Collaborative Governance in the Execution of the Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) Agenda in Indonesia: RAN-P3AKS Policy

Tiffany Setyo Pratiwi[1*], Lucitania Rizky[2], Hidayat Chusnul Chotimah[3]
[123]International Relations Department, Universitas Teknologi Yogyakarta
*Corresponding Author: Author 1. Email: tiffanysubarman@gmail.com

Abstract

The global framework of UN Security Council Resolution 1325, namely the Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) agenda, has been adopted by Indonesia through Presidential Regulation Number 18 of 2014 concerning the Protection and Empowerment of Women and Children in Social Conflict (called: RAN P3AKS). At the national level, Indonesia has a National Action Plan. The implementation of the RAN at the national level is carried out by involving intersectoral and multi-actor approaches. This study aims to determine the process of collaborative governance of the government in implementing the WPS agenda in Indonesia. The research method used is qualitative descriptive with data collection through literature studies. The results of the study concluded that the process of collaborative governance in implementing WPS in Indonesia has experienced progressive development. This is evidenced by the establishment of constructive dialogue from various intersectoral actors involved, the formation of commitment and a sense of shared responsibility with the issuance of national policies down to the regional level, and the increasing participation of women and youth in the prevention, resolution, and recovery of conflicts to build social cohesion.

Keywords: Collaborative Governance; WPS Implementation; RAN P3AKS; Indonesia

1. Introduction

Global understanding of the role of gender in conflict and peacebuilding has evolved rapidly. Conflict is experienced differently by women and girls and their roles in conflict and peacebuilding are diverse and complex. Women and girls have long been the targets of war, subjected to sexual violence and slavery. However, women also act as peacebuilding actors, through women's organizations and by using their influence in families and communities [1].

The form of the government's seriousness in involving the role of women in conflict and peace, one of which is by adopting the agenda of women, peace, and security or Women, Peace, and Security (WPS), Resolution Number 1325 issued by the UN Security Council on October 31, 2000, which was then reduced to Presidential Regulation Number 18 of 2014 concerning the Protection and Empowerment of Women and Children in Social Conflict (Perpres P3AKS) as a regulation at the national level [2,3]. The Indonesian government is trying to internalize and implement the WPS agenda through the implementation of the RAN for the Protection and Empowerment of Women and Children in Social Conflict, hereinafter abbreviated as RAN P3AKS. The obligations in the WPS resolution cover from the international, national, to village levels. This is stated in the implementation of RAN P3A-KS which is a guideline from the ministry/institution level to the local government which is carried out systematically, coordinated, planned, and sustainable [4,5]. Furthermore, the ministries responsible for the 2014-2023 RAN P3AKS report are the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (Kementerian PPPA) and the Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Culture in collaboration with UN WOMEN.

RAN P3AKS was created for a 5-year period. Currently, the second period of RAN P3AKS 2020-2025 is being implemented, which was stipulated through Permenko PMK Number 5 of 2021. RAN P3AKS 2020-2025 contains updates based on the results of the RAN P3AKS review for the 2014-2019 period. Synergy

between the central and regional governments regarding RAN P3AKS is very important in overall efforts to protect and empower women and children. In ensuring the achievement of P3AKS, various actors from strategic groups are involved together, such as the government (central and regional), civil society organizations, academics, journalists/media, and the private sector. To encourage the implementation of P3AKS, various policies have been issued both at the national and regional levels. This paper will review the implementation of WPS in Indonesia through the RAN P3AKS policy with a collaborative governance approach.

2. **Theoretical Framework**

2.1 The Concept of Collaborative Governance

Collaboration, in essence, refers to the interaction among diverse roles and the engagement of various stakeholders, wherein negotiations take place to facilitate conflict resolution and problem-solving. It is characterized by a shared objective achieved through the cooperation of multiple actors. Moreover, collaboration plays a crucial role in reconciling differing perspectives and interests, ultimately leading to agreements that foster effective solutions. Within the governmental context, this collaborative aspect is essential for the implementation of policies and the execution of work programs. Given the government's limited resources and capabilities, it is imperative to engage in partnerships with various entities, including private organizations, community groups, and individuals.

This research will be examined through the lens of the collaborative governance framework established by Ansell and Gash [9]. They assert that collaborative governance emphasizes public policies and issues that engage a diverse array of stakeholders, including government entities, the private sector, and other non-state actors. Additionally, Ansell and Gash describe collaborative governance as a process characterized by consensus-oriented, formal, and deliberative decision-making interactions. They further elucidate the indicators essential for fostering collaborative governance relationships, which include:

1. *Face-to-Face or Direct Communication/Dialogue;*
2. *Trust Development*
3. *Commitment to Process or the Influence of Commitment in Collaborative Endeavors.*
4. *Share Comprehension or Development of the Same Comprehension;*
5. *Consensus Outcome or Result.*

Ansell and Gash [9] delineate the stages of the collaborative governance model, specifically:

1. *The Starting Condition:* refers to the initial state in which the relationship among stakeholders is shaped by varying background factors, such as an imbalance of power. This condition may hinder the early stages of collaboration among stakeholders. Consequently, Ansell and Gash underscore the importance of employing an empowerment strategy to address the disparities in power and resources among stakeholders. Additionally, at this preliminary stage, the presence of positive financial incentives is essential.
2. *Facilitative Leadership:* Facilitative leadership is intrinsically linked to the role of the facilitator, who is instrumental in fostering integrity while building consensus. Effective leadership is crucial for engaging stakeholders in the forum and guiding them to navigate challenges through a shared consensus within the collaborative process. It is vital for establishing and upholding clear ground rules, cultivating trust, facilitating dialogue, and identifying mutual benefits. Collaborative leaders must possess the following competencies: (1) the capacity to encourage widespread and active participation, (2) extensive influence and authority, (3) the ability to nurture productive group dynamics, and (4) the capability to broaden the scope of the collaborative process [10].

3. *Institutional Design:* Institutional design pertains to the fundamental rules established through a collective consensus to facilitate the collaboration process. It is essential that all stakeholders engaged in this process comprehend these foundational rules. Three key aspects must be acknowledged in institutional design: participatory inclusiveness, which emphasizes the engagement of all stakeholders; forum exclusiveness, serving as a venue for stakeholder interaction; and the establishment of clear ground rules and process transparency, which entails the provision of explicit and consistent foundational rules for all parties involved, achieved through a fair, equitable, and open negotiation process.

4. *Collaboration Process*: The collaborative governance process model can be characterized as a gradual development, indicating that the collaborative process is cyclical rather than linear. The effectiveness of the collaboration process relies on the successful execution of various elements, including communication, trust, commitment, understanding, and results, which occur in a recurring manner. Furthermore, it posits that feedback from the initial stages of the collaboration can influence its sustainability, yielding either positive or negative outcomes [9].

3. Methods

This study uses a qualitative approach that requires data in the form of descriptive information. This study attempts to create a systematic description of the situation, facts or events, especially those related to the implementation of WPS in Indonesia. Descriptive qualitative research is conducted by collecting data in a reasonable state, using a systematic, directed, and accountable working method. This study uses secondary data collection techniques derived from literature studies. Moreover, there are three steps involved in data analysis. The first step is data reduction through the selection of pertinent items that align with the study issue. The second method is data presentation, which is a way to arrange data in accordance with the collaborative governance idea in the context of Indonesia's WPS implementation. The last is drawing conclusions.

4. **Result and Discussion**
   4.1 History of the Formation of the WPS Agenda

The Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) agenda in Indonesia has reached a pivotal moment and has been embraced as a collectively accepted norm. Indonesia's WPS index is ranked 84 out of 177 countries, placing it in a moderate position globally. The discourse surrounding Gender, Women, Peace, and Security (GWPS) in Indonesia has evolved from the adoption of international values to addressing national conflicts, particularly concerning the emergence of women's roles in the peace and security processes. This evolution began with UN Resolution 1325 in 2000, which mandated the United Nations to advocate for gender mainstreaming within the peace and security agenda. The WPS agenda outlined in UN Resolution 1325 establishes a framework aimed at enhancing women's roles and participation in development, peacebuilding, conflict prevention, violence mitigation, protection, gender-inclusive sustainable recovery, and the integration of a gender perspective in peace operations [11].

Second, at the national level, Indonesia began to implement the Resolution 1325 policy after 2000. The 2014 National Policy on the National Action Plan (NAP) for the execution of UN Resolution 1325 aims to enhance the role of women in the peace and security process, ensure protection for women against violence in conflict, and increase women's participation in decision-making related to security and peace [12]. This was followed by Presidential Regulation No. 18 of 2014, which underscores the government's commitment to the implementation of RAN 1325, aimed at strengthening the role of women in conflict and fostering a safe and inclusive environment for women [13]. Third, the emergence of internal conflicts has positioned women as both victims and significant actors in the peace process. In post-conflict Aceh, women continue to serve as agents of peace and tolerance, actively working to integrate the role of women into the development agenda [14]. Fourth, the involvement of civil society institutions and

organizations (NGOs) is crucial. The advancement of the Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) agenda in Indonesia is closely linked to the proactive advocacy and monitoring efforts undertaken by NGOs. Notable organizations such as Indonesian Commission for Women Protection, YPPIKA, and ICW play vital roles in ensuring that women's voices and contributions are recognized in the peace and security process [15].

4.2 WPS Agendas in Accordance with RAN-P3AKS Policies

4.2.1 Policy Framework of Indonesia's WPS Agenda: RAN-P3AKS Policy

The enactment of Presidential Decree Number 18 of 2014 unequivocally underscores that RAN-P3AKS serves as the foundation for the protection and empowerment of women and children in conflict, comprising three pillars [3]:

- Preventive Programs
- Management Programs
- Empowerment and engagement initiatives
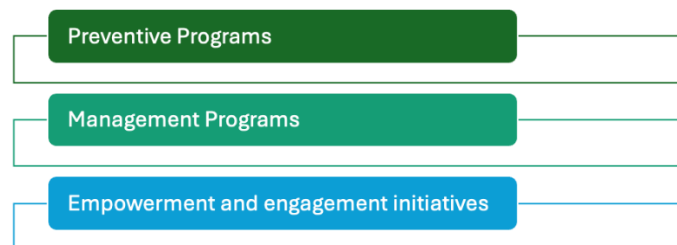
In accordance with the mandate of the Presidential Decree, the Coordinating Minister for People's Welfare (Menteri Koordinator Bidang Pembangunan Manusia) established the National Action Plan (RAN) P3AKS 2014-2019 (Period I), while the Coordinating Minister for PMK instituted the RAN P3AKS 2020-2025 (Period II), which continues to be implemented. Subsequently, several derivative policies have been formulated. The Ministry of Home Affairs issued two significant letters: the Decree of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 300.05-326 of 2018 concerning the National Level PKS Team, and the Circular (SE) of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 460/812/SJ directed to the Governor, along with SE Number 460/812/SJ dated January 28, 2020, addressed to the Regent, which calls for the creation of programs aimed at empowering women and children. Additionally, the Ministry of PPPA released Ministerial Regulation Number 5 of 2022, which provides Technical Instructions for the Preparation of Regional Action Plans (RAD) P3AKS to expedite the establishment of RAD in the regions [16].

In July 2021, the Indonesian Government promulgated a Regulation from the Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Culture (Kementerian Koordinator Bidang Pembangunan Manusia dan Kebudayaan Republik Indonesia) that established the RAN P3AKS 2020-2025 (Period II) through Permenko PMK Number 5 of 2021, which pertains to the National Action Plan for the Protection and Empowerment of Women and Children in Social Conflicts 2020-2025 [3]. The RAN P3AKS 2020-2025 (Period II) places greater emphasis on integrating security concerns, including non-traditional security issues deemed priority agendas, such as the role of women in the prevention of violent extremism (PVE), radicalization intolerance, land disputes, misinformation and disinformation, as well as fake news and online hate speech [17].

4.2.2 National Action Plan (RAN) to Regional Action Plan (RAP)

The Coordinating Minister for People's Welfare has instituted the National Action Plan (RAN) P3AKS 2014-2019 (Period I), while the Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Culture has established the RAN P3AKS 2020-2025 (Period II), which continues to be implemented. As of December 31, 2023, 12 provinces have ratified the RAD P3AKS through regulations or gubernatorial decrees. Additionally, 12 other provinces have conducted P3AKS activities that are integrated into the RAD P3AKS [16].

In 2021, the Indonesian Government integrated the Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) agenda under the National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT) as part of its national implementation strategy. This alignment is reflected in the ongoing execution of the National Action Plan for the Prevention and Countering of Violent Extremism Leading to Terrorism 2020-2024 (RAN P/CVE), which incorporates gender and human rights considerations in addressing P/CVE in Indonesia. The objective of the Preventing/Countering Violent Extremism (P/CVE) framework is to enhance community resilience. In Palu, Central Sulawesi Province, which has a history of conflict, the P/CVE initiative was promoted through a capacity-building workshop for government officials, conducted in collaboration with the '*Perkumpulan Lingkar Belajar Untuk Perempuan'* organization. The workshop aimed to equip participants with the skills necessary to formulate development program policies grounded in P/CVE and WPS principles [10] In Aceh, women were chosen to participate in the negotiating delegation during the conflict resolution process in 2005 [14]. The Indonesian government also enhances women's capabilities across various domains related to peace and security, exemplified by Indonesia's significant contribution of troops to UN peacekeeping missions, which includes 5.5 percent female participation [18].

Subsequently, the government engaged various organizations at both international and national levels in the execution of RAN-P3AKS, including *first:* a collaboration with UN Women. RAN-P3AKS was formulated within the framework of Security Council Resolution 1325 and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). UN Women, in conjunction with its partners, facilitated the incorporation of RAN-P3AKS into the planning process at the provincial level, specifically in Aceh and Papua, through Musrenbang at the sub-district, district, and provincial levels, as well as budget allocation in the sectoral annual work plan at the provincial level, via RAD [19].

Secondly, collaborate with the AMAN Indonesia organization. Since 2019, AMAN Indonesia has developed hundreds of conflict resolution facilitators utilizing the Structured Reflective Dialogue tool, which is based on the Mediators Beyond Borders International training model. These facilitators play a vital role in addressing religious-based conflicts, sexual violence, and the reintegration of former extremists and victims of terrorism across various regions. Furthermore, AMAN Indonesia has established 1,320 female grassroots peace agents in seven vulnerable and post-conflict provinces [16].

Third, collaborate with the Wahid Foundation. At the local level, one initiative that has arisen from the implementation of the aforementioned RAN policies is the Peaceful Village/Sub-district, which has been developed through a partnership between the Wahid Foundation and UN Women since 2017. The Peaceful Village initiative seeks to engage women as primary agents in preventing the dissemination of radical and terrorist ideologies within grassroots communities. Additionally, the Peaceful Village/Sub-district aims to foster the principles of peace and conflict resolution through non-violent means, ensuring that harmony rooted in diversity is consistently upheld in Indonesia [20]. Some villages designated as Peace Villages, according to reports from the Wahid Foundation, such as:

Table 1. List of Sub-District with Declaration as 'Desa Damai' (Peace Villages)

No	Kalurahan (Sub-District, Regency)	Province
1	Kelurahan Sawangan	Jawa Barat
2	Desa Tajur Halang, Kabupaten Bogor	Jawa Barat
3	Desa Gemblegan, Kabupaten Klaten	Jawa Tengah
4	Desa Jetis, Kabupaten Klaten	Jawa Tengah
5	Desa Nglingi, Kabupaten Klaten	Jawa Tengah
6	Kelurahan Candirenggo, Kabupaten Malang	Jawa Timur
7	Desa Sidomulyo, Kota Batu	Jawa Timur
8	Desa Payudandundang, Kabupaten Sumenep	Jawa Timur
9	Desa Prancak, Kabupaten Sumenep	Jawa Timur
10	Desa Guluk-Guluk, Kabupaten Sumenep	Jawa Timur

Sources : The data compilation has been processed by the author

By 2023, 22 villages have proclaimed themselves as "Peace Villages," dedicated to safeguarding and promoting tolerance and peace within their communities. A notable instance of the implementation of

Peace Villages at the local level is the initiative in Candirenggo Village, East Java, which offers courses aimed at enhancing the mental well-being of community members during the COVID-19 pandemic and fosters interfaith dialogue to encourage harmony and tolerance. Additionally, LAPPAN Maluku addresses the absence of local government support through the proactive involvement of community mothers in peace initiatives, working to prevent conflict and gender-based violence amid rising incidents of violence against women [16]. Furthermore, Damar Lampung paves the way for cultivating women's perspectives as peace builders and assists women facing forced land seizures by corporations in Tulang Bawang Regency [16].

4.3 **The Analysis of WPS Implementation on Collaborative Governance Framework**

4.3.1 WPS Internalization Phases in the Collaborative Governance Framework

4.3.1.1 Starting Condition

The initial condition represents a scenario in which various stakeholders share common interests regarding a specific issue and subsequently begin to establish a communication framework. This condition is shaped by the dynamics of power, participation, financial incentives, and the historical relationships among the actors involved. The internalization of the Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) agenda within the RAN-P3AKS policy has generally proceeded smoothly. The interests of the involved parties align closely, resulting in a lack of power imbalances, effective participation among diverse actors, and robust financial support, all contributing to the absence of significant conflict within their relationships. This is evidenced by the fact that the institutionalization of the WPS agenda, manifested in the RAN, originated from the collective advocacy of various stakeholders in response to the historically limited role of women in conflict prevention and resolution, prompting the government and other stakeholders to recognize the necessity for affirmative action. This initiative was subsequently advanced through advocacy and lobbying efforts by the RAN formulation team, with support from UN Women, culminating in the issuance of Presidential Regulation No. 18 of 2014 by the President of the Republic of Indonesia in 2014. Additionally, funding for RAN P3AKS is sourced from the national budget (APBN), while funding for RAD P3AKS is derived from the regional budget (APBD) allocated to provincial and district/city governments [3].

4.3.1.2 Facilitative Leadership

Facilitative leadership encompasses the capacity to encourage extensive and active participation, exert significant influence and control, facilitate constructive group dynamics, and broaden the scope of the collaborative process. The Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) agenda within the RAN P3AKS policy has fostered the widest possible engagement of diverse stakeholders and roles. As a framework for implementing the policy through the Regulation of the Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Culture 5/2021 Article 4 regarding the RAN P3AKS, the RAN P3AKS is structurally integrated into three primary programs: Prevention, Handling, and Empowerment and Participation

At the province level, support is being extended to several provinces to initiate the implementation of the RAN within their respective regions by first formulating a Regional Action Plan (RAD). In this context, UN Women contributed to the creation of the Regional Action Plan Formulation Guide and the Module for RAD Formulation Training in collaboration with the Ministry of PPPA. This initiative exemplifies facilitative leadership aimed at coordinating diverse groups of stakeholders and fostering an extensive collaborative process [16].

4.3.1.3 Institutional Design

Institutional design encompasses the foundational rules established by consensus for the engagement of various stakeholders, the provision of a space or forum for dialogue, and the establishment of clear guidelines for negotiations or problem-solving. The structure of the P3AKS Central Coordination

Team, as outlined in Presidential Regulation Number 18/2014, is led by the Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Culture, with the Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal, and Security Affairs serving as the deputy chair, and the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection assuming the role of Daily Chair. Additionally, the implementation process of the RAN P3AKS is guided by the policies set forth in the Regulation of the Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Culture 5/2021 Article 4, which pertains to the RAN P3AKS and is built upon three foundational pillars [3]:

1. Preventive programs;
2. Management programs;
3. Empowerment and engagement initiatives.

The three pillars demonstrate the dedication of the government and various stakeholders to the successful implementation of the WPS agenda through the RAN P3AKS policy. Additionally, this commitment is manifested in the structure of the Working Group, or POKJA P3AKS, which comprises [16]:

a. Head of Working Group: Deputy for Coordination of Social Vulnerability and Disaster Impacts, Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture
b. Prevention Coordinator: Deputy for Child Development and Growth, KPPPA
c. Coordinator of Field Management: Deputy for Child Protection, KPPPA
d. Coordinator for Empowerment and Participation: Deputy for Community Engagement, KPPPA

The P3AKS Working Group comprises members not only from government representatives but also includes community organizations, professionals, non-governmental organizations, and researchers/academics. The Ministry of PPPA has issued Minister of PPPA Regulation Number 10 of 2022, which provides Technical Guidelines for the Preparation of Regional Action Plans for P3AKS, serving as a framework for local governments in developing RAD P3AKS. The data collection mechanisms employed by the Ministry of PPPA, such as the Online Information System for the Protection of Women and Children (SIMFONI PPA) and the National Women's Life Experience Survey (SPHPN), facilitate the accommodation of complaints and the management of cases involving gender-based violence against women and children [22].

At the provincial level, the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture and the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection coordinate with the Ministry of Home Affairs to encourage Regional Governments to prepare Regional Action Plans (RAD) for P3AKS and to form P3AKS Working Groups. The following all provinces have progress the RAD-P3AKS and the progress of P3AKS Working Groups:

Table 2. The Development of RAD P3AKS Implementation Across Provinces in Indonesia

No	Province	POKJA P3AKS	RAD
1	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (Banda Aceh)	Regulation of Aceh's Governor Number 17 Year 2022 declared 'Rencana Aksi Perlindungan Dan Pemberdayaan Perempuan Dan Anak Dalam Konflik Sosial Di Aceh Tahun 2022-2025'	exist
2	Sumatera Utara (Medan)	FGD with theme 'Penyusunan Desain Kelembagaan Pokja dan PAD P3AKS di Provinsi Sumatera Utara'. Final project collaboration of research CSWS FISIP Airlangga University with Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES). This agenda has been held on 2nd of September 2024 in Radisson Hotel, Medan.	not yet exist
3	Riau (Pekanbaru)	Regulation of Riau's Governor Number Kpts. 1175/VIII/2022 declared 'Pembentukan Kelompok Kerja Perlindungan dan Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Anak dalam Konflik Provinsi Riau Tahun 2022'.	not yet exist
4	Lampung (Lampung)	Regulation of Lampung's Governor Number Kpts. G/288/V.09/HK/2022 declared 'Rencana Aksi Daerah Perlindungan dan Pemberdayaan Perempuan Dan Anak Dalam Konflik Sosial Tahun 2022 - 2024'.	exist
5	Jawa Tengah (Semarang)	Regulation of Jawa Tengah's Governor Number 51C year 2023 declared 'Rencana Aksi Perlindungan dan Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Anak dalam Konflik Sosial di Jawa Tengah Tahun 2023-2027'. They still do not have POKJA in Province Level.	not yet exist
6	DIY (Yogyakarta)	Regulation of DIY's Governor Number 12 year 2023 declared 'RAD P3AKS tahun 2023-2025.'	exist
7	Jawa Timur (Surabaya)	Regulation of Jawa Timur's Governor Number 188/283/KPTS/013/2022 declared POKJA for periode 2022-2024.	exist
8	Kalimantan Barat (Pontianak)	Regulation of West Kalimantan's Governor Number 53 Tahun 2017 declared 'Rencana Aksi Daerah Perlindungan Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Anak dalam Konflik Sosial di Provinsi Kalimantan Barat Tahun 2017-2021.'	exist
9	Nusa Tenggara Barat (Mataram)	Regulation of West of Nusa Tenggara's Governor Number 263-1040 Year 2017 declared 'Pembentukan Kelompok Kerja Perlindungan dan Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Anak Dalam Konflik Sosial Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat Periode 2017 − 2020'.	not yet exist
10	Nusa Tenggara Timur (Kupang)	Regulation of East of Nusa Tenggara's Governor number No 11 /KEP/HK/2018 declared Rencana Aksi Daerah Perlindungan dan Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Anak dalam Konflik Sosial Tahun 2018 - 2022.'	exist
11	Sulawesi Tengah (Palu)	Regulation of Center of Sulawesi's Governor Number 463/506/DIS.P3A-GST/2017 declared Kelompok Kerja dan RAD P3AKS Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah.'	exist
12	Sulawesi Selatan (Makassar)	Regulation of South of Sulawesi's Governor Number 1455/X/Tahun 2021.	not yet exist
13	Maluku Utara (Sofifi)	*Not yet ratified the RAD P3AKS Working Group*	not yet exist
14	Maluku (Ambon)	Regulation of Maluku's Governor Number Nomor 90 year 2019 declared 'Pembentukan Kelompok Kerja Perlindungan dan Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Anak dalam Konflik Sosial Bidang Pencegahan, Penanganan, Pemberdayaan dan Partisipasi Provinsi Maluku tahun 2019'.	not yet exist

Sources : The data compilation has been processed by the author

4.3.1.4 Collaboration Process

The collaborative process is cyclical, characterized by effective implementation through communication, trust, commitment, understanding, and results. The WPS agenda within the RAN P3AKS policy has engaged extensively with diverse stakeholders. Through the National Action Plan (RAN) and the Regional Action Plan (RAD) P3AKS, communication, trust, commitment, understanding, and results have been established as benchmarks for preventing violence against women, addressing various conflict patterns, facilitating post-conflict recovery and empowerment, and integrating into the global community. The Technical Guidelines for the Preparation of the Regional Action Plan P3AKS serve as a framework for local governments in developing the RAD P3AKS, demonstrating efforts to cultivate a shared understanding among various stakeholders.

Various stakeholders in the collaboration process included representatives from UN Women and several organizations in Indonesia, such as AMAN Indonesia, Wahid Foundation, LAPPAN Maluku, and Damar Lampung. Additionally, the report compiled by UN Women Indonesia highlighted the release of the P3AKS agenda in collaboration with Acehnese women, featuring Murita from Flower Aceh, Rita, an Economics student at Muhammadiyah University of Aceh engaged in gender advocacy and education, and Yani, a member of the Aceh Women's Political House (RPPA) [19].

The Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, in collaboration with the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture, conducted a series of coordination meetings

with relevant ministries and institutions to exert governmental influence and oversight. In-person dialogue serves as a vital mechanism for facilitating the exchange of ideas and programs in the field, while also fostering mutual trust among stakeholders. The process of achieving a shared understanding in aligning visions and missions, as well as identifying challenges and values among participants, was effectively established, as evidenced by the successful completion of the Implementation Report for the National Action Plan for the Protection and Empowerment of Women and Children in Social Conflict (RAN-P3AKS) 2014-2023, which was launched in February 2024.

5. **Conclusion**

Resolution Number 1325 was adopted by the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) on October 31, 2000. This resolution recognized the critical role of women in conflict prevention and resolution, peace negotiations, peacebuilding, peacekeeping, humanitarian response, and post-conflict reconstruction, while underscoring the necessity of equal participation and full engagement of women in all initiatives aimed at maintaining and enhancing peace and security. The P3AKS agenda in Indonesia is articulated in the RAN P3AKS, established under Presidential Regulation Number 18 of 2014, which focuses on action across three domains: prevention, conflict management, and the empowerment and participation of women and children.

The collaborative framework of the Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) agenda is delineated in a policy document known as the National Action Plan for the Protection and Empowerment of Women and Children in Social Conflict (RAN-P3AKS). This collaboration originated from the conditions in Indonesia, where several post-conflict regions, such as Aceh and Papua, necessitate women's involvement in fostering peace and mitigating conflict. Supported by UN Women, the WPS agenda has been integrated into the RAN-P3AKS, alongside the issuance of Minister of PPPA Regulation Number 10 of 2022, which provides Technical Guidelines for the Development of the P3AKS Regional Action Plan. This initiative is executed at the regional level, engaging a diverse array of stakeholders, from community organizations to individual participants.

6. **Conflict of Interest**
The authors declares that there is no conflict of interest to implied this article.

7. *Acknowledgement*
First of all, the author would like to Thank God, Allah SWT. Who has given mercy and blessing so that the author can finish this article well. Second, the authors would like to thank for support from International Relations Bachelor of Universitas Teknologi Yogyakarta. Last but not least, we hope this article would help you to more understanding about WPS agenda in Indonesia.

REFERENCES

[1] UNDP. A Global Handbook: Parliaments As Partners Supporting The Women Peace and Security Agenda. 2019. Oslo Governance Centre. Available from: https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/publications/Parliament_as_partners_supporting_the_Women_Peace_and_Security_Agenda_-_A_Global_Handbook.pdf

[2] BPK RI. Peraturan Presiden Republik Indonesia Nomor 18 Tahun 2014 tentang Perlindungan dan Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Anak dalam Konflik Sosial. Available from: https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Download/262270/Perpres%20Nomor%2018%20Tahun%202014.pdf

[3] Peraturan Menteri Koordinator Bidang Pembangunan Manusia dan Kebudayaan Indonesia Nomor 5 Tahun 2021 Tentang Rencana Aksi Nasional Perlindungan dan Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Anak dalam Konflik Sosial 2020-2025. Avalaible from: https://jdih.kemenkopmk.go.id/p3r4t/Permenko%205%202021%20RAN%20P3AKS.pdf

[4] Sugiato, L., & Hidayat A. (2024). Pengadopsian United Nation Resolution 1325 On Women, Peace And Security: Strategi Pencegahan, Penanganan, dan Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Anak Dalam Konflik Sosial di Jawa Tengah. Jurnal Ilmiah Wahana Pendidikan 10 (6), 520-532. Available from: https://jurnal.peneliti.net/index.php/JIWP/article/download/6498/5466/

[5] Maria Cleofe Gettie C. Sandoval, Maricel Aguilar. Perempuan Membangun Perdamaian: Lokakarya Pelatihan untuk Pelatih (ToT) di Asia Tenggara tentang Perempuan, Perdamaian, dan Keamanan. UN Women. Available from: https://asiapacific.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/2024-07/tot_on_wps_-_facilitator_guide_id.pdf

[6] Keyton, Joann. (2017). Collaboration. *The International Encyclopedia of Organizational Communication. John Wiley & Sons, Inc. Published* DOI: 10.1002/9781118955567.wbieoc026 https://www.researchgate.net/publication/314712186_Collaboration

[7] Arrozaaq, Dimas Lugito Chusuma. (2016). Collaborative Governance (Studi Tentang Kolaborasi Antar Stakeholders Dalam Pengembangan Kawasan Minapolitan Di Kabupaten Sidoarjo). *Skripsi thesis, Universitas Airlangga.* https://repository.unair.ac.id/67685/3/Sec.pdf

[8] Purwanti, N. D. (2016). Collaborative Governance (Kebijakan Publik dan Pemerintahan Kolaboratif, Isu-Isu Kontemporer). *Yogyakarta: Center for Policy & Management Studies FISIPOL Universitas Gadjah Mada.*

[9] Ansell, c. and Alison G. 2007. Collaborative governance in theory and practive. Journal of public administration research and theory. *Universitas of California: Barkeley.*

[10] Kurniadi, Kurniadi. (2020). *Collaborative Governance dalam Penyediaan Infrastruktur.* Yogyakarta: Penerbit Deepublish.

[11] Council, S. (n.d.). *GWPS*. Retrieved from Political and Peacebuilding Affairs: https://dppa.un.org/en/women-peace-and-security

[12] Kusuma, A. S. (2022). IMPLEMENTASI AGENDA WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY DI INDONESIA PADA SITUASI PANDEMI GLOBAL COVID-19. *Indonesian Journal of International Relations*, 266-284.

[13] Perempuan, K. A. (2013). *Menata Langkah Maju Kajian Perkembangan Kebijakan Penyikapan Konflik Selama 20 Tahun Reformasi untuk Pemajuan, Pemenuhan HAM Perempuan dan Pembangunan Perdamaian.* Jakarta: KOMNAS Perempuan

[14] Iswarini, T., Ratnawati, R., & Yentriyani, A. (2021, Agustus 15). *Siaran Pers Komnas Perempuan Menyambut 16 Tahun Nota Kesepahaman Helsinki (15 Agustus 2021).* Retrieved from Konmnas Perempuan: https://komnasperempuan.go.id/siaran-pers-detail/siaran-pers-komnas-perempuan-menyambut-16-tahun-nota-kesepahaman-helsinki-15-agustus-2021

[15] *act!onaid*. (2023, Januari 19). Retrieved from yappika actionaid: https://yappika-actionaid.or.id/en/kolaborasi-untuk-mendorong-kepemimpinan-perempuan-dalam-penanggulangan-bencana

[16] UN Women. Laporan Implementasi Rencana Aksi Nasional Perlindungan dan Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Anak dalam Konflik Sosial (RAN-P3AKS). 2024. Available from: https://wps.asean.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/Laporan_RANP3AKS_20240312.pdf

[17] Antara News. Pemprov: Penerapan Konsep P/CVE-WPS dapat wujudkan Sulteng yang inklusif. (Sabtu, 31 Agustus 2024). Available from: https://www.antaranews.com/berita/4299607/pemprov-penerapan-konsep-p-cve-wps-dapat-wujudkan-sulteng-yang-inklusif

[18] UN Women Indonesia. (2024). Country Brief: Sekilas Tentang Agenda Perempuan, Perdamaian Dan Keamanan Di Indonesia. Available online on https://asiapacific.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/2024-01/bahasaidn_wps_country_brief_indonesia.pdf (Diakses pada 16 Oktober 2024).

[19] Widiningtyas Theresia, Perempuan Meretas Jalan Damai: Kumpulan Pengalaman dari Program Perempuan Perdamaian dan Keamanan UN Women Indonesia. Available from: https://asiapacific.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/Field%20Office%20ESEAsia/Docs/Publications/2016/03/FA-Buku_Meretas%20Jalan%20Damai_Bahasa-r2.pdf

[20] Wahid Foundation, Perkuat Peran Perempuan dalam Pencegahan Ekstremisme Gelar Pelatihan Kekerasan dan Literasi Hukum di Jawa Tengah. Available online on: https://wahidfoundation.org/news/detail/Perkuat-Peran-Perempuan-dalam-Pencegahan-Ekstremisme-Wahid-Foundation-Gelar-Pelatihan-Pencegahan-Ekstremisme-Kekerasan-dan-Literasi-Hukum-untuk-Pokja-Desa-Kelurahan-Damai-di-Jawa-Tengah

[21] Kemen PPPA. Rilis Survei Pengalaman Hidup Perempuan Nasional (SPHPN) dan Survei Nasional Pengalaman Hidup Anak dan Remaja (SNPHAR) 2024. Available from: https://www.kemenpppa.go.id/page/view/NTQzMw==#