- Local CSO partners and facilitators
- Academics and experts on WPS/PCVE
- Representatives from Peace Village coordination forums

Purpose:

To explore strategic relevance, coordination mechanisms, implementation challenges, project alignment with WPS/PCVE frameworks, perceived contribution to change, and sustainability prospects.
Introductory Script - to be read before starting any data collection session:
Hello, my name is [insert name], and I'm part of the evaluation team from MONEV Studio Global. We are conducting the Final Evaluation of the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) Project supported by the Government of the Netherlands and implemented by UN Women Indonesia.
Your insights will help assess how the project has contributed to promoting peacebuilding, women's participation, and youth engagement at the community level.
This interview/discussion is voluntary. You may choose to skip any question or stop at any time. Your responses will be anonymised and used only for evaluation purposes.
We will not share your name or personal information in any report. With your permission, we may take notes   .

Do you agree to participate?
o Yes   o No

Thank you. Let's begin.

A. Respondent Role and Involvement
- Could you describe your role and involvement in the WPS project?
- At which stages were you engaged (design, implementation, monitoring)?

B. Strategic and Policy Relevance
- How aligned was the project with national or local WPS and PCVE strategies (e.g. RAN PE, RAN P3AKS)?
- Did the project complement other peacebuilding or development initiatives?

C. Implementation Effectiveness, Results, and Outcomes
- Which project strategies or activities worked well, and why?
- Were there specific groups (e.g., women, youth, religious leaders) whose engagement was particularly successful or challenging?
- What changes (tangible or intangible) have you observed that can be attributed to the project?
- Were there any unexpected positive or negative outcomes?

D. Coordination and Partnerships
- How would you assess the coordination among implementing partners, local governments, and UN Women?
- Were there mechanisms to ensure community ownership and feedback?

F. Sustainability and Institutionalisation

- Are any project activities being sustained after UN Women's involvement?
- What institutional changes (policies, budgets, local regulations) have been made, if any?

G. Lessons and Recommendations
- What are key lessons learned from the project?
- What would you recommend for future WPS programming in Indonesia?

Ethics Note:
Begin by clarifying voluntary participation, data confidentiality, and the right to skip questions.

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (FGD) GUIDE
Target Participants (Group-specific sessions):
- Women peacebuilders (Peace Village cadres, women's groups)
- Youth leaders (formal/informal, mixed gender)
- Male community members (to explore perception shifts, inclusion, resistance)
- Mixed community leaders (religious, adat, and local influencers)
- Local facilitators and implementing partner field staff

Group Size: 6-10 participants per group
Duration: 90-120 minutes
Facilitation: 1 facilitator, 1 notetaker (or audio if permitted)

Objectives of the FGD
- Explore changes in perceptions, norms, and practices related to WPS at the community level
- Understand the community experience with the Peace Village model and RAD PE support
- Capture intended and unintended outcomes, particularly related to women and youth empowerment, inclusion, and resilience
- Validate or challenge pathways in the reconstructed Theory of Change

FGD Discussion Flow and Questions
A. Introduction and Ground Rules
- Briefly explain the purpose of the evaluation
- Reassure confidentiality, voluntary participation, and freedom to speak
- Establish respectful turn-taking and safe space principles

Introductory Script - to be read before starting any data collection session:

Hello, my name is [insert name], and I'm part of the evaluation team from MONEV Studio Global. We are conducting the Final Evaluation of the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) Project supported by the Government of the Netherlands and implemented by UN Women Indonesia.
Your insights will help assess how the project has contributed to promoting peacebuilding, women's participation, and youth engagement at the community level.
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We will not share your name or personal information in any report. With your permission, we may take notes the session to ensure accuracy.

Do you agree to participate?
o Yes   o No

Thank you. Let's begin.

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B. Opening Questions (Warm-up and Contextualisation)
1. Could you briefly describe your community and any major challenges related to peace or security?
2. How did you first hear about the WPS/Peace Village programme?

C. Participation and Inclusion
3. What kinds of activities have you participated in under the project (e.g., training, economic support, meetings)?
4. Were women and youth in your community given a voice and role in these activities?
5. Have there been changes in how women/youth are perceived in decision-making?

D. Perceived Changes and Outcomes
6. Have you seen any changes in your community since the project began? (Prompts: attitudes, relationships, conflict resolution, women's leadership, youth engagement)
7. Can you share any specific examples of how individuals or the community have acted differently?
8. What do you consider the most important or meaningful result of the project?

E. Challenges and Unintended Results
9. Were there any challenges or disagreements during the implementation?
10. Were there any unexpected results (positive or negative) that occurred?

F. Sustainability and Ownership
11. Are the activities or structures introduced by the project (like Peace Village forums) continuing today?
12. What support is still needed to continue these efforts?

G. Reflections and Recommendations
13. What did you learn personally from being involved in the project?
14. What recommendations do you have if this project were to be implemented again?

Additional Notes for the Facilitator:
- Use gender- and conflict-sensitive facilitation techniques
- Be mindful of power dynamics (e.g., gender, age, religion, ethnicity)
- Encourage quieter voices; consider same-gender or same-age groups if appropriate
- Observe non-verbal cues
- Use participatory tools (ranking cards, timeline, problem-tree) if appropriate and time allows

OUTCOME HARVESTING SESSION GUIDE

Purpose:
To identify significant changes (intended or unintended) in behaviours, relationships, practices, or actions of key actors that can be plausibly linked to the WPS project. The method seeks to "harvest" outcomes from the perspective of those closest to the change.

Target Participants:
- UN Women programme team
- Implementing partners and facilitators
- Community leaders, Peace Village cadres, or selected beneficiaries with long-term involvement
- Relevant government partners at national and sub-national level

Format Options:
- In-depth individual interviews (if reflection is sensitive)
- Small group discussions (3-5 participants)

- Facilitated online sessions for partners or UN Women staff
- Estimated Duration: 90 minutes per session

Guiding Principles:
- The session is open-ended but structured to explore and validate outcomes
- Focus is on outcomes, not on project activities or outputs
- Outcomes can be positive or negative, intended or unintended
- Each outcome should have a clear actor of change and evidence trail

Outcome Harvesting Flow and Sample Prompts
A. Introduction
- Explain the purpose of Outcome Harvesting and what an "outcome" means
- Emphasise that no answer is wrong-both intended and unexpected outcomes are valuable
- Ensure confidentiality, obtain consent, and encourage open sharing

Introductory Script - to be read before starting any data collection session:

Hello, my name is [insert name], and I'm part of the evaluation team from MONEV Studio Global. We are conducting the Final Evaluation of the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) Project supported by the Government of the Netherlands and implemented by UN Women Indonesia.
Your insights will help assess how the project has contributed to promoting peacebuilding, women's participation, and youth engagement at the community level.
This interview/discussion is voluntary. You may choose to skip any question or stop at any time. Your responses will be anonymised and used only for evaluation purposes.
We will not share your name or personal information in any report. With your permission, we may take notes the session to ensure accuracy.

Do you agree to participate?
o Yes   o No

Thank you. Let's begin.

B. Harvesting the Outcomes

1. Significant Change Identification
- Have you observed any significant changes in your community or institution related to peacebuilding, inclusion, or gender roles since the project started?
- What specific behaviour, relationship, policy, or practice changed?

2. Actor of Change
- Who was responsible for making this change happen?
- Was it a person, a group, or an institution?

3. Timeframe
- When did this change occur (year/month)? Was it gradual or sudden?

4. Project Contribution
- How do you think this change is connected to the project?
- What specific part of the project may have contributed to this change (e.g., training, RAD PE, Peace Village forum)?

5. Significance of the Change
- Why is this change important?

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- Who has been affected by this change (women, youth, religious leaders, institutions)?

6. Evidence and Validation
- Can you describe any observable or documented evidence of this change (e.g., stories, meeting notes, media coverage, policy documents)?
- Who else can confirm or explain this change?

C. Consolidating and Prioritising Outcomes
- Which outcome(s) do you feel is the most meaningful or impactful?
- Are there any negative or unintended outcomes you would like to mention?

Facilitator Tips:
- Use probing questions like "Can you give an example?" or "What happened next?"
- Be cautious not to lead responses, let outcomes emerge naturally
- Take detailed notes and audio record (with permission)
- Be prepared to follow up for further validation

ONLINE SURVEY INSTRUMENT

Purpose:
To validate key findings, assess stakeholder perceptions, and capture broader perspectives on project relevance, effectiveness, and sustainability, especially from stakeholders who may not be reached via KIIs or FGDs.

Target Respondents (Estimated 50+):
- Local government partners (e.g., district-level BAPPEDA, Social Affairs, Women Empowerment offices)
- Peace Village facilitators and community cadres
- Youth and women's organisation representatives
- Implementing partners and CSOs

Survey Mode:
- Self-administered (Google Forms)
- Estimated Time to Complete: 10-15 minutes
- Introductory message before the survey list:

MONEV Studio Global is assigned by the UN Women to conduct the Final Evaluation of the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) Project.
Your insights will help assess how the project has contributed to promoting peacebuilding, women's participation, and youth engagement at the community level.
This survey is voluntary. You may choose to skip any question or stop at any time. Your responses will be anonymised and used only for evaluation purposes. We will not share your name or personal information in any report. If you have any questions or require further information, you may contact info@ monevstudio.org or +62811-3666-039.

Do you agree to participate?
o Yes   o No

Thank you. Let's begin.

A5.1. For Implementing Partner Staff

A. Respondent Profile
1.   Your organization: [open response]
2.   Duration of involvement in the WPS project: [<1 year / 1-2 years / >2 years]

B. Relevance and Role
3.   How clear are your organization's roles and responsibilities in the project? (1 = not clear, 5 = very clear)
4.   Are the project activities aligned with your organization's capacity? (Yes/No, please explain)

C. Implementation and Coordination
5.   How effective is coordination and communication with UN Women in terms of planning, feedback, and problem-solving? (1-5)
6.   How effective is coordination with local government in supporting implementation, alignment with local priorities, and sustainability of results? (1-5)
7.   What are the main challenges in project implementation? [open response]

D. Results and Learning
8.   What is the most significant change you have observed from the project activities? [open response]
9.   Are there good practices that can be replicated? (Yes/No, please explain)

A5.2. For Implementing Partner Staff

A. Respondent Profile
1.   Your organization: [open response]
2.   Duration of involvement in the WPS project: [<1 year / 1-2 years / >2 years]

B. Relevance and Role
3.   How clear are your organization's roles and responsibilities in the project? (1 = not clear, 5 = very clear)
4.   Are the project activities aligned with your organization's capacity? (Yes/No, please explain)

C. Implementation and Coordination
5.   How effective is coordination with UN Women? (1-5)
6.   How effective is coordination with local government? (1-5)
7.   What are the main challenges in project implementation? [open response]

D. Results and Learning
8.   What is the most significant change you have observed from the project activities? [open response]
9.   What changes have you observed in community norms, relationships, or practices including women leadership? [open response]

A5.3. For Peace Village Facilitators

A. Respondent Profile
1.   Name of Peace Village: [open response]
2.   Duration as facilitator: [<1 year / 1-2 years / >2 years]

B. Inclusion and Participation
3.   Do women and youth have sufficient space to participate in activities? (1-5)
4.   Does the community support the existence of the Peace Village? (1-5)

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C. Impact and Change

5.   What changes have you observed in community norms, relationships, or practices? [open response]

6.   Has conflict in the community become easier to resolve after the project activities? (Yes/No, please explain)

D. Sustainability

7.   Is the Peace Village forum/structure still functioning actively? (Yes/No)

8.   What support is most needed to ensure continuity of activities? [open response]

A5.4. For Local Officials Involved in WPS

A. Respondent Profile

1.   Your institution: [open response]

2.   Duration of involvement in the project: [<1 year / 1-2 years / >2 years]

B. Policy Relevance

3.   How well does the project align with your local government's priorities? (1-5)

4.   Is there synergy with other policies/agendas (e.g., RAD PE, RAN P3AKS)? (Yes/No, please explain)

C. Results and Impact

5.   What are the most visible changes in the community related to women's and youth's participation, including women and youth leadership in peace building? [open response]

6.   Has the project contributed to new policies or regulations? (Yes/No, please explain)

D. Sustainability

7.   Does the local government have plans/budget to continue these activities? (Yes/No, please explain)

8.   What support is needed from UN Women/partners to strengthen sustainability? [open response]

Closing Note

Thank you for your time. Your responses will remain confidential and will help inform UN Women's future programming. If you'd like to be contacted for follow-up or to receive the evaluation summary, please leave your email (optional): _____

APPENDIX VI.
ONLINE SURVEY SYNTHESIS

Characteristic of Respondents (n = 89)

Characteristics	n	%
Gender		
Male	36	40.4%
Female	53	59.6%
Location		
Bima	23	25.8%
Poso	23	25.8%
Depok	17	19.1%
Bogor	26	29.2%
Rolees in the project		
CSO Representatives and Policy Stakeholders	17	19.1%
Implementing Partner Staff	20	22.5%
Local Officials	18	20.2%

Summary and Synthesis of Participants' Responses

KEQ	Sub Questions	Synthesis
KEQ 1	Was the project aligned with the WPS agenda and LOCAL frameworks?	Overall, respondents expressed that the project was strongly aligned with the Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) agenda and key national frameworks, particularly RAN PE and RAN P3AKS. Most government and CSO representatives emphasized that the interventions supported gender mainstreaming, community empowerment, and conflict prevention , consistent with national and local policy goals. Several organizations also noted direct links between project activities and their existing RAD PE programs.
KEQ 1	Did it address the specific needs of women/ youth in target areas?	Across respondent groups (facilitators, CSOs, local government, and implementing partners), the project is assessed as responsive to women's and youth needs. Stakeholders consistently report expanded space for participation, greater confidence and voice, recognition of women/youth roles in peace-related forums, and practical capacity gains (leadership, problem-solving, early detection, and economic empowerment). These shifts are visible in village meetings, inter-faith/communal activities, and women's groups that are now acknowledged by local government. At the same time, respondents identify gaps affecting depth and sustainability of benefits: budget constraints, need for continuous mentoring and more hands-on (field-based) learning, and trust-building with village authorities/community in some sites. A few also note that policy/education understanding around inclusion (especially for youth and persons with disabilities) remains uneven, implying the need for stronger institutional anchoring and intersectional coverage.

KEQ 1	Was it responsive to evolving peace/security dynamics?	The project was largely responsive and adaptive to the changing peace and security dynamics in target areas. Respondents noted that activities such as peace forums, dialogue facilitation, and community monitoring mechanisms helped strengthen early detection and prevention of potential conflicts. Women and youth leaders became key mediators and peace agents, promoting tolerance and interfaith collaboration. In several locations, community attitudes toward conflict transformed, from reactive confrontation to proactive dialogue. However, some participants observed that responsiveness was more social than structural. While behavioral and relational change was evident, formal mechanisms for institutionalizing these peace efforts, such as inclusion in district security planning or continued funding, remain underdeveloped. Others highlighted uneven reach, with some villages or marginalized groups (e.g., youth in remote areas) receiving limited attention once project cycles ended.
KEQ 2	Did the Project coordinate or complement other efforts?	Respondents widely agreed that the project coordinated effectively and complemented existing initiatives across multiple actors , including local government programs, civil society advocacy, and national peace frameworks such as RAN PE and RAN P3AKS. Coordination with UN Women and the Wahid Foundation was described as constructive and role-specific, ensuring shared implementation across capacity building, facilitation, and monitoring functions. Local governments recognized that WPS activities supported gender mainstreaming and social cohesion programs, while CSOs saw alignment with their advocacy on women's participation, peace education, and prevention of violent extremism. At the same time, several stakeholders noted limitations in horizontal coordination among partners and between districts. The need for stronger post-training collaboration, joint planning with government, and sustained funding was highlighted to maintain synergy once project support phases ended.
KEQ 2	Was there duplication or fragmentation?	Overall, respondents perceived the project as largely complementary rather than duplicative, with clear role distribution between UN Women, CSOs, and local government partners. Collaboration around Peace Village structures and advocacy platforms ensured that activities built upon, rather than repeated, previous peacebuilding programs. Several implementing partners reported that the project successfully filled institutional and thematic gaps in gender-inclusive peace initiatives, especially in remote or post-conflict villages.
KEQ 3	Was the design adapted based on new risks/ opportunities?	There is no direct evidence from survey respondents indicating that the project design was formally adapted in response to emerging risks or opportunities. Most participants focused on describing project activities, outcomes, and coordination mechanisms rather than adaptive management or design modification. A few respondents mentioned challenges such as limited funding, trust-building with local authorities, and the need for ongoing mentoring, but these were framed as implementation constraints, not as triggers for design adjustment.
KEQ 3	Were local dynamics regularly monitored and integrated into planning?	There is evidence of integration into local planning, particularly through village and sub-district planning forums (e.g., proposals taken up in revised village budgets and participation in development planning meetings). Respondents also describe community forums, dialogue, and early-detection practices (e.g., Pokja/Peace Village forums) that monitor local dynamics informally. However, explicit references to a regular, systematic monitoring loop (i.e., routine data collection → documented analysis → formal planning updates) are limited in the survey. A few responses even note gaps in monitoring and clarity of the planning-implementation-M&E stages, suggesting that while practices exist, they may not be consistently institutionalized.

KEQ 4	Were management and delivery mechanisms cost-effective and timely?	There is no direct evidence from survey responses assessing cost-effectiveness or timeliness.
KEQ 4	Were coordination and implementation streamlined?	The survey responses indicate that coordination and implementation were generally well-streamlined across project partners. Respondents described clear division of roles between UN Women, CSOs, and local governments, with frequent collaboration in peacebuilding activities, development planning, and advocacy initiatives.
KEQ 5	Did M&E systems enable course correction and learning?	There is no direct evidence in the survey responses that the project's monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems explicitly enabled course correction or structured learning loops. Some references indicate that lessons were captured informally at the community level (e.g., reflection after training or during peace forums), but there is no mention of using M&E findings to adjust implementation or redesign activities. Several respondents also acknowledged gaps in follow-up and documentation, suggesting that M&E efforts were present but underutilized for learning purposes.
KEQ 5	Was monitoring data used for decision-making?	There is no explicit evidence from the survey that monitoring data was systematically analyzed or used to inform decision-making during implementation. Respondents discussed monitoring, forums, and Pokja team activities, but these were described as participatory tracking or information sharing rather than structured data-driven decision processes. Some implementing partners referenced coordination meetings and joint planning with government, which may have incorporated observations from the field. However, these mentions lack detail on how data or evidence was translated into actionable management adjustments.
KEQ 6	Which outputs led to observable changes?	Respondents consistently linked training, dialogue, and organizational strengthening activities to the most visible social and behavioral changes in target communities. Three main categories of outputs emerged as drivers of change: 1. Capacity-building and training outputs , Workshops and Peace Village facilitation sessions increased confidence, leadership, and problem-solving skills among women and youth. Participants became active in advocacy, public speaking, and conflict resolution. 2. Peace forums and interfaith dialogue mechanisms , Activities under the Peace Village structure (Pokja Desa Damai, community dialogues, youth forums) fostered tolerance, empathy, and cooperation across religious and ethnic lines, leading to reductions in local tensions. 3. Institutional linkages and planning integration , Advocacy meetings and inclusion of women/youth in village and sub-district planning (Musrenbang, RAD PE) allowed their priorities to be reflected in formal governance processes, signifying empowerment and institutional recognition. While most respondents emphasized positive behavioral and relational changes, some pointed out that sustaining these effects required continuous mentoring and funding, as institutional capacity and follow-up support remained limited.
KEQ 6	What strategies proved most effective?	Across respondent groups, the most effective strategies were those that combined participatory dialogue, inclusive training, and local institutional engagement.

KEQ 6	What changes occurred (planned/ unplanned)?	Respondents reported a wide range of positive planned changes, primarily around empowerment, participation, and peacebuilding. Planned results centered on enhanced women's and youth leadership, strengthened peace and tolerance, and institutional linkages between community initiatives and government planning mechanisms. Women and youth began initiating their own organizations and advocacy actions, and cross-religious networks emerged organically through Peace Village activities.
KEQ 7	What are the political, social, or institutional enablers/ barriers observed?	Key Enablers 1. Political commitment and alignment with policy frameworks The project benefitted from synergy with RAN PE, RAN P3AKS, and local RAD PE initiatives, supported by agencies such as BAPPEDA and DP3AP2KB. Local governments in Poso, Bogor, and Bima recognized the Peace Village concept as consistent with gender mainstreaming and conflict prevention agendas. 2. Active civil society and women's leadership networks Partnerships with CSOs (e.g., Wahid Foundation, Libu Perempuan, La Rimpu, Mosintuwu) provided community legitimacy and outreach capacity. These groups facilitated grassroots participation and interfaith dialogue that extended beyond the project's formal mandate. 3. Strong community-level ownership through Pokja/Peace Village structures Respondents noted that local working groups and dialogue forums helped maintain peace and promote tolerance, reflecting local adaptation and agency. Key Barriers 1. Institutional limitations and funding dependency Many respondents cited a lack of budget from local governments to continue project activities, as well as dependency on UN Women or partner resources for facilitation and mentoring.
KEQ 8	Are structures (e.g. Peace Villages, RAD PEs) functional beyond the project?	Evidence from the survey suggests that many Peace Village structures remain active, though with varying degrees of functionality. In several locations, Pokja Desa Damai (village peace working groups) and community forums continue to facilitate dialogue, women's and youth participation, and conflict prevention. However, respondents also highlighted fragility and uneven sustainability. Activity levels depend heavily on voluntary engagement and local government or CSO support. Without continuous mentoring and funding, several groups struggle to maintain momentum. At the policy level, RAD PE processes remain institutionally relevant but implementation is partial, constrained by limited budgets and formal mandates.
KEQ 8	Are local stakeholders committed?	The majority of respondents described strong commitment from local stakeholders , particularly community-level actors, Peace Village working groups (Pokja), and local governments who see the project as aligned with their gender mainstreaming and social cohesion mandates. While enthusiasm and ownership exist at the grassroots level, the continuity of action often relies on individual champions rather than systemic policy or budget commitments. Respondents repeatedly mentioned the need for financial and technical support to maintain existing structures and momentum. In short, commitment is high in principle and spirit but fragile in practice due to resource and institutional constraints.

KEQ 9	To what extent has the Peace Village model been included in government plans?	Respondents from Poso, Bogor, and Bima cited concrete examples of alignment between Peace Village activities and ongoing government initiatives in social cohesion, women's empowerment, and conflict prevention. In Poso, the Peace Village approach even informed the draft Regent Regulation on the RAD PE, showing policy-level uptake. However, institutionalization remains partial. While local actors express commitment and alignment, integration is not yet standardized across districts, and funding allocations are still project-dependent.
KEQ 9	What level of resource commitment has been allocated to support the initiative?	Survey data indicates that some level of resource commitment exists from local governments and partner institutions, but it remains modest and uneven across locations. Several respondents confirmed that relevant agencies , notably Kesbangpol, DP3AP2KB, and BAPPEDA , have provided small grants, coordination support, or inclusion of Peace Village activities in their program budgets. However, the majority of respondents underscored that financial resources are insufficient to sustain or expand activities without external donor or CSO support.
KEQ 10	Were rights-based, inclusive principles applied?	Survey evidence strongly suggests that rights-based and inclusive principles were integrated and practiced throughout the project. Across respondent groups, there is clear acknowledgment that women, youth, and marginalized populations were actively involved. The project's approaches, such as Peace Village forums, interfaith dialogues, and leadership training, explicitly promoted non-discrimination, equality, and participation. At the same time, several respondents indicated remaining limitations in inclusion. While gender and youth inclusion were well-embedded, disability inclusion and intersectional concerns received less systematic attention. Overall, the project applied a pragmatic rights-based approach , successfully mainstreaming participation and equality principles at the community level, though institutional frameworks for long-term inclusivity remain in progress.
KEQ 10	Was intersectionality considered?	Survey findings suggest that intersectionality was considered in practice, although not systematically articulated as a design framework. Respondents frequently mentioned the participation of women, youth, and persons with disabilities, as well as attention to religious and ethnic diversity in interfaith dialogue and peace forums. However, respondents did not explicitly describe intersectionality as an analytical lens guiding project decisions. The inclusion of persons with disabilities was acknowledged but limited, and there was no mention of class, indigenous, or sexual minority perspectives.
KEQ 11	Were strategies tailored for marginalized communities?	The survey responses clearly indicate that the project's strategies were designed to reach and empower marginalized groups, particularly women, youth, and persons with disabilities, and to promote interfaith and interethnic harmony in post-conflict and diverse communities. The Peace Village model itself was a localized, community-driven strategy that tailored peacebuilding to local realities, emphasizing inclusivity, tolerance, and participation of underrepresented groups. Specific activities such as capacity building for women and youth, dialogue forums across religious and ethnic lines, and economic empowerment initiatives for vulnerable women demonstrate that project strategies were context-sensitive and community-specific. While gender and interfaith inclusion were consistently strong, engagement of persons with disabilities and remote or poorer groups was less systematic. Some respondents noted the need for further adaptation, ongoing mentoring, and financial support to ensure equitable participation across all marginalized populations.

KEQ 11	Were specific needs addressed?	Survey evidence shows that the project effectively addressed the key needs of women and youth in the target areas, particularly around leadership, participation, and social inclusion. Respondents repeatedly emphasized that project interventions provided safe and legitimate spaces for women and youth to voice concerns, build confidence, and take part in village decision-making and peace processes, needs that were previously unmet in their communities. For youth, training and group facilitation filled a gap in community engagement, leading to the creation of new youth organizations and peace initiatives. However, some unmet needs remained, particularly around sustained funding, ongoing mentorship, and inclusion of persons with disabilities.
KEQ 12	Did the project influence social norms or power structures?	The survey shows strong evidence that the project influenced social norms and community power relations, particularly in enhancing women's and youth's visibility, voice, and leadership within peace and governance processes. Respondents consistently described significant behavioral and attitudinal shifts: women who were previously excluded from decision-making became active mediators, facilitators, and planners; youth gained legitimacy as peace actors; and interfaith cooperation increased across previously divided communities. These changes were not only symbolic but also practical, as several respondents noted women's participation in village planning meetings (Musrenbang), recognition by local government, and formation of new youth and interfaith groups. Structural gender norms and limited institutionalization of women's leadership at higher decision-making levels continue to constrain deeper transformation.
KEQ 12	Were men and boys engaged in gender equality promotion?	Survey evidence suggests that men and boys were engaged, although not always as a central strategic focus. Several respondents described mixed-gender participation in Peace Village activities, dialogues, and trainings where both men and women learned about gender equality, peace values, and collaborative decision-making. While inclusion was achieved through joint participation in activities, systematic engagement of men as advocates or change agents for gender equality was not clearly institutionalized or widely documented in the survey.

APPENDIX VII.

FGD SYNTHESIS

Characteristic of Respondents (n = 56)

Characteristics	n	%
Gender		
Male	15	26.8%
Female	41	73.2%
Location		
Bima	15	26.8%
Bogor	41	73.2%
Depok	17	19.1%
Poso	26	29.2%
Age Category		
Youth (15-24)	9	16.1%
Adult (25-64)	47	83.9%

Summary and Synthesis of Participants' Responses

KEQ	Sub Questions	Synthesis
KEQ 1	Participation and Inclusion	In general, community participation, particularly from groups considered socially marginalized and vulnerable, namely youth and women has been relatively high. The implemented programs have had a direct impact on strengthening group spirit and solidarity in each area. The highest level of participation and inclusiveness was demonstrated by women's groups, most of whom are housewives. Many women were actively involved in both Peace Village program activities and other village initiatives. Meanwhile, youth groups tended to participate more actively in celebratory events and awareness-raising or socialization activities.
KEQ 2	Relevance (alignment with local needs)	Relevance carries different meanings for each respondent, as every informant had distinct experiences in participating in the series of programs provided. In general, all respondents felt that the program was aligned with their needs and expectations. Each region demonstrated unique characteristics and experiences: respondents from Depok and Bogor, urban areas, found the program most relevant to aspects of economic empowerment and women's empowerment within families (including gender equality at the household level). Interestingly, this sense of relevance was expressed not only by women but also by youth participants. IIn regions outside Java, however, relevance was more closely associated with efforts to strengthen social cohesion and prevent conflict, both among youth and women. In addition, there has been significant progress in promoting gender equality within a broader social environment, namely, at the village level.

KEQ 3	Perceived Changes and Outcomes	Changes across regions can be considered significant. Women, who were previously regarded as confined to domestic roles, have begun to take on and perform strategic positions in society, for example, as neighborhood heads (RT) or administrative officers (KAUR) which particularly in Poso and Bima Regencies, which are characterized by strong masculine cultural norms. In addition, women have become active participants in community festivals and public events. On the other hand, urban areas in Java, such as Depok and Bogor, exhibit distinct characteristics while still emphasizing women's empowerment. According to participants, there has been a noticeable shift in attitudes and mindsets among husbands regarding gender relations at home, such as the cessation of domestic violence, and an increased appreciation for women's access to education. Urban youth groups have also demonstrated change: through the program, they have become more courageous in expressing opinions and reporting norm-violating behaviors to relevant authorities.
KEQ 4	Project Implementation Experience	During the program's implementation, each region faced its own distinct challenges and unique experiences. Bima and Poso, as areas with a long history of conflict, encountered difficulties in execution. In Poso, participation from religious leaders was initially low, and women often struggled to engage fully due to domestic responsibilities that limited their time. In Bima and Bogor, building public trust was not easy. For example, in Bima, bringing conflicting groups together during the festival required careful facilitation, while in Bogor, some participants were initially suspicious of the program's intentions due to the involvement of Yenny Wahid, who was once perceived as having political affiliations. In Depok, challenges were of a different nature: its proximity to urban life meant that community members often had dense schedules, making it difficult for them to consistently participate in program activities.
KEQ 5	Sustainability and Follow-Up	The program's completion did not mark an end to its impact. In Depok, the village head has become more responsive in addressing issues raised by the community, even without continued assistance from the Wahid Foundation. In Bima, the local government has allocated a specific budget for implementing women's and youth empowerment programs. In Poso, activities initiated under the program are still being carried out by the government, although additional funding is needed to enhance their effectiveness. Meanwhile, in Bogor, community members at both the household and community levels have become more aware and capable of managing their finances.
KEQ 6	Unexpected Outcome	The program's implementation produced several unexpected positive outcomes. In regions outside Java, particularly Poso and Bima, the focus was more on conflict-related aspects. Participants in Bima reported a shift in men's mindsets regarding gender equality within households. Additionally, many young participants expressed surprise at their ability to meet and collaborate with individuals who were once considered adversaries. Meanwhile, in the Java regions of Depok and Bogor, the unexpected outcomes were more economic in nature. Participants in Depok gained new knowledge about business ideas and developed friendship networks, while those in Bogor learned how to improve household income and other economic aspects, but also unexpectedly gained awareness and understanding of issues related to radicalism.
KEQ 7	Recommendation	Participants across different regions expressed varying recommendations. Many emphasized the need for program continuity, but with a stronger focus on practical, hands-on activities. In addition, they hoped for further support in the form of production tools and equipment to help sustain and expand their initiatives.

APPENDIX VII.
OUTCOME HARVESTING SYNTHESIS

Characteristic of Respondents (n = 22)

Characteristics	n	%
Gender		
Male	9	40.9%
Female	13	59.1%
Location		
Bima	6	27.3%
Bogor	5	22.7%
Depok	4	18.2%
Poso	3	13.6%
National	4	18.2%
Age Category		
Youth (15-24)	4	18.2%
Adult (25-64)	18	81.8%

APPENDIX IX.
KEY INFORMANT
INTERVIEW SYNTHESIS

Characteristic of Respondents (n = 34)

Characteristics	n	%
Gender		
Male	10	29.4%
Female	24	70.6%
Location		
Bima	7	20.6%
Bogor	4	11.8%
Depok	4	11.8%
Poso	17	50.0%
National	2	5.9%
Age Category		
Youth (15-24)	1	2.9%
Adult (25-64)	33	97.1%

APPENDIX X.

OUTCOME MATRIX

Outcome Level	Outcome Statement	Activities	Actors	References
Immediate	Women in 10 villages (Poso & Bima) gained leadership, facilitation, and conflict-resolution skills and are able to influence village-level decision-making.	Training of Trainers (district level); Village-level "Peace Initiator" training; Regular women's group meetings.	Wahid Foundation, Libu Perempuan, La Rimpu, women's groups, village governments, DP3A Poso.	Q1 Progress Report - Wahid Foundation
Immediate	Increased critical awareness among women about gender equality, social conflict, and vulnerabilities	Participatory group workshops using structured dialogue and vulnerability mapping.	Women participants, local facilitators, village heads.	Q1 Progress Report - Wahid Foundation
Immediate	54 village women facilitators improved leadership and advocacy skills on communication, negotiation, and policy influence.	Training on Women's Leadership and Advocacy (district level).	Wahid Foundation, Libu Perempuan, La Rimpu, women facilitators (Bima, Poso).	Q2 Progress Report - Wahid Foundation
Immediate	317 women across 13 villages developed initial advocacy agendas addressing women-friendly policies and peace/harmony priorities.	Workshops for women's groups to prepare advocacy agendas.	Women's groups from Bima, Poso, Depok, Bogor.	Q2 Progress Report - Wahid Foundation
Immediate	Women's forums in Poso formalized four women's groups.	Regular forums at village level (Poso, July 2024).	Village women's groups in Sepe, Masani, Malitu, Tambarana; Kilo village pending.	Q2 Progress Report - Wahid Foundation
Immediate	33 local stakeholders enhanced collaboration on social conflict prevention and peacebuilding.	Coordination meetings between village governments, law enforcement, CSOs, and facilitators.	Wahid Foundation, village governments, police, local CSOs.	Q2 Progress Report - Wahid Foundation
Immediate	90 women in 5 Poso villages enhanced leadership roles and capacities, participating in local advocacy and decision-making processes.	Preparation of advocacy agendas and forums in Kilo, Malitu, Masani, Sepe, Tambarana (Act. 1.2.2).	Wahid Foundation, Libu Perempuan, women's groups, village governments.	Q3 Progress Report - Wahid Foundation
Immediate	74 women from 13 villages trained on community-based Early Warning and Early Response System (CEWERS), improving capacity to identify and respond to early signs of conflict.	District-level CEWERS training (Bogor, Depok, Poso, Bima) - Act. 1.3.1.	Women facilitators, Bakesbangpol, FKDM, CSOs (Yayasan Inklusif, LPMS, Babuju Center), WF, Libu Perempuan.	Q3 Progress Report - Wahid Foundation
Immediate	Women's groups in Bima designed 5 program proposals addressing social cohesion and conflict prevention (WEE, GBV, youth, social inclusion).	Regular coordination forums with village heads and women's groups (Act. 1.4.1).	Wahid Foundation, women's groups, Alam Tara Foundation, village officials.	Q3 Progress Report - Wahid Foundation

Immediate	25 youth (10 M, 15 F) in Poso developed peace and tolerance narratives and mapped local resources.	Youth Peace Initiator Class (Act. 3.1).	Wahid Foundation, LiBu Perempuan, PeaceGen, Info Poso Media Center, village youth.	Q3 Progress Report - Wahid Foundation
Immediate	283 women in 13 villages (Poso, Bima, Bogor, Depok) participated in the development and strengthening of the Community Early Warning and Early Response System (CEWERS). 98 women were included in the village task force teams.	CEWERS discussions and trainings in 13 villages (Nov-Dec 2024).	Wahid Foundation, Libu Perempuan, La Rimpu, women's groups, village governments.	Q4 Progress Report - Wahid Foundation
Immediate	307 participants (185 women, 122 men) joined advanced training on community-based early warning and response mechanisms.	Follow-up Women Peace Initiator training in 13 villages (Act. 1.3.2).	Women's groups, youth, community and religious leaders, village officials.	Q4 Progress Report - Wahid Foundation
Immediate	55 youth (30 women, 25 men) from 8 villages in Bima, Bogor, and Depok took part in training on peace, tolerance, and gender equality values.	Youth Peace Initiator Class (Act. 3.1, Nov 2024).	Wahid Foundation, La Rimpu, PeaceGen, local trainers and speakers.	Q4 Progress Report - Wahid Foundation
Immediate	Youth participants created village resource maps and designed peace narratives for campaigns in their communities.	Youth Peace Initiator follow-up activities (Act. 3.1).	Youth participants, Wahid Foundation.	Q4 Progress Report - Wahid Foundation
Immediate	199 participants (127 women, 72 men) in 10 villages (Bima and Poso) discussed and finalized community-based early warning and response systems (CEWERS).	Village-level discussion forums for CEWERS finalization (Jan-Feb 2025).	Wahid Foundation, LiBu Perempuan, La Rimpu, Pokja/FKDM, women's groups, village officials.	Q5 Progress Report - Wahid Foundation
Immediate	150 participants (119 women, 31 men) took part in CEWERS socialization and simulation activities in 13 villages.	CEWERS simulation and community socialization (March 2025).	Wahid Foundation, Pokja Task Forces, village governments.	Q5 Progress Report - Wahid Foundation
Immediate	100 Pokja members (76 women, 24 men) joined CEWERS briefings and practice sessions to strengthen documentation and reporting.	Pokja briefings and simulations in 13 partner villages (March 2025).	Wahid Foundation, La Rimpu, LiBu Perempuan, Pokja task forces.	Q5 Progress Report - Wahid Foundation
Immediate	Local CSOs in Central Sulawesi began identifying lessons learned and gaps in the first RAD P3AKS and mapped new security and gender-related challenges.	CSO consultation meeting for RAD P3AKS (31 July 2024, Palu - 19 participants).	LiBu Perempuan, 16 CSOs including HWDI, KPI, SP Palu, AJI, LBH Apik, Sikola Mombine, etc.	AMAN Indonesia Q1 Report

Immediate	Identification of emerging issues and strategies for RAD P3AKS-2 including natural resource conflicts, online GBV, and reintegration of former combatants.	Technical consultation with CSOs (Act. 1.1.6).	LiBu Perempuan, AMAN Indonesia, Central Sulawesi CSO network.	AMAN Indonesia Q1 Report
Immediate	Local governments in Central Sulawesi enhanced knowledge and skills in integrating gender responsiveness into local policies to strengthen social cohesion and peace.	Consolidation forum of RAD PE Task Force; advocacy meetings with subnational/local actors (Nov 2024-Jan 2025).	AMAN Indonesia, Libu Perempuan, Kesbangpol, BAPPEDA, DP3A, CSOs.	AMAN Indonesia Q3 Report
Immediate	26 participants (8 women, 18 men) from local government and CSOs in Central Sulawesi gained practical understanding of PVE and WPS linkages.	Consolidation workshop on RAD PE (24 Dec 2024, Kesbangpol Office, Palu).	Provincial government offices, Densus 88, Tadulako University, Libu Perempuan.	AMAN Indonesia Q3 Report
Immediate	59 civil society actors (50 women, 9 men) improved their understanding of WPS and ability to advocate for gender-responsive peacebuilding.	WPS capacity-building training (12-14 Dec 2024, Palu).	AMAN Indonesia, Libu Perempuan, women leaders, CSOs, youth, PWD groups.	AMAN Indonesia Q3 Report
Immediate	Formal recognition of Central Sulawesi's RAD PE through a national award from BNPT, showing strengthened local ownership.	Implementation monitoring and recognition event (2024).	BNPT, Central Sulawesi Provincial Gov't.	Interview Notes - BNPT
Immediate	25 youth (19 women, 4 men, 2 transwomen) gained new skills in social entrepreneurship, financial management, and digital marketing for peace and tolerance promotion.	"Youth Camp: Empowering Youths as Peacebuilders Through Creative Industries" (Aug 2023, Yogyakarta).	UN Women, CMHDCA, youth from 16 provinces.	UN Women-Netherlands Narrative Donor Report (2023)
Immediate	Positive increase (85%) in youth's knowledge of how entrepreneurship supports conflict prevention and peacebuilding.	Post-training evaluation survey results from Youth Camp.	UN Women, CMHDCA, youth participants.	UN Women-Netherlands Narrative Donor Report (2023)
Immediate	Bogor Regency finalized a local RAD-PE incorporating women's and youth's participation in conflict prevention.	Technical assistance and FGD with 16 participants (9F, 7M) from Kesbangpol, DP3A, Bappeda, Wahid Foundation, local gov't.	UN Women, Wahid Foundation, Bogor District Government.	UN Women-Netherlands Narrative Donor Report (2023)
Immediate	Local governments in Depok, Bima, and Poso expressed readiness to formalize collaboration with UN Women for gender equality and peacebuilding.	Subnational consultations and mapping of stakeholders during inception.	UN Women, local governments.	UN Women-Netherlands Narrative Donor Report (2023)
Immediate	249 youth (159F, 90M) trained on peace narratives, digital literacy, and creative advocacy (e.g., Painting for Peace).	Youth dialogues, storytelling platforms, and ARTivism campaigns.	UN Women, National Youth Gender Activists, CMHDCA, local youth.	UN Women-Netherlands Narrative Donor Report (2024)

Immediate	Women's confidence and public participation increased , they now speak in forums with village leaders, influencing discussions previously dominated by men.	Leadership training, facilitation by local partners, Peace Village activities.	Women's groups, Wahid Foundation, Libu Perempuan, La Rimpu, village leaders.	OH Session with UN Women
Immediate	Local leaders (mostly men) have started to recognize and support women's roles in social cohesion and peacebuilding.	Joint dialogues and community engagement under Peace Village.	Village heads, community leaders, women's groups.	OH Session with UN Women
Immediate	Reported decrease in gender-based violence (GBV) and stronger community solidarity in supporting survivors.	CEWERS referral mechanism, awareness sessions, peer support among women.	Community members, women's task forces, local leaders.	OH Session with UN Women
Immediate	CEWERS became a community-owned referral system addressing local conflicts and domestic violence through mediation before escalation.	Establishment and training of CEWERS task forces; village-level early response protocols.	Women, youth, community leaders, CEWERS task forces.	OH Session with UN Women
Immediate	In Bima's Roka Village, women led public announcements during inter-village conflict , entering the mosque and calling for calm.	CEWERS coordination, community mobilization.	Women's groups, Roka Village community.	OH Session with UN Women
Immediate	Strengthened collaboration and long-term partnership between Wahid Foundation and UN Women, under a shared MoU on women's empowerment and gender equality.	Strategic partnership since 2017; continuous joint programming under Peace Village (Desa Damai).	Wahid Foundation, UN Women.	KII with Implementing partner (national level)
Immediate	Local governments in Bogor and Depok increasingly recognize and engage with the Peace Village model as part of policy discussions on conflict prevention and PCVE.	Advocacy for integration into Local Action Plans (RAD PE) in Bogor and Depok.	Wahid Foundation, local gov't, UN Women.	KII with Implementing partner (national level)
Intermediate	Strengthened collaboration and communication between women's groups and village governments to support women's inclusion in planning and policy dialogue.	Regular forums between women's groups and local government; advocacy preparation.	Women facilitators, village officials, Peace Village Working Groups.	Q1 Progress Report - Wahid Foundation
Intermediate	Improved coordination for integrating Peace Village actions into RAD PE and local policies (Bogor, Depok, Bima).	Multi-stakeholder meetings involving local government, Kesbangpol, Bappeda, DP3A, DPMD.	Wahid Foundation, local governments, women's groups, CSOs, Pokja Peace Village.	Q1 Progress Report - Wahid Foundation
Intermediate	Local governments expressed commitment to gender-responsive policy frameworks for conflict prevention and social cohesion.	Dialogue and coordination during multi-stakeholder forums.	Regency/City governments (Bogor, Depok, Bima, Poso).	Q1 Progress Report - Wahid Foundation

FINAL EVALUATION REPORT: UN WOMEN STRATEGIC NOTE DIRECT FUNDING PROJECT SUPPORTED BY THE GOVERNMNET OF THE NETHER- LANDS - APPENDIX

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Intermediate	Women's groups in Poso produced village-level action plans for gender-responsive resilience and handed them to village governments.	Women-only village development planning meetings (Poso, July 2024).	Women's groups, village governments, DP3AP2KB, Kesbangpol, DPMD.	Q2 Progress Report - Wahid Foundation
Intermediate	Local multi-stakeholder forums integrated Peace Village actions with RAD PE policy commitments (Bogor, Depok, Bima, Poso).	Multi-stakeholder forums (district level).	Local governments, Bappeda, Kesbangpol, DP3A, youth, CSOs, media.	Q2 Progress Report - Wahid Foundation
Intermediate	Women's groups in Poso produced advocacy documents linking WEE with BUMDes, formalizing women's roles in local economic structures.	Advocacy workshops (Act. 1.2.2).	Wahid Foundation, Libu Perempuan, women's groups in Poso.	Q3 Progress Report - Wahid Foundation
Intermediate	Women-only village planning meetings in 5 Bima villages resulted in formal action plans integrating women's participation in governance.	Women-only planning meetings (Act. 2.4.1).	Wahid Foundation, La Rimpu, women's groups, village governments (Dadibou, Kalampa, Penapali, Renda, Roka).	Q3 Progress Report - Wahid Foundation
Intermediate	Depok's multi-stakeholder meetings produced a draft Regional Action Plan (RAD PE) incorporating the Peace Village model.	Coordination and drafting meetings (Act. 2.1.1).	WF, Depok City Government (Bappeda, DP3AP2KB, Bakesbangpol, CSOs).	Q3 Progress Report - Wahid Foundation
Intermediate	297 participants (248 F, 49 M) strengthened understanding of WEE-P/CVE linkage, fostering collaboration on inclusive economic empowerment.	Community empowerment and P/CVE workshops (Act. 2.2.1).	Wahid Foundation, La Rimpu, Libu Perempuan, local governments, CSOs.	Q3 Progress Report - Wahid Foundation
Intermediate	13 CEWERS drafts were developed in accordance with each village's local context, based on mapping of resources and vulnerabilities.	Follow-up CEWERS training (Act. 1.3.2).	Women's groups, village governments, local security officers, community representatives.	Q4 Progress Report - Wahid Foundation
Intermediate	CEWERS was discussed and recommended during multi-stakeholder forums in Bogor and Depok and included in Bogor Regent Regulation No. 55/2003 and Depok Regional Regulation No. 99/2024 as part of the Peace Village program.	Multi-stakeholder meetings in Bogor and Depok (Act. 2.1.1, Jan 2025).	Local governments, Bappeda, Kesbangpol, DP3AP2KB, women's groups.	Q4 Progress Report - Wahid Foundation
Intermediate	CEWERS Task Force teams were established or adjusted according to village needs , some integrated into existing institutions, others newly formed.	Task Force formation and strengthening (Acts. 1.3.2 and 2.1.1).	CEWERS task forces, women's groups, village governments.	Q4 Progress Report - Wahid Foundation
Intermediate	Depok's multi-stakeholder meetings produced a draft Regional Action Plan (RAD PE) incorporating the Peace Village model.	Coordination and drafting meetings (Act. 2.1.1).	WF, Depok City Government (Bappeda, DP3AP2KB, Bakesbangpol, CSOs).	Q4 Progress Report - Wahid Foundation

Intermediate	297 participants (248 F, 49 M) strengthened understanding of WEE-P/CVE linkage, fostering collaboration on inclusive economic empowerment.	Community empowerment and P/CVE workshops (Act. 2.2.1).	Wahid Foundation, La Rimpu, Libu Perempuan, local governments, CSOs.	Q4 Progress Report - Wahid Foundation
Intermediate	CEWERS established in 13 villages; simulations and briefings led to increased capacity to identify, record, and respond to local social conflict and GBV indicators.	CEWERS implementation and simulation (Acts 2.2.1, 2.3.2).	Pokja task forces, village governments, local communities.	Q5 Progress Report - Wahid Foundation
Intermediate	CEWERS institutionalization promoted communication between women's groups, youth, religious leaders, and local governments.	Village-level discussions and role-play exercises during CEWERS sessions.	Pokja/FKDM, women's groups, youth representatives, village officials.	Q5 Progress Report - Wahid Foundation
Intermediate	49 youth (31 women, 18 men) participated in Peace Initiator Class (KIP 2) and produced strategic plans, village profiles, and photo narratives promoting peace and tolerance.	Youth Peace Initiator Classes in Bima and Poso (March 2025).	Wahid Foundation, La Rimpu, local youth organizations.	Q5 Progress Report - Wahid Foundation
Intermediate	Youth developed documentation and communication tools (photos, captions, and videos) to support positive peace and tolerance campaigns.	Advanced youth training (Act. 3.3).	Wahid Foundation, youth participants, Peace Village youth groups.	Q5 Progress Report - Wahid Foundation
Intermediate	Depok's multi-stakeholder meetings produced a draft Regional Action Plan (RAD PE) incorporating the Peace Village model.	Coordination and drafting meetings (Act. 2.1.1).	WF, Depok City Government (Bappeda, DP3AP2KB, Bakesbangpol, CSOs).	Q5 Progress Report - Wahid Foundation
Intermediate	297 participants (248 F, 49 M) strengthened understanding of WEE-P/CVE linkage, fostering collaboration on inclusive economic empowerment.	Community empowerment and P/CVE workshops (Act. 2.2.1).	Wahid Foundation, La Rimpu, Libu Perempuan, local governments, CSOs.	Q5 Progress Report - Wahid Foundation
Intermediate	49 youth (31 women, 18 men) participated in Peace Initiator Class (KIP 2) and produced strategic plans, village profiles, and photo narratives promoting peace and tolerance.	Youth Peace Initiator Classes in Bima and Poso (March 2025).	Wahid Foundation, La Rimpu, local youth organizations.	AMAN Indonesia Q1 Report
Intermediate	Youth developed documentation and communication tools (photos, captions, and videos) to support positive peace and tolerance campaigns.	Advanced youth training (Act. 3.3).	Wahid Foundation, youth participants, Peace Village youth groups.	AMAN Indonesia Q1 Report
Intermediate	Depok's multi-stakeholder meetings produced a draft Regional Action Plan (RAD PE) incorporating the Peace Village model.	Coordination and drafting meetings (Act. 2.1.1).	WF, Depok City Government (Bappeda, DP3AP2KB, Bakesbangpol, CSOs).	AMAN Indonesia Q1 Report

Intermediate	297 participants (248 F, 49 M) strengthened understanding of WEE-P/CVE linkage, fostering collaboration on inclusive economic empowerment.	Community empowerment and P/CVE workshops (Act. 2.2.1).	Wahid Foundation, La Rimpu, Libu Perempuan, local governments, CSOs.	AMAN Indonesia Q1 Report
Intermediate	Governor of Central Sulawesi issued a Decree establishing the Drafting Team for RAD P3AKS 2025-2029, marking institutionalization of WPS framework.	Advocacy and lobbying meetings for RAD P3AKS formulation (Aug 2024-Jan 2025).	DP3A, Kesbangpol, BAPPEDA, Legal Bureau, Libu Perempuan, CSOs.	AMAN Indonesia Q3 Report
Intermediate	48 government representatives and 31 CSO members improved capacity and coordination for gender-responsive planning under RAD P3AKS.	Series of advocacy and consultation meetings (Jan 2025).	DP3A, Libu Perempuan, 17 OPDs, 14 CSOs.	AMAN Indonesia Q3 Report
Intermediate	The Gender Audit Tool (GAT) for RAN/RAD PE was revised to integrate stronger gender and intersectionality perspectives.	FGD and online workshop for GAT review (23 Jan 2025).	AMAN Indonesia, Libu Perempuan, Percik Salatiga.	AMAN Indonesia Q3 Report
Intermediate	Depok's multi-stakeholder meetings produced a draft Regional Action Plan (RAD PE) incorporating the Peace Village model.	Coordination and drafting meetings (Act. 2.1.1).	WF, Depok City Government (Bappeda, DP3AP2KB, Bakesbangpol, CSOs).	AMAN Indonesia Q3 Report
Intermediate	297 participants (248 F, 49 M) strengthened understanding of WEE-P/CVE linkage, fostering collaboration on inclusive economic empowerment.	Community empowerment and P/CVE workshops (Act. 2.2.1).	Wahid Foundation, La Rimpu, Libu Perempuan, local governments, CSOs.	AMAN Indonesia Q3 Report
Intermediate	Integration of gender and WPS perspectives into the RAN PE framework, now included in the main text instead of only explanatory notes, giving it formal recognition.	Revision and institutionalization of RAN PE content supported by UN Women's technical assistance.	BNPT, UN Women, related ministries.	Interview Notes - BNPT
Intermediate	Establishment of 9 thematic working groups (pokja) in RAN PE Phase II, aligning with human security and simplifying coordination.	Organizational reform and clearer division of labor under RAN PE.	BNPT, ministries, CSOs.	Interview Notes - BNPT
Intermediate	Women recognized as active actors in peace and prevention, not only as beneficiaries; FKPTs now include women's divisions and leadership roles.	Implementation of gender-sensitive approaches in prevention pillar.	BNPT, FKPT, CSOs (e.g. La Rimpu).	Interview Notes - BNPT

Intermediate	CSO innovations adopted by ministries, e.g. Sekolah Damai by Wahid Foundation adopted by MoECRT; Desa Siap Siaga integrated into village-level prevention programs.	Government adoption of CSO good practices in national policies.	BNPT, MoECRT, Wahid Foundation, CSOs.	Interview Notes - BNPT
Intermediate	Improved inter-ministerial coordination through BNPT's Joint Secretariat and thematic working groups, making cross-sector collaboration more effective.	Institutionalization of RAN PE coordination structure.	BNPT, K/L, CSOs, academia.	Interview Notes - BNPT
Intermediate	Enhanced coordination and institutional ownership of RAN P3AKS across 18+ ministries, facilitated by Kemenko PMK and supported by UN Women.	Policy synchronization and integration into RPJMN/RPJMD.	Kemenko PMK, UN Women, line ministries.	Interview Notes - Kemenko PMK
Intermediate	Four pilot provinces (Aceh, Yogyakarta, Central Sulawesi, Papua) established as models for RAD P3AKS localization reflecting diverse contexts.	Implementation and sub-national piloting.	Kemenko PMK, provincial governments.	Interview Notes - Kemenko PMK
Intermediate	UN Women strengthened collaboration with BNPT, MoWECP, and CMHDCA to mainstream gender in RAN PE and RAN P3AKS and prepare for their next phases.	Technical meetings and consultations for 2024-2025 planning.	UN Women, BNPT, MoWECP, CMHDCA.	UN Women-Netherlands Narrative Donor Report (2023)
Intermediate	Technical support led to integration of gender equality principles in RAD-PE Bogor (approved Dec 2023).	Policy drafting and coordination process facilitated by UN Women.	UN Women, Kesbangpol Bogor, Wahid Foundation, DP3A.	UN Women-Netherlands Narrative Donor Report (2023)
Intermediate	Enhanced government collaboration around WPS through national consultation workshops on gender and community resilience.	Workshop with 29 participants (13M, 16F) from MoRA, MoSA, MoHA, CMHDCA, BNPT, and CSOs.	UN Women, national ministries, CSOs.	UN Women-Netherlands Narrative Donor Report (2023)
Intermediate	Government of Central Sulawesi and West Nusa Tenggara engaged in capacity-building plans for RAN P3AKS and gender-responsive budgeting.	Consultation during inception study.	UN Women, DP3A, Bappeda, local governments.	UN Women-Netherlands Narrative Donor Report (2023)
Intermediate	RAN PE evaluated (2020-2024), highlighting contributions of women and youth; results informing the next phase (2025-2029).	Comprehensive evaluation with civil society participation.	UN Women, BNPT, CSOs.	UN Women-Netherlands Narrative Donor Report (2024)
Intermediate	M&E framework for RAN P3AKS developed, improving government accountability in monitoring and reporting.	Technical assistance to CMHDCA and MoWECP.	UN Women, CMHDCA, MoWECP.	UN Women-Netherlands Narrative Donor Report (2024)

Intermediate	Depok's RAD-PE ratified (Dec 2024), embedding Peace Village model into local governance.	Multi-stakeholder advocacy and consultation.	UN Women, local gov't of Depok, Wahid Foundation, CSOs.	UN Women-Netherlands Narrative Donor Report (2024)
Intermediate	Bogor RAD-PE implementation supported throughout 2024, maintaining multi-sector coordination.	Technical and coordination support post-ratification.	UN Women, Wahid Foundation, Kesbangpol Bogor.	UN Women-Netherlands Narrative Donor Report (2024)
Intermediate	1,148 women trained in leadership, policy advocacy, and CEWERS; 238 community members showed positive perception of women's leadership.	Training and formalization of women's groups in 9 villages (Bima, Poso, Bogor-Depok).	UN Women, Wahid Foundation, La Rimpu, Libu Perempuan, women's groups.	UN Women-Netherlands Narrative Donor Report (2024)
Intermediate	Draft CEWERS framework developed; 74 women trained to identify early warning signs of conflict.	CEWERS training and design workshops.	UN Women, Wahid Foundation, La Rimpu, Libu Perempuan.	UN Women-Netherlands Narrative Donor Report (2024)
Intermediate	246 local officials (135F, 111M) improved knowledge on gender-responsive PCVE and conflict prevention.	Training and post-test evaluation with local governments.	UN Women, local governments (Central Sulawesi, NTB).	UN Women-Netherlands Narrative Donor Report (2024)
Intermediate	Governor's Decree on RAD-P3AKS (Central Sulawesi) issued, institutionalizing gender-responsive peacebuilding.	Policy advocacy and coordination.	UN Women, AMAN Indonesia, Libu Perempuan, provincial gov't.	UN Women-Netherlands Narrative Donor Report (2024)
Intermediate	Bima's Five-Village Action Plan integrated into village planning (Musrenbangdes), ensuring budget alignment.	Local policy integration and advocacy.	UN Women, Wahid Foundation, Bima district gov't.	UN Women-Netherlands Narrative Donor Report (2024)
Intermediate	Women's and youth groups institutionalized within village structures; some legalized through village decrees and connected to village funds.	Village Action Plan development and legalization.	Wahid Foundation, village governments, women's groups.	OH Session with UN Women
Intermediate	Women-led economic cooperation built trust across previously conflicting villages through small-scale joint activities (e.g., food/herb production).	Women's group "economic motivation" initiatives (not formal cooperatives).	La Rimpu, women's groups in Bima & Poso.	OH Session with UN Women
Intermediate	Women and youth now hold leadership positions , e.g., female RT heads and youth appointed as sub-village heads (Kepala Dusun).	Continuous capacity-building and leadership exposure under Peace Village program.	Women and youth in Poso & Bima.	OH Session with UN Women
Intermediate	Local governments increasingly request UN Women's technical assistance and show stronger commitment to gender-responsive peace policies.	RAD-PE, RAD-P3AKS, and advocacy engagements.	Local governments (Depok, Bogor, Poso, Bima), UN Women.	OH Session with UN Women

Intermediate	Two Local Action Plans on PCVE adopted: Bogor (2023) and Depok (2024); provincial drafts in West Nusa Tenggara and Central Sulawesi.	Policy drafting, consultations, and advocacy by AMAN & partners.	UN Women, Wahid Foundation, AMAN Indonesia, local gov'ts.	OH Session with UN Women
Intermediate	Creation of the WPS-CSO Network, uniting civil society actors for coordinated advocacy on Women, Peace & Security.	Multi-CSO engagement and network consolidation.	UN Women, CSO partners (AMAN, Wahid, Libu Perempuan, La Rimpu).	OH Session with UN Women
Intermediate	Project fostered stronger civic space for dialogue between government, CSOs, and local actors around WPS and PCVE agendas.	Participatory consultation, coordination, and advocacy meetings.	UN Women, CSO partners, ministries.	OH Session with UN Women
Intermediate	Peace Village model institutionalized through RAD PE advocacy,recognized as a Community-Based Early Warning System (CEWERS) prototype.	Policy advocacy with Depok & Bogor governments to adopt the model.	Wahid Foundation, UN Women, local gov't.	KII with Implementing partner (national level)
Intermediate	Strengthened capacity of community-level actors in West Java (Bogor & Depok) to sustain initiatives despite leadership turnover.	Actor mapping, leadership mentoring, and cooperative-based facilitation.	Wahid Foundation, women's groups, youth.	KII with Implementing partner (national level)
Intermediate	Local actors in Bima and Poso strengthened through partnerships with La Rimpu and Libu Perempuan; collaboration also enhanced local CSO capacity.	Joint facilitation, mentoring, and pilot implementation of Peace Villages outside Java.	Wahid Foundation, La Rimpu, Libu Perempuan, UN Women.	KII with Implementing partner (national level)
Intermediate	The project created a coherent model linking local action (Peace Villages) with district-level policy advocacy (RAD PVE/P3K).	Advocacy integration between village models and district-level RAD PVE processes.	Wahid Foundation, UN Women, AMAN Indonesia, local governments.	KII with Implementing partner (national level)
Intermediate	Wahid Foundation continued interventions beyond project scope, using its own resources to sustain and scale the Peace Village model.	Use of non-project funding to extend work in Bogor (replication to 3 villages).	Wahid Foundation, local partners.	KII with Implementing partner (national level)
Intermediate	Replication and scale-up of Peace Village model planned beyond Java and existing sites (target: new villages and continued support to 5 in Poso until 2027).	Post-project replication and mentoring with other donors.	Wahid Foundation, local partners, other donors.	KII with Implementing partner (national level)
Intermediate	Establishment and growth of Cinta Damai Cooperative (KCD) as a women-led social enterprise supporting empowerment and leadership progression.	Women's cooperative management, mentorship toward facilitator and Micro Finance Officer roles.	Wahid Foundation, women's groups, cooperative members.	KII with Implementing partner (national level)

Intermediate	Improved internal capacity of partners (reporting, management, and strategy alignment with UN Women frameworks).	Alignment of WF project design with UN Women's results framework.	Wahid Foundation, UN Women.	KII with Implementing partner (national level)
Long-Term (Emergent)	Women emerging as recognized peace facilitators and influencers in local governance processes.	Cumulative effect of leadership training, coordination meetings, and local government engagement.	Women leaders, Wahid Foundation, local implementing partners, village authorities.	Q1 Progress Report - Wahid Foundation
Long-Term (Emergent)	Women groups institutionalized in Bima and Poso as formal structures influencing local policy and resilience initiatives.	Accumulated results from leadership training, CEWERS, and women-only village forums.	Women's groups, village governments, Wahid Foundation, local CSOs.	Q3 Progress Report - Wahid Foundation
Long-Term (Emergent)	Women's and youth networks institutionalized in Bima and Poso as formal structures influencing local policy and resilience initiatives.	Accumulated results from leadership training, CEWERS, and women-only village forums.	Women's groups, village governments, Wahid Foundation, local CSOs.	Q4 Progress Report - Wahid Foundation
Long-Term (Emergent)	Women's and youth participation institutionalized through VAPs, CEWERS, and RAD-PE frameworks, strengthening gender-responsive local governance.	Integration of Peace Village model and formal inclusion of women/youth groups in policy structures.	UN Women, Wahid Foundation, MoWECP, local gov't.	UN Women-Netherlands Narrative Donor Report (2024)
Long-Term (Emerging)	RAN P3AKS positioned as an operational policy instrument for social harmony and community resilience, influencing future national planning (RPJMN integration).	Ongoing policy reformulation 2025-2029 and legal update.	Kemenko PMK, Bappenas, UN Women.	Interview Notes - Kemenko PMK
Long-Term (Emerging)	Institutionalization of Peace Village model as a sustained framework for gender-responsive community peacebuilding under national and local government programs.	Integration discussions with MoWECP's Women- and Child-Friendly Village initiative.	UN Women, MoWECP, Wahid Foundation, local gov't.	UN Women-Netherlands Narrative Donor Report (2023)
Long-Term (Emerging)	Women and youth continue peacebuilding independently even after project funding ended , sustaining activities and community initiatives.	Continued operation of Peace Village structures, CEWERS task forces, and village forums.	Women and youth groups, local champions, village leaders.	OH Session with UN Women
Long-Term (Emerging)	Sustainability of Peace Villages through local institutional ownership and integration into formal district/regional policies (RAD PVE & RAD P3K).	Advocacy with district governments (e.g., Bima to be prioritized under BNPT & MoHA).	Wahid Foundation, local governments, BNPT, MoHA.	KII with Implementing partner (national level)

APPENDIX XI.
TARGET AND ACHIEVEMENT MATRIX

RMS ID	RESULTS	Indicator	Baseline	Project Target	Achievement (FY24)	Notes
4.2	People living in Indonesia, especially those at risk of being left furthest behind, are empowered to fulfil their human development potential as members of a pluralistic, tolerant, inclusive, and just society, free of gender and all other forms of discrimination	Number of legal frameworks to promote, enforce, and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex (SP 2.6, SDG 5.1.1, UNSDCF outcome 1 indicator)	2	5	4	
4.2.3	Communities have enhanced capacities to promote social cohesion, conflict prevention (including preventing violent extremism), and resilience	Number of communities with action plans for gender-responsive and inclusive resilience (social cohesion, conflict prevention, and resilience)	17	27	27 10 in 2024	Community = village

The action plans are those created by women's groups with the support from the local government |
		A platform for sharing community-based solutions for PVE that are gender-responsive including good practices and lessons learned is established.	No	Yes	no	Knowledge exchange platform for all villages enagaged by Wahid Foundation
		Number of beneficiaries participated in gender-responsive capacity building activities and reported increased capacity to promote social cohesion, conflict prevention, and resilience	1486	2000	2,395 909 in 2024 (F: 727, M: 182)	
4.2.4	Youth (from diverse gender backgrounds) have skills to generate alternative narratives to promote values on inclusive peace and tolerance.	Number of gender-responsive initiatives to generate alternative narrative to counter radicalization and violent extremism led by youth	2	22	4 2 in 2024	Initiatives: include initiatives led by youths, as well as interventions (workshop, mentorship sessions) from implementing partners
		Number of youths (from diverse gender backgrounds) reported increased skills, capacity, and knowledge in developing content and narratives to promote peace and tolerant values.	0	150	274 (F: 177, M: 97) 249 (F: 159, M: 90) in 2024	130 targeted by Wahid Foundation

4.2.5	National institutions and systems have increased capacity to use gender-sensitive approach to promote social cohesion and resilience and address intolerence	Number of national and sub-national level policymakers who underwent a quality training module for C/PVE informed by community-level experiences and human security approach	0	200	0	
4.2.8	Women and women-led organizations are able to influence and benefit from local policy/decision-making processes for resilience building, conflict prevention, resolution and recovery (edited output statement)	Number of women participated in capacity building training or dialogues to influence and benefit from local/policy decision-making processes for resilience building, conflict prevention, resolution and recovery	701	1200	1,849 1,148 in 2024	
		Number of gender-responsive mechanisms established for early detection of conflict and violent extremism with women's participation	4		14	4
		Number of community members with a positive perception of women's participation and learning in the public domain, including assuming leadership roles	0	200	238 (F: 238)	
4.2.9	Local governments have increased capacity to develop and implement gender-responsive local action plans to enhance social cohesion, resilience and peace	Number of local government stakeholders that report an increased knowledge to implement policies and programmes to promote gender-responsive local action plans with the support of UN Women	0	150	257 (F: 141, M: 116) 246 (F: 135, M: 111)	
		Number of gender-responsive local action plan and/or Task Force to promote social cohesion, conflict prevention, empowerment, resilience and protection established by local (district and sub-national) governments	4	10	7 2 in 2024	

APPENDIX V.
RECONSTRUCTED TOC

IMPACT (LONG-TERM CHANGE)

Indonesia sustains inclusive and gender-responsive peace through strengthened women's and youth leadership, institutionalized WPS and PCVE policies, and community-based resilience mechanisms. Evidence: Peace Village and CEWERS models in 13 villages are integrated into subnational policies (RAD-PE/RAD-P3AKS). RAN P3AKS M&E framework and Gender Audit Tool institutionalized within MoWECP, CMHDCA, and BNPT, embedding gender equality in peace and security governance.

Intermediate Outcome 1 (Community Resilience Pathway)
Women, youth, and marginalized groups actively lead and sustain inclusive peace and social cohesion at community level.

Causal Evidence:
- 1,848 women trained; 283 joined CEWERS task forces; 74 women demonstrated leadership in early warning and response.
- Youth created peace narratives through ARTivism, digital media, and interfaith dialogues, reaching >140 participants.
- 10 Village Action Plans (VAPs) institutionalized gender-responsive conflict prevention mechanisms.

Key Enablers:
- Co-created design of Peace Villages and CEWERS ensured local ownership.
- Inclusion of men and community gatekeepers normalized women's leadership roles.

Emergent Changes:
- Women and youth gained confidence and visibility in village decision-making (Musrenbangdes, BUMDes management), from passive members to active participants
- Behavioral shifts observed: local leaders now consult women/youth in conflict prevention.

Intermediate Outcome 2 (Institutional and Policy Pathway)
Government institutions at national and subnational levels adopt and operationalize gender-responsive WPS and PCVE frameworks.

Causal Evidence:
- Depok and Bogor formalized RAD-PEs, Central Sulawesi issued a Governor's Decree for RAD-P3AKS.
- 246 government officials trained on gender-sensitive PCVE; understanding increased by 11-15%.
- M&E framework for RAN P3AKS and Gender Audit Tool (GAT) developed and applied to national policy processes.
- Evaluation results of RAN PE (2020-2024) informed priorities for RAN PE 2025-2029.

Key Enablers:
- Strong collaboration between UN Women, MoWECP, CMHDCA, and BNPT.
- Policy coherence between WPS and PCVE agendas achieved through integrated planning and budgeting.

Emergent Changes:
- Institutional mindset shift: women recognized as preventers and leaders, not merely victims of extremism.
- Subnational policy cycles began integrating gender-responsive budgeting lines for WPS/PCVE.

Outcome 1 (O1): Enhanced capacities of women, youth, and communities to prevent violence, foster tolerance, and lead peace initiatives.
Evidence: 2,395 total beneficiaries (target 2,000); 909 gained technical skills in conflict resolution, economic resilience, and peacebuilding.
Outcome 2 (O2): Improved capacities of local governments and CSOs to integrate gender-responsive and inclusive peacebuilding into local policies.

Evidence: CEWERS institutionalized in 13 villages; RAD-PE and RAD-P3AKS frameworks integrated into subnational development planning; 59 CSO members (50 women) now advocate WPS policy actions.

Outcome 3 (O3): Strengthened national institutional mechanisms for gender-responsive WPS and PCVE implementation.
Evidence: RAN P3AKS M&E Framework and GAT adopted nationally; RAN PE assessment informed next national plan; enhanced coordination among ministries.

Outcome 4 (O4): Increased collaboration between government, CSOs, and communities for inclusive, sustainable peace.
Evidence: Participatory RAD drafting teams; CSOs and local government co-led peace education and advocacy; regular coordination between BNPT, DP3A, Bappeda, and Wahid Foundation.

Outputs and Causal Link Adjustments (Post-Evidence)

Original Output	Adjusted Post-Evidence Output	Verification Source
OP1: Capacity-building sessions for women & youth	Retained, now includes skill application in advocacy, leadership, and enterprise development	FGDs, KIIs and Desk Review
OP2: Establishment of CEWERS task forces	Retained, expanded to 13 villages; adapted to address domestic violence and intolerance beyond VE	KIIs & field reports and Desk Review
OP3: Local action plan development (RAD-PE, RAD-P3AKS)	Retained, strengthened with legal decrees and gender-budget lines	KIIs, Desk Review
OP4: National frameworks and tools	Enhanced, new M&E framework and GAT formally adopted	Gov't interviews, and Desk Review
OP5: Cross-sector collaboration	Expanded, includes partnerships with Bappeda, DP3A, youth & religious leaders	FGDs, KIIs and Desk Review

Key Assumptions (Validated or Revised)

Category	Original Assumption	Post-Data Collection Validation
Community Ownership	Communities will sustain initiatives beyond project period	Confirmed: VAPs and CEWERS now linked to local budgets
Gender Norms	Male support essential for women's leadership	Confirmed: Male influencers act as peace allies
Policy Uptake	Subnational plans will reflect national WPS priorities	Partially confirmed: 4 of 5 legal frameworks achieved
Institutional Continuity	Turnover may disrupt capacity	Validated: Staff rotation managed via refresher training
Disaster/Conflict Risks	Local shocks may impede activities	Mitigated: Adaptive scheduling and risk-sensitive field design

Cross-Cutting Themes
• Gender Equality: Women shifted from symbolic participation to institutional leadership roles.
• Social Inclusion: Integration of youth, people with disabilities, and interfaith actors in peace platforms.
• Human Rights: HRBA applied to community dialogues and conflict mediation.
• Sustainability: Peace mechanisms embedded in local regulations, budgeted through RADs and BUMDes.

FINAL EVALUATION REPORT: UN WOMEN STRATEGIC NOTE DIRECT FUNDING PROJECT SUPPORTED BY THE GOVERNMNET OF THE NETHER-LANDS - APPENDIX

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UN WOMEN EXISTS TO ADVANCE WOMEN'S RIGHTS, GENDER EQUALITY AND THE EMPOWERMENT OF ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS.

As the lead UN entity on gender equality and secretariat of the UN Commission on the Status of Women, we shift laws, institutions, social behaviours and services to close the gender gap and build an equal world for all women and girls. Our partnerships with governments, women's movements and the private sector coupled with our coordination of the broader United Nations translate progress into lasting changes. We make strides forward for women and girls in four areas: leadership, economic empowerment, freedom from violence, and women, peace and security as well as humanitarian action.

UN Women keeps the rights of women and girls at the centre of global progress – always, everywhere. Because gender equality is not just what we do. It is who we are.

UN WOMEN FOR ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS